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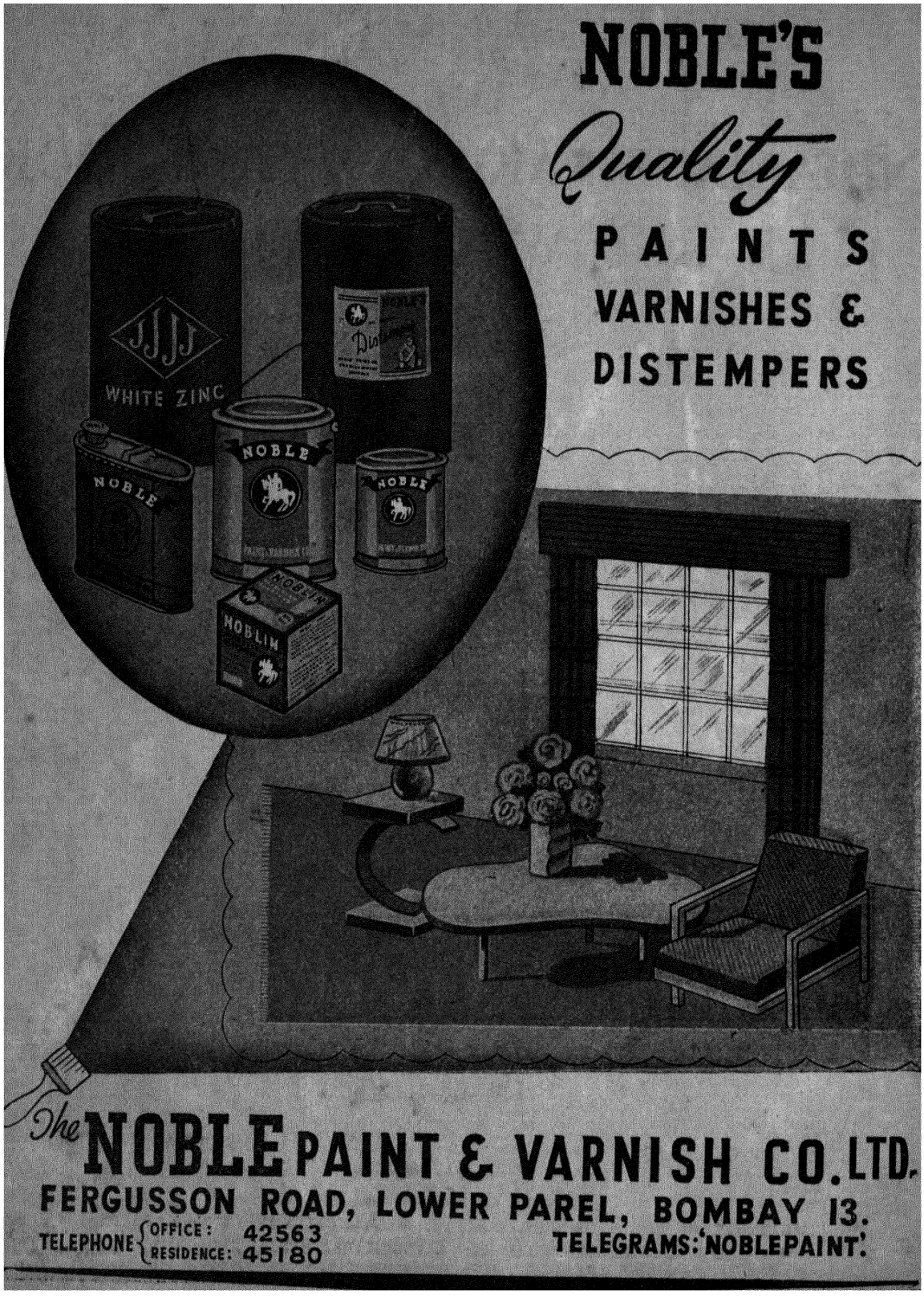
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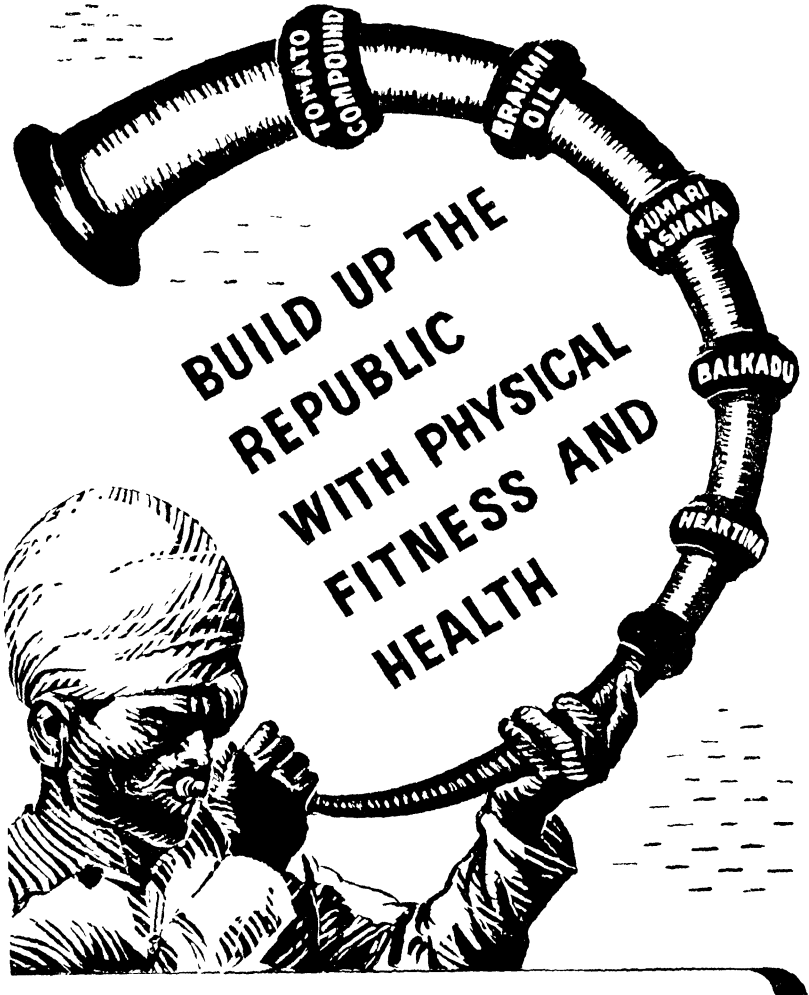

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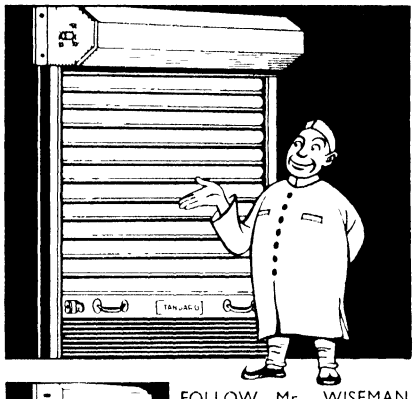


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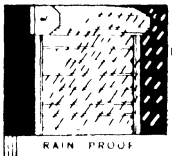
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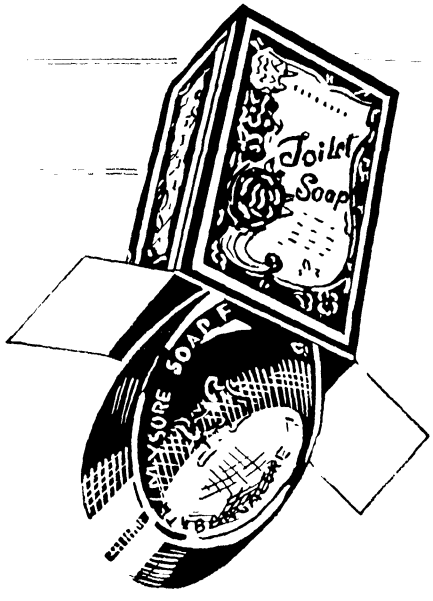

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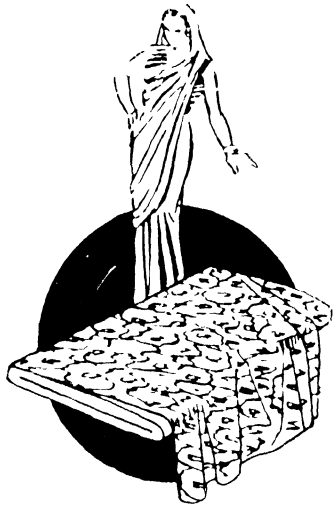

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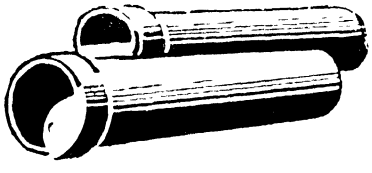

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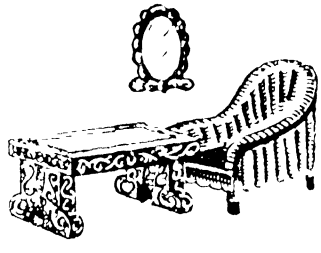

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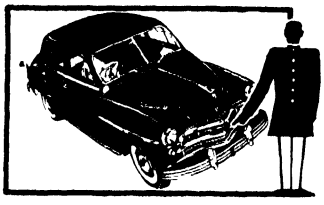



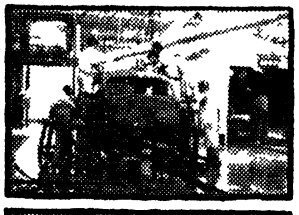



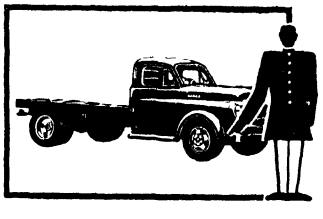





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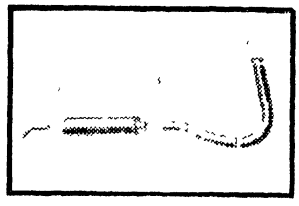

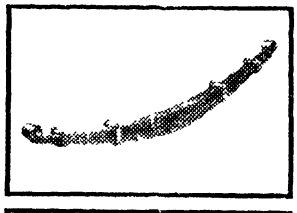

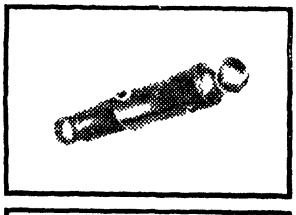

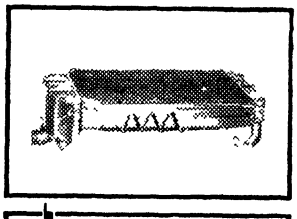

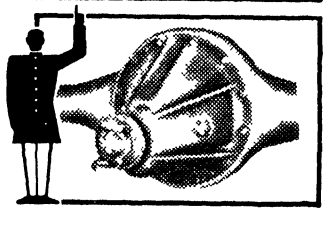

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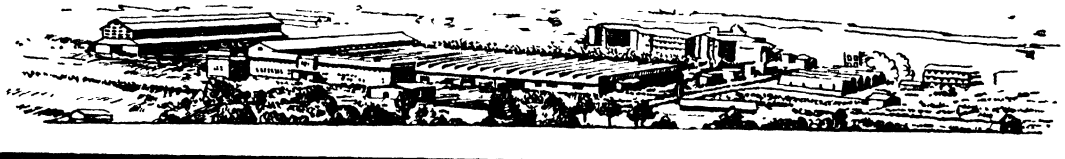

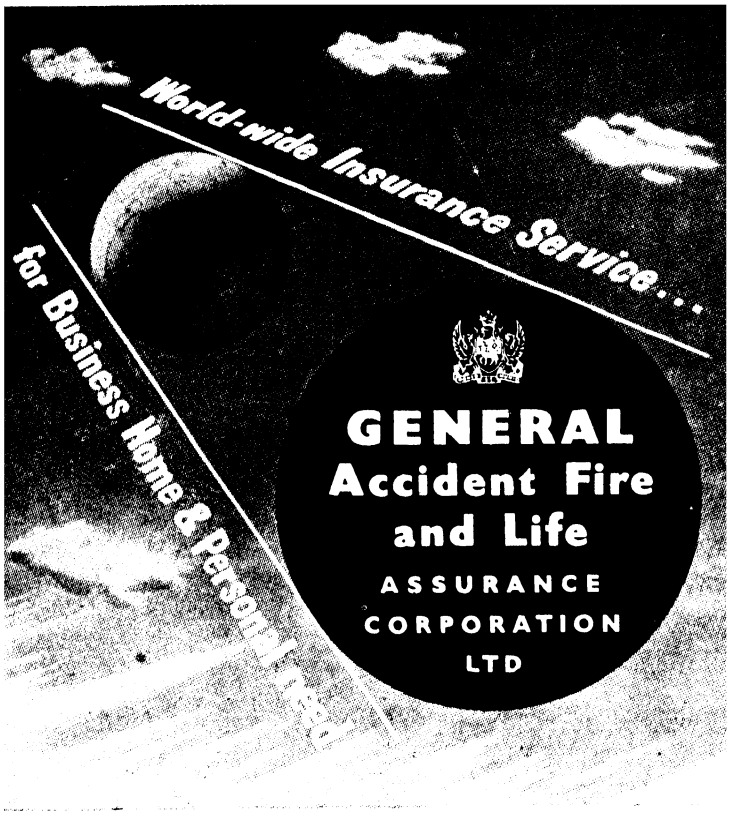

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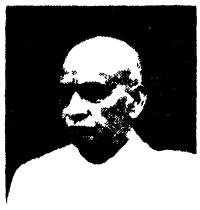

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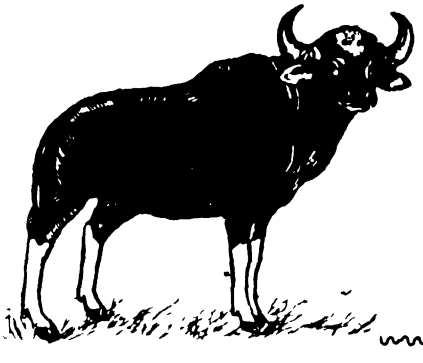

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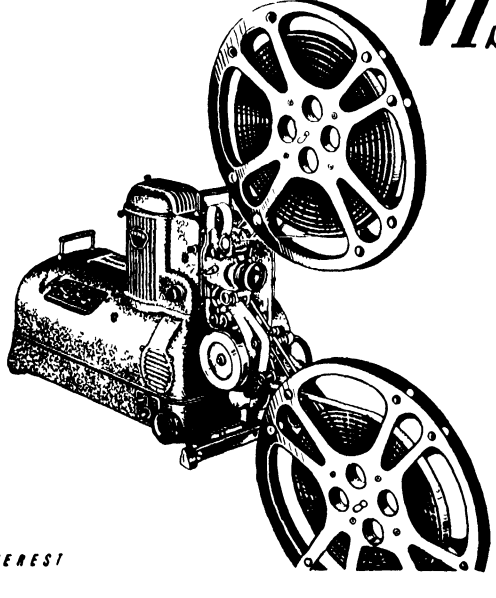

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CONTENTS

INDIAN DOMINION

		Page
Physical Map	*Opp. page*	1
Physiography		1
The Frontiers		4
Meteorology		7
Earthquakes		10
Population		13
Indians Overseas		24
Education		29
Art		46
Arts & Crafts		48
Archæology		49
Architecture		51
Literature		53
The Press		57
Indian Standard Time		61
Copyright		62
Weights & Measures		62
Laws & Administration of Justice		64
Laws of 1949		69
Proving of Wills		80
The Fighting Forces		81
The Co-operative Movement		90
Labour		98
Forests		121
Climbing in the Himalayas		123
Scientific Surveys		126
The Currency System		129
Coinage		135
Banking		137
Stock Exchange		145
Chambers of Commerce		149
Index Numbers of Prices		154
Trade Marks		156
Patents & Designs		157
Bullion		159
Finance		164
Insurance		172
Tariff Board		175
The Alcohol Industry		177
The Cement Industry		179
The Chemical Industry		180
The Coffee Industry		185
The Coir Industry		185
The Film Industry		186
The Glass Industry		189
Hides, Skins & Leather		190
The Jute Industry		192
The Lac Industry		195
The Non-Ferrous Industry		195
The Opium Industry		198
The Paper Industry		199
The Plastics Industry		200
The Rubber Industry		201
The Shipping Industry		202
The Silk Industry		205
The Steel Industry		206
The Sugar Industry		208
The Tea Industry		210
The Textile Industry		212
The Tobacco Industry		217
The Vegetable Oil Industry		219
The Woollen Industry		222
Mines & Minerals		224
Trade & Industry		225
Hydro-Electric Development		238
Irrigation		245
Agriculture		249
Improvement of Agricultural Marketing		258
Indian Council of Agricultural Research		263
Food and Famine		264
Fisheries		266
Public Health		273
Railways		278
Posts & Telegraphs		289
Broadcasting		293
Civil Aviation		298
Roads		302
Inland Waterways		305
Ports		305
Overseas Communications Service		312
Review of the year (1949-1950 April)		313
Some Notable dates (April 1949-March 1950)		315
Government of India		316
The Political Map	*Facing page*	320
The Constitution of India		320
Government of India Personnel		361
Assam State		374
Bihar State		378
Bombay State		382
Madhya Pradesh		390
Madras State		397
Orissa State		403
Punjab State		406
Uttar Pradesh		413

CONTENTS—*Contd.*

	Page
West Bengal State ..	429
Former Princely States	434
Hyderabad State .	439
The State of Madhya Bharat	440
Mysore State	444
The Patiala & East Punjab States Union	445
Rajasthan State .	446
The State of Saurashtra	448
Travancore-Cochin Union	449
Chief Commissioners' States	450
Jammu & Kashmir State .	456
Indian Representatives Abroad	457
Foreign & Commonwealth Representatives	458
Trade Commissioner Service	463
Foreign Possessions in India	464
Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha	468
The Indian National Congress	472
The Muslims	492
The Sikhs .	494
The Left Wing in Indian Politics	495
The Women's Movement ..	507
Rotary	510
Freemasonry	512
Boy Scouts .	513
Societies: Literary, Scientific, Social, Religious and Political, Commercial and Industrial and Medical and Nursing .	514
Church Organisation	529
Clubs	538
Sports	539
A Tourist's Guide	543

PAKISTAN

The Background of Pakistan	551
Physiography	553
The People	554
Festivals	554
Language and Literature .	555
Fine Arts . .	556
Arts & Handicrafts	557
Archæology & Architecture	557
The New Constitution	558
Government of Pakistan Personnel .	560
Constituent Assembly of Pakistan	565
Pakistan Representatives Abroad	566
Foreign Representatives in Pakistan	567
Education	569
Public Health .	570
Federal Court, Law .	571
Posts and Telegraphs	573
Civil Aviation	577
Radio Pakistan	578
Banking	578
The State Bank of Pakistan	579
Railways	580
Road Transport	581
Water Transport	581
The Ports .	582
Chambers of Commerce	584
Surveys	584
Forests	585
Agriculture, Food	586
Livestock .	589
Fisheries	589
Marketing and Co-operation	591
Development Schemes	592
Irrigation ..	594
Mines & Minerals .	595
Industries .	596
Labour	600
Foreign Trade	601
Pakistan's Third Budget	601
Refugees & Rehabilitation	603
East Bengal Province	604
North-West Frontier Province	606
The Punjab Province	608
Sind Province	612
Baluchistan	615
Karachi Administration	617
The States of Pakistan	617
Administrative Services	619
Armed Forces .	621
Foreign Relations	622
The Frontiers	624
Scouting	632
Associations .	632
A Tourist's Guide	633
Who's Who in India	635
Who's Who in Pakistan	790

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page
Abdullabhai Fidalli & Co.	549
Ahmed Oomerbhoy	549
Air Survey Group of Companies	804
Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co , Ltd.	vi
Associated Electrical Industries (Pakistan) Ltd.	812
Ayurved Sewashram	549
Bank of Maharashtra Ltd	xxi
Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co , Ltd.	vii
Bombay Tin Printers	v
British India General Insurance Co , Ltd.	*Back Cover*
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	*Facing page* 822
Clyde Blowers Ltd.	810
Cooper Engineering Ltd	*Facing page* 207
Dandekar Bros , Ltd .	549
D. K. Sandu Brothers (Chembur) Ltd	iv
Eastern Chemical Co (India)	550
Educational Films of India Ltd.	xvii
General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp Ltd.	xiv
General Engineering Co	vi
Gotan Lime Syndicate	iii
Grindlays Bank Ltd	808
Habib Bank Ltd	xvii
Hyderabad State Bank	806
India Cements Ltd	xi
Indian Malleable Castings Ltd.	xvii
Indian Trade & General Insurance Co , Ltd	xx
Jeena & Co.	806
J. K. Industries	*Facing Inside Back Cover*
Kaiser-i-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd.	xxiv
Kashmir	544
Killick Nixon & Co., Ltd.	*Long Edge*
Kirloskar Brothers Ltd.	xvi
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	634

	Page
Mewar Oil & General Mills Ltd.	xx
Millar's Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.	550
Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.	xviii
Mysore State Industries	viii
Narotamdas Bhau	xviii
National Engineering Co.	xviii
National Tractors.	814
New Citizen Bank of India Ltd.	816
Noble Paint & Varnish Co., Ltd.	ii
Ogale Glass Works Ltd.	x
E S Patanwala & Co.	xxvi
Patel India Ltd	xxi
Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd.	xv
Praja Sewak.	58
Prem Adib Pictures	818
Premier Automobiles Ltd.	xiii
Sanderson Bros & Newbould Ltd.	*Inside Front Cover*
Sangli Bank Ltd	vii
Sangli Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	808
Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd.	814
Simpson & Co., Ltd.	x
Sri Krishna Weaving Mills.	xii
Standard Rolling Shutters & Engineering Works	v
State Hotel, Aurangabad	v
Tata Industries Ltd.	*Facing page* 206
Thompson Brothers (Bilston) Ltd	*Inside Back Cover*
T. Motandas & Co.	xx
Ugar Sugar Works Ltd.	822
United Commercial Bank Ltd.	xix
Vanguard Insurance Co., Ltd.	xix
Wengers Ltd.	816
Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	808

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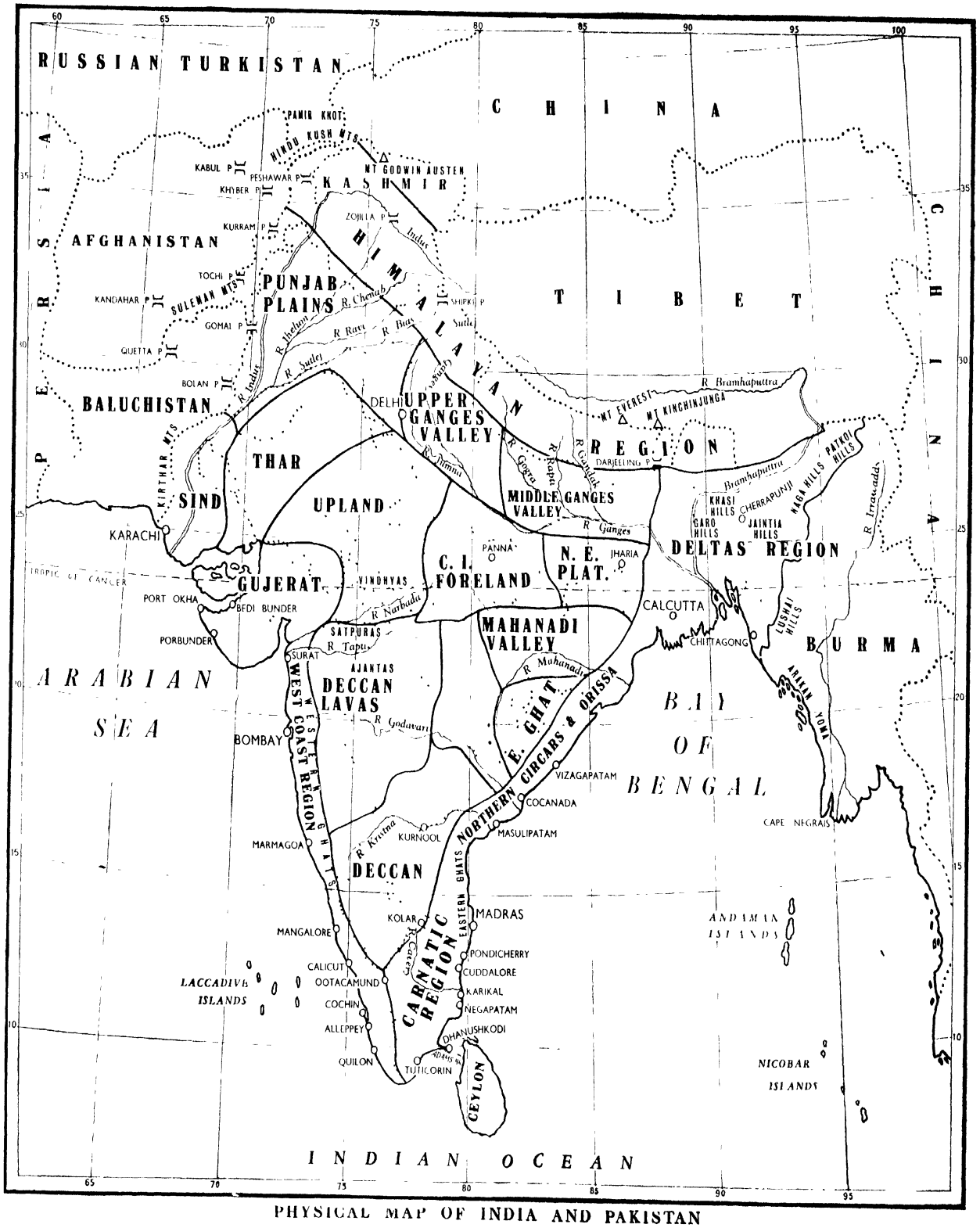


PHYSICAL MAP OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

PHYSIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICALLY the mass of land today called India consists of the territories contained in the Union of India, the Portuguese Possessions of Goa, Daman, Diu and the French Possessions of Mahe, Karikal, Pondicherry, Yanam and Chandernagore (In the last named territory a plebiscite resulted in favour of integration with India. The transfer of territory is awaiting a formal agreement between India and France)

The Republic of India consists of the following 28 States Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh (formerly called the C P and Berar), Madras, Orissa, Punjab (East Punjab), Uttar Pradesh (the U P), West Bengal, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer (Ajmer-Merwara), Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

In shape India is like a triangle with its base resting on the Himalaya Mountains in the north and its apex running far into the ocean in the south. At the southern extremity the triangle tapers with a pear-shaped curve to a point called Cape Comorin

India lies entirely to the north of the equator From south to north including Kashmir, it stretches from 8° north latitude to 37° north latitude, with the Tropic of Cancer cutting it roughly into two halves West to east it stretches from about 66° 20' east longitude to 97° east longitude

Broadly speaking India is shut off from the mainland of Asia by the Himalaya Mountains, the highest mountain range in the world Going from west to east along the country's land frontier are Pakistan, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, China, Burma and Pakistan. In the south, the country is surrounded on all sides by water—the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east

India is about 1,700 miles from east to west, and about 2,000 miles from north to south Its land frontier is about 8,200 miles long and the sea frontier about 3,500 miles. The total area involved is 1,220,099 sq miles The total population is 318,912,506, which is a little less than one-sixth of the population of the whole world

Ports.—Compared with the size of the country the coast-line is short, as there are few bays or inlets Hence there are also very few harbours. The fact is the west coast is rocky and the sea is deep near the coast, while in the east the sea is extremely shallow so that big ocean-going ships have to weigh anchor at some distance from the shore The only so-called natural harbours are Bombay and Goa While Madras, Vishakapatnam and Port Okha are examples of purely artificial harbours built by human enterprise.

The principal ports in India are (going from west to east along the coast), Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Porbandar, Surat, Bombay, Marmagao, Mangalore, Kozhikode (Calicut), Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi, Nagapattinam, Karikal, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vishakapatnam and Calcutta Of these, Karikal and Pondicherry belong to France, Marmagao belongs to Portugal, while the rest are in the Republic of India It may also be mentioned that a new harbour is under construction at Kandla in Kutch

THE MOUNTAIN WALL

India can be divided into three natural regions as shown in the physical map—1. the mountain wall, 2 the Plain of Hindustan, and 3. the Indian Plateau.

Let us take the mountain wall first. From the Pamir Knot in the far north two mountain ranges radiate one in the south-east and easterly direction called the Himalayas, and the other in a south-western direction reaching almost down to the sea, called the Sulaiman Range in the north and the Kirthar Range in the south In the east the mountain wall between India and Burma is called by different names in different places In the north, for instance, it is known as the Patkoi Hills, further south as the Naga Hills In Assam it is called Jaintia, Khasi and Garo Southward are the Lushai Hills, then lastly there are the Arakan Yoma which finally reach the sea at Cape Negrais and continue in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Of the various ranges which constitute the mountain wall of India the Himalayas are the most note-worthy Extending like a scimitar for a distance of 1,500 miles along the northern frontiers of the country they form the loftiest mountain range in the whole world, and contain many of the highest mountain peaks, Mount Everest 29,000 ft, Mount Godwin Austen 28,250 ft, and Kanchenjunga 28,146 ft

Passes.—There are no easy ways in and out through the mountain wall which shuts off India from the rest of Asia, but there are a few difficult passes In the very north are the Zojila Pass and the Shipki Pass which lead out of Kashmir and Punjab respectively Then from Shipki right down to Darjeeling there is no route across the mountain wall Across the Burma frontier again there are a few routes but they are of little use for purposes of communication.

The following is a more detailed description of the mountain region

In the east on the border of Burma the mountain wall is much lower Here it can more accurately be described as a range of hills rather than of mountains This region is wet, forested and very thinly populated The region round about Cherrapunji in Assam has the highest rain-fall in the world

Then from Darjeeling to Kashmir are the Himalayas proper, over 2,000 miles in length and 150 to 200 miles in breadth The Himalayas are thus not a mountain chain in the proper sense of the word They can be described as a series of parallel but converging ranges intersected by valleys and big plateaus On the whole, the slopes of the mountains facing India are very steep, while those facing north are much more gentle We say, on the whole, because though the eastern Himalayas (in West Bengal and Bihar) rise abruptly from the plains in the west (western Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab) the rise from the plains is a little more gradual Hence the Himalayas themselves can be further sub-divided into three parallel zones, the Great Himalayas with an average elevation of 20,000 ft, always covered with snow, the Lesser Himalayas, the middle range, with an average elevation of 15,000 feet, and finally the Outer Himalayas lying between the Lesser Himalayas and the plains with an average elevation of about 3,500 feet The last are a sort of foot-hills to the Great Himalayas, and are usually described as forming the sub-Himalayan region, a region which extends from eastern Bihar to the Punjab all along the Plain of Hindustan

In the north the altitude of the range is much lower there are few peaks which exceed a height of 20,000 feet. The Punjab Himalayas are comparatively dry, and the snow-line is much higher than elsewhere The northern slopes are bare while the southern slopes are forested

Two of the longitudinal valleys which separate the mountain ranges are worth a note They are the Vale of Kashmir and the valley of Khatmandu in Nepal Both the valleys are fertile, extensive and from a tourist's point of view a dream of beauty.

Thus it is clear the whole region possesses great variety in climate and a range of vegetation stretching from the tropics to the poles.

The north mountain wall has a tremendous influence on the physiography of the country. On the one hand it keeps out the bitterly cold winds which blow from Central Asia and Tibet during the winter, and on the other it intercepts the moisture laden winds which blow from the sea in the south so that the northern plains of the country have rain during the monsoon Second, the melting snow and rain falling on the mountains go to form the chief source for the water of the rivers which flow from the Himalayas. Hence the rivers of Hindustan never go completely dry in the summer In short, if Egypt is a gift of the Nile, the Plain of Hindustan is no less a gift of the Himalayas.

THE PLAIN OF HINDUSTAN

Geologically, the Ganges Plain can be considered as the fore-deep of the mountains to the north of it This fore-deep extends thousands of feet below the sea-level, though since its formation it has been filled in by deposit. In the east this deposit consists of alluvial material from the mountains, in the west it consists of material blown by the wind. All through the deposit is fine grained made up chiefly of muds and sands.

The Hindustan Plain extends from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Pakistan frontier in the west, that is to say, it is about 1,500 miles long and from 150 to 200 miles broad. Throughout this vast tract of land not a hill can be seen. The slope from the mountains to the sea is so gradual that about 100 miles from the mouth of the River Ganges the surface is no more than 500 feet above sea-level.

The Plain of Hindustan is probably the most important part of the country For one thing, it contains some of the richest soil in the world. Second, it is on the Plain of Hindustan that the whole drama of race conflict and race assimilation was played out, a drama which finally shaped the political and cultural destiny of both India and its neighbour Pakistan

Going into more detail the Plain of Hindustan is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems In the far west are the Beas and Sutlej, tributaries of the Indus draining into the Arabian Sea Further east is the River Ganges with its tributaries the Jamuna, Gogra, Rapti and Gandak which flows south-eastwards into the Bay of Bengal The capital of the Indian Republic Delhi stands on the water-shed between the Indus and the Ganges river basins. The third of the three river systems, the Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas, turns east and enters India at its eastern extremity and joins the Ganges before reaching the Bay of Bengal The Brahmaputra has no important tributaries

On the Himalayas these rivers are rushing, roaring torrents, cutting their way through steep and rocky gorges. But when they reach the vast plains they broaden out and wander slowly till they get to the sea The land is so flat that the rivers sometimes leave their old beds and cut out new channels flooding the surrounding area

The rivers of Hindustan are notable in three respects, 1 They give a constant supply of water, 2 The land through which they flow is broad, flat and fertile and eminently suitable for irrigation, 3 Because water flows perennially they are navigable through the greater part of the year

As we go from west to east in the plain rainfall increases and so does the fertility of the soil.

The whole plain can be sub-divided according to climate into a number of natural regions. There are first the plains of the north-west, comprising the State of Punjab, a dry area depending on the irrigation canals of the rivers Beas and Sutlej for its water. Second, there

is the valley of the Upper Ganges covering the major part of Uttar Pradesh a comparatively dry region which depends for its cultivation on the irrigation canals of the Ganges and the Jamuna. Third, we have the valley of the middle Ganges embracing the Province of Bihar, which is an intermediate zone, with both wet and dry cultivation As we go further east we have the lower valley of the Ganges, which includes the whole of West Bengal, a wet region with considerable rainfall growing rice and jute.

THE INDIAN PLATEAU

The third of the natural regions into which the country is divided is called the Indian Plateau because it comprises a three-sided table-land covering the whole of the country in the south except for two narrow coastal strips in the east and the west The Indian Plateau is marked off from the Plain of Hindustan by a confused mass of hill ranges running with a general direction of east to west Three of these ranges have been distinguished by the names of Vindhyas, Satpuras and Ajantas respectively They stand from 1,500 feet to over 4,000 feet high and though pierced by road and railway at the present time were not easy to cross in the old days and thus formed a barrier of hill and jungle between the northern and the southern portions of the country.

The Indian Plateau is higher in the west and the south than in the east and north. Along the western and eastern edge of the plateau run the Western and Eastern Ghats. They start southward, from the extremities of the Vindhya mountain system and run along the western and eastern coasts of the country and unite to form a sort of upheaved angle towards their southern extremity The Western Ghats run through the State of Bombay and ascend to an average height of about 3,000 feet while some of the peaks are anything between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet high The Eastern Ghats stretch down the State of Madras and have an average elevation of 1,500 feet The inner triangular plateau which the Western and Eastern Ghats form far in the south is seamed with little ranges of hills exceeding 4,000 feet in height the best known among which are the Nilgiris It is on the Nilgiris that Ootacamund the famous summer capital of the Madras State stands

Drainage Systems.—There are three systems of drainage in the Indian Plateau—one towards the north, the second towards the west and the third towards the east. The drainage from the northern or Vindhya edge of the plateau falls into the Ganges. Two rivers Narmada and Tapti carry the rainfall of the southern slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains respectively in almost parallel lines into the Arabian Sea Further south, as we have already stated, the plateau is much higher in the west than the east So the drainage has to make its way across the whole breadth of the plateau eastwards until it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The most important rivers are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cavery These rivers differ from the rivers of the Plain of Hindustan in three ways, 1 They are fed only by the monsoon rains and therefore do not yield a constant supply of water, 2 Their valleys are less suitable for irrigation, 3 And finally, they are not navigable for certain seasons in the year when parts of the river dry up.

From a geological point of view the Indian Plateau consists mainly of very old crystalline rocks—much older than the Himalayan fold mountains. On some of the edges of the plateau in the north-east for instance, are areas of sedimentary rocks from which the country obtains most of its coal . About nine-tenths of the coal resources of India lie in Jharia in Bihar and Raniguni in West Bengal, though coal-bearing beds are also found in the valley of the Godavari and the northern slopes of the Vindhyas. The north-west of the plateau is covered by vast stretches of lava called the Deccan lavas. This region is one of the largest areas of lava in the world, covering as it does an area of 250,000 square miles with a total thickness of several thousand feet. In spite of the great extent of the lavas there are few or no signs of volcano. In the rest of the Plateau valuable minerals occur here and there among old crystalline rocks Gold is obtained in Kolar, manganese in Vishakapatnam, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, copper and iron in Bihar and Orissa, mica in Madras and the south-east. The point about diamonds is of some interest They occur in sand-stones or conglomerate in Panna in Vindhya Pradesh or Kurnool in Madras, though no diamond bearing igneous rocks are found.

Natural Regions.—From the point of view of climate and vegetation the Indian Plateau can be divided into ten natural regions. There are first of all the coastal regions round the plateau In the north covering part of the State of Bombay is the Gujarat region, moderately dry and hilly in places Further south is the west coast region covering part of Bombay and part of Madras, narrow and wet In the east is the Carnatic or Tamil region comprising part of Madras, moderately wet but wider than in the west In the north is what is called the Northern Circars region covering part of Andhra and part of Orissa, also moderately wet Then there are the dry regions lying to the north of the Vindhya mountains sloping downwards to the plains of the Ganges. There are the Thar or Great Indian Desert, the Rajasthan uplands dry and hilly, and the Central Indian Plateau comprising part of Madhya Pradesh Finally there is a third group of regions which can be distinguished, all lying in the Indian Peninsula proper These are first the southern part of the plateau covering the whole of Mysore and parts of Madras and Bombay, dry, somewhat barren and thinly populated, second, the Deccan lavas region in the north-west, containing parts of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh dry but with fertile black soil suitable for cotton and moderately thickly populated, and lastly, the north-eastern Plateau covering parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa This last mentioned region has moderate rain-fall, is thinly populated, but thickly forested The inhabitant are mainly concentrated in two river valleys

Ceylon is the only important island lying off the coast of India to which it is joined by a line of sand flats collectively called Adam's Bridge But Ceylon is politically separate from the sub-continent Two groups of very small islands in the Bay of Bengal, the Andamans and the Nicobars, and one group in the Arabian Sea the Laccadives are part of the Republic of India So is the quasi-island of Kutch off the Kathiawar Peninsula in western India Kutch is a dry, rocky, treeless country.

VEGETATION

India is thickly populated and so over a greater part of the country the natural vegetation has been removed The country has no distinctive botanical features peculiar to itself Where the rain-fall is more than 80 inches a year there are ever green forests on the hills The wood from these forests is hard but the forests have not yet been commercially exploited. These evergreen forests are chiefly found on the slopes of the Western Ghats, the wetter eastern parts of the Himalayas up to a level of 5,000 feet, and in Assam.

Where the rain-fall is less than 80 inches but more than 40 we have what are called the monsoon forests, so-called because the trees in these forests lose their leaves in the dry season The monsoon forests are very valuable, because they contain two of the most useful kinds of tree, the teak and the sal The teak is found chiefly in the western parts of the country while the sal is obtained in the lower slopes of the Himalayas and the north-east of the Plateau Where the rain-fall is less than 40 inches, in the drier parts of the country we find small thorny trees, sometimes so small that they are more like bushes than like trees. In the driest parts where the land is desert or semi-desert even bushes cannot grow. There we find plants with thick fleshy stems and long roots. As we go up the mountains too the vegetation changes In the higher reaches of the mountains, above 5,000 feet in the south, and 3,000 feet in the north the forests are similar to those found in temperate lands. Some of the trees have broad leaves and are like the oak while others are tall and have needle-shaped leaves like the pine

On the highest parts of the mountains it is too cold and too dry for trees to grow and so we find only small bushes and short grass.

Along the sea-coasts and in the great river deltas where the land is flat and muddy grows a kind of tree called mangrove These trees are most frequent in the deltas of the River Ganges where they are called Sundarbans.

There is not much grass land in India though in the hills in the monsoon grass patches can be seen (For a description of forest wealth see section on forests)

The main cultivated plants include rice, wheat, pulses and grams Among the important seeds grown are castor, sesamum and ground nut The chief fruit trees include mango, cocoa-nut, arecanut and certain citrus fruit Apples, peaches, pears, apricots and walnuts are confined chiefly to the Himalaya valleys There are tea plantations over large areas on the mountains in the north-east and south, while coffee, cardamom, pepper and rubber are extensively grown in the south In some of the damper regions the cinchona is successfully cultivated (For more detailed description see section on agriculture.)

ANIMALS

Just as natural vegetation has disappeared over the greater part of the land so have a great many wild animals The lion, for instance, was not uncommon within historical times in the north Today it is confined wholly, to the Gir forest in Junagadh in Saurashtra

The most famous among the wild animals which survive are the tiger and the elephant. The leopard or panther is more common than the tiger and equally destructive of life and property. The cheetah or the hunting leopard is found only in the Deccan and is generally trained for hunting the antelope Other wild Indian animals of the cat family are the marbled cat and the so-called jungle cat

In the open country-side wolves are plentiful and usually prey on sheep. The Indian fox is comparatively scarce but the jackal is very common The wild dog is found in the denser jungles and generally hunts in packs Among other dogs are the pariah common in the south, and the grey hound used for hunting.

The black bear is common wherever rocky hills and forests occur. It lives on ants, honey and fruit and may often prove dangerous. The Himalayan bear which is found only in the north, stays in the mountains during the summer but comes lower down during the winter.

The rhinocerii found in the country are of three different types, two have a single horn and one has double The rhinocerii are commonest in the Brahmaputra valley and in the Sundarbans. With the rhinoceros might be mentioned the crocodile which can be very dangerous specially in the rivers of the north. The wild hog is also well-known in certain parts of the country and is very destructive of crops.

In the remote parts of the deserts of Kutch is found the wild ass but its contacts with man are few. Many wild varieties of sheep and goat are met with in the mountain ranges of the north.

The antelope proper is more widely distributed. On the coasts of Gujarat and Orissa, for instance, a herd of does accompanied by a single buck is a common sight The gazelle can also be found almost everywhere. The sambar is confined to hill forests, while the spotted deer is considered to be the most beautiful animal of the Indian jungle.

In the Western Ghats, and in the hill jungles of Assam and Madhya Pradesh is found the bison. It is a fierce animal and almost as dangerous to hunt as the tiger. Akin to the bison is the wild buffalo very common in Assam.

The rat and the mouse are a perpetual nuisance. The bandicoots some of which can be as long as 2 feet burrow under stores and godowns and are often deadly to plants, fruit or grain.

The reptiles abound in garden and jungle and even intrude into dwelling places specially during the rains Thousands of people die every year in the country-side of snake-bite The most dreaded of the reptiles is the cobra There is another variety called Russel's viper whose bite is equally fatal Generally speaking the salt-water snakes are dangerous while the fresh-water ones are harmless The bigger variety scorpion which abounds in parts of Madras is a domestic terror

Of all the wild animals in the country the elephant is the most interesting as well as the most useful It generally lives in the wilder parts of the monsoon forests and being an intelligent animal can be trained to do heavy work such as dragging great logs of wood, or arranging them in neat piles. The elephant is also excellent as a transport animal as it can push its way through the thickest jungle where roads cannot be built

Domestic Animals.—So much for the wild animals Among the domestic animals the most useful are the oxen It is estimated that there are about 136 372 million cattle in India Milk is not a staple article of food and the oxen are chiefly used for ploughing or drawing carts The bullocks are more valuable than the cows though in certain parts like Uttar Pradesh dairy-farming is an important industry One handicap is that in most areas fodder has to be specially grown for the cattle

There are 40 618 million buffaloes in the country The buffalo is stronger than the bullock and is chiefly used for ploughing The she-buffalo is the typical dairy animal

There are 37 734 million sheep in the country But they are a very poor specimen and do not give good wool or meat. Sheep are most numerous in Madras and live chiefly on waste land which is not good enough for cattle. Goats (46 469 million) are found everywhere because it does not take much to keep them alive. They can feed on the poorest grass or shrub and so find enough to eat even in the driest parts of the country.

There are 3 236 million horses, ponies and donkeys, most of which are used as draught animals Mules, donkeys and camels are also used for purposes of transport. mules and donkeys on the hilly parts, and camels in the sandy desert. The total number of live-stock in the country is 264 429 millions.

The birds of India though not as gorgeous as those of some other tropical lands deserve mention. The parrot is easily the most beautiful of the Indian birds The peacock is another beautiful bird, while the maina like the parrot lives happily in a cage and talks well Of the vulture there are four varieties which include the common scavenger. There are many types of eagle too and some of the falcons can be trained for hawking A bird much sought after for its plumage is the king-fisher and among the birds which are hunted for their flesh are pigeons, ducks, partridges, plover, quail and snipe. The jungle fowl, however, is not considered good for eating

There are many beautiful butterflies in India, while among the more useful insects are the bee, the silk-worm, the *coccus laca*, that is, the insect which gives lac Certain varieties of Indian moth and ant are very destructive Locust invasions are not frequent but when they appear they leave complete destruction behind them Mosquitoes abound everywhere.

In India fish is eaten fresh as methods of fish preservation are either primitive or not practised Among the edible Indian fishes are the carp family and the cat fishes But the most delicious is the hilsa which is also a rich food A fish which is found in all hill streams is the mahseer (For a more detailed discussion see section on fisheries).

INDIA, PAKISTAN

The partition of what was formerly known as British India took place on August 15, 1947. Broadly speaking, the areas in the north-west and the north-east inhabited predominantly by people belonging to the Muslim religion were cut off and formed into a separate independent state Only two provinces were primarily affected by the decision to partition the sub-continent, and a third to a smaller degree The two which were primarily affected were the Punjab in the west and Bengal in the east. The old Punjab was divided into West Punjab (now called Punjab) which became a part of Pakistan and East Punjab (also called Punjab), which became a part of India The old Bengal was divided into East Bengal which became a part of Pakistan and West Bengal which became a part of India

The Province of Punjab (Pakistan) includes the whole of the old Multan and the Rawalpindi Divisions and the Districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot of the old Lahore Division The State of Punjab (India) includes the whole of the old Jullundur and Ambala Divisions and the Amritsar District of the old Lahore Division The Gurdaspur and Lahore districts of the old Lahore division were divided between the two new provinces

In the east the Province of East Bengal includes the whole of the old Chittagong and the Dacca Divisions and the Districts of Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pabna and Khulna. The State of West Bengal includes the whole of the old Burdwan Division and the Districts of Calcutta, the 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Darjeeling. The old Districts of Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda were divided between the two provinces.

The old Province of Assam too was affected to a minor degree Except four thanas the whole of the District of Sylhet was transferred to the newly created Province of East Bengal.

THE FRONTIERS

THE frontiers of India consist of Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, and, of course, Pakistan, while Assam in India and Eastern Pakistan have a common frontier with Burma.

TIBET

Tibet has long held the imagination of the Indian sub-continent. To India she owes the main elements of her religion, Buddhism (first introduced in the seventh century A D), and also of her literature—a Tibetan alphabet based on the Dev Nagri Sanskrit character was first compiled at the time of the introduction of Buddhism, and many translations from Pali and Sanskrit manuscripts were made. But Tibet's chief interest to India in the modern world lies in the fact that she is co-terminous with India and Nepal for some 2,000 miles, and that " along this enormous distance her physical nature constitutes a barrier equal or superior to anything that the World can show elsewhere ". At present India's north-east frontier presents no problem similar to that of Pakistan's North-West. In order that this may so continue, it is an Indian interest that Tibet should remain mistress of her own house

In earlier days, Tibet was a strong military power capable of threatening Indian and Chinese neighbours alike : an inscription of the eighth century A. D. at Lhasa indicates that China paid tribute at that time to Tibet The introduction of Buddhism apparently softened earlier aggressive militarism The conversion of Kublai Khan, the first Mongolian Emperor, to Lamaism led to strong cultural connections between the Mongolian Emperors of China and Tibet. It was a Mongolian Prince who, in the sixteenth century A D , established the present line of Dalai Lamas Early in the 18th century, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet between Mongols and Tibetans, the newly established Manchu dynasty adopted an aggressive policy. From that time until the Chinese revolution (1911) the Manchu dynasty maintained officers at Lhasa, although their authority decreased in time to a merely nominal suzerainty until finally in 1911 the Chinese forces were evicted and permitted safe conduct through India.

RUSSIAN INTEREST

In the latter part of the 18th century Warren Hastings succeeded in establishing friendly contacts with the Tashi Lama at Shigatse But this led to nothing of a permanent nature owing to an unfortunate suspicion that the British had encouraged the Nepalese invasion of Tibet in 1792. From then on Tibet remained a closed country, except to the courageous Pundits of the survey of India and a few others such as Manning, until the Younghusband expedition of 1904 In 1873 the Chinese agreed to protect any British Mission which might enter Tibet, but the mere fact that the British accepted Chinese sponsorship in such a matter appears to have aroused Tibetan resentment and necessitated the abandonment of the proposed Mission.

This indication of weakness led to a Tibetan invasion of Sikkim The Chinese were incapable of exercising any remedial influence and after one year's delay the Tibetans were expelled by force A treaty and trade regulations were concluded with the Chinese in 1890 to regulate the frontier, but it soon became evident that the Tibetans had no intention of acknowledging such an agreement, and that the Chinese were unable to secure its respect After some years of frustration Lord Curzon sought to remedy matters by means of direct approach to the Dalai Lama, but all his letters were rejected and returned unopened.

At the same time the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia His emissary was a Siberian named Dorjief, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa, Dorjief went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899 At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan Mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as " the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet ". This Mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900 and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia Dorjief returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St Petersburg with a Tibetan Mission where, as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama, they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached At the time it was rumoured that Dorjief had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government

BRITISH EXPEDITION

In view of these conditions the Government of India proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission, with an armed escort to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamab Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative But after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904 Lhasa was reached

There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890, to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung, to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees), the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial question, if necessary Later the amount of indemnity was reduced from seventy-five to twenty-five lakhs of rupees, to be paid in 3 years, the period of occupation of the Chumbi Valley was likewise reduced

In June, 1906, the British concluded a convention with China which purported to regulate the position in Tibet Thereunder Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory nor to interfere with the internal administration of the country, and China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to do so The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in 3 years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts (Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok) and the establishment of a Trade Agency at Gyantse

CHINESE ACTION —The approach of the Younghusband Mission to Lhasa led to the flight of the Dalai Lama to Urga, the sacred Buddhist city in Mongolia, leaving the internal Government of Tibet in confusion The 1906 convention explicitly re-affirmed a Chinese suzerainty over Tibet which had in fact become sketchy, and the Chinese, thus strengthened, proceeded to convert Tibet from a loose form of vassalage into a province of China In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, acting Viceroy in the neighbouring Province of Szechuan, was appointed Resident in Tibet his ruthlessness and severity backed by the wild atrocities of the Chinese soldiers exasperated the populace.

The fugitive Dalai Lama had returned by the end of 1909 expecting to resume his temporal and spiritual sovereignty. But it was evident that the Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power, and the report that a strong Chinese force was moving on to Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate, sought refuge in India He was pursued to the frontier by Chinese troops and took up his abode in Darjeeling, while Chinese forces overran Tibet

TRIPARTITE CONVENTION

The British Government acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances to the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and urged that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossibe person that they had been compelled again to depose him

Here the matter might have rested but for the revolution in China That revolution broke out in Szechuan, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case, they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and, in the House of Lords, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, had been met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government

In June 1913 the Chinese Government agreed to a tripartite conference between representatives of Tibet, China and Great Britain The conference met at Simla in 1914, under the presidency of Sir Henry McMahon, then Secretary of the Foreign and Political Department of the Govt of India The Chinese representative Mr Chen merely initialled the Convention but under instructions from his chief refused to proceed to full signature *Inter alia* this convention recognised the autonomy of Tibet proper ('Outer Tibet'), and created a zone ('Inner Tibet') under Chinese authority subject to certain already existing Tibetan rights The Chinese Government were unable to accept the boundaries between Inner and Outer Tibet laid down in the Convention, and so refrained from ratifying it, though they accepted the terms of the Convention in all other respects; but the two remaining parties accepted it as binding between themselves.

PRACTICAL EQUILIBRIUM

In 1918 Chinese aggression led to strong and successful Tibetan retaliation At a time of Chinese weakness Great Britain did its utmost to urge moderation on Tibet, and deputed Sir E Teichman to the scene of hostilities. He succeeded in effecting a truce in September 1918, unfortunately it was not possible to convert this truce into anything of the nature of a permanent settlement owing to the growing predominance at that time of the Chinese militarist element under Japanese influence.

In the period of uncertainty following the truce of September 1918, the Dalai Lama sent a pressing invitation to Sir Charles Bell, who had just resigned the post of Political Officer in Sikkim, to visit Lhasa with a view to assisting in a settlement between Tibet and China. While a refugee in India from Chinese aggression, the Dalai Lama had established awarm friendship with Sir Charles Bell After some hesitation, the Government of India permitted Sir Charles Bell to accept this invitation He reached Lhasa in November 1920 and stayed there a year

The British Government and the Government of India did not succeed in effecting a permanent settlement between China and Tibet—the chaotic condition of the former country at that time and the precarious condition of the Government in addition to the preoccupations of the Washington Conference impeded their efforts, these efforts did, however, succeed in bringing about a state of practical equilibrium between the two protagonists But Bell's Lhasa visit will be mainly remembered for the permanent contribution he made to the good relations between Tibet and her southern neighbour, this visit also furnished the foundation for Bell's three valuable studies, "Tibet, Past and Present", "The People of Tibet", and "The Religion of Tibet".

In 1922 in response to the repeated request of the Tibetan Government the Government of India arranged for the construction of telegraphic communication with Lhasa.

During the years following the Washington Conference, Chinese disunity made any permanent settlement between Tibet and China impossible, in spite of the wishes of the Tibetan Government for such settlement

During the years 1931 to 1933, local disputes and the agressiveness of local Chinese war-lords led to a period of confused fighting In the southern sector civil war in Szechuan led to an armistice in November 1932 by February 1933, on the northern sector (owing, it appears, to shortage of military supplies) the Sinkiang war-lord was ready for a truce

In 1933 the great 13th Dalai Lama died Since then a Regent has presided over the destinies of Tibet A new Dalai Lama—now aged 15—was discovered and installed with traditional ceremonial in September 1939 The Tibetan Government admitted to Lhasa a Chinese Mission of condolence on the death of the 13th Dalai Lama and a complimentary Mission on the occasion of the Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama

The Second World War had no direct effect on Tibet Tibet's main export, wool, increased in value The Tibetan Government agreed to the transport through Tibet of supplies of a non-military nature required for China, and this traffic brought large profits to those engaged in it

Relations between the Government of Tibet and Nepal are regulated by a treaty signed in 1856 since which date Nepal has maintained a representative at Lhasa, at present Major Nayan Bahadur Khattry.

The Republic of China had a representative at Lhasa from 1934 to 1949, when their mission left Tibet at the request of the Tibetan Government

Indian relations with Tibet were conducted through the agency of the Political Officer in Sikkim, with the assistance of Trade Agents at Gyantse, Yatung and Gangtok till 1936 when direct contacts were established Since Sir Charles Bell's visit in 1920-21, the Political Officer in Sikkim has visited Lhasa on several occasions at the invitation of the Tibetan Government, *viz*, 1924 (Colonel F M Bailey), 1930 and 1932 (Colonel J L R Weir), 1933 and 1935 (F. M. Williamson), 1936, 1940 (Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama) and 1944 (Sir Basil Gould); 1945 and 1946 (A. J. Hopkinson), 1949 (H Dayal).

In 1936 Sir Basil Gould left behind one of his colleagues Since that date a representative of the Government of India has maintained direct contact with the Government of Tibet at Lhasa.

In 1946 the Tibetan Government deputed a Good-will Mission from Lhasa bearing victory congratulations

India takes wool from Tibet and sends to that country tea and cotton piece goods

Political Officer in Sikkim H. Dayal, I C S

THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the Indian frontier were contiguous with that of Tibet This is not so The territories on this frontier are actually the independent Kingdom of Nepal, the Sikkim State and Bhutan From Gilgit, now the northernmost post of the Indian Government to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the Indian district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of territory between India and the true frontier

The first of these frontier States is Kashmir which is almost the only important State which has acceded to India with frontier responsibilities And these responsibilities the State worthily discharged through the agency of its efficient State troops composed mainly of Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak

Then comes the long narrow strip of land called Nepal This Gurkha Kingdom stands in a special relation with the Indian Government It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against foreign aggression through Tibet.

Beyond Nepal are Bhutan and Sikkim (q v) whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhist by religion In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and by taking a guarantee in return that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations Afterwards China was officially notified that the rights and interests of Sikkim and Bhutan would be protected.

NEPAL

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas It has an area of about 56,000, square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindu The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes alone being cultivated Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude

The country before the Gurkha occupation, was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings The Gurkhas under Prithi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal In 1846 the head of the Rana family, Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, a right which is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family This right was conceded in a signed document called *Panjpatra* In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with western conditions and outlook.

The rule of one of the Prime Ministers Maharaja Chandar Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana deserves special mention. It was he who placed Nepal on the path of progress. During his long rule of 32 years he introduced reforms in all departments of administration He abolished slavery in spite of violent opposition. He prohibited Sati He was responsible for the spread of education, he opened a college for higher education at Kathmandu and strove hard to bring light and knowledge to the people of Nepal. He reformed the method of dispensing justice and also the judiciary In short Nepal owes much to this courageous and wise administrator

After his death he was followed by his brothers Maharajas Bhim Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana and Judha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana successively as Prime Ministers Both of them carried on steadily the work of reform inaugurated by Maharaja Chandar Shamsher.

Administration.—The Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Prime Minister of the day Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of Government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister who, while ruling the country, coupled with his official rank the title of Maharaja Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Prime Minister

The present king of Nepal is His Majesty Maharajadhiraj Tribhuvana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Sham Shere Jung Deva, and the Prime Minister Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana.

Economy.—Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed.

There is a bank and a jute and cotton mill. The starting of sugar and woollen industry is under consideration Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are being made from time to time Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from India, goes over a well maintained permanent road linking up with the 18 mile-long ropeway which was opened in 1927 A motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the ropeway terminus with the customs house for transport of goods traffic The telephone from Kathmandu to Birganj, which has been extended to Raxaul, now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Kathmandu to Biratnagar and Dhakunta in the easternmost part of the Nepal terai.

The revenue of the country is about two crores of rupees per annum.

The standing army is estimated at 45,000.

The state is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Budha's life have been identified in it by inscriptions on pillars.

The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and by subsequent agreements. By virtue of the same treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other while Nepal's treaty relations with Tibet allow her to station a representative at Lhasa Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816, the friendly relations with the British and Indian Governments have been steadily maintained. During the first World War Nepal gave valuable assistance to the Allies in recognition of which she received an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs to be paid in perpetuity from Indian revenues. To strengthen further the bonds of friendship that has subsisted so long

between the two countries, a new treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

When the Second World War broke out, Nepal again came forward with an offer of help and in the early part of 1940 sent 8 Battalions of her regular army to the sub-continent for the defence of its frontiers against foreign aggression. Three Battalions of these took an active part in checking the inroads of the Japanese and driving them back deep into Burma while the two Auxiliary Pioneer Battalions which were sent later played no less important a part in the construction of the Ledo road In recognition of this help the annual grant referred to above was enhanced to twenty lacs of rupees and payment of the capitalised value of fifty per cent of it was also made.

After Transfer of Power—With the transfer of power which took place in the sub-continent on the 15th August 1947, it was decided to exchange representatives at the highest level between the Governments of India and Nepal.

INDIAN EMBASSY IN NEPAL

Ambassador for India, H. E Shri C P N Singh.
First Secretary, Dr. S Gupta
Superintendent & Treasury Officer, Mr S J. Wilfred.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN INDIA

Nepalese Ambassador in India, H E Commanding General Sir Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, K B.E.

Counsellor, Lt.-Col. G. S. Thapa.
First Secretary, Mr P. N Pradhan
Military Attache, Major S B. Basnyat.

The Nepalese Legation in London and the British Legation in Nepal have also been raised to Embassies Commanding General Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana is the first Nepalese Ambassador at the Court of St. James', and Lt.-Col G. A. Falconer, H M's Minister in Nepal is the first British Ambassador in Nepal.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area 18,000 sq. miles) is an independent Himalayan State, under the protectorate, in respect of foreign relations, of the Government of India, possessing a fertile soil and temperate climate The population, computed to number about 300,000, are sturdy folk of Tibetan affinities In recent times there has been a considerable Nepalese immigration in the foot-hill region

Though politically independent of Tibet Bhutan is susceptible to Tibetan influence, for the Bhutanese share the religion and culture of Tibet, and look to the Dalai Lama as their spiritual head. In former times, China exchanged presents with Bhutan, but did not establish effective suzerainty.

For some 250 miles Bhutan dominates a tract of land, singularly rich and fertile, situated partly in Bengal and partly in Assam, known as the 'Eighteen Duars' ("Duar" being a "door" or "pass"). This area and what is now the State of Cooch Behar formed the traditional happy hunting-ground of Bhutanese free-booters Indeed it was the forcible abduction of the Cooch Behar Raja and his brother that led indirectly to the first intercourse between 'John Company' and Bhutan. This Bhutanese aggression was followed by a small successful expedition under a Company Officer This led the then Tashi Lama (who was also Regent of Tibet) to address a friendly letter to Warren Hastings, interceding on behalf of the erring Bhutanese Warren Hastings immediately responded by deputing Bogle's 'Good-will Mission'. Bogle travelled *via* Bhutan, and *en route* established cordial relations there (1774) These continued till 1792 In that year Nepal invaded Tibet The Chinese suspected that the Bengal authorities had engineered this invasion, and by their influence induced the Bhutanese to shut the door.

The suspicion and hostility thus engendered was accentuated, when the Company, extending its influence to Assam, on the expulsion of the Burmese (1825), became heir to the uneasy relations existing between the Assamese and Bhutan conditions prevailed comparable with those in the Derajat on the Waziristan border at their worst Between 1837 and 1864, thirty cases of plundering occurred, and at least 25 Indians were known to have been carried off into slavery Meanwhile 50 outrages were committed in Cooch Behar territory (one involving over Rs 20,000 worth property), and 69 residents of the State were kidnapped

The upheaval of 1857 served to postpone settlement An envoy (Mr A Eden) sent in 1863, charged with proposals of a conciliatory character, but instructed to demand the return of all captives and plundered property and security for the future peace of the frontier, was insulted in open Darbar and put under duress The Bhutan War of 1864 led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Sinchula in January, 1866 Bhutan ceded in perpetuity the whole of the 18 Duars and in return received a subsidy of Rs 50,000 a year

From that date relations with Bhutan were excellent, and the bonds between Bhutan and India grew closer, until, in 1910, in return for an increase in the subsidy of Rs 50,000 paid under the Sinchula Treaty to Rs 1,00,000, that treaty was amended to include a provision that Bhutan's foreign relations should be controlled by the British (now Indian) Government at the same time undertaking to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan Under another agreement the Bhutan Government undertook to remove all liquor shops from within a 10-mile zone of the Indian District borders in return for an annual compensation of Rs. 1,00,000.

In 1907 the leading chief of Bhutan, Tongsa Penlop Ugen Wangchuk was elected by the unanimous votes of Bhutan Chiefs and a number of monks as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan. He was succeeded in 1926 by his eldest son, now his Highness Maharaja Sir Jigme Wanchuk, K O S I., K O I.E.

Stand-Still Agreement—On the transfer of power in India in August 1947, the Bhutan Government entered into a stand-still arrangement with the Government of India, pending the conclusion of negotiations

Bhutan representatives attended the Delhi Inter-Asian Relations Conference in Spring 1947 The Political Officer in Sikkim visited Bhutan and met His Highness the Maharaja in September 1947

Bhutan and India entered into a new treaty of friendship on 8th August 1949 Under the treaty, the Government of Bhutan continues to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations As a measure of goodwill, the Government of India have ceded the territory known as Dewangiri to Bhutan and have raised their annual subsidy to Bhutan to Rs 5 lakhs

Assam and Burma—There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Monbas, Lamai (Mijis), Nisu (Dafias), Abors and others—living between the administered border of Assam and the external frontier of India, in the region defined by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line Excepting the Abors, none of these tribe has, given serious trouble in recent years, but in 1911 the murder of two Englishmen by the Minyong Abors made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N-E Frontier A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed for six months in subduing the tribe After two or three small actions the murderers were given up. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Nisu countries The border region is some of the most difficult country in the world and the maintenance of close contact with the tribes has always been far from easy.

In the hills between Assam and Burma various Naga tribes predominate from Manipur northwards, and tribes of the Chin-Lushei stock from Manipur southwards Administration has not yet been extended to all the Naga tribes and cases of head-hunting still occur in the more remote areas.

In 1947, the Government of India approved a Five Year Development Plan for the tribal areas of the N-E Frontier, a plan which contemplates the building of roads, schools and hospitals. Work on the plan commenced in the winter of 1947 Progress has been made in implementing schemes in relation to education, agriculture, medical relief, etc.

METEOROLOGY

THE all-important fact in the meteorology of the sub-continent is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season The summer rains cease in North-West India and Western Pakistan by about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the sub-continent except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to March over the sub-continent are — westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north , to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or, perhaps more properly, the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole land and sea area.

Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, *viz* , the Madras State and North-West India and Western Pakistan In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, *i e*, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 14 72 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31 45 inches The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is the north-west This region from December onwards is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward In normal years in the north periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and occasionally even heavy rain or snow occurs

These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of the north-west though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of the north.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON

It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. The temperature increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trade circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the south-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the land area and the adjacent seas and the sub-continent is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the seas and the land area from Lat 30° S to Lat 30° N the southern half being the south-east Trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the seas and flows over the land it is highly charged with aqueous vapour.

The current enters the Indian seas by the end of May and in the course of the succeeding two or three weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal It advances over the sub-continent from these two seas The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajasthan and North Bombay The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay One portion is directed towards Eastern Pakistan and Assam while another portion after meeting the Himalayas gets deflected and blows as a south-easterly and easterly current right up the Ganga plain

DISTRIBUTION

The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, *viz* , from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rainfalls throughout the sub-continent, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches, most of which falls in four months The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajasthan

The part of the monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of Eastern Pakistan and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Ganga plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikkim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in East Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where one or the other current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is conditioned by the storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain. The monsoon rains are carried into North-West India and Western Pakistan by storms which form at the head of the Bay of Bengal and move in a north-westerly direction right across the country.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras, it is over 100 in the North Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, *viz* , May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Meteorological Department has its headquarters in Delhi and among its more important functions are :

(*a*) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.

(*b*) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the collection of meteorological data from ships

(*c*) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts

(*d*) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall

(*e*) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (*e g* , Canal and Railway Engineers, Collectors, Directors of Agriculture, etc) and through the newspapers to the public in general.

(*f*) Determination of time and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.

(*g*) Issue of weather forecasts to Civil Aviators.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
HILL STATIONS		° F	° F	° F	° F.	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F
Darjeeling	7,432	47 0	47 8	55 4	61 2	62.9	64 9	65 7	65 6	64 6	61 7	55 6	50.5	58.6
Shillong	4,921	60.1	62.5	70 4	74.1	74 0	74 5	75 3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66 0	61.6	69.9
Simla	7,224	47 5	48 8	57.0	65 9	73 2	75 1	70 9	68 4	68 4	64 3	58.3	50 6	62.4
COAST STATIONS														
Bombay	35	83 2	83.1	86.2	89 1	91.1	88 5	85 5	85 0	85 5	88 8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Madras	51	85.3	88.3	91.4	95 5	101 3	99 6	96 3	94 8	93 9	90 1	85.4	84.1	92 2
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Allahabad	322	74 8	79 2	91.7	102 6	107 1	102 7	92.1	89.4	91 5	90.4	83 4	75 7	90.1
Calcutta	21	79 6	83 7	92 5	96 8	95 6	92 4	89 5	89.0	89 9	89 2	84 2	79 4	88.5
Kanpur	413	71.9	77 0	89 4	99 4	106 2	102.7	92 4	89 7	90.9	91 2	82 8	74.0	89 0
Cuttack	87	83.1	88 2	96 6	101.2	101 4	95 5	89.5	89.0	90 0	89 7	85.0	81.2	90.9
New Delhi	714	70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93 0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73 7	88.8
Lucknow	371	73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105 4	100 2	92.4	90 5	91.9	91 4	83 9	75.9	89.7
Patna	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Dehra Dun	2,239	66 1	69 3	79 4	90 0	96 0	93.7	86 5	84 5	84.8	82 9	75.4	68 7	81.4
Nagpur	1,010	83 7	88 2	96.7	104.2	108 7	99.5	88 3	87 3	89.8	90.6	85.5	81 7	92 0

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Year
HILL STATIONS	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F	° F.	° F	° F	° F	° F.
Darjeeling		35 4	36 6	43 0	48 8	52 4	56 5	58 0	57 7	56 0	50 2	43 1	36 6	47·9
Shillong		38 8	42 4	50 8	57.0	59 1	63 0	64 6	64·0	61 6	54 8	46 2	40 0	53 5
Simla		35 4	36.1	43 6	50 6	57.7	60 1	59 2	59 2	56 3	51 4	44 2	39 3	49 4
COAST STATIONS														
Bombay		66 7	67.4	71.9	76 1	79 6	78 6	76.7	76 1	75 7	75 6	72 5	68 8	73.8
Madras		67 1	68.4	72 4	78 1	81.7	81 1	79 3	78 0	77 2	75.0	71 9	68 9	74 9
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Allahabad		47 1	50 9	61 0	71 4	79 9	82 9	79.8	78 5	76 6	67 1	54 3	47 1	66 4
Calcutta		54 6	59 4	68 8	75 5	77.5	78 6	78.6	78 3	78 0	73 8	63 7	55.0	70 2
Kanpur		45 7	51 0	60 1	70 6	80 4	83 0	79 9	78 7	76 2	66 0	53 9	46 5	66 0
Cuttack		59 8	64 8	71.8	77 5	79 9	79 6	78 3	78.1	77 8	74 4	65 8	58 7	72 2
New Delhi		43 3	49.2	57 1	67 7	78 8	82 5	80.1	78 4	75 5	64 3	51 8	45 0	64.5
Lucknow		47 1	51 4	60 6	70 8	78 3	81 7	79 5	78 6	76 5	66.5	54 1	47.3	66 0
Patna		51 1	54 8	64 3	73 5	78 1	79 9	79 9	79 7	78.9	72 8	61 0	52 3	68.9
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Dehra Dun		44 0	46 6	54 1	62 5	70 1	74 1	73.8	72.9	69 5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3
Nagpur		56 0	59 9	66 7	74 5	80 9	79 6	75 5	75 0	74 2	66 5	59.1	53.8	68 5

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals	in.	in.	in	in	in	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Darjeeling		0.53	1 19	1 88	4 14	9 63	24 18	32 92	26 56	18 90	5 41	0 81	0 27	126 42
Shillong		0 52	1 06	1.97	5 10	11 29	18 16	13 65	12 49	11.79	6 72	1.61	0 28	84.64
Simla		2 61	2 92	2.36	1.81	2,53	6 04	16.30	16 85	6.68	1,18	0.52	1.24	61.04
COAST STATIONS														
Bombay		0.14	0 08	0 05	0 03	0 65	19 06	24 27	13 39	10 39	2 54	0.53	0 08	71 21
Madras		1.41	0.41	0 29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4 58	4 68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Allahabad		0 85	0.63	0 56	0 17	0 63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8 36	2.34	0 81	0 34	41 82
Calcutta		0.37	1 17	1 36	1.75	5 49	11.69	12 81	12.92	9.95	4 48	0 81	0.18	62 98
Kanpur		0 56	0 66	0 29	0,22	0,32	3 19	10.75	11 20	6 79	1.30	0.35	0 28	35.91
Cuttack		0 32	0 78	1 04	1 07	3 57	9 95	12 89	13 40	9 76	5 34	1.62	0.28	59 97
New Delhi		0,99	0 83	0.51	0,33	0,52	3.03	7.03	7 23	4,84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Lucknow		0.76	0.72	0 34	0 25	0.77	4.46	12 00	11.50	7 40	1.28	0.22	0 32	40.02
Patna		0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.09	8 60	2.30	0 34	0.22	46.69
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Dehra Dun		2 32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8 55	26.30	28·79	10 62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04
Nagpur		0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24

THE FOLLOWING TABLE CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT RAINFALL DURING THE PERIOD JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 1949.

SUB-DIVISION.	RAINFALL Period, June to September 1949			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from Normal.	Percentage Departure from Normal.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bay Islands	95 8	70 9	+ 24 9	+ 35
2 Assam	66 9	61 7	+ 5 2	+ 8
3. Bengal, West	52 4	53 9	— 1 5	— 3
3(*a*) Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	78 4	81 4	— 3 0	— 4
3(*b*). Gangetic West Bengal	43 1	44 2	— 1 1	— 2
4 Orissa	33 0	43 0	— 10 0	— 23
5. Chota Nagpur	43 0	43 1	— 0 1	0
6 Bihar	47 3	41 8	+ 5 5	+ 13
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	41 0	37 2	+ 3 8	+ 10
8. Do do West	40 2	35 5	+ 4 7	+ 13
9. Punjab	21 9	20 5	+ 1 4	+ 7
10. Kashmir*				
11. Rajasthan, West	11 0	9 5	+ 1 5	+ 16
12. Do. East	22 3	24 6	— 2 3	— 9
13 Saurashtra and Kutch	21 9	17 4	+ 4 5	+ 26
14. Gujarat	27 2	29 8	— 2 8	— 9
15 Madhya Bharat and Bhopal	28 4	38 1	— 9 7	— 25
16 Vindya Pradesh	39 5	41 7	— 2 2	— 5
17 Berar	40 5	28 0	+ 12 5	+ 45
18. Madhya Pradesh, West	46 0	43 0	+ 3 0	+ 7
19. Do do. East	43 4	47 5	— 4·1	— 9
20 Konkan	105 8	93 7	+ 12 1	+ 13
21 Bombay, Deccan	23 6	20 6	+ 3 0	+ 15
22 Hyderabad, North	40 2	28 1	+ 12 1	+ 43
23 Do South	29 2	23 1	+ 6 1	+ 26
24 Mysore	27 1	29 1	— 2 0	— 7
25 Malabar	87 0	76 0	+ 11 0	+ 14
26. Madras, South-East	15 1	11 2	+ 3 9	+ 35
27. Do Deccan	20 6	15 5	+ 5 1	+ 33
28 Do Coast, North	28 0	20 4	+ 7 6	+ 37
Mean of India excluding Kashmir, and Bay Islands	34 7	33 0	+ 1 7	+ 5

* Data not available

EARTHQUAKES

THE sub-continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, in comparatively recent times, geologically speaking, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute the sub-continent's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophies, as we know from the Bihar earthquake of January 1934.

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in the sub-continent, being comparatively free from any severe earthquakes Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843) From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this

These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by Dr W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India

CAUSES

It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes.

A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region The most important of these is known as the Main Boundary Fault A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probaly given rise to earthquakes

It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such 'faults' as are still active that give rise to earthquakes Thus the faults in the Peninsular area appear to be now inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there However some of these faults were probably active in remote geological times Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec. 1927). The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent-up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges

No really severe earthquakes involving serious loss of life or property occurred in the Indian Republic during 1947 though shocks of varying intensity were recorded at Calcutta and other places

During 1946, however, numerous earthquake shocks were experienced in various parts of the Republic of India but none of these appear to have caused any serious damage or loss of life In India shocks of varying intensity were recorded at Digboi, in Assam (March 7, 1946), at Srinagar in Kashmir (February 25, 1946), at Jubbulpur in Madhya Pradesh (January 19, 1946), at Dehra Dun in Uttar Pradesh (September 4, 1946), and at Faridpur (September 12, 1946) where the hitherto calm water of the river was agitated and rose to a height of 2 feet, the phenomenon being observable for 15 seconds.

Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A D and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete T Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A D occur are the *Tarikhul Khulafa* (History of the Caliphs), the *Alkamil-fi-l Tarikh* by Ibnulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Baldoni* (Bibliotheca Indica), Bâber's memoirs Khâfi Khân's *Muntakhabullubâb*, etc.

Much information is also gleaned from the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information given here is drawn

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A D or early in 894 A D , when Daibul or Daipul, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tarikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkámil-fi-l Tárikh*.

The earthquake of July 6, 1505 affected Afghanistan and the northern part of the sub-continent. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month.

The State of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels Lakhugar in Assam suffered an earthquake on February 7, 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected the sub-continent occurred in May 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th Its effect was so serious that Samáji or Samáwáni—a town of 30,000 inhabitants sank into the ground.

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence for about 50 years Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the '14 Muharam of Aurangzeb's 12th year' (*Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work of Bakhtiwar Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669 This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which, it is reported, fell into a lake and caused its waters to overflow.

Kashmir was affected by shocks on June 22 1669 but not much damage appears to have been done

Delhi Earthquake.—A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, July 17, 1720, at about midday and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period.

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737 It is reported that 20,000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives It is further reported that 60 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on April 2, 1762 In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of the sub-continent—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between July 13, 1762 and May 22, 1803, but they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on Sept 1, 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is sometimes stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning

The earthquake of June 16, 1819 was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in the sub-continent. Its effect was the severest in Kutch,

the chief town of which—Bhuj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Kutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves A tract 51 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or God's Embankment

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on October 29, 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan, in Nepal.

Sometime in September 1827 the fort of Kolitaran, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the sub-continent between June 6, 1828 and the year 1839, but of these only two are worth mentioning namely, the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on June 6, 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region in the north In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives, and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day

The earthquake of August 26, 1833 was felt in Khatmandu (Nepal) and North Bihar In Khatmandu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours

The earthquake of February 19, 1842 lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished The area affected was about 216,000 square miles The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad

Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool, Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage The epicentre was near Bellary.

An earthquake occurred on January 10, 1869 in Assam (Cachar) The total area where shocks were felt extended 250,000 square miles

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of December 31, 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Agra, Ootacamund and Kozhikode (Calicut) The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

The earthquake of May 30, 1885 although comparatively not severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 300–450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

The epicentre of the earthquake of July 14, 1885 was north-west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout East and West Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

The Worst Ever.—The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on June 12, 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles" This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in East Punjab suffered heavily on April 4, 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas

A violent shock was felt on July 8, 1918 which affected East Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the north-west as far as Lahore It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea-estates were ruined The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on July 3, 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred This was probably due to the fact that many houses were built of 'flexible superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs' and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium.

The earthquake of January 15, 1934, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected the subcontinent It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, etc and the Nepal valley suffered heavily The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Motihari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 p m), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters ever experienced by mankind

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in the Indian Republic occurred in the Hindu Kush on November 14, 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over East and West Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Northern Sind and Baluchistan Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of the sub-continent later than November 1937, none of these has caused damage or loss of life Details of some of these are given below:

On May 3, 1938 two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

Mention must also be made of the earthquake of November 21, 1939, which was felt at Jammu, Mianwali, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Dalhousie, Kabul, Gilgit, Skardu, etc Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range being situated at 36° N. 75 5° E Its focal depth was 200 kms

The intensity of this earthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercali scale At Srinagar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city. At Gilgit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of two seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley.

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulmarg in Kashmir, at Barmer (Rajasthan) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in Western India.

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on August 3, at 14-45 (I S T) and cracked walls of *kutcha* houses Shocks of moderate intensity were also felt on August 8, and September 21, 1940, but apart from cracks in *kutcha* houses no damage was done Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on October 31, while Bhuj had another shock on November 13, 1940

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes.

An earthquake of moderate intensity took place on January 21, 1941 at 18-16 hours (I S T) with its epicentre to the north of Assam The shocks lasted for about one minute but no damage was caused

Another earthquake occurred on June 26, at 17-27 hours (I S T) This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Islands, was of very great intensity and was felt in Madras, Chittagong, Chandwadi, Colombo, etc Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where four persons were killed and four seriously injured The duration of the shock was less than half a minute.

On June 30, at 23-58 hours (I S T.) another shock of moderate intensity was felt at Port Blair with its epicentre in the neighbourhood of North Andamans.

Three earthquakes of slight to moderate intensity were recorded during the year 1942 An earthquake of slight intensity with its epicentre in Assam was felt at 16-17

hours (I S T.) on February 22, in parts of old undivided Bengal and Assam. No loss of life or damage was reported On March 22, a quake of moderate intensity was felt at 7-38 hours at Lahore and Rawalpindi in Pakistan and at Simla in India. The epicentre was in the Hindu Kush Mountains A third earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of India on May 15, 1942 at 22-25 hours (I S T). The epicentre lay in the Hindu Kush There was no loss of life or damage to property.

Two shocks of slight intensity were felt at Srinagar in Kashmir at Drosh in Chitral, on February 6, 1943, at intervals of 30 seconds On February 9, an earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of Assam Slight shocks were felt over a wide area—Rawalpindi, Muzaffarabad, D I Khan in Pakistan and Gauhati, Gulmarg and Srinagar in India on September 9, 1943, at 10 36 (I S T) The epicentre of this earthquake was near the Hindu Kush Mountains. An earthquake of great intensity with epicentre in Assam was felt in parts of Assam and North Bengal, on October 23 at 23-54 (I.S T). Slight shocks were felt at D I Khan on November 27 at 15-15 (I S.T).

Although a large number of earthquakes have occurred during 1944-45, with the exception of one, they were all of comparatively small intensity. An earthquake of moderate intensity was felt on December 25, 1944, at Silchar, Shillong and Calcutta, at about 9-25 p m., (I.S.T). At Silchar shocks were felt over a period of three minutes and several houses suffered damage No damage was, however, reported from either Shillong or Calcutta.

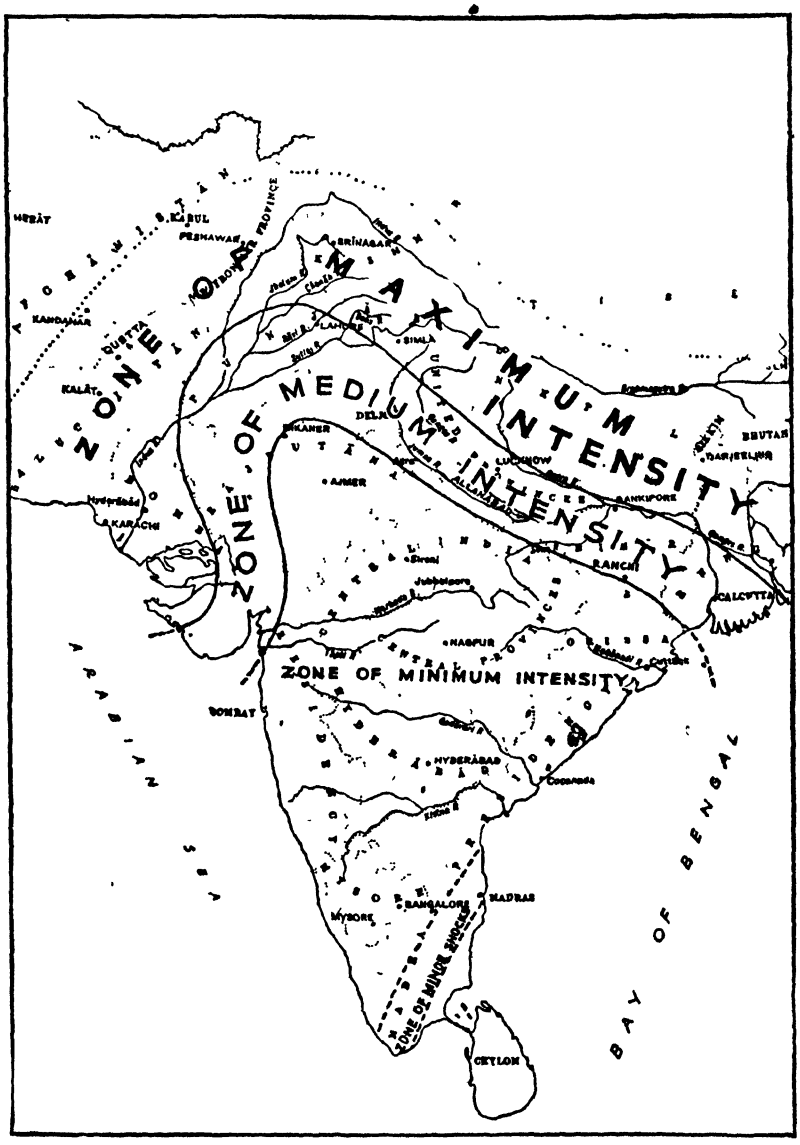
Another earthquake of slight intensity was felt at Patna, at 10-25 p m on February 18, 1944. Though the shocks felt were fairly sharp no damage to property or loss of life took place.

On February 29, 1944, an earthquake of great intensity, with epicentre in the Maldive Islands, was felt in the Ceylon region at 22-58 (I S T) An earthquake of moderate intensity with epicentre near the Andaman Islands, was recorded on September 27, 1944 During 1944 further shocks were felt in different parts of India—Kashmir, Bihar, Assam—but none of them was of much importance.

Between January 1945 and March 1945 the reported shocks were all of small intensity and occurred in Nepal and Assam

MAP SHOWING THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA

By M. R. SAHNI,
Geological Survey of India. (After W. D. West.)



POPULATION

[Unless otherwise stated the figures throughout are based on the 1941 census which are the latest Inevitably a great many figures given are for pre-partition India].

THE total population of the Republic of India is about 320 million (318,776,000).

Of the total population 163,919,000 are males and 154,857,000 are females. The urban population is about 44,144,000 while the rural population is about 274,632,000. The birth-rate is 25 4 per thousand, and the death-rate is 17 1 per thousand

Six physical types can be distinguished among the people living in India the Indo-Aryan, the Scytho-Dravidian, the Aryo-Dravidian, the Mongolo-Dravidian, the pure Mongolian and the pure Dravidian But the types are all so mixed together that it is much easier to classify the people according to the language they speak or the religion they profess

The chief religions of India are Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikkism, Jainism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, and Animism. The number of Hindus in India is 239,381,000, of Muslims 42,691,000, of Sikhs 4,112,000, of Indian Christians 5,635,000, Jains 1,433,000, Tribes 24,754,000, Others 755,000 Present figures for Buddhists, Parsis and Anglo-Indians are not available To represent the figures in the form of a ratio, Hindus form about 75 per cent. of the population, Muslims about 13 per cent, Sikhs about 1 25 per cent, Christians a little less than 1¼ per cent and Tribes about 7¼ per cent.

According to a linguistic survey no fewer than 215 languages are spoken in India. But they all fall into four main groups the Munda languages, the Dravidian languages, the Indo-Aryan languages and the Tibeto-Chinese languages

Literacy is very low, being about 12 per cent.

ECONOMIC SET-UP

About 44 per cent. of the population was enumerated as workers in the census of 1931 Out of this about 67 per cent. was engaged in agriculture, 10 2 per cent in mining and industry and the rest, 22 8 per cent. in trade, transport, etc.

Carrying the analysis of industry further, there are two types of industry, cottage industry and large-scale industry About 90 per cent. of the total industrial population is engaged in small scale or cottage industry, and 10 per cent. in large-scale industry The average monthly income varies from State to State In Bombay the average income of a textile worker today is about Rs 1,210 a year.

Turning to agriculture, the amount of land available for cultivation is about 360 mlns acres The number of workers in agriculture which comprises cultivating owners, tenant cultivators, etc, was 66¼ mlns according to the census of 1931 Thus the amount of land per worker works out at 5½ acres. 70 per cent of all farms are less than 5 acres each, and a good percentage are actually less than one acre each.

The following two tables show the average annual earnings of workers* in factories† in perennial industries

Industry	1939	1945	1946¶	1947§
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Textiles (All)	293 5	613 7	624 5	773 7
Cotton	320 2	723 4	721 8	911 3
Jute	230 8	390 5	425 0	497 6
Engineering	263 5	653 1	696 1	699 9
Minerals and Metals	457 2	601 9	599 8	890 2
Chemicals and Dyes	244 8	445 2	492 4	592 4
Paper and Printing	332 7	568 8	638 4	724 8
Wood, Stone and Glass	194 2	413 6	434 3	496 5
Skins and Hides	285 8	536 7	558 2	603 9
Ordnance Factories	361 9	642 8	721 2	754 1
Mints	367 4	667 0	858 7	1,071 2
Miscellaneous	281 2	503 2	611 8	663 1
All Industries	287 5	595 8	619 4	738 3

* All workers including clerical and supervisory staff drawing below Rs 200 p m
† Factories covered by the Factories Act, 1936.
¶ Figures exclude Punjab and N W F P.
§ Figures relate to Provinces in the Indian Republic excluding East Punjab.

This table shows the average daily earnings (based on figures for December) of workers in Mines.

	1939	1945	1946	1947
	Rs a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a p	Rs. a p.
Jharia Coalfields.				
Miners	0 9 9	1 2 3	1 8 3	2 5 0
Loaders	0 8 9	1 1 0	1 7 9	2 1 0
Raniganj Coalfields.				
Miners	0 9 0	1 3 9	1 8 0	2 5 3
Loaders	0 7 9	1 1 3	1 6 9	2 4 3
Pench Valley Coalfields.				
Miners	0 12 0	1 4 9	1 5 9	2 4 3
Loaders	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 12 6	1 15 9

PHYSICAL TYPES

We shall now deal with some of the items one by one in greater detail.

As we have already stated the physical type found in India varies considerably from place to place. No one, for instance, would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Sikhs, Rajputs, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in India for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. In the north-west they have been displaced by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the north-east by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is a borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of India are generally divided into six main physical types There would be seven if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Indo-Aryan type is found in the Punjab, Rajasthan and Kashmir, and has as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats This type approaches most closely the traditional Aryan type which colonised the sub-continent The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose narrow and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian type comprises the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. It is formed probably by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is distinguished by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index than the Aryan All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to an intermixture of varying degree with the Dravidians In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani type is found in Uttar Pradesh (U P) in parts of Rajasthan and in Bihar and is represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar This type is probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types The head-form is long with a tendency to medium, the complexion varies from lightish brown to black, the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans, the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of lower West Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kyasthas and other groups is peculiar to this part of India This type is a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups The head is broad, the complexion is dark, hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium, nose medium, with a tendency to broad This is one of the most distinctive

types in India, members may be recognised at a glance. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coinciding approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and West Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, and Assam is represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; and the Bodo of Assam. The head is broad, the complexion is dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below average, nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat, eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extends from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges and pervades Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh (C P), most of Central India and Chota Nagpur Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur Probably this was the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements In typical specimens of this type the stature is short or below mean, the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl, eyes dark, head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is coterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive The Dravidian is a hard labourer and is found wherever there is demand for hard manual labour whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, or Ceylon, or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

RELIGION, COMMUNITY

Community.		India (millions) (Census 1941)	Former States (millions) (Census 1941)
Hindus	Scheduled Castes	37 02	6 94
	Others	151·22	44 24
Muslim		32 53	10 17
Indian Christian		2 87	2 73
Sikh		2 07	1·41
Jain		0 80	0·63
Tribes		20 59	4·23
Others		0 69	0 12

Hindus predominate everywhere while the Sikhs are localised in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajasthan, Ajmer, and the neighbouring areas.

More than half of the total number of Christians reside in south India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the country, the larger numbers being returned in Uttar Pradesh (U P), West Bengal, Bihar and Bombay The Parsees and Jews live chiefly in the Bombay State

The Christian community now numbers about 5 6 million persons or 1 25 per cent of the population. This constitutes an increase of 6 per cent over the 1931 census Nearly 60 per cent of Christians are returned from States in the South, and the community can claim 40 persons in every 1,000 of the population of Madras and as large a proportion as 30 per cent in Travancore-Cochin Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa

Comparing with the 1931 figures the 1941 census show that the Muslims have gradually increased over India as a whole, but the increase is very small

The proportion of Hindus shows little change over India as a whole There is a small rise in Delhi, Ajmer, Gwalior and Travancore, while there is a small drop in Madras (1¼ per cent due to excision of Ganjam and Korapet), U P (¼ of 1 per cent), and Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (C P), Assam and Mysore. The overall position is substantially unchanged, though recent developments have tended to make Hindu areas more Hindu and Muslim areas more Muslim in the north-west and the north-east

In the census of 1941 religion as a census criterion was dropped in favour of the concept of community. The chief reason was that there were a great number of tribes who were more or less assimilated towards Hinduism so that it was always difficult to draw the line of demarcation.

For this reason it was felt that enumeration by community rather than by religion would not only be simpler but actually give a more accurate picture of the whole set-up.

Here is a table which shows the number of people of some of the chief castes among the Hindus in the sub-continent (pre-partition). Certain of the castes are grouped together as 'scheduled castes' or 'Harijans' as Mahatma Gandhi called them The scheduled castes number between 50 and 60 mins. and are one-fifth of the Hindus as a whole, or one-eighth of the total population of the sub-continent.

Baniya	2,800,000
Brahmin	14,250,000
Chamar	11,260,000
Dhobi	2,000,000
Gond	2,900,000
Hajjam	2,900,000
Jat	7,400,000
Kayasth	2,300,000
Koli	2,500,000
Kumbar	3,350,000
Kunbi	8,300,000
Lingayat	2,700,000
Mahar	8,000,000
Mahratha	6,600,000
Namasudra	2,200,000
Rajput	9,800,000
Teli	4,200,000

LANGUAGES

A note on language will not be out of place here. As we have already stated there are four main groups of languages, the Munda languages, the Dravidian languages, the Indo-Aryan languages and the Tibeto-Chinese languages.

The Munda languages are spoken by the pre-Dravidian inhabitants of India now confined chiefly to the hills and jungles of the Chota Nagpur plateau.

The principal Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Tulu have a much wider distribution. Once they were spoken over the whole of India Now they are limited to peninsular India. The last-named language Tulu is indeed spoken in just one district in the whole country, *viz.*, South Canara in the Madras State

The Indo-Aryan languages were introduced by the invaders coming from the north-west But the languages have now spread over the whole of the north and have penetrated further south than the Vindhyas Going east we find Pahari, Lahnda, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Hindi, Bihari, Oriya and Bengali. Going south we find Rajasthani, Gujarati and Marathi Another language which is generally grouped with Hindi is Urdu Urdu was born in the bazaars of the northern parts of the sub-continent when the Moghul soldiers came into touch with the local population. Urdu may be called Persianized Hindi and is widely spoken by the Muslims in the north and in certain areas by the Hindus as well

The Tibeto-Chinese languages are not important as they are confined wholly to Himalayan hill tribes such as Lepchas.

The following figures are intended to give some idea of the distribution in the sub-continent of the various languages mentioned above —

Hindi	79,000,000
Bengali	54,000,000
Telugu	26,000,000
Marathi	21,000,000
Tamil	20,000,000
Punjabi	16,000,000
Rajasthani	14,000,000
Kanarese	12,000,000
Oriya	11,000,000
Gujarati	11,000,000
Malayalam	10,000,000
Sindhi	4,000,000
Assamese	2,000,000
Kashmiri	1,500,000
Munda languages	4,000,000

URBAN AND RURAL

Passing next to the question of the distribution of population between urban and rural areas we find, as we have already stated, that in India today the percentage of the urban population to the rural is about 15, which shows an increase of 3 per cent over the 1931 census due partly to natural increase and partly to migration from rural areas.

The percentage of urban population ranges from 3 in Assam to 24.0 in Bombay which is the most urbanized of the major States The absolute figures for the major States are given in a table further on while the table showing the percentage of urban population is given below.

INDIAN REPUBLIC

	Percentage of urban population
Madras ..	15 97
Bombay .	23 92
Bengal, West . .	21 76
Uttar Pradesh (U P) ..	12 46
Punjab .	15 09
Bihar . .	5 37
Madhya Pradesh .	11 29
Assam	3 0
Orissa . .	2 99
Ajmer ..	36 68
Coorg	0 06
Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	..
Bilaspur .	2 6
Kutch .	18 0
Delhi .	75 78
Himachal Pradesh	3 4
Madhya Bharat . ..	15 33
PEPSU	14 57
Saurashtra .. .	25 6
Vindhya Pradesh .. .	5 49
Bhopal .	17 72
Hyderabad . . .	13·4
Kashmir	10 3
Mysore	18 4
Sikkim	

India is so often referred to as a land of villages that one is apt to overlook the real dimensions of the urban population. It is true that only 15 per cent of the population is urban, but then it is a 15 per cent of 320 mlns, which works out to a total of about 45 mlns, that is to say, only 5 mlns less than the population of Britain which is always referred to as a highly urbanized country. In the same way it is true that there are 500,000 villages in India. But there are also over 2,000 urban areas, that is, areas with a population of more than 5,000. Of these urban areas 47 are cities, towns with a population of 100,000 and more. Since 1931 the number of cities has risen by 15.

The new cities are Surat, Jamshedpur, Jullundur, Kolar, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Calicut, Aligarh, Ludhiana, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Gaya Jhansi, Bhavnagar.

City.	Population 1941.	Population 1931.
Calcutta with Howrah..	2,488,083	1,388,644
Bombay	1,489,883	1,161,383
Madras	777,481	647,230
Hyderabad .. .	739,159	466,894
Delhi . . .	521,849	347,539
Ahmedabad	591,267	310,000
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station .	406,760	306,470
Lucknow. .. .	387,177	274,659
Amritsar ..	391,010	264,840
Poona	258,197	198,078
Kanpur . .	487,324	243,755
Agra . .	284,149	229,764
Nagpur .. .	301,957	215,165
Benares	263,100	205,315
Allahabad ..	260,630	183,914
Madura	239,144	182,018
Srinagar	207,787	173,573
Patna	175,706	145,432
Sholapur .. .	212,620	144,654
Jaipur	175,810	150,579
Bareilly ..	192,688	144,031
Trichinopoly ..	159,566	142,843
Meerut	169,290	136,709
Indore	203,695	147,100
Jubbulpore . ..	178,339	124,382
Ajmer	147,258	119,524
Baroda	153,301	112,860
Moradabad .. .	142,414	110,562
Tinnevelly with Palamcottah .	91,644	109,068
Mysore	150,540	107,142
Salem	129,702	102,179
Lashkar .. .	182,492	126,949
Surat	171,443	98,936
Jamshedpur	148,711	83,738
Jullundur .. .	135,283	89,030
Kolar	133,859	85,103
Coimbatore .. .	130,348	95,198
Trivandrum .. .	128,365	96,016
Bikaner	127,226	85,927
Jodhpur	126,842	94,736
Calicut	126,352	99,273
Koil-Aligarh	112,655	83,878
Ludhiana	111,639	68,586
Shahjahanpur	110,163	83,764
Saharanpur	108,263	78,655
Gaya	105,223	88,005
Jhansi	103,254	93,112
Bhavnagar .. .	102,851	75,594

The population of the cities in India and Pakistan increased from 9 1 mln to 16 5 mln, a rise of 81 per cent which is in notable contrast with the 15 per cent. rise in the sub-continent as a whole. These percentages should hold good for India considered apart from Pakistan.

It is interesting to note how the urban element has gradually risen over a number of years from 1921 Here is a short table which makes the trend in the Indian Republic quite clear.

INDIAN REPUBLIC

Year	Rural	Urban
1921	88 7	11 3
1931	87·9	12 1
1941	86 1	13 9

Uttar Pradesh shows the largest accretion in numbers to the city category with the pre-partition Punjab area coming second. Over a third of the new names come from these areas.

In a relative sense Uttar Pradesh has always had more large towns than any other State.

On any showing India is in for urbanization on a big scale, which will affect more pronouncedly really large towns than the smaller ones. Much of this urbanization is attended by the usual evils of lack of control, squatters' freedom and general squalor The approach to some of the fast growing towns like Delhi or Calcutta are hideously defaced by brick-fields, squatters' camps and general riff-raff The matter of the spreading town cries aloud for a plan.

The rate of growth is much higher in the larger units than in the smaller ones. Reasons First, industrialization which has for instance largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. The case of Coimbatore is interesting as it is the first striking instance of a large town based on electric and not steam power.

A contributory cause of the growth of large towns is the fact that city life has begun to appeal to the middle and lower middle classes in India Accommodation which is within their means and to their taste is now available There are the huge blocks of flats with such amenities as electric lights and running water which have altered the face of cities like Bombay and Calcutta. Other city features like trams, buses, cinemas also appeal Education is not only better in the towns it is sometimes not available in the rural areas. Thus housing, transport, and the sheer conveniences of life in the city have led to a steady stream of migration into the larger towns of India During the war owing to the enormous demand for manual and clerical work, the stream of migration became a flood which overwhelmed cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The present population of Bombay is estimated at over three millions while that of Calcutta at four millions. After London, New York and Moscow, Calcutta was the largest Allied capital during the War.

LITERACY

We can now wind up the first half of this survey with a short note on the literacy position.

Literacy by which was meant, until the 1931 census, ability to read a letter and write a reply was in the 1941 census expanded to provide for a record of partial literacy, i e ability to read only According to the latest census, 120 out of every 1,000 of the population of the sub-continent are now literate as against 95 in 1931 and less than 40 in 1901 The increase in the sub-continent as a whole amounted to 70 per cent over 1931 of which the male increase was 60 and the female 150 The reason for the disparity is that in the case of women the field for improvement was much bigger.

For the Provinces the increase was 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the old undivided Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13 This figure covers 110 per cent increase for males and no less than 390 for females. In U P. the literacy figure is below that of other areas and all major Provinces of the

sub-continent and is still only 8 per cent. for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and 170 for women Even now, however, the percentage of literacy among women is only 2.

Bombay leads the Provinces, Indian or Pakistani as it did in 1931, and shows also an increase of over 100 per cent. to produce a 30 per cent. literacy for males and 9 per cent for females. Old undivided Bengal follows with 16 per cent. all over, representing 25 for males and 7 for females. The percentages are on the total population.

These figures are left far behind by Travancore and Cochin, which show a literacy figure over the whole population of 45 per cent, representing 56 for men and 34 for women. The latter figure is four times the highest from any Province of India or Pakistan.

The primary reason for the growth of literacy is the great expansion in education which took place all over the sub-continent between the years 1920 and 1930 and specially the general strengthening of the primary education side It is the fruit of this expansion which has shown itself so strikingly—in the census of 1941. A second cause but a minor one of the rise in literacy is the anti-illiteracy drive among adults which was so prominent a feature of the 1930-1940 decade. The fact must be bluntly stated, however, that the quality of literacy attained, through the adult literacy movement is very low.

There is no doubt that the diminution in illiteracy revealed this time will be continued at future census and at an accelerating rate. A democratic system and a mainly illiterate population go ill together and in some ways are very nearly a contradiction. There is a great stirring of consciousness among the people themselves in this regard More and more people are feeling the need for literacy either for themselves or what is more probable for their children and despite obvious difficulties of the position this want will insist on being answered in some form or other

POPULATION

State	Area in sq. miles	Population	Density per sq mile	Males	Females	Urban	Rural
		(*In thousands*)		(*In thousands*)			
INDIA	1,218,327	318,776	262	163,919	154,857	44,144	274,632
Assam	54,084	7,685	142	4,068	3,617	250	7,435
Bihar	70,368	36,546	519	18,325	18,220	1,962	34,583
Bombay	115,570	29,384	254	15,184	14,200	6,881	22,504
Madhya Pradesh (C P & Berar)	130,323	19,648	151	9,845	9,802	2,219	17,429
Madras	127,768	49,841	390	24,800	25,040	7,961	41,879
Orissa	59,869	13,768	230	6,706	7,062	413	13,355
Punjab (E Punjab)	37,428	12,697	339	6,853	5,844	1,916	10,782
Uttar Pradesh (U. P)	112,523	56,346	501	29,542	26,804	6,999	49,347
West Bengal	29,476	21,837	719	11,834	10,003	4,631	17,197
Hyderabad	82,313	16,338	198	8,347	7,992	2,194	14,144
Jammu & Kashmir	82,258	4,022	49	2,130	1,892	414	3,607
Madhya Bharat	46,710	7,141	153	3,734	3,407	1,095	6,046
Mysore	29,458	7,329	249	3,763	3,566	1,346	5,983
Patiala and E P States Union	10,099	3,424	339	1,868	1,557	499	2,925
Rajasthan	128,424	13,085	102	6,868	6,217	1,882	11,203
Saurashtra	21,062	3,556	169	1,809	1,747	1,014	2,542
Travancore-Cochin	9,155	7,493	872	3,742	3,751	959	6,534
Vindhya Pradesh	24,600	3,569	145	1,819	1,750	196	3,373
Ajmer	2,425	589	243	310	279	214	375
Bhopal	6,921	785	113	410	375	139	646
Bilaspur	453	110	243	57	53	3	107
Coorg	1,593	169	106	92	76	11	158
Delhi	574	918	1,599	535	383	696	222
Himachal Pradesh	10,600	935	88	495	441	32	903
Kutch	8,461	501	60	239	262	90	411
Manipur	8,620	512	59	249	263	100	412
Tripura	4,049	513	127	272	241	18	495
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,143	34	11	21	12	...	34

A word of explanation about the sex ratio is needed. The 1941 position is this. In India there are 938 women for every 1,000 men Reckoning by the community, there are 902 women for every 1,000 men among the Muslims, and among the Hindus 944 women for every 1,000 men. Today the only States in India in which there is an excess of women over men are Madras, Orissa, Travancore-Cochin, Kutch and Manipur.

All these figures show that the proportion of women to men has continued to fall from the beginning of the century. This shortage of women is peculiar to the sub-continent. The figures for England and Wales, for instance, are 1,088 women for 1,000 men But the view so widely held that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population may be true of Europe but quite clearly it cannot apply to India.

What are the reasons for the relative scarcity of women? Here are some of the reasons which are generally given: comparative neglect in infancy, the strain of child bearing in adolescence, relative under-enumeration of women at the census. There may be some truth in all these reasons. But a simpler explanation is available in the mortality conditions of men and women in the sub-continent. For ages of 11 and beyond the female death rate exceeds the male, and the margin of excess increases with the advance of years. These conditions should be sufficient explanation for the relative scarcity of women in the sub-continent The higher mortality of women may be the result of the more strenuous labour that the women are called upon to do. It is also a fact that adverse living conditions like poverty, ignorance and the absence of usual aids to health tell more heavily on women than on men.

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY

The table below shows the distribution of population by community in the Indian Union today :—

States	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Buddhists	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Parsis	Anglo-Indians	Jains	Tribes	Rest
	(*In thousands*)										
India .	3,18,776	2,39,381	42,691		4,112	5,635			1,433	24,754	755
Assam	7,685	3,262	1,754		4	36			6	2,607	16
Bihar	38,546	26,607	4,719		13	25			5	5,165	11
Bombay .	29,384	23,217	2,163	*	9	371			455	2,712	157
Madhya Pradesh (C P & Berar)	19,648	14,230	811		15	52			86	4,440	13
Madras	49,841	43,247	3,927		..	2,022			30	562	52
Orissa	13,768	10,053	166			37			1	3,509	3
Punjab (E Punjab)	12,697	5,516	4,427		2,336	116			30		273
Uttar Pradesh (U P)	56,346	46,854	8,692	Not available	233	163	Not available.	Not available	103	293	8
West Bengal	21,837	14,726	5,544		15	60			10	1,371	111
Hyderabad	16,338	13,310	2,097		5	216			25	678	7
Jammu and Kashmir	4,022	808	3,074		66	3			1	29	41
Madhya Bharat	7,141	5,462	475		5	8			90	1,097	3
Mysore	7,329	6,687	485			99			33	9	16
Patiala & E P States U	3,424	1,192	899		1,308	4			7	..	15
Rajasthan .	13,085	9,878	1,256		79	4			313	1,551	5
Saurashtra	3,556	2,980	436		2	2			125	2	1
Travancore-Cochin	7,193	4,439	543		.	2,370			..	138	2
Vindhya Pradesh	3,569	3,250	95			1			13	210	..
Ajmer	589	381	90		1	6			19	91	..
Bhopal . .	785	597	110						6	71	.
Bilaspur ..	110	108	1						..	..	..
Coorg .	169	131	14			3			.	20	.
Delhi .	918	567	305		16	10			11	..	8
Himachal Pradesh	935	901	29		4				.	..	1
Kutch .	501	318	117						64	1	.
Manipur .	512	304	30		.	26			.	153	.
Tripura	513	348	124		.					34	8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34	8	8		1	1			..	11	4

AGE GROUPING

A third way of grouping the population and one which is very important from an economic point of view, is by age The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the population of the sub-continent by 10-yearly age-groups at the 1931 census.

Age-groups	1931		1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
10–20 ..	2,086	2,062	2,087	*1,896
20–30	1,768	1,856	1,040	1,766
30–40 ..	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,839
40–50 .	968	891	1,013	967
50–60 .	561	545	619	606
60–70 .	269	281	347	377
70 and over .	115	125	160	180
Mean age	23 2	22 8	24 8	24.7

The table makes it quite clear that the population of the sub-continent is a very young population. As high as 39 9% of males and 40.6% of females is in the age-group 0-14. For purposes of comparison the percentages for England and Wales may be given, which are 25.2% and 22 6% respectively. At the other end of the scale, we find that only 9 5% of males and 9 7% of females are 50 and above. The corresponding figures for England and Wales are 22.8% and 23.6% respectively.

Another point which must be noted is the very low mean age—23.2 for males, and 22 8 for females.

If we were interpreting the same figures as a ratio we should set out the position as follows .

Age-Period	Male	Female
1 4	14 7	15 9
5 9	13 2	12 8
10–14	12 0	11 9
15-19	8 9	9 4
20–24 .	9 1	9 8
25–29	8 6	8 7
30–34	7 9	7 6
35–39 .	6.4	5 9
40–44 ..	5 5	5 0
45–49 .	4 2	3 9
50–54 ..	3.3	3 2
55–59 .	2 3	2 3
60 64 .	1 8	1 9
65 ..	2 1	2.3

One reason for grouping the inhabitants of a country by age is to show the size of its working population, that is to say, that part of the population which is engaged in producing wealth. Other things being equal, the larger the size of the working population the bigger the national dividend.

Now if we assume the working age of the population in the sub-continent is 15 to 60 about 44% of the aggregate population could be classed as workers. 'Aggregate' because in India or Pakistan women in the lower classes at any rate usually join the men-folk in their work and so can be classed as workers In the rural areas this practice whereby women join the men in their work is probably universal. At the 1931 census, for instance, it was found that for every 1,000 men there were as many as 465 women workers But the percentage of the working population high as it is, is actually less than the percentage for England and Wales which is 47% If we take males only the disparity is still higher—57% as against 63%. It becomes higher still, if we extend the working age of the English people to 64—68%. Thus in the race for production India and Pakistan are handicapped as against a European country because of the age composition of their population.

The national dividend is influenced not merely by the percentage of the working population but also by the working period. Consider the following facts, for instance Out of every 1,000 males born in the sub-continent only 541 survive to enter the working period. Out of these 541 again only 14 survive to reach the age of 60. So out of a theoretical maximum of 45 years of working life a person of 15 in India or Pakistan can expect to get only 30, while a European can look forward to 40 years of working life. The whole argument, in short, leads to two conclusions ; One, the sub-continent has a smaller proportion of people in the working age, and for every person, reaching the working age the working period which is available is also much shorter.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

So far we have given what may be called an instantaneous picture of the community, Indian as well as Pakistanian, that is to say, a picture which affords some knowledge of numbers and conditions, valid only for a particular point. But a community is subject to change there are drifts and currents in national life and they must be defined and measured. Thus the census of a country have a second aspect. They are not only a source of statistical knowledge but one item in a consecutive series which afford the

necessary data for forecasting future trends and developments Among the more important of these data is the one relating to the population trends in a country

In 1931, the population of British India (now includes India and Pakistan) was 256 8 mlns and that of the States formerly ruled by Princes was 81 3 mlns making a total of 338 1 mlns The present figures which have already been given are roughly 230 for India, 70 for Pakistan, and 90 for the former States making a total of 390 mln people in all That is to say during the last 10 years the population of the sub-continent as a whole has risen by about 50 mlns , 30 mlns in India and Pakistan, and 11 mlns in the States

Two Swarming Areas —These tables speak for themselves but a few explanatory notes may be added The population of the sub-continent rose by 50 mlns in a decade This is more than the entire population of any European country except Russia or Germany And in the fifty years preceding the census of 1941 the population of the sub-continent increased by 110 mlns or 39 per cent We realise something of the enormity of the whole problem when we remember that the aggregate population of France and Germany is only slightly greater than 110 mlns But large as these figures are it still remains true that the population of the sub-continent expanded less rapidly than that of some other countries Here, for instance, are two corresponding figures one for Europe, and the other for Japan The increase for Europe minus Russia was 60 per cent and for Japan 113 per cent

A second point which must be noticed is that the increase in the 1931-1941 decade is not uniform—does not apply to the sub-continent as a whole, though a greater rise than in the 1921-1931 decade is universal Coming back to the 1941 census, we find that the rate of increase is greater in the north than in the south, and two areas stand out as peaks, as it were, the west and the north-west, and the east In fact, the Punjab and East Bengal form two swarming areas This is no matter for surprise For, wherever there is an empty country with the means for filling it the country gets filled up very quickly We see much the same process going on in Bikaner in India and Bahawalpur in Pakistan In every case except East Bengal the means for filling the country came from irrigation projects

The following table gives the trend of population from 1881 to 1941 and the percentage increase for the sub-continent as a whole.

Year	Population	Increase	Percentage
1881	253,896,330	47,733,970	23 2
1891	287,311,671	33,418,341	13 2
1901	294,361,056	7,046,385	2 5
1911	315,156,396	20,795,340	7 1
1921	318,942,480	3,786,084	1 2
1931	352,837,778	33,895,298	10 6
1941	388,997,955	50,878,801	15 0
Total 1881 to 1941		149,820,249	39

The following table gives the figures for India

Year	Population	Variation	Percentage	Net variation Percentage (1901-1941)
1901 .	238,406,202			
1911 .	252,208,973	+ 13,802,771	5 8	
1921	251,500,696	— 708,277	0 3	
1931	279,167,844	+ 27,667,148	11 0	
1941 . .	318,897,532	+ 39,729,688	14 2	+ 80,491,330 33 8

Provinces and States—The following table shows how the population of some of the major Provinces rose from 1891 to 1941

State	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Madras	33,792,664	36,258,955	39,129,111	40,126,512	44,205,243	49,341,810
Bombay	15,985,427	15,319,405	16,136,666	16,012,342	17,992,053	20,849,840
Bengal, E and W ..	39,097,023	42,149,154	45,491,056	46,703,702	50,115,548	60,306,525
Uttar Pradesh ..	46,501,064	47,312,031	46,806,203	45,374,658	48,408,482	55,020,617
Pre-Partition, Punjab .	18,652,614	19,942,715	19,579,047	20,685,478	23,580,864	28,418,819
Bihar . . .	28,200,818	28,250,853	29,347,372	29,023,240	32,367,909	36,340,151
Madhya Pradesh .. .	12,946,195	11,843,115	13,758,993	13,741,952	15,323,058	16,813,584
Assam	5,364,240	5,726,337	6,579,281	7,459,657	8,622,791	10,204,733
Orissa	6,709,813	7,127,077	7,582,062	7,351,414	8,025,671	8,728,544
Ajmer .	482,246	426,127	449,232	446,842	506,964	583,693
Andamans and Nicobars .	15,609	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768
Coorg	173,055	180,607	174,976	163,838	163,327	168,726
Delhi	373,136	405,819	413,851	488,452	636,246	917,939
Baroda	2,422,731	1,958,445	2,036,736	2,131,755	2,448,283	2,855,010
Cochin	722,906	812,025	918,110	979,080	1,205,016	1,422,875
Gwalior	—	3,073,651	3,235,303	3,193,176	3,523,070	4,006,159
Hyderabad	11,537,040	11,141,142	13,374,676	12,471,770	14,436,148	16,338,534
Kashmir	2,543,952	2,905,578	3,158,126	3,320,518	3,646,243	4,021,616
Mysore	4,943,604	5,539,399	5,806,193	5,978,892	6,557 302	7,329,140
Travancore	2,557,736	2,952,157	3,428,975	4,006,062	5,095,973	6,070,018
Assam States	—	401,074	481,753	531,118	625,606	725,655
Bengal States	1,248,548	1,350,682	1,551,783	1,651,240	1,862,939	2,144,829
Central India States ..	—	5,444,480	6,144,799	6,010,948	6,643,761	7,506,427
Deccan States	2,288,043	2,225,327	2,212,793	2,155,062	2,457,971	2,785,428
Gujarat States	1,102,428	793,246	1,014,261	1,069,148	1,265,078	1,458,702
Madras States	419,980	423,904	464,756	475,170	453,495	498,754
Punjab States	3,828,924	4,031,494	3,837,810	4,006,630	4,490,928	5,503,554
Rajputana States . ..	12,516,029	10,143,066	10,823,952	10,144,117	11,570,583	13,670,208
Uttar Pradesh (U.P)States	938,705	894,569	889,055	816,467	856,497	928,470
Western India States .	4,228,468	3,390,619	3,680,053	3,723,170	4,220,595	4,904,156

Another reason for the difference between the north and the south may also be noted. The boycott of the 1931 census was more effective in the north generally than in the south, so the rates of increase in the 1941 census are correspondingly higher in the north than in the south The 1911 figure for Ahmedabad, for instance, bears no relation to the 1931 determination Not only were the 1941 census not boycotted people everywhere were very anxious that they should not be left out, they were much more census conscious, so to say, than ever before. The reason for this active interest was that communal considerations were becoming important In certain areas every Hindu and Muslim went to great trouble to see that he was not left out The effect of this attitude is once again more noticeable in the Bengal area and Bihar, for instance, than in Madras and Mysore

BIRTH-RATE

The size of the population depends upon a country's birth and death-rates, that is by the number of births and of deaths per thousand of its population The following table shows the birth and mortality rates for the sub-continent from 1920 to 1946 and for India alone for 1947 and 1948

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality
1920	33	31	195
1921	32	31	198
1922 .	32	24	175
1923	34	25	176
1924	33	28	189
1925	32	24	174
1926	33	25	189
1927	33	23	167
1928 .	34	24	173
1929	33	24	178
1930	33	25	189
1931	35	25	179
1932	34	22	169
1933	36	23	171
1934 .	34	25	187
1935	35	24	164
1936	36	23	162
1937	35	22	162
1938	34	24	167
1939	34	22	156
1940 .	33	22	160
1941	32 1	21 9	158
1942	29 5	21 4	163
1943	26 1	23 9	165
1944	25 8	24 5	169
1945	28 0	22 1	151
1946	28 9	18 7	136
1947*	26 6	19 7	146
1948*	25 4	17 1	130 9

* Relates to India after partition

Let us take the question of the birth-rate first. The officially recorded birth-rate for 1948 was 25 4 but this is known to be an underestimate for in a backward country like India about a third of the births are likely to go unregistered, so that we would not be far wrong if we assumed that the actual birth-rate was in the neighbourhood of 35 or 36 per thousand.

Now a birth-rate of 35 or 36 is one of the highest in the world and about 16 points less than the highest possible —52 There are a few countries including Palestine whose birth-rate is higher but they are all among the smaller countries The birth-rate of the more important countries are far below 35 and in the most advanced of them the birth-rate is as low as 20 or even 15 If we restate the same position in absolute numbers, about 1,250,000 babies were born every year from 1920-1940 in the sub-continent Of these only a third lived to be 30, while a fourth died before they were one year old

Reproductive Capacity.—Now the birth-rate of a people depends among other things on three important factors · the number of women of child-bearing age in the community, the number of women of child-bearing age who are married, and the age at which the women generally

marry, for fertility rate is higher in the first half of the child-bearing age than in the second half

Let us consider the position statistically first. The following table gives the proportion of women in each group per 10,000 women according to the 1931 census

Ages	1931 per 10,000	1921 per 10,000
5-9 .	1,280	1,494
10-14 .	1,124	1,081
15-19	938	815
20-24 .	985	881
25-29	868	885
30 34 .	756	833
35 39 .	595	565
40-44 .	505	621
45-49 .	389	346

If we assume that the reproductive period of women in the sub-continent ranges from 15 to 45 we find that for every 10,000 women there are about 5,036 women of child-bearing age, 46 47%. Converting this into absolute numbers we find there were about 75 4 mlns women in the sub-continent in 1931 in the age-group 15-45 compared with 79 9 mlns men Women fell short of men by about 4 5 mlns

In a number of European countries, on the other hand, England for instance, women are always in excess of men In this particular age-group in England the excess of women over men is about 1 7 mlns At first sight therefore the sex ratio in the sub-continent, would appear to be unfavourable from the reproduction point of view But actually the sex ratio has not affected reproductive capacity because the men in the sub-continent were (and still) in the habit of finding their wives from a much wider age-group than elsewhere and were not averse to marrying much below their age

Again we have assumed the reproductive period of women in the sub-continent to be from 15-45 Actually, there is a great deal of evidence to show that the period starts at least two years earlier at the age of 13, but then as it also ends two years below 45 it is not necessary to make any adjustments the variations at either end cancel each other In any case, we have no figures except for five year age periods on which to base any calculations

Incidence of Marriage—A second factor which influences reproductive capacity is the number of women of child-bearing age who are married

Here is a table which gives the proportion of married women per thousand women at the same ages

Ages	1931 per thousand	1921 per thousand
15-20	818	771
20-25	886	877
25-30	869	863
30 35	824	797
35 40	703	727
40-45	627	599
45-50	473	527

In 1931, that is to say, about 49 3% of women were recorded as married The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 41 3 The reason for the disparity between the figures for the sub-continent and those for England is that there are more men than women in the sub-continent, and marriages are mostly arranged by parents so that it is rarely that a marriageable girl goes unmarried Also in the sub-continent people marry very young The following table gives the number of unmarried women for every 1,000 women in the different age groups

Age	Unmarried per 1000
0 4 ..	969
5-9 .	802
10 14 .. .	609
15-19 .	148
20 29 . ..	44
30-39 . ..	17
40-60 . ..	11
60 and over . ..	10

Only 1% of the women are unmarried by the time they reach 60 which compares favourably with 13 6% in England and Wales Notice the fall from the age-group 15-19 to the age group 20 29 By the time they are 29 almost all marriageable girls are married.

Fertility Rate—There is yet another point which has to be taken into account when calculating the reproductive capacity of a people In the child-bearing period itself the frequency of child-bearing varies from age to age The earlier years, and 15-25 particularly, are markedly more fertile than the later ones in the reproductive span, so that distribution by age of reproductive women is as important as the proportion which the women in the aggregate bear to the total population When we look up the appropriate table we find that the first half of the reproductive period contains as many as 60% of women of child-bearing age. The corresponding figure for England is 53 5%

To sum up, about 80% of the women in the age-group 15-45 are married and of these 64% are in the age-group 15-30 when the rate of fertility is very high

That brings us to the last of the elements which go to make up reproductive capacity—the rate of fertility Fertility rate is different from birth-rate Birth-rate is the number of children born per thousand of a people Fertility rate is the frequency of births among the women The fertility rate only shows how prolific the women are

The only data which we possess for calculating fertility rate for the sub-continent relate to Cochin and Travancore but then these data can be taken as representative for the sub-continent as a whole The following table gives the fertility rates for married women in Cochin and also for purposes of comparison those for married women in England and Wales.—

Age period	Cochin	England and Wales
15-19	224	372
20-24 .	249	267
25 29	253	187
30-34	246	127
35-39	182	81
40-44	120	39
Total Fertility	6,370	5,335

Thus we find that while the disparity between the birth-rates in the sub-continent and in England is very great, the disparity between the fertility rates is very narrow. The average woman in India or Pakistan leaves about 6 children behind her while the average English woman leaves about 5 Contrary to general impression the Indian or Pakistani woman is not very much more fecund than the English woman And if we consider certain national habits like the use of contraceptives, for instance, it may turn out that the Indian or Pakistani woman is actually less fecund than the English woman

A second point which we notice is that the fertility rate among English women varies more sharply from age-group to age-group than the fertility rate among women in the sub-continent. The fertility rate among English women belonging to the first age-group, is more than ten times that among English women belonging to the last age-group, while the corresponding ratio for Indian or Pakistani women is only 2

DEATH-RATE

So far we have been concerned with the question of birth-rate and allied problems But the population of a country depends not only on its birth-rate but also on its death-rate The death-rate indeed affects the aggregate population in a double sense In the first place it reduces the number of people who are living, and secondly it reduces future accretion by killing off potential mothers The effects of mortality must therefore be studied in both these aspects

The death-rate and the infant mortality rate have already been given in a previous table. For purposes of comparison the death-rate for the sub-continent may be set out once again along with the death-rates for a number of other countries —

	1911-13	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1936	1937	1938	1939
Sub-continent	29 9	26 0	23 5	24 3	22 6	22 4	24 3	21 1
Germany .	14 8	13 3	11 2	11 8	11 8	11 7	11 6	12 3
France .	19 7	17 2	15 7	16 8	15 3	15 0	15 4	15 3
U K	14 2	12 4	12 5	12 3	12 3	12 8	11 8	12 2
U S A.	14 1	11 8	10 9	11 8	11 6	11 3	10 6	10 6
Australia	10 9	9 5	9 0	9 3	9 5	9 4	9 6	9 9
Japan .	20 7	21 7	17 8	19 3	17 6	19 1	17 6	17 6

Even as it is the death-rate in the sub-continent is high But these figures are really not comparable for while vital statistics are very accurate in every one of the countries cited above they are notoriously defective in India or Pakistan It is difficult to say how faulty the figures are but according to one estimate an average death-rate of 33 for the sub-continent would be near enough. Assuming that is so we have a death-rate in India or Pakistan which is nearly double that of Japan, a little more than double that of France, and over three times that of Australia

If instead of converting the figure into a ratio we simply put down the total number of deaths in India and Pakistan, we will get some idea of the enormous scale of Indian mortality The average recorded deaths per year in the sub-continent from 1921-1938 were 6 40 mlns. But the total actual deaths were probably in excess of 8 mlns Compare this with the scale of mortality in Europe The total number of deaths per year in Europe minus Russia was 5 28 mlns. This means that in the years between 1921 and 1938 about 54 mlns. more people died in India and Pakistan than in Europe minus Russia Or to put it differently about the same number of

people died in the sub-continent between 1921 and 1938 as the population of Britain and Canada taken together.

Distribution of Death-Rate:—Not only is the death-rate in the sub-continent high but the distribution of death according to age and sex is not very favourable either. Consider the figures for deaths per 10,000 of either sex given in the table below:

Age group	Male	Female	Female as percentage of male
0–1 .	1,844	1,671	95 5
1–4 ..	376	346	92.0
5–9 ..	100	99	99 0
10–14 ..	63	63	100 0
15–19 ..	89	106	119 0
20–29 ..	95	119	125 3
30–39 ..	126	113	105 6
40–49 ..	187	163	87.2
50–59 ..	318	283	89.0
All ages ..	236	119	..

As we have already said the death-rate in the sub-continent is high all along the scale It is very high among first year infants—about 20% of them die every year, 60% of them in the first week after birth In the second age-group the death-rate comes down but compared with European standards it is still very high. Then from 5 year onwards it continues to fall till the 10-14 age-group is reached when it starts rising again till it reaches the climax in the 50-59 and over group

Now considering the same figures from the point of view of sex distribution we find that during infancy and childhood the female death-rate is lower than the male. In the 10-14 age-group it is about equal. Then the female death-rate begins to overtake the male. In the age-group 15-29 the female death-rate is higher. Then it begins to fall below that of the male, and thenceforth is always lower than the male.

Thus we find that the odds against women are specially high in the reproductive age which means that maternal mortality is abnormally high in the sub-continent. There are no records for maternity mortality for the sub-continent as a whole. But two enquires, one made in 1933 and the other in 1936 reveal that the average mortality rate might be in the neighbourhood of 24 per thousand births. That is to say, the maternal death-rate in the sub-continent is about eight times as high as that in England and Wales.

Effect on Income—The incidence of mortality in the sub-continent specially the distribution by age greatly hampers economic advancement. The reason for this will be clear if we follow the progress of a group of 1,000 newly born babies and see what happens as they move from infancy to old age through youth and manhood. The following table shows how many of a group of 1,000 babies survive through successive stages to contribute to the country's economic wealth.

Age	Sub-continent		England	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1 ..	751	768	928	945
5 ..	602	628	901	920
10 .	565	593	890	911
15 ..	541	568	883	904
20 ..	512	528	872	894
25 ..	478	479	858	881
30 .	439	427	844	868
35 .	395	373	829	853
40 .	346	318	809	837
45 ..	294	264	784	817
50 .	243	215	750	790
60 ..	149	132	636	702
70 .	70	66	434	531

Interpreting the figures we find that about 250 people have died before the first year is reached By the age of 5 another 150 have dropped out. With the age of 20 when a person is mature enough to take a hand in the business of production only about half are left. And in the age-group 25-50 which period represents the major part of a man's working life there are on an average only about 360 people to shoulder the whole burden.

If we now turn to conditions in England we see how different the picture is. After the first five years are over, the loss is insignificant. And in the age group which is most crucial for the present purpose there are as many as 750 men out of the original 1,000 to enter into the business of production.

Applying the same analysis to the incidence of mortality among women about 450 die before they enter the reproduction stage, and of those who enter the reproduction stage only 346 live through the whole of it. Second, the heavy mortality among women in the child-bearing age leads to scarcity of partners for married life. One way in which this difficulty is circumvented is by forming unequal partnerships, unequal in the sense that the difference in age between a husband and wife is very great Though this situation leaves little scope for spinsterhood among women it produces a great number of widows. In 1931 as many as 15.5% of all women in the sub-continent were recorded as widows while the corresponding percentage in England was only 8 7. The incidence of widowhood is particularly high in the reproductive stage—about 14%. Going up the scale we find that as the proportion of spinsters diminishes the proportion of widows increases.

Causes of Mortality—We can wind up this section with a short note on the chief causes of mortality in the sub-continent

The overwhelming majority of deaths are caused by such typical tropical diseases as small-pox, typhoid, dysenteries, cholera and malaria. Out of 6,165,234 deaths in 1939 1,411,614 were caused by malaria, 260,300 by diarrhœas and dysenteries, 97,566 by cholera and 48,103 by small-pox Tuberculosis which is one of the biggest killers in the larger cities continues to spread Malnutrition and nutritional diseases are very common This is no surprise considering the general poverty of the people In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that poverty and the consequent lack of vitality and resisting power are the root cause of the overwhelming majority of deaths from diseases in the sub-continent. Remedies for most of the diseases mentioned above exist but no medicine can be of any help where a patient has little or no reserves on which he can call in time of danger. This is the chief reason why in a general campaign against disease measures aimed at raising the average income of the citizen will bring in a quicker return than an extension of medical facilities. In other words, the most import single disease which has to be fought and overcome in the sub-continent is poverty.

The figures below are for the larger cities like Calcutta, Bombay or Madras because they are generally more accurate than figures for the smaller towns or rural areas. Here is a table which shows the specific death-rates per thousand for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for 1949.

	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras
Tuberculosis	120	113	69
Dysentery and Diarrhœa .	156	79	301
Typhoid ..	58	53	10
Cholera ..	84	0.0	19

Turning to infant mortality figures in the larger towns we find that there has been on the whole some improvement as the following table shows:

City	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Bombay . .	248	250 2	246 3	267 9	212 2	201 5	211 4	95 1	197 4	203 0	190 4	195 4	166 6
Calcutta ..	239	241 6	252 7	218 6	205 4	212 5	..	166 8	427 7	429 8	288 6	243 4	269 3
Madras ..	227	218 3	223 8	222 1	241 6	205 7	208 9	196 8	247 3	284 3	213 8	183 0	196 0
Lucknow .	224	224 4	223 5	226 4	212 2	214 4	134 3	210 0	189 0	174 7	204 7	165 4	188 5
Nagpur . .	261	283 5	234 6	264 2	226 2	294 6	218 8	275 5	201 9	228 0	275 1	194 0	286 8
Delhi	196	170 0	187 4	156 0	169 9	173 8	185 9	177 3	196 0	186·0	154 0	146 6	178 0
Ahmedabad	280	303 4	280 2	283 0	267 4	310 2	133 2	293 1	263 5	277 5	186 5	235 9	239 5

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in the sub-continent.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay City, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, with respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhœa and enteritis.

There has been some reduction in the general rate of mortality due to specific diseases over the last three decades :

Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague
1920 .	0 6	0 4	0 4
1925 ..	0.5	0 3	0.5
1930 ..	1 3	0 3	0 3
1931 ..	0 9	0 1	0 2
1932 ..	0 3	0 2	0.2
1933 ..	0.3	0 4	0 2
1934 ..	0 8	0 3	0 3
1935 ..	0 8	0 3	0.1
1936	0 6	0 4	0 04
1937 ..	0 4	0 2	0.1
1938 ..	0 9	0 1	0.06
1939 ..	0.4	0 2	0 1
1940 ..	0 3	0.3	0 7
1941	0 8	0 2	0 04
1942	0 7	0 09	0 04
1943	1 5	0 2	0 05
1944	1 0	0 7	0 07
1945	0 9	0 4	0 09
1946	0 5	0 2	0·1
1947*	0 4	0 1	0 3

* After partition

[*N B*—Part of this section is based on D. Ghosh's *Pressure of Population and Economic Efficiency in India* which represents some of the latest work done in this field The figures for communities and languages were taken from Dudley Stamp's "Geography."]

Manners and Customs

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn to their dress and personal decoration In its simplest form the dress of a Hindu consists of a piece of cloth round the loins Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to The Muslim always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles Men and women on the hills who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear today within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in pictures and images

In parts of India the Hindu dress, the loin-cloth comes nearly down to the feet On the Malabar coast, the ends are left loose in front In the greater part of the country they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt

When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow Before the Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete The Muslim prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed.

The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, in West Bengal, and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Muslim or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front The poorer people in West Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable.

Many well-to-do Indians notably Christians and Parsis wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs with the European costume The majority of the people do not use shoes · those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public

On ceremonial or religious occasions indigenous dress is almost always preferred and with the recent change in the political landscape, it is possible that blind imitation will give place to intelligent selection.

There is also a certain tendency to economise in the use of cloth in times of scarcity, and fashions once introduced often remain One way in which people in urban areas try to meet scarcity is to make, what they call, 'bush shirt' or 'bush coat' which is really a cross between a coat and a shirt and can be made to do duty for either

Women's Costumes—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind In the greater part of the country women wear a bodice on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn Many Muslim ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them The vast majority of Muslim women are *gosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public a few of the converts from Hinduism have not, however, borrowed the custom In the north, Hindu women have generally adopted the Muslim practice of seclusion In the Deccan and Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindus, widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, some Muslims, however, specially in Malabar, do The orthodox remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many have their hair combed in the European fashion which is also followed by Parsis and Christians. A great many Muslims grow beards. But most Hindus do not, except in places as in the north where Muslim influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, but coil it into a crest, in imitation of the God Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than women of any other community Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist and the toes, until motherhood is attained, and by some even later. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon Serpents with several heads and flowers, like the lotus, the rose and the champaks, are among the most popular objects of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days Among certain communities absence of the mark might indicate that the person is a widow The mark may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot to represent Lakshmi who is the goddess of prosperity A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of a U or a V, generally with a central line, sometimes without it, to represent Vishnu's foot The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc Other parts of the body are also similarly marked The material used is a kind of yellowish clay.

To smear the arms and the chest with sandal-wood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *elaeocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god Bairagis, *i e*, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line High caste widows, as is mentioned above, are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments Flowers are worn in the chignon Hindu women smear their faces, arms and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold It is not always possible to say why a particular colour has been selected The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may recall the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. But in many other cases this particular colour has no such associations The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned for the choice.

Festivals and Observances

Bara Wafat—(Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal Fatiha-i-Duwazdahum (Prayers of the 12th) In Turkey and Egypt the day is known as Mauludu 'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet). The date is 12, Rabi I.

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet In some parts of the country it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet (Jashn-i-Milad-Sharif). It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same day, although there are differences of opinion of this question. It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahhabis, however, do not observe it, they regard it to be an innovation or *Bidat*). On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed. Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul. Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor. Some observe the feast on the second day of the month. As the date is

disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month.

Dasara (DASHAMA = TEN DAYS) —This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct) It is called *Durga Puja* or *Durgotsava*, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. The festival commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura Her image is worshipped for nine days and afterwards consigned to the river This is also the day on which Rama marched against Ravana, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon). Early in the morning Hindus perform *puja* to their household gods or religious books Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask protection for them throughout the year in the faith that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. In the afternoon they go to the temple in procession.

The day is also considered most auspicious by the Hindus to begin education of their children. The nine preceding days of Dasara are called *navaratra*, a compound word for 'nine nights' During this period devotees of *Durga* engage a Brahman to read hymns before her image, extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries. On the ninth day, at every temple of *Durga*, the sacred fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of *mantras* It is customary among Bania women to keep up a dance called *garba* during these nine nights

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) who selected this day as an auspicious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the *Mahabharata*

In modern times Dasara is observed with great pomp in Mysore State

Dipavali—(Popularly termed Divali or Dewali) —Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali means a row or collection of lamps It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over Narakasura, a demon Rows of lamps at all places, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful feature on the occasion. Exhibitions of fireworks, crackers, etc , add to its festive nature

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika (Sept -Oct), known as Naraka or Bhuta Chaturdashi (Chaturdashi means 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed Narakasura The demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done severe penance to propitiate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins In view of his piety, however, the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day In the morning a bath is taken and certain rites with a lamp made of rice-dust, etc , are observed New dresses are worn and sweets are served

Gahambars—These are traditional festivals of Iran (Persia) adopted by the Parsis, and mark the six festivals of the six seasons of the year The first one commences on the 11th day of Ardibehesht (Oct 15), the second on the 11th day of Tir (Dec 14), the third on the 26th day of Shehnever (Feb 27), the fourth on the 26th of Meher (March 29), the fifth on the 16th day of Dai (June 17) and the 6th on the 1st day of Gatha at the end of the Parsi year (Aug 31). They were mainly agricultural festivals and necessarily formed formal seasonal celebrations The Parsis hold public feasts on the days of the Gahambars.

Ganesh Chaturthi—On this day was born Ganpati, or Ganesh, who is regarded as the god of wisdom and one to be propitiated for the removal of obstacles As such he is invoked at the commencement of all ceremonies and undertakings There are varying versions of the circumstances attending his birth. One relates that as the god Kartikaviriya was created by Shiva without connubial assistance, in like manner Ganpati was formed by his consort Parvati from the turmeric and oil scraped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions According to others, it was reduced to ashes by a glance from Shani (Saturn) who, with all the gods, went to look at the newborn child, and it was replaced by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant.

The fourth of Bhadrapad Shuddh (Aug) is the period appointed for the celebration of this festival in honour of Ganpati's birth His image is installed in Hindu households and offered *puja* Some people keep the image for a day and a half, some for five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the householder On the final day, the image is taken in procession and eventually committed to the river, sea or tank

There is a legend that one day Ganpati while riding his favourite mouse had a fall, at which the moon laughed Enraged at the insult, Ganpati cursed the moon and all who should look at her, but afterwards restricted it to one day, *viz.*, his birthday Thus, on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindus avoid the moon lest they should incur any calamity during the year If by any chance they happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neighbours into reviling them in the belief that its ill-effects will stop at such abuse

Gokulashtami—(Also known as Janmashtami and Krishnashtami) The occasion marks the celebration of Krishna's birth on the 8th day of the dark moon in the month of *Shravana* (July-August) or *Bhadra* (Aug -Sept) In each case (*i e* , either in *Shravana* or *Bhadra*) different sects observe it on either of the two consecutive days of Ashtami At the temple of Puri a Brahmin and a dancing girl play the roles of Vasudeva and Devaki, the parents of Krishna

To the Vaishnavites, the devotees of Vishnu, and therefore also of Krishna (who was one of Vishnu's incarnations), the occasion is a great festival It is also observed by non-Vaishnavites, and thus sets an example of the spirit of toleration Janmashtami is a day of fasting A large part of the day is spent in worshipping Krishna, Shri (the consort of Vishnu), and Devaki the mother of Krishna *Kirtans* or religious songs (relating to Krishna) make a notable feature Dacca (East Pakistan) brings out a great procession on this occasion

Grahana—Grahana means an eclipse. Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses The popular tradition of earlier days, however, stuck in the popular mind And the sight of an eclipse continues to suggest to the ignorant person that *rahu* (the ascending node), the trunkless demon, is devouring the sun or the moon as the case may be Rahu in the guise of a god had attempted to share the nectar along with the gods As soon as his tongue had tasted the nectar (a drink having the power of making those drinking it immortal), Vishnu detected the false god and struck off his head. Trunkless, up to the throat, as the nectar had passed, Rahu became immortal Necessarily when he gulps the divine orbs they emerge out down his throat Acceptance of the version therefore makes it an unholy sight and the defilement of the gods entails a defilement of the earth. Defilement requires a bath and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion. As a matter of fact, two baths are required, one at the first contact of the eclipse and another when it terminates People flock to the Ganges and other holy sites for baths are resorted to The occasion, naturally, reminds one of death and oblations are offered to the dead. To ensure full merit of the bath, gifts must be offered after the bath. As a matter of fact gifts make an essential condition of all Hindu fasts and festivals The inference is justified that gifts were to some extent ordained to ensure a spirit of charity The period of the eclipse is a period of fasting. No food should be prepared during this period. Food prepared earlier cannot be used later.

Haj—It means "setting out" or "tending towards," and is the term used for the pilgrimage to Mecca The performance of the *Haj* is to all good Muslims a most cherished ambition It is one of the five pillars of the practices of Islam (Arkan), and there are the highest Quranic injunctions for its observance. The rites of the *Haj* may be divided into three groups, *Farz* or compulsory, *Wajib* or obligatory (in a lower degree than *farz*), and optional *Farz* compulsions are three in number; wearing of Ihram (two seamless garments, one worn round the waist and another thrown loosely over the shoulder), standing in *Arafat* and doing the *Tawaf* (circumambulation of the Ka'bah) The Wajib rites are five in number in the case of those who do not belong to Mecca, to run between Mount As-safa and Mount Al-Marwah, to remain in Al-Muzdali-fah, to cast stones to the three pillars of Mina (Ramyu'r-rijam), to perform a second *tawaf* and shave the head as the final ceremony. The month of Zu'l-Hijjah (the 12th Muslim month) is the month of the Haj.

Idu'l-Azha (also called Iduz-Zuha) —It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover. It is enjoined in the *Quran* (XXII 33-38) and falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah The words of the prophet are Man cannot (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood.

Idul-Azha means the (great) sacrificial ceremony or festival The festival commemorates Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Issac), on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah) Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal If the animal is a big one (*e g* , a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy) It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed A fully grown-up and sound camel, cow, goat or sheep is considered best The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and acknowledging His greatness as the accepted creed The meat is distributed equally among the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household

In India the cow was the usual beast of sacrifice In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter There is a strong sentiment against cow sacrifice today

'Id-ul-Fitr—"The festival of *breaking fast*," called also *Ramazan-ki-'Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shavval On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves, then distribute the *fitr* or *sadkah*, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants All then proceed to the *Idgah*, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God." The Mulla ascends the *mimbar* or pulpit, and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khutbah* or sermon He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shiahs is the third, but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him. Then a general prayer is offered, and the congregation rise with a shout of *Din!*—"Faith!" and fire of muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment.

Khordadsal—The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept.) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of the Parsis. He

is the earliest known founder of a great religion of faith, courage and hope. The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained Probably he was born in the province of Media, Iran (Persia) about 3,000 years ago. His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Parsi Scriptures). He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp He professed the doctrine of monotheism and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe He preached the doctrine of *Asha* or piety, which would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force of evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda

Muharram (Ar Muharram, 'most sacred')—The mourning held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Muslims, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad The Muslims are divided into two distinct sects, called the Shiahs and the Sunnis, the former regard Ali and his descendants, Hasan, Husain, Zain-ul-Abidin, Muhammad Baugar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad; and the latter, the Caliphas, as Abubakar, Omar, Oosman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram Taziyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and sometimes wrought in silver filigree—and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party—are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets.

Navroz, Nauroz—Jamshed of "the seven-ringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked the day on which the Sun enters Aries (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year's Day It is held that he chose to make the State entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest eclat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia) Shah Jalaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day The Shiahs celebrate the day as Id-i-Khilafat or the festival in commemoration of 'Ali's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate For the Parsis it is only next to Pateti as a festival of social merriment and they begin the Fasli (agricultural) year on this day Navioz is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran. Modern Iran celebrates the festival as a national event.

Pajjusana—A great Svetambara Jain festival Literally it means serving with a whole-hearted devotion Formerly it was only observed by the ascetic order, but now the laity also observe it. The festival, as is common to all Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasting and penance.

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect, observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark fortnight to the 9th or the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadra (Aug.-Sept). In either case it lasts for eight days. The more devout observe complete fasting during the whole period, while others fast on the last day only.

Pateti—The Parsi New Year, being the first day Hormazd of the first month Farvardin (Sept 5) Firdausi associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this day It is the greatest social festival of the Parsis. In the great gatherings in their Fire Temples the cause of purity and chastity is preached.

Ram-Lila—An open-air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama's life The performance continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Asvin) (Sept-Oct) and the Vijaya-Dashami (the tenth lunar day) Every day in the afternoon one act is played, the battle between Rama and Ravana being the most popular theme.

Ram-Lila is an important festival observed in the Hindi-speaking States

Ram-Navami—It is the celebration of the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of *Vishnu* of the Hindu Trinity, on the 9th lunar day (*navami*) of *Chaitra* (March-April) Besides Rama, his consort Sita, and brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna are also, worshipped Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours The day is one of strict fasting The night is spent in worshipping The learned give discourses upon Rama's life, stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow A legend (the *vrata-katha*) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observing it is recited. At Puri (*Jagannath*), an incarnation of Rama (*Vishnu*), in his representative figure *Madanamohana* is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great eclat On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones.

In some cases, preparatory ceremonies commence from the first day of the waning moon In the evenings sermons or discourses (kathas) are delivered in the temples of Rama The birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day This day is observed by a great many people as the New Year's day.

Ramzan—This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramzan is first observed, and is kept each day throughout the month of this name from 4 a m, or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, or a single drop of water or any other liquid should pass the lips The day is spent in occasional prayers, besides the usual *namaz*, and in reading the *Quran* or the life stories of the prophets The fast is generally broken by a cooling draught, called *Dandhi* On the 21st and 22nd the Shiahs celebrate the night of Ali, the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad, who is said to have died on one of these two nights. They perambulate the streets, carrying a *tabut* and beating their breasts. The odd ones of the last ten nights are called, *Lailat-ul-Kadr*, or 'night of power,' because it is said the *Quran* descended from heaven during one of those nights. It should be observed as a vigil.

Shiva-Ratri—The 14th night of the dark fortnight in Magha (Jan.-Feb) is known as the night specially consecrated to Shiva The 13th night of the waning moon of each month is held as the night of Shiva (Shiva-Ratri) The month of Shravana (July-August) is very sacred to Shiva. Hence, Shivaratri of Magha is generally called Mahashivaratri (maha meaning great)

In the *Mahabharata*, Bhishma, the great celibate, most scholarly and valorous prince, relates that King Chitrabhanu of the Ikshvaku dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the King was fasting, a sage suggested to him that the human soul being one with God, indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best The King explained that the self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One dark night he lost his way in the forest and took shelter for the night on a *bilva* or bel (Indian wood apple) tree The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his family would feel the double misery of starving and missing him He wept bitter tears To make himself comfortable and also to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game, he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision It so happened that that night Shiva was under that *bilva* tree, and the tears and leaves fell on him Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunter, although unknowingly done, and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and *bilva* petals he would, on death be accepted in Shiva's heaven.

Another account in later Puranic stories (*e g*, *Linga-Purana*) narrates that a hunter spending the day imprisoned in a Shaiva monastery or temple for having failed to pay his debt, was let out on parole His way home lay through a forest and as night grew too dark to continue the journey, he took shelter on a *bilva* tree with his store of water Hunger, anxiety and expectation of game kept him awake all through the night Throughout the day in the monastery he had nothing to do but listen to the incessant recitation of Shiva's name, which had made an almost indelible impression upon his weakened brain He filled his time mumbling the term in mock fashion, plucking the *bilva* leaves and throwing them down Often his water pot was knocked about either by his movements or the wind and its contents trickled down Shiva happened to be resting under the tree and was propitiated The moral is that acts of devotion, even if not meant to be so, are accepted by the Lord.

Zarthost-No-Diso—The anniversary day of Zoroaster's death. The Parsi Prophet died a martyr's death, at the age of 77, while at prayer in a fire temple, at the hand of Turbratur. On this solemn occasion of mourning, discourses on the life and teachings of the Prophet form the most important feature.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

THE total Indian (includes Indian and Pakistani) population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows:—

Name of country	Indian population	Date of estimates
Dominions.		
Australia	2,486	..
Canada	1,465	1941
New Zealand	1,116	1946
South Africa	282,407	1947
Southern Rhodesia	3,090	1946
Ceylon	732,258	1946
British Malaya and Singapore	604,508	1947
Hongkong	1,900	1946
Mauritius	271,636	1946
Seychelles	285	1947
Gibraltar	41	1946
Nigeria	875	1947
Kenya	90,900	1948
Uganda	33,900	1948
Nyasaland	8,100	1946
Zanzibar and Pemba	16,000	1946
Tanganyika	44,218	1948
Jamaica	22,821	1947
Trinidad and Tobago	214,177	1948
British Guiana	180,129	1948
Fiji Islands	120,761	1948
Northern Rhodesia	1,484	1947
Maldives	550	1933
British North Borneo	1,298	1931
Aden	9,456	1946
Sarawak	2,300	1940
Brunei	436	1947
British Somaliland	250	1946
Malta	37	1948
Grenada	5,000	1932
St Lucia	2,189	1946
British Honduras	1,366	1946
Sierra Leone	76	1948
** Burma	1,017,825	1931
United Kingdom	7,128	1932*
Leeward Islands	99	1949
Total for Commonwealth	3,686,061	
Foreign Countries		
Indonesian Republic	27,638	1930
Siam	5,000 (approximately)	1931
French Indo-China	6,310	1949
Japan	170	1949
Bahrein	1,138	1948
Iraq	650	1948
Muscat	1 145	1948
Portuguese East Africa	5,000	1931
Madagascar	10,119	1949
Reunion	1,533	1933
United States of America	2,405	1947
Brazil	21	1948
European countries	1,000 (approximately)	..
Panama	500	1948
Fr. establishments in India	3,23,295	1939
Afghanistan	240	1948
Iran	2,748	1948
Ethiopia	500	1949
Dutch Guiana	56,000	1948
Philippines	1,258	1948
Lebanon	49	1948
Syria	32	1948
Kwait	1,250	1948
Saudi Arabia	2,400	1948
Palestine	56	1947
Germany and Austria	86	1949
Italy	90	1949
Belgium Congo	2,000	1949
Belgium	50	1949
Ruanda Urundi	866	1948
Italian Somaliland	1,000	1947
Nepal	10,441	1941
Eritria	Not available	..
Total for foreign countries	447,457	
Total for all countries	4,133,518	

* The last authoritative census were taken in 1932 According to an estimate made in 1947 the figure lies between 5000 and 6000. ** Now outside the Commonwealth.

ORIGIN

Emigration of Indians for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century.

From 1800 A D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta.

The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the Colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers.

Act VII of 1922 prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India

Safeguards.—It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14, 1939.

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, also contains certain provisions to safeguard the interests of persons emigrating for the purpose of skilled work. It was found that illicit emigration in some volume was taking place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of some dishonest passage brokers and rules were promulgated under the Act on the 14th Dec. 1939, providing for the licensing of passage brokers and requiring that a passage broker should not be a party to any arrangement to recover from the emigrant the 'cost of recruitment.'

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, were remedied Now the Protectors of Emigrants can exercise the powers of detention, search, etc, for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable removes an anomaly between Sections 25 and 30A of the Act.

Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The issues round

which public interest at present centres are three:—

(*a*) Control of emigration.

(*b*) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Commonwealth

(*c*) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute power of control in accordance with powers conferred on them by the Emigration Act of 1922 The functions of the Government of India were previously performed by State Governments by virtue of powers delegated to them under Section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935 With a view to dealing directly with all emigration problems in the post-war period on a uniform all-India basis, the Government of India resumed the administration of those functions with effect from 1st October, 1944 and appointed a Controller General of Emigration in the Commonwealth Relations Department for that purpose

A Controller of Emigration, Madras, has also been appointed to co-ordinate emigration control in Madras State

On the motion of the Government of India migration was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917, and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing Dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions —

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education, such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purpose or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (*a*) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian"

This policy of the Commonwealth was more or less reaffirmed in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms —

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognised that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

The representatives of South Africa regretted their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless felt bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hoped that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way could soon be found to reach a more satisfactory position.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA

The majority of Indians in Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricultural operations The Commonwealth franchise was granted to Indians domiciled in Australia in 1925 The Constitution and Electoral Acts in Western Australia disqualify an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia or Africa from being registered as an elector for the Assembly, but he may be enrolled as a voter for the Legislative Council (which is the Upper House) in each province in which he holds freehold property of at least £50 capital value

Indians in Australia still suffer from certain minor disabilities (administrative and legal) relating to Crown lands, mining, certain occupations and employment Under the Mining Act of 1904, in Western Australia the grant of mining rights to Asians requires the approval of the Minister in charge of Mines Under the South Australia Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act, 1914, Indians are not eligible to obtain leases of land In Western Australia wherever licences are prescribed, for example, for cutting sandalwood, for employment under Government contractors and for employment in European factories, Indians find it difficult under the present administrative practice to get the authorities to exercise discretion in their favour.

Indian residents of Canada are mostly farmers, gardeners, farm workers, managers of retail stores, hawkers, and unskilled labourers With the passing of the Canadian Citizenship Bill of 1945 and the British Columbia Provincial Election Amendment Act of 1945 Indian residents enjoy all normal rights

Indians domiciled in New Zealand are generally not subject to any disability and enjoy equal citizenship rights including franchise with the other British subjects

SOUTH AFRICA

In any discussion of the problem of Indians overseas South Africa takes a prominent place The position upto 1927, that is to say, the time of the Cape Town Agreement may be summed up as follows —

(*i*) 1885—All Asians in Transvaal were debarred from acquiring the rights of citizenship and from owning any property except in such areas as might be assigned to them

(*ii*) 1896—Indians were deprived of parliamentary franchise in Natal

(*iii*) 1907—In the Transvaal all Asians were required to register themselves

(*iv*) 1908—Under the Gold Law Asians could not reside in or occupy any land in any district or proclaimed land except in a bazar etc or such place as the Mining Commissioner might permit

(*v*) 1913—Under the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, Asians have been declared as prohibited immigrants on economics grounds Asians were also prohibited from moving from one province to another

(*vi*) 1919—Asia companies were prohibited from holding any fixed property

(*vii*) 1924—Indians in Natal were deprived of municipal franchise

(*viii*) 1926—The Colour Bar Act excluded Indians from certain classes of skilled workers to whom certificates of competency could be given

In 1927 December a Conference was held between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa to settle the Indian question once and for all if possible An agreement emerged the terms of which are as follows —

"Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

"The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

"For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted migration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

"The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India

"The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

"In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

"The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest

"The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments"

The number of Indians who took advantage of the Assisted Emigration Scheme was, however, below expectations

But the fact of the agreement did not prevent the Union Government from enacting anti-Indian laws in the years 1932-1939 European agitation during this period also led to the appointment in 1938 of two Commissions the Murry Land Commission and Mixed Marriages Commission (For details see earlier editions of the Year Book)

INTERIM ACT

Then in 1939 the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act in spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India The Act restricted three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal: (*a*) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions, (*b*) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal, and (*c*) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township This Act was later superseded by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1946, which was in its turn amended later but maintained in substance the same position as before

The international situation in September, 1939, and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with Field Marshal Smuts coming into power altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned The Government appointed a Commission presided over by Mr Justice F N Broome in 1940 The two main findings were that in the Transvaal the extent of penetration since 1927 did not appear to be alarming or even surprising and in Natal the extent of penetration into European areas was little more than a trickle.

Towards the end of 1942, the Durban City Council represented to the Minister of the Interior that since October 1940 Indian penetration in predominantly European areas in Durban had been taking place on an accelerated scale As a result of this representation, Mr Justice F N Broome was once again appointed to enquire and report.

As a result of his finding and in order to check further acquisition of property by Indians, the Union Government passed in the teeth of opposition by the Indian community

and Government of India, an Act called "the Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943," generally called as the Pegging Act. This Act provided for the continuance in the Transvaal of the provisions of the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 for a further period of 3 years and extended similar provisions prohibiting transfer of properties between Europeans and Indians in Natal for a period of 3 years, *i e*, up to March 31, 1946

In 1944, as a result of an agreement, known as "Pretoria Agreement", between the Union Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior on the one hand and a deputation from Natal including members of the Natal Indian Congress on the other, a decision was taken according to which the Pegging Act was to be replaced by an Ordinance to be passed by the Natal Provincial Council The Ordinance was to provide for the creation of a licensing board with two Europeans and two Indian members and a third European with legal training as chairman The Board was to control occupation of dwellings in Durban by licensing

A draft Ordinance embodying major points of the Agreement was introduced in the Natal Provincial Council but when it finally emerged from the Provincial Council it departed from the Pretoria Agreement in many aspects

In particular it restricted the right of Indians to acquire property Two other Ordinances, *viz*, Natal Housing Ordinance and Provincial and Local Authorities Expropriation Ordinance, were also passed in 1944 Indians in South Africa were greatly agitated over this legislation It also aroused great resentment among the public in India.

The Government of India represented to the Union Government that the new measure was unwarranted and urged for its withdrawal and implementation of the Pretoria Agreement As the representations met with failure, the Government of India enforced the Reciprocity Act against South Africa, and persons of South African domicile were declared prohibited immigrants in India

The Residential Property Regulations Ordinance and the other two ordinances were eventually declared *ultra vires* of the powers of the Provincial Council and therefore did not become operative

In 1944 the Union Government appointed a Commission "To enquire into and report upon matters affecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal, with special reference to housing and health needs, civic amenities . and as to all matters affecting the well-being and advancement of the permanent Indian population of Natal"

The main and only important recommendation of this Commission was that the Union Government should invite the Government of India to send to the Union a delegation, composed substantially of Indians for the purpose of discussing with the Union Government, all matters affecting Indians in South Africa.

LAND TENURE ACT

One of the most important events in the history of Indians in South Africa was the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act in 1946 June.

The Act which replaced the Pegging Act of 1943, placed restrictions on the acquisition and occupation of land by Asians in Natal

It also gave a limited franchise to all male Indians of or over 21 years of age with education and income or property qualifications

Indians were to be represented by 2 European Senators, 3 European Members in the House of Assembly and 2 Members in the Natal Provincial Council.

Government of India's request for the postponement of this legislation and for a Round Table Conference to discuss the Indian question was rejected by the Union Government Consequently they gave notice of the termination of Trade Agreement with the Union Government on the 25th March 1946 and banned all exports to and imports from South Africa with effect from the 17th July The High Commissioner for India in Union was recalled In South Africa itself Indians started a passive resistance movement which took the form of defying the Asiatic Land Tenure Act by occupying land in the non-exempted areas In the movement which continued till May 1948 about 200 persons including women, Africans and Europeans courted imprisonment

QUESTION BEFORE U. N. O.

The Government of India was also urged by the Indian legislature to raise the Indian question in South Africa before the United Nations as the Union Government's treatment of Indians was a violation of the United Nations Charter The Government of India lodged a complaint with the Secretary General, United Nations, requesting that the General Assembly should take up this question under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter.

The question was discussed at the 1946 (October-December) session of the General Assembly which referred it to the Joint Political and Legal Committees The South Africa delegation, led by F M Smuts, contended that this question was essentially a domestic question of South Africa and therefore under Article 2(7) of the Charter UNO had no right to discuss the matter They therefore wanted the whole question to be referred to the International Court of Justice for legal clarification on this point.

During the course of discussions South Africa's racial policy came in for much criticism Various resolutions were proposed but the Committee passed the joint French-Mexican resolution, to which India had agreed

The resolution after stating that because of the treatment of Indians in South Africa friendly relations between the two countries had been impaired, expressed the opinion of the General Assembly that such treatment "should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter" It requested the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to that effect. This resolution was passed by the General Assembly by 2/3rd majority.

When the General Assembly met in 1947 the two Governments submitted their reports The question was referred to the Political Committee which passed the Indian resolution as amended by Mexico The resolution after reaffirming the last year's resolution requested the two Governments to enter into discussions at a Round Table Conference on the basis of that resolution, inviting the Government of Pakistan to such a Conference But the resolution failed to secure a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly and hence was not effective In July 1948 the Government of India again requested the United Nations to consider the South African Indian question The item was again included in the Agenda for the Third Session of General Assembly held in Paris in May 1949, when it passed a resolution inviting "the Governments of India, Pakistan and Union of South Africa to enter into discussion at a Round Table Conference, taking into consideration the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights" Consequently the Government of India initiated correspondence which resulted in the three Governments holding preliminary talks on February 6, 1950, at Cape Town to consider the possibility of a Round Table Conference. The three Governments have now accepted the recommendations of their delegations to these talks that a Round Table Conference be convened to explore all possible ways and means of settling the Indian question in South Africa Venue and the date of the Round Table Conference is yet to be decided

In the South African general elections in May the Nationalist Party came into power. The policy of the Party may be described as follows: For Indians it suggested large-scale repatriation, repeal of Second Chapter of Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, segregation, curtailment of facilities to Indian trades outside their areas and prevention of penetration of Indians in Cape Colony.

And so far the Party has actually taken the following measures affecting Indians —

(*i*) The second Chapter of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act giving 'representation' to Indians was repealed in October 1948.

(*ii*) Family allowances admissible in South Africa on the basis of income and the number of dependants have been stopped for Indians with effect from December 31, 1948

(*iii*) An Act has been passed to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Non-Europeans

(*iv*) The bonus under the Assisted Emigration scheme has been doubled to induce Indians to accept repatriation to India

(*v*) Indian traders in Reserves whose leases have run out are being refused renewals

(*vi*) All Indians not born in South Africa are being deported on conviction for certain types of offences.

(*vii*) Segregation is being introduced in railway stations, post offices and in Cape Town buses and Suburban Railways.

(*viii*) The Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act of 1949, introduces segregation for purposes of trade also

In the middle of January 1949 riots broke out in Durban in which African gangs made large scale attacks on Indian areas, resulting in a heavy loss of life and property 140 persons—54 Indians, 85 Africans and one European—were killed and 1,853—768 Indians, 1,085 Africans —were injured Damage to Indian property was estimated to be one million pounds The Union Government immediately appointed a Judicial Commission of Enquiry to investigate the causes and course of the riots According to some witnesses the more important of the causes of the riots were exploitation of natives by Indian shopkeepers, slum conditions in Durban, Africans' growing sense of frustration under a repressive system, incitement by Europeans and the inflammatory racial propaganda against Indians let loose by the Nationalists during last year. The national organisations of Indians and Africans, *viz*, South African Indian Congress and the African National Congress who had decided to give evidence jointly, boycotted the Enquiry Commission, as the latter did not allow cross-examination of witnesses The report of the Commission when it came out did not suggest any concrete measures to avoid recurrence of race riots

EAST AFRICA

British East Africa includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland Since 1948 January the first three are included in a sort of loose union designated East Africa High Commission with a common legislature and a common administrative service for certain specific purposes.

The questions affecting Indians in East Africa are much the same kind as those affecting them in South Africa and elsewhere, *viz*, franchise, segregation, right to own land, and laws of immigration

In the legislature of the East Africa Commission, the Europeans, the Indians and the Africans were to have equality with 6 members for each group, according to the original proposals of December 1945. Because of strong opposition from the Europeans these proposals were later modified so that today instead of equality for race groups there is equality for territories with 5 members each for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In the legislature of Kenya Colony Europeans have 11 seats, Indians 5, Arabs one; and there is one missionary to represent Africans. The representation of Indians is partly based on communal grounds. Two of the 5 Indian

seats are reserved for Muslims in two double member constituencies each voter having one vote only

So far as allotment of land is concerned, broadly speaking, there is reservation of land for Europeans in the highlands, and for Indians in the lowlands, with regulations against alienation Transactions in land are subject to two measures, the Land Control Ordinance, 1944 and the Crown Lands Amendment Ordinance 1944 There is a Land Control Board which has absolute control over all transactions in land in the highlands The Governor has the power of veto by which he can disallow inter-racial transfers of shares in a landowning company as is done in the case of inter-racial transfers of land Indian opinion is strongly opposed to the two Ordinances mentioned above

Immigration is governed by Ordinances passed by the East Africa Legislature in 1948 as amended by an Act passed in 1949 The legislation specifies the kind of immigrant who is prohibited, and the class of person who can apply for residential certificates An immigrant intending to engage in agriculture, mining, trade has not only to have such sums of money as may be prescribed but he has to satisfy the authorities that such engagement in trade, etc , will not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally There are also restrictions on inter-territorial movement within the boundaries of the East Africa Commission

In Southern Rhodesia notice of all new townships proposed to be established has to be given under the provisions of the 'Town & Country Planning Act, 1945', which contain a clause forbidding occupation and ownership of any stands therein by persons other than those of European descent None who is not a European can live in those townships except in the course of the discharge of his duties as a domestic servant

FIJI

The Legislative Council consists of 31 members, with 16 official and 15 non-officials In the non-official group Europeans, Indians and Fijians have equal representation with 5 members for each group Of the 5 Indian members 3 are elected on a communal franchise and 2 are nominated

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure Out of the total Indian population of 129,761 estimated in 1948, a very large majority consists of agriculturist, but alienation of native-owned land is prohibited More than 80 per cent of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, etc , and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co , for cultivation of sugarcane.

Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop, sugarcane The problem arose in this way

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners, and that all land (including leases) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians.

As a result of the examination of the question the Colonial Government came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of procedure would be for Government to take power to deal with *all* the native lands in the Colony, and then to appoint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijians A Commission has also reported on what lands are to be incorporated into Native Reserves. Where such lands are in Indian occupation, alternate lands are to be offered to the existing lessees But the Commission has not recommended any compensation for improvements made in the land by Indians, and evicted lessees will be given only virgin land It is feared that this will result in the displacement of some thousands of Indian agriculturists

The Indian cultivators have also had trouble with the Sugar Refining Company In view of the rising cost of living due to war, the sugarcane farmers in Fiji, who are mostly Indians, demanded, in June, 1943, a higher price for their cane The Sugar Refining Company, which has the monopoly of sugar production in the Colony, refused any increase in the price of cane unless the price of sugar was increased by the Ministry of Food, United Kingdom, to whom the Company was bound to sell all its produce The farmers thereupon decided not to harvest their crop They stuck to their decision in spite of appeals made by the Governor of the Colony As the crushing season advanced, the feelings among the Indians ran high. Some of them even ploughed in their crops All attempts on the part of Indian leaders to reach a settlement having failed the major part of the cane crop in the Colony remained unharvested

The Secretary of State for Colonies sent an expert C Y Shepherd to report on the situation The report which Mr Shepherd made is strongly criticized by Indian leaders The whole question has assumed great importance as the time for renewal of contract between the cane-growers and the Company is drawing near

A third problem which Indians in Fiji are facing is the residential tax According to the Fiji Residential Tax Ordinance of 1923, all male persons between the ages of 18 and 60 other than Fijians and Rotuman residents in the Colony were liable to pay a tax not exceeding £1 per annum per person The tax was imposed with the object of raising additional revenue for effecting improvements in the Colony

During the last war a further tax of 10sh per head per annum was imposed An assurance was however, given by the Government of Fiji at the time that this additional war tax would be lifted as soon as the war ended The promise was kept but simultaneously with the lifting of the war tax, the Residential Tax was increased from £1 to £2 per head Those who pay income-tax are exempted from the tax, with the result that almost the entire European population is exempt from the tax, as majority of them pay the income-tax In actual practice therefore the incidence of the tax has mainly fallen on the Indians whose economic condition has not shown improvement proportionate to the increase in the tax now demanded

BRITISH GUIANA AND WEST INDIES

Indians in British Guiana and West Indies are mostly labourers on sugar estates, and whatever grievances they have are of an economic nature Nothing much was heard of them till 1935 when there was widespread trouble on sugar estates The abolition of the indentured system though it marked an advance in their status actually deprived them of the safeguards that accrued from the immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work, etc

In 1942, a Labour Ordinance (No 2 of 1942) was passed This Ordinance provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour for the regulation of the relations between employers and employees and for the settlement of disputes between them This brought the labour laws of British Guiana in line with modern conceptions of labour legislation The Government of India were given an opportunity to comment on the Ordinance at the Bill stage and certain modifications suggested by them were incorporated in it

In 1945 a Royal Commission made a series of recommendations about the Colonies. Among others the Commission recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should so far as the law was concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance The general recommendations which related to matters of education, housing and labour administration appeared satisfactory and were likely to be of benefit to Indians

In June 1948 Indian workers on sugar estates in British Guiana resorted to a strike owing to dissatisfaction with wages and conditions of work The incident led to firing by the Police in which five Indians were killed The U.K Government appointed a Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate the whole problem of the sugar industry in British Guiana. This Commission has now made its report to the British Government

CEYLON

Most Indians in Ceylon are workers on tea and rubber estates Certain questions like wages affecting them were fixed by an agreement arrived at 1927 Because of depression in the two industries the wages were reduced in 1932 and again in 1933 Till about 1937 there was no fresh recruitment of labour In 1937 there was an insistent demand for labour as general trade conditions improved While permitting recruitment of Indian labour the Government of India tried to secure higher wages and village Committee franchise for Indians In 1938 the Commission to investigate non-Ceylonese labour particularly with a view to control of immigration made a report

The rights of Indians to citizenship are governed by two Acts enacted in 1948 after a discussion between the Indian and Ceylonese Prime Ministers These Acts are the Ceylon Citizenship Act and the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act, which provide that the Indian residents in Ceylon would be entitled to obtain the citizenship of Ceylon by registration subject to the following conditions (*a*) an applicant must have a specified minimum period of uninterrupted residence in Ceylon, (*b*) he must have an adequate means of livelihood, and (*c*) he should be in a position to comply with the laws and customs of Ceylon The procedure prescribed for the admission of Indian residents to the Ceylon citizenship is rather complicated, a fact that has created bitterness among the Indian community in Ceylon

Other Acts which affect the rights of Indians are the Immigrants and Emigrants Acts of 1948 and the Ceylon Exchange Control Regulations The former greatly restricts the rights of Indians to re-enter Ceylon, while the Ceylon Exchange Control regulations prohibit Indians from remitting a sum of money which works out to a third of a man's earnings in Ceylon to his dependence in India. The procedure for remittance is also elaborate and difficult Both these laws have created a certain amount of resentment among Indians

MALAYA

Malaya is divided into two administrative units, the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore

The Federation of Malaya is under a High Commissioner assisted by a Federal Executive Council There is a Legislative Council with 75 seats of which 50 are allotted to non-official members One Indian has been nominated to the Executive Council and 4 Indians nominated to the Legislative Council. The Colony of Singapore is under a Governor Out of a total of 22 members in the Singapore Legislative Council 4 are Indians, three of them elected and one nominated

Soon after the collapse of Japan in 1945 the Indians found themselves faced with three problems for the solution of which the intervention of the Government of India was required, relief of the needy because of currency difficulties,

the repatriation of Indians who wanted to return to India, and legal and political aid to those Indians who were accused of collaboration with the Japanese The Government of India met the three problems with the help of various non-official bodies in India Funds were made available to the needy and destitute, medical missions were sent and shipping space was found for those who wanted repatriation by the special chartering of a ship For those accused of political crimes legal help was given, while many who were charged with mere collaboration were set free on the representation of the Government of India. (For details see 1949 edition)

A great number of Indians work as labourers in the rubber and tin estates of Malaya Owing to the steep rise in the cost of living (100 to 500 per cent) there is hardship Rates of pay which are standardized were roughly as follows (1946):

"for adult male 90 cents plus 55 cents dearness allowance, for adult woman 55 cents plus 40 cents dearness allowance, for child 40 cents plus 20 cents dearness allowance"

Shortage of rice was another factor that was causing great dissatisfaction Strikes broke out as a result of all this discontent in the estates in Perak, Selangor, Malacca and Johore States Some of these strikes were amicably settled by the intervention of the Representative of the Government of India, though wages continued to remain at a low level on account of a slump in the rubber market Later when trouble of a political nature broke out in violence against the British Government in Malaya, Indians were inevitably caught up in it A number of Indians were arrested and sentenced on charges of taking part in the insurgent movement or of helping the insurgents

Lately legislation has been passed which hampers the Indian representative in his welfare work for Indian labourers He no longer enjoys the privilege of inspecting work places, etc, where Indian labourers are employed and of enquiring into their conditions The Government of India made a protest against the withdrawal of a right long enjoyed by their Agent

BURMA

Three questions that have confronted Indians in Burma recently are evacuation from localities involved in the civil war, the nationalization of land and the consequent payment of compensation, and the dismissal of Indian employees from Burma Government service

The first battle-area to be evacuated was Insein when the town was burned down in the course of fighting between Government troops and the Karens which started in 1949 February The Indian Embassy arranged a truce during which 4,000 Indians were evacuated to Rangoon Later Indian nationals were also evacuated from Bassein, Toungoo and Taunggyi under difficult conditions Relief was organized and later accommodation arranged for all who wanted to return to India

Soon after the inauguration of the Burmese Republic on 4th January, 1948, the Government of Burma commenced serving notices of discharge on Indian employees who were either not eligible to become Burma citizens or unwilling to elect Burmese nationality The Government of India have felt a special responsibility towards such employees of the Government of Burma as were in that Government's service while Burma was still a part of India and have sought (*a*) to secure adequate benefits for discharged personnel in the shape of leave, salary, pensions and (*b*) find alternative employment for them in India The possibilities of (*b*) have been inevitably circumscribed by the obligations of relief towards refugees who have come to this country as a result of the partition of India.

LAND NATIONALISATION

Certain measures of agrarian reform introduced by the Government of Burma during December 1947 and in the beginning of 1948 indicated that they had decided upon a policy of complete nationalisation of agricultural lands in Burma. The representatives of Indian interests in Burma considered that they could not take objection to the policy of nationalisation as such, provided adequate compensation for lands was paid to the land owners Early in September 1948, the Government of Burma published their Land Nationalisation Bill, which *inter alia* fixed the maximum compensation at twelve times the land revenue Provision was also made in the Bill for the appointment of a Land Commission to determine the basis of compensation Representations were thereupon made to the Government of Burma, pointing out the inadequacy of the compensation proposed and suggesting that a multiple of 25 times the land revenue on a uniform basis should be adopted and adequate representation should be given to Indians on the Land Commission as well as on the Land Committees which would be responsible for the distribution of the resumed lands The Government of Burma, however, passed the Bill on 11th October 1948, without any substantial modifications

The ten man Land Commission provided under the Act, was appointed in August 1949 The Government of India then requested the Government of Burma to discuss the whole question with a delegation from India before the Commission took any decisions regarding the method of determining compensation for lands to be nationalised The Government of Burma agreed This joint discussion has not yet taken place owing to disturbed conditions in Burma

A number of other measures affecting Indian interests are reviewed below.

The Lands Disputes (Summary Jurisdiction) Act, 1945.—The Act provided for a summary decision, by specially appointed "Commissioners" in disputes as to possession and boundaries of immovable properties without going into the question of ultimate right or title to the property The Act aimed at determining who was the last person in lawful possession of a particular immovable property during the short period between the dates when the British Administration began to disintegrate and finally ceased to function and left questions relating to periods prior to that or later to the decisions of competent civil courts

The Accrual of Interest (Wartime Investment) Act, 1947.—Under this Act debts, loans and mortgages made in Burma before 5th May 1942, did not bear any interest during the period of suspension of limitation. This measure was found necessary to prevent mounting of interest on debts, loans and mortgages for the period for which suits were not filed on account of suspension of limitation.

The Agricultural Debts Moratorium Act, 1947.—This Act debarred creditors who had any debts to realise from agriculturists or had decrees of civil courts against them, from taking any legal action in enforcing their claims. They were further required to register within 6 months from taking any legal action in enforcing their claims and to register within 6 months from 7th May 1947, certain particulars in respect of their claims with the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in which the debtors resided. The Act further provided that claims not registered with the local authorities within the specified period would not be entertained by the civil courts and thus be extinguished The Government of India gave wide publicity to this provision of the Act for the benefit of evacuees from Burma.

Immigration (Emergency Provision) Act, 1947.—Under this Act, no person can enter Burma without an entry permit issued by the Controller of Immigration, etc. or a valid passport duly visaed or endorsed by or on behalf of the Governor of Burma It was stated that the measure had been necessitated by the large scale unauthorised entry of non-Burmans into Burma along the land frontiers adjacent to India, China and Siam. India lodged a protest against the promulgation of this Act, which they characterised as unnecessary and inopportune.

The Burma Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948.—Passed in April 1948, provides for the conferment of citizenship on a person who was born in any of the territories which at the time of his birth was included within His Britannic Majesty's Dominions and who has resided in any of the territories included within the Union of Burma for a period of not less than eight years immediately preceding the 4th January 1948, or immediately preceding the 1st January 1942, and who intends to reside permanently therein and submits his application in accordance with the procedure laid down The Government of Burma have also enacted a Burma Foreigners Registration Act, whereby all persons, who were not citizens of Burma on the 4th January 1949, are required to register as aliens There are nearly 6 to 7 lakhs of Indians in Burma

Emigration of unskilled Indian labour to Burma was prohibited under a ban imposed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, in July, 1941.

The Custodian of Movable Property Act, 1945.—This was a piece of emergency legislation to provide for the speedy recovery and return to owners of movable property of which the owners had been deprived by circumstances arising out of the war and for the appointment of Custodians of such property.

MAURITIUS

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937 when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour

Both recommendations were given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of industrial Association This Ordinance, it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by industrial labourers.

In 1940 May, Mr. S Ridley, I C S, Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa, was deputed to visit Mauritius and make a report

In his report, which was published at the end of 1943, he made a number of recommendations, the more important of which were (1) minimum wage for labourers in the sugar industry, (2) grant of war bonus, (3) Government control over housing of labourers of estates, (4) introduction of compulsory education in suitable stages, (5) extension of franchise by adding educational qualification as an alternative to property qualification, and (6) adequate representation of the Indian community in the Council of Government and the Executive Council, etc, etc

Disturbances on Estates.—In 1943 disturbances occurred on 4 estates pending settlement of a demand for higher wages. The police were reported to have been assaulted and in the course of firing which followed 3 persons were killed and 3 wounded. A Commission of enquiry was appointed to investigate the cause of the outbreak and the Conciliation and Wages Boards examined the question of adjustment of wages The report of the Commission was published in November, 1944.

The Commission observed that the main underlying causes of the disturbances were unsatisfactory economic conditions and low wages It made far-reaching recommendations for the improvement of labour conditions, general welfare and health services and the general administrative machinery. The Government of Mauritius have taken action on certain recommendations in regard to the improvement of labour conditions and have set up a Central Statistical Bureau.

EDUCATION

SINCE August 15, Education at the Centre has been constituted into a separate Ministry of Education, the present Minister for Education being Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The State Governments are fully autonomous in regard to educational matters except in respect of educational development programme for which they receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government Such programme has to be approved by the Central Government who have to examine whether it is in accord with the All-India approved educational policy

The Central Ministry of Education consists of an Educational Adviser-cum-Secretary, a Joint Educational Adviser and *ex-officio* Joint Secretary and four Deputy Educational Advisers who are in charge of the different Divisions in the Ministry There are also two Deputy Educational Advisers who are in charge of Educational work in London and Washington respectively The names of the chief men in the Central Ministry of Education are given below .—

Educational Adviser-cum-Secretary, Dr. Tara Chand, M A , D Phil (Oxon).

Joint Educational Adviser and ex-officio Joint-Secretary, Humayun Kabir, M A (Oxon), M A (Cal)

Deputy Educational Advisers, M S Sundaram, M A , B Litt (Oxon.) (*Educational Secretary, Embassy, Washington*) Ashfaque Husain, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, *ex-officio Deputy Secretary and Head, Development Division*

Deputy Educational Adviser and ex-officio Deputy Secretary, P. N Kirpal, M A , LL B , B A (Oxon) (*Head of the Administrative and External Relations Division in the Ministry*)

Deputy Educational Adviser and Secretary, L R Sethi, M A (Punjab) & (Toronto), *Education Department, High Commissioner's Office, London*

Deputy Educational Adviser, G K Chandiramani, B E (*Head of the Technical Division*)

Deputy Educational Adviser, Dr A M D Rozario, M Sc , Ph D (*Head of the Scholarships Division*)

Secretary, University Grants Committee, Dr. P. Narasimhayya, M A , Ph D. (*Officiating*).

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION

In the States also, the subject 'Education' is under the control of a Minister. The Director of Public Instruction is the permanent head of the Department and acts as an expert Adviser to the Minister in charge of Education The Director controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of the Government institutions. In Bombay there is an Educational Adviser in addition to the Director of Public Instruction. A list of the State Ministers of Education with their Directors of Public Instruction is given below .—

In the Centrally Administered Areas, Delhi and Ajmer, have each a Director of Education. Coorg has an Educational Officer. These Officers perform the functions of Directors of Public Instruction in the State

The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities, and Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education as regards secondary education and to local bodies as regards elementary education.

Certain forms of Technical Education are under the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in Charge of those Departments.

Madhya Pradesh has a High School Board and Madras has an S S.L C Board for control over secondary education, while U P (for the whole State except the areas under the jurisdiction of Benares Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities) had and still has Intermediate and Secondary Education Boards which control high school and intermediate education in the areas under their control Delhi has a Board of Higher Secondary Education The Rajasthan (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior High School and Intermediate Board has jurisdiction over schools and Intermediate Colleges in Ajmer-Merwara and Central India besides some institutions in Rajasthan and certain other States

Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies

ASSAM

Education Minister—The Hon'ble Gopinath Bordoloi

D P I—Dr Surjya Kumar Bhuyan, M A , B L , Ph D (Lond)

WEST BENGAL

Education Minister.—The Hon'ble H. N Chaudhury.

D P I—Dr. Snehamoy Dutta, M Sc (Cal), D Sc , (London), D I C , F N I.

BIHAR

Education Minister—The Hon'ble Acharya Badri Nath Verma

D P I—G Sinha, M A. (Pat), B A (Cantab)

BOMBAY

Education Minister—The Hon'ble B G Kher, M A , LL B

D P I—D C Pavate, M A (Cantab).

Educational Adviser.—K. G Saiyidain, M. Ed (Leeds).

MADHYA PRADESH

Education Minister—The Hon'ble S V Gokhale

D P I—Dr V. S Jha, Ph D

MADRAS

Education Minister—The Hon'ble A B Shetty

D P I—D S Reddi, M A (Oxon).

ORISSA

Education Minister—The Hon'ble Pandit Lingaraj Misra, M A.

D P I—Satchidanand Ray, B A. (Oxon)

PUNJAB

Education Minister—The Hon'ble Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava.

D P I—G C Chatterji, M A

UTTAR PRADESH

Education Minister—The Hon'ble Sampurnanand

Director of Education.—Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall Sahney, M Sc.

In India there are six Boards of Intermediate and/or Secondary Education, and 27 Universities The names of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities are given below :—

1 *Agra University*—C. Mahajan, M A.

2 *Aligarh Muslim University*—Dr. Zaker Husain, M A , Ph D.

3. *Allahabad University*—Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M Sc., Ph D , D.Sc.

4 *Andhra University*—V S. Krishna, B A. (Oxon), Ph D. (Vienna)

5 *Annamalai University*—Dr S C. Manavalaramanujam, M A , Ph D (Lond), A I C.

6 *Benaras Hindu University*.—Pt. Govind Malviya, M A , LL B

7 *Bombay University*.—N M Bhagwati, M A , LL B.

8 *Calcutta University*—P N. Bannerjee, M A , B L., LL D , Bar-at-Law.

9 *Delhi University*—Vacant.

10 *Lucknow University*—Acharya Narendra Deva, M.A , LL B.

11 *Madras University*—Lt -Col Diwan Bahadur Sir A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M D , LL D , D Sc , F R C O G

12 *Mysore University*—R Kasturi Raj Chetty, B A , B L , Dip Edn

13 *Nagpur University*—Lt -Col Pandit K. L. Dubey, B A., LL B.

14 *Osmania University*—Nawab Ali Yawar Jung Bahadur, B A (Oxon).

15 *Patna University*—Sarangdhar Sinha, M A , B L

16 *Travancore University*—V K N Menon

17 *Utkal University*—C M Acharyya, M A , B L.

18 *Saugor University*—Dr R Tripathi, M A , D Sc. (Lond)

19 *Rajasthan University*—Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M A , Ph D

20 *Punjab University*—Dewan Anand Kumar, M Sc , Bar-at-Law

21 *Gauhati University*—K K Handiqui, M A (Calcutta & Oxon)

22 *Poona University*—Dr M R Jaykar, P C , D C L , LL D

23 *Roorkee University*—C A Hart, M Sc , (Eng), Lond , D M I C E , R I C D

24 *Jammu & Kashmir University*—Hon'ble Mr Justice Kayi Masud Hasan, B A , LL B

25 *Baroda University*—Hansa Ben Mehta, M L C

26 *Gujarat University*—W. B Divatia.

27 *Karnatak University*.—R. V Jagirdar, M A.

THREE STAGES

The whole structure of education in India is being remodelled. Old Primary Schools, which in some States comprised of four classes, in others of five and six, in still others of seven or eight are giving place to Junior and Senior Basic Schools, High Schools will be reorganised into Higher Secondary Schools to include the 1st Year of Intermediate Education, leading up to three-year degree course So far, only in Delhi State has this change been introduced. Technical Education is in the forefront and definite vocational bias is being given to education in Basic Schools.

The new policy is based on a resolution passed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at a meeting held in December 1935. The resolution is worth quoting

(1) The Board is of opinion that a radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools should be made in such a way as not only to prepare pupils for professional and university courses, but also to enable them at the completion of appropriate stages, to be diverted to occupations or to separate vocational institutions.

(2) These stages should be :—

(*a*) The primary stage, which should aim at providing at least a minimum of general education and training and still ensure permanent literacy.

(*b*) The lower secondary stage, which will provide a self-contained course of general education either for higher education or for specialised practical courses.

In rural areas, the courses at this stage should be attuned to rural requirements.

Some form of manual training at this stage should be provided which would aim at the development of practical aptitudes and be made compulsory.

(c) The higher secondary stage, in which would be included institutions with varying length of courses:—

(i) preparing students for admission to universities in arts and science ;

(ii) for the training of teachers in rural areas ;

(iii) for agricultural training ;

(iv) for clerical training, and

(v) for training in selected technical subjects which should be chosen in consultation with employers.

Where separate institutions are not possible for the diversified courses, some of them might be incorporated in a higher secondary course of enlarged scope which would permit a choice of alternative groups of subjects and would end in leaving certificates.

(3) At the end of the lower secondary school course there should be the first public examination.

(4) Candidates desirous of joining the subordinate clerical service of Government and of local bodies should pass such qualifying examinations as might be prescribed by proper authority and should not be more than 19 years of age at the date of their examinations

The certificate granted to pupils completing other specialised courses should receive Government recognition.

(5) Expert advice would be of value in organising the scheme of reconstruction outlined above, and also for suggesting methods of training masters who would assist pupils and selection, by the pupils, of courses of study with due regard to their aptitudes.

WOOD-ABBOT REPORT

As the Board had recommended that expert advice would be necessary for planning educational reorganisation, Messrs. A. Abbot, C.B.E, formerly Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, and Mr. S. H. Wood, M C., Director of intelligence, Board of Education, England, were invited to India for the purpose. Their visit resulted in the production of the famous report on educational reconstruction commonly known as "Wood-Abbot Report" The most important recommendations outlined in this report are:—

(a) Infant classes should, so far as possible, be entrusted to trained women teachers, and for this and other reasons the development of educational provision for girls and women is of paramount importance

(b) The education of children in the Primary Schools should be based more upon the natural interests and activities of young children and less upon book learning. Concentrations on literacy as a narrow objective is unsound.

(c) The curriculum of the rural Middle (or Lower Secondary) Schools should be closely related to children's environment, and if English is taught to any children of middle "school" age it should not be allowed to result in an excessive amount of time being devoted to linguistic studies.

(d) The Vernacular language should, so far as possible be the medium of instruction throughout the High (or Higher Secondary) Schools, but English should be a compulsory language for all pupils in these schools.

(e) The teaching of English should be made more domestic and less attention should be devoted by the average boy to the study of English "prose and poetry"—arrangements being made to meet the needs of those boys specially qualified to pursue more advanced English studies.

(f) More systematic attention should be paid to the teaching of Art, and steps should be taken to secure for the High (or Higher Secondary) Schools a supply of qualified teachers of Art.

(g) The pre-employment course of training for teachers of Primary and Middle (or Lower Secondary) Schools should be three-year course following without any gap, the completion of Middle (or Lower Secondary) School course.

OTHER REPORTS

In conjunction with the Wood-Abbot Report, the Board gave their considered thought to the scheme of educational reconstruction whose real author was Mahatma Gandhi, which had emerged in the shape of Dr Zakir Hussain Committee report The Board accepted the Basic Education Scheme with certain essential modifications, and on this subject two very important reports known as Kher Committee reports were published.

In the expectation that sooner or later the problem of providing India with a system of education approximation to those available in other countries would have to be tackled, serious attention was devoted to the surveying of the main fields of educational activity so as to ascertain the minimum provisions required Thus since the Board's revival in the year 1935, the various committees of the Board reported among others on following subjects

(1) Basic Education (2 reports), (2) Adult Education, (3) The Physical Welfare of School-children, (4) School Buildings, (5) Social Service; (6) The Recruitment, Training and Conditions of Service of Teachers in Primary, Middle and High Schools, (7) The Recruitment of Education Officers, (8) Technical (including Commercial and Art) Education, (9) Text-books; (10) Examinations, (11) Educational Administration, (12) Agricultural Education, (13) Religious Education, (14) Selection of Pupils for Higher Education.

Two crucial meetings of the Board were those held in October, 1943 and January, 1944 when it reviewed the recommendations of their Committees with special reference to post-war needs and developments The Board were satisfied that the Educational Adviser's Memorandum on Post-war Educational Development in India, subject to the modifications suggested by them, would provide the foundation upon which an efficient system of public instruction, suited to the needs and circumstances of the country could effectively be erected Their final recommendations are contained in the published Report on Post-War Educational Development in India (popularly known as the Sargent Report) The main recommendations on which the whole post-war policy is based are given below.

THE NEW PLAN

(a) A system of universal, compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen should be introduced as speedily as possible though in view of the practical difficulty of recruiting the requisite supply of trained teachers it may not be possible to complete it in less then forty years.

(b) The character of the instruction to be provided should follow the general lines laid down in the reports of the Central Advisory Board's two Committees on Basic Education.

(c) The Senior Basic (Middle) School, being the finishing school for the great majority of future citizens, is of fundamental importance and should be generously staffed and equipped.

(d) All education depends on the teacher. The present status and remuneration of teachers and especially those in Primary Schools are deplorable The standards in regard to the training, recruitment and conditions of service of teachers prescribed in the report of the Committee approved by the Central Advisory Board in 1943 represent the minimum compatible with success in a national system These should be adopted and enforced everywhere

(e) A vast increase in the number of trained women teachers will be required.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

(a) An adequate provision of pre-primary instruction in the form of Nursery Schools or classes is an essential adjunct to any national system of education The provision in this respect at present is negligible

(b) In urban areas, where sufficient children are available within a reasonable radius, separate Nursery Schools or departments may be provided : elsewhere Nursery classes should be attached to Junior Basic (Primary) Schools.

(c) Nursery Schools and classes should invariably be staffed with women teachers who have received special training for this work.

(d) Pre-primary Education should in all cases be free While it may not be feasible to make attendance compulsory, no efforts should be spared to persuade parents to send their children to school voluntarily, particularly in areas where housing conditions are unsatisfactory and/or mothers are accustomed to go out to work.

(e) The main object of education at this stage is to give young children social experience rather than formal instruction

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

(a) The High School course should cover six years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven.

(b) Entry to High Schools should be of a selective basis, only those pupils should be admitted who show promise of taking full advantage of the education provided Additional places may be provided for those not selected provided that no cost falls on public funds.

(c) In accordance with the general principle set out in (b) above, places in High Schools should be provided for at least one child in every five of the appropriate age-group.

(d) In order to secure the right children, the methods of selection to be employed will require the most careful consideration Special arrangements will have to be made for the transfer from Senior Basic (Middle) Schools to High Schools of suitable children and particularly of those who show signs of late development.

(e) High Schools should be of two main types (A) Academic (B) Technical The objective of both should be to provide a good all round education combined with some preparation in the later stages for the careers which pupils will enter on leaving school.

(f) The curriculum in all cases should be as varied as circumstances permit and should not be unduly restricted by the requirements of Universities or examining bodies. As long as English remains the medium of instruction at the Universities it should be compulsory throughout the secondary stage. Youth Movement, Scout Movement and similar extra-curricular activities should be encouraged.

(g) In order that no poor child of ability may be excluded, liberal assistance in the form of free places, scholarships and stipends should be available throughout the course.

(*h*) In order to secure teachers of the right type, the salaries paid in all recognised schools, whether maintained by the State or by private bodies, should not be less than those prescribed by the Central Advisory Board of Education.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

(*a*) Indian Universities, as they exist today, despite many admirable features do not fully satisfy the requirements of a national system of education.

(*b*) In order to raise standards all round, the conditions for admission must be revised with the object of ensuring that all students are capable of taking full advantage of a University Course The proposed reorganisation of the High School system will facilitate this Adequate financial assistance must be provided for poor students

(*c*) The present Intermediate course should be abolished. Ultimately the whole of this course should be covered in the High School but as an immediate step the first year of the course should be transferred to High School and the second to Universities.

(*d*) The minimum length of a University degree course should be three years

(*e*) The tutorial system should be widely extended and closer personal contacts established between teachers and students

(*f*) The importance of establishing a high standard in post-graduate studies and particularly in pure and applied research should be emphasised

(*g*) Steps should be taken to improve the conditions of service, including remuneration of University and College teachers where those now in operation are not attracting men and women of the requisite calibre.

(*h*) An Indian University Grants Committee should be constituted for the purpose and with the terms of reference set out in this chapter.

TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL & ART EDUCATION

(*a*) In view of the prospective needs of post-war industry and commerce for skilled technicians, and in order to cater for the aptitudes of those who will derive greater benefit from a practical course, the establishment of an efficient system of Technical Education at all stages on the lines set out in the report of the Technical Education Committee, is a matter of great urgency.

(*b*) Due regard should be had to the recommendations of the Wood-Abbot Report in respect of the scope and content of Technical Education

(*c*) All technical education beyond the school stage other than that given in the technological departments of universities should be placed under a central controlling body (to be called All India Council of Technical Education) having representatives of all the interests concerned

ADULT EDUCATION

(*a*) Comprehensive arrangements on the general lines set out in the Adult Education Committee's report should form an integral part of education. These are particularly important in India today in view of the very high percentage of illiterates.

(*b*) Literacy is a means and not an end in itself. The present plan of Adult (Social) Education aims at removing illiteracy as well as at teaching the people the fundamentals of citizenship in an independent country.

(*c*) It is estimated even with the introduction of a universal system of Basic education there will be over 9 crores of illiterates (age-group 10-40) to be dealt with The Government of India have recently so planned the system of Adult (Social) Education, as to make possible the removal of 50 per cent illiteracy in ten years.

(*d*) In this as in all branches of education the quality of the teachers is of supreme importance. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of teachers of the right type, particularly women, must on no account be underestimated.

(*e*) The responsibility for adult education must rest with the State but every effort should be made to enlist the aid of suitable voluntary organisations wherever available.

Literacy and general education are to proceed simultaneously but greater emphasis is to be laid on general education, in order to enable every Indian to fulfil his role of citizenship in the New Order All possible resources of the country in men and money will be mobilized to attain these objectives and whole-time workers, part-time workers and volunteers will be employed to implement the programme Owners of mills and factories will be asked to make arrangements for the education of their workers and workers' families, and the Government will make it compulsory for all its employees to attain literacy within a period of three years

For this programme, modern media of mass education like radio, films, and open air theatres are suggested In order to prevent backsliding, emphasis is also laid on further education of literates through clubs, discussion groups, summer schools and similar other agencies

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

(*a*) The proposals for the recruitment and training of teachers as set out in the Report approved by the Central Advisory Board in January, 1943 should be generally adopted

(*b*) The existing training institutions are barely sufficient to meet wastage among existing teachers to train those hitherto untrained.

(*c*) New Training Schools and Colleges (including University Education Department) must be provided to supply the additional teachers whom a national system will require These will amount to over 20,00,000 non-graduates for schools of all types and 180,000 graduates for High Schools.

(*d*) Arrangements should be made to pick out suitable boys and girls towards the end of the High School course This is particularly important in Girls' High Schools in view of the vast increase in the number of women teachers required

(*e*) The courses provided should be essentially practical and should be specially related to the needs of the schools in which the trainees will subsequently serve.

(*f*) No fees should be charged either in Training Schools or Training Colleges, liberal assistance should be available for the maintenance of poor students

(*g*) Refresher courses are of the utmost importance and should be provided for all types of teachers but particularly for those in remote rural areas Facilities should be provided for research and selected teachers should be encouraged to study educational methods in foreign countries

Provision for ensuring the physical welfare of all pupils and students should be made on the lines set out in the report of the Joint Committee

THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

(*a*) Provision for the mentally or physically handicapped should form an essential part of a national system of education and should be administered by the Ministry of Education.

(*b*) While much of the work relating to the education of the handicapped has been done so far by voluntary effort, the Government of India are no less anxious to promote the cause of the education and welfare of the handicapped The Ministry of Education have set up a special unit which deals with all matters relating to this branch of education. Plans for the establishment of a Braille Printing Press as well as a National Centre for the Blind are in hand.

(*c*) Wherever possible, handicapped children should not be segregated from normal children Only when the nature and extent of their defect make it necessary, should they be sent to special schools or institutions. Partially handicapped children should receive special treatment at ordinary schools.

(*d*) The blind and deaf need special educational arrangements, including specially trained teachers. The Government of India have also proposed to modernize the existing Teachers Training Centres for the Deaf and Dumb.

(*e*) Particular care should be taken to train the handicapped, wherever possible for remunerative employment for them. After care work is essential.

RECREATIVE & SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

(*a*) The provision of recreative and social activities on an adequate scale is an essential feature of any modern educational system.

(*b*) Apart from the needs of boys and girls in schools and colleges special attention should be paid to those in the 14-20 age-group who are no longer attending school To serve these a Youth Movement on an All-India basis should be set up.

(*c*) A Youth Movement should aim at co-ordinating and supplementing rather than superseding the work of organisations already dealing with aspects of this problem

(*d*) This main need of a Youth Movement will be for leaders, both men and women, who will have to be specially trained The possibility of finding suitable recruits among demobilised Officers and N C O.'s should be explored

(*e*) The provision of social and recreative facilities for adults should form an important part of any Social Service Scheme. Reference is invited to the report of the Board's Committee on Social Service and Public Administration (1941).

Employment Bureaux form an essential part of educational administration they are especially necessary in India in view of the restricted openings at the moment for progressive employment.

Employment Bureaux, if they are to fulfil successfully their legitimate functions must be staffed by trained experts with practical experience of teaching and of industrial conditions.

While contact should be maintained with Employment Exchanges, Labour Tribunals, etc established by other Departments, Employment Bureaux which deal with the output of educational institutions should be under the control of the Education Department.

ADMINISTRATION

(*a*) The State should remain the main units for educational administration except in regard to University and Higher Technical Education, the activities of which could be co-ordinated on an All-India basis.

(*b*) The Director of Public Instruction should be directly responsible for the general administration of education, other than University and Higher Technical Education, throughout the State He should also be Secretary for Education, should it be thought necessary to keep in existence a separate post of this kind.

(*c*) A national system of education will me in closer co-operation, financial and otherwise between the Central and State Governments

(*d*) State Governments should be left to make such changes in their administrative arrangements as the carrying out of education developments on the scale contemplated may require Experience, however, suggests that they would be well-advised to resume all educational powers from local bodies, except where these are functioning effectively

(*e*) In order to enlist local interest in education, School Managing Bodies, School Board and District Education Committees may be constituted, if and when sufficient people of the right type are available to serve on them An Educational Advisory Board for the whole State may be desirable.

(*f*) A strong Education Department will be required at the Centre and in this connection the scope and functions of the Central Advisory Board should be enlarged

(*g*) Steps should be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Board's Committee on the Recruitment of Education Officers (1943) to check the present deterioration in the status and calibre of the educational administrative service and to enable it to secure the services of the type of officer who will be capable of carrying a scheme of the kind contemplated into successful operation.

(h) Arrangements should be made for the exchange of officers between the Centre and the States and between one State and another. The desirability of establishing a senior educational administrative service on an All-India basis should receive consideration.

SOME OBJECTIONS

That is the basis on which Indian education is to be organized,with one difference It was thought that forty years was much too long a period to wait for universal free education A subsequent committee under Mr B G Kher the Prime Minister of Bombay shortened the term to 16 years divided into three periods two of five years and the last of six. The chief obstacle in the way of realization has been finance.

As a result of the general agreement which State Governments expressed with the policy outlined in the Board's report the Government of India generally accepted, subject to the limitation of finance, the principles and objects of the Board's scheme

In 1944, the Government of India asked the State Governments to prepare their Five-Year Post-War Educational Development Plans on the general lines laid down in the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education Early in 1946, the State Governments were asked to select a few important schemes like Training of Teachers, and Compulsory Primary Education from their plans, and start implementing them after their approval by the Government of India All the schemes submitted by the State Governments to the Government of India were examined, and such of them as conformed to the recommendations contained in the Report were approved by the Government of India for immediate execution.

The comments of the Sub-committee of the National Planning Committee (old) may be reproduced here The Sub-committee says that the system in the Wardha scheme of a child learning a craft by the end of the school career to start a vocational life, is spiritually harmful to the child, as the vocation becomes the principal object of education. This gives a narrow and shallow knowledge of the subjects taught.

While accepting the syllabus for the primary schools under the Wardha scheme as satisfactory, the committee suggests that algebra should be taught side by side with arithmetic, and British units of length, area, volume, weight and currency may be avoided and Indian units substituted.

The report is not in favour of what is known as the exchange motion under the Wardha scheme, according to which current expenditure of the school is expected to be met by the sale of the goods produced in the technical section by the students The report emphasizes that these schools should be a direct burden on the State.

Primary education covering a period of seven years, according to the report, should be free and compulsory for all children and may be co-educational, the medium of instruction being the mother tongue.

After the primary course of seven years, secondary schools of general arts and sciences of three or four years' course should be established, and these three or four years should prepare students for admission to the university or higher technical or professional courses Secondary schools, admission to which is not to be compulsory, should provide the study of Western languages, preferably English, the medium of instruction remaining the mother tongue.

A regular sifting of students is to be made after completion of the primary school course. Only those intellectually fitted will enter the secondary schools and the rest will enter what are called "continuation schools" for training in arts and crafts and industries such as drawing, artistic designs, general economics, civics, accounts and physical culture and gymnastics.

EDUCATION IN THE INDIAN ARMY

The section may be wound up with a note on education in the Army Before the war the Indian Army had a system of education whereby all soldiers received instruction as an integral part of their training Their school knowledge, if any, was revised and extended Illiterate recruits were taught to read and write in Roman Urdu and further graded instruction was given upto roughly the Matriculation standard.

The outbreak of war and the consequent expansion of the army brought in large numbers of recruits, many of them illiterate, of different races, and speaking different languages. These had to be educated in a short time up to the standards required for the ranks they might hold and the parts they would have to play in a complicated mechanised army. And they had to be considered not merely as units of a machine but as individuals and prospective civilians of a developing State.

To deal with the problems that arose, the Army Educational Corps on whom the responsibility for their educational training devolved was expanded—largely by the intake of Indian Officers. And the educational training of the men was divided into two parts—normal and wartime.

Normal education is a development of the pre-war system, simplified and intensified. Wartime education, in spite of its title, dealt with war and peace. The technique adopted was that of the discussion group, within the unit, led by the platoon Commander under supervision of an officer of the unit.

The unit discussions and associated activities are based on handbooks and periodical pamphlets issued by the Directorate of Army Education at General Headquarters (India).

On the cessation of hostilities, an elaborate educational plan was put into operation by the Army—THE RELEASE PERIOD EDUCATION SCHEME (INDIAN TROOPS)—The object of the scheme was to use the time between the cessation of hostilities and the date fixed for the soldier's release from service to prepare him for return to civil life as a better, more useful citizen educationally, more capable of obtaining a better position in civil life. The scheme not only constituted a powerful drive against illiteracy, but also included graded instruction from the literacy stage in a man's own vernacular to the Matriculation stage in English The I.A SPECIAL certificate of Education, the highest certificate obtainable in the I.A. is now recognised by most universities in India as equivalent to their Matriculation standard. The scheme also provided for intensive instruction in the principles of citizenship and rural and urban development.

SCALES OF PAY

Here are tables of scales of pay sanctioned in Government Schools by the Central Government:

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Post.	Prescribed Scale.	Minimum qualifications.	Remarks
Headmaster	Grade Pay plus S P Rs 15	Matric Trained	Future Minimum from 1st April, 1950
Teachers.	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Matric Trained.	Future Minimum from 1st April, 1950.
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Middle S. V.	
	50-2-60-3-90.	Untrained Matric Non-Matric J V.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	35-1-40-2-60.	Non-Matric untrained.	

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Post.	Proposed Scale	Minimum qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Headmaster	—	(No decision yet)	
Non-Language teachers and English teachers	100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250.	Trained (J A V., S A V, or B T) graduate teachers.	Future Minimum from 1st April, 1950.
		Untrained graduate teachers with 5 years experience	
		Intermediate plus S A.V.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Untrained graduate teachers with less than 5 years experience.	—do—
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Matric plus S. V. or J.A V.	—do—
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Middle S V.	

Post.	Proposed Scale.	Minimum qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Language teachers (Other than English).	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language concerned, with either *a*) Matric (Full *or* *b*) Intermediate (English) *or* *c*) O T *and* Matric (Eng.).	This will be the minimum from 1st April, 1950.
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Rest with lower qualifications.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees
Drawing Masters.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus 2 years regular course of training.	This will be the minimum from 1st April, 1950.
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	All the rest, less qualified.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees
Physical Training Instructor.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus 2 years training in recognised institution.	Future minimum from 1st April, 1950.
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	For less qualified people.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
Domestic Science Teachers	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Home Science Diploma of Lady Irwin College (or equivalent).	Minimum from 1st April, 1950.
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Rest less qualified	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Post.	Proposed Scale	Minimum Qualifications.	Remarks.
Headmaster	250-10-300-20-400-EB-20-500.	B A. or B Sc & B T	
Teachers of English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics & Chemistry Agriculture Commerce & Demonstrators.	*i*) 120-8-200-EB-10-300.	*a*) Trained Graduates (B A or B Sc & B.T) *b*) Untrained Graduates with 5 years experience *c*) B A or B Sc and C.T. obtained from Ajmer before 1935.	This will be the future minimum operative from 1-4-50. The No. of these posts should be fixed for each school.
	ii) 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	*a*) Untrained graduates with less than 5 years experience *b*) Inter † S A V	This is a temporary relaxation for existing teachers if they cannot be replaced.
	iii) 68-4-120-EB-5-170.	For all possessing qualifications lower than at (*ii*) above.	Temporary relaxation for existing irreplaceable teachers.
Language Teachers (other than English).	120-8-200-EB-10-300.	A degree with either Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language concerned	This will be the minimum from 1-4-50.
	100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250.	Intermediate (Full) with Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in a Modern Indian Language with either *a*) Inter (English) *or* *b*) Matric (Full) *or* *c*) O T and Matric (English)	—do—
	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	All the rest with lower qualifications.	—do—
Drawing Masters.	*i*) 120-8-200-EB-10-300.	Degree with 2 years training in recognized institutions	Future minimum from 1-4-50.
	ii) 100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250	Matric plus not less than 4 years regular course of training	Temporary relaxation for existing teachers.
	iii) 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus 2 years regular training.	
	iv) 68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Rest with qualifications lower than above.	
P.T. Instructors.	*i*) 120-8-200-EB-10-300.	B A. plus Dip (P T.).	Future minimum from 1-4-50.
	ii) 100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250.	Inter plus Diploma.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	iii) 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Diploma.	
	iv) 68-4-120-EB-5-170.	Rest with lower qualifications.	
Domestic Science Teacher.	120-8-200-EB-10-300. 100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250.	Graduate with Diploma in Domestic Science. Inter or Delhi High Secondary Certificate plus 3 years teachers training Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent.	Future minimum from 1-4-50. Temporary relaxation for existing teachers.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Home Science Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
Music Teachers.		Will be prescribed later.	

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Post.	Proposed Scale.	Minimum qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Principal.	850-25-500-EB-30-590	As prescribed by the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi.	
Teachers of English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Agriculture, Commerce.	200-10-250-15-325-EB-15-400.	M A. or M Sc & B T M A. with 3 years college experience M A with 7 years school experience. Teachers with B A (Hons) and 8 years teaching experience, if exempted by Board of Higher Secondary Education Teachers with B A and 12 years teaching experience, if exempted by the Board of Higher Secondary Education	
Demonstrators.	120-8-200-EB-10-300.	B Sc , B T or B Sc. with 5 years experience.	Future minimum from 1st April 1950.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	B Sc , untrained.	
Teachers of Classical and Indian Languages.	200-10-250-15-325-EB-15-400.	M A in subject plus B T. M A in subject with 3 years experience in college classes or 7 years experience in schools.	
	120-8-200-EB-10-300.	A degree of an Indian University with Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the modern Indian Language concerned	Future minimum from 1st April 1950.
	100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250.	Intermediate (Full) with Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the modern Indian Language concerned	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220	Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in Modern Indian Language with either (*a*) Inter (English) *or* (*b*) Matric (Full) *or* (*c*) O T and Matric (English)	
Drawing Teachers.	120-8-200-EB-10-300.	Degree with 2 years training in recognised institution	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250	Matric with not less than 4 years regular course of training	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220	Matric with 2(two) years regular course of training	
Physical Training Instructor.	120-8-200-EB-10-300.	B A with diploma in Physical Training.	Future minimum from 1st April 1950.
	100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250.	Intermediate with Diploma in Physical Training	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220. 68-4-120-EB-5-170	Matric with Diploma in Physical Training Rest with lower qualifications	
Music Teachers.		Will be prescribed later	
Domestic Science Teachers.	120-8-200-EB-10-300.	Graduate with diploma in Domestic Science	Will be the minimum from 1st April 1950
	100-4-140-EB-5-190-10-250.	Intermediate or Delhi Higher Secondary Certificate plus 3 years Teachers Training Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Home Science Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent	
Physiology and Hygiene Teachers.	200-10-250-15-325-EB-15-400.	M Sc in Zoology and B T M Sc with 3 years college experience. M Sc with 7 years High School experience 1st Class M Sc if he undertakes to go for training within first 3 years A graduate in Medicine	
Clerks.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130	For 1st Clerk (should be graduate). For other clerks (should be matric)	

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD

The Board held three meetings in the course of the year. The first (16th since inception) meeting was held at Allahabad on 7th, 8th and 9th January 1949; the second (17th) at Cuttack on 8th and 9th January 1950, and a special meeting was held at New Delhi on 23rd April to consider the report of the University Commission.

At the 1949 January meeting Maulana Azad who presided referred to the financial crisis and said that the tempo of educational development had to be slowed down But when the situation improved education should be one of the first subjects to benefit. Even with a slower tempo the general position had vastly improved in the sense more money was allotted to education than ever before. The most urgent problem was the provision of free and compulsory basic education for all In this connection they had the report of the Kher Committee according to which universal free education could be in force in a period of 16 years by means of 2 five-year and 1 six-year plans The first five-year plan would bring the major part of the children of 6-11 years within its scope The second five-year plan would bring the rest of the children in the group While the final six-year plan would extend the scope of compulsion to the 11-14 year group so that the original plan of compulsory education for all could be fulfilled not in 40 years but in 16. Discussing finance the Kher Committee suggested that the Centre should be responsible for 30 per cent of the expenses, while the States and local boards would provide the rest This was how the Committee visualized the expenditure on the scheme.

Year	Expenditure on Compulsory Education	Incidental Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	9,38,38,000	4,69,19,000 [50% of col (2)]	14,07,57,000
1950-51	19,03,34,000	7,61,33,600 [40% of col (2)]	26,64,67,600
1951-52	29,26,57,000	8,77,97,100 [30% of col (2)]	38,04,54,100
1952-53	39,85,66,000	7,97,13,200 [20% of col (2)]	47,82,79,200
1953-54	50,84,25,000	5,08,42,500 [10% of col (2)]	55,92,67,500
1954-55	77,15,88,000	..	77,15,88,000
1955-56	104,73,44,000	.	104 73,44,000
1956-57	133,35,90,000	..	133,35,90,000
1957-58	154,95,58,000	..	154,95,58,000
1958-59	177,87,21,000	..	177,87,21,000
1959-60	202,63,63,000	..	202,64,63,000
1960-61	226,34,00,000	..	226,34,00,000
1961-62	251,25,38,000	..	251,25,38,000
1962-63	263,48,36,000	..	263,48,36,000
1963-64	276,32,49,000	..	276,32,49,000
1964-65	288,36,93,000	.	288,26,93,000

Owing to financial stringency, Maulana Azad said, the Centre could not provide the entire amount on this basis It was also doubtful how far the States would be able to make their contribution The whole question might have to be gone into once again to find how far the Governments could carry out the plan

Adult education was just as important as Basic education in a democracy To symbolise the new richer content of adult education it was proposed to call it Social Education Delhi had taken the lead in the matter of both Basic and Social Education Before the end of March 1950 the whole State would be covered by the requisite number of Basic schools, which would, also serve as community centres for purposes of Social Education. All educational aids like cinema, radio, play, fairs, excursions, and melas would be pressed into service. All evidence showed that people in the country-side had responded with a degree of enthusiasm beyond all expectation

Maulana Azad then referred to scientific and technical education and mentioned the reports on overseas scholarships and scientific manpower The ideal was to provide all the necessary education in the country itself. Till then the scheme of overseas scholarships would be in force New technological institutions ought to be started and those in existence strengthened Then there was also the problem of the medium of instruction which had to be worked out. At what stage was the State language to become compulsory? At what stage was it to take the place of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction?

Maulana Azad also gave comparative figures to show the place that education occupies in the economy of various countries:

	Education	Total Budget	Per Cent
India			
Central ..	Rs. 3·85 crores	Rs. 395 crores	..
States ..	Rs. 30·50 crores	Rs. 247 crores	5·3
U.K.	£214,896,000	£2,975,679,000	11*
U.S.A. ..	$12,050,000,000**	$40,000,000,000	..

* Includes 4 per cent spent by local bodies.
** Spent by Federal Government only.

If we take into account the sums spent on allied objects the poverty of India shows up even more strikingly For instance, Britain was spending Rs 110 crores for fundamental and applied research alone.

The Board then made the following recommendations to the Government: 1. A Commission or Committee should be appointed to go into the whole question of Secondary Education 2. The Universities should aim at the replacement of English by an Indian language consistent with the maintenance of high standards 3 The Kher Committee recommendations were generally approved 4 The basic initial salary of a trained teacher should be Rs 40 per month in a graded scale. 5 Some increase in the fees in the post-compulsion stage might be allowed, provided free places were also available. 6. The Government might enact a law that a part of the money from religious endowments should be allotted to education. 7 Money spent by business concerns on education should be considered as part of establishment expenses for purposes of income-tax 7 The question of how far the Basic System can solve the problem of educational finance must be examined in the light of experience gained in Wardha, Bihar, and Orissa. 8 With regard to the report on physical education the contribution of the Centre should be 50 per cent and that of the States 30 and the co-operation of the Defence Ministry should be secured and full benefit should be taken of the Physical Training Schools in the country. 9 The certificates granted by Technical High Schools should have due recognition, adequate practical training courses should be organised for students from technical institutions, and regional committees of the All-India Council of Technical Education with technical officers attached to them, should be set up, and finally all forms of technical education including craft and cottage industry should be under the Education Department 10 A Committee should be appointed to work out a scheme for the production of juvenile literature in accordance with the memorandum of the Government of Bombay. 11 There should be at least one properly staffed school for mentally and physically handicapped in each State.

17th MEETING

The 17th meeting of the Central Advisory Board was held at Cuttack on 8th and 9th January, 1950 The two central themes were finance and the recommendations of the University Commission As before Maulana Azad deplored the lack of finance. The question was not one of preparing plans of which there were many but whether they could take any practical steps at all, as long as the present emergency lasted The Government wanted to budget 11 crores but they could find only 6. Neither was there any prospect of a large increase in the revenue The Kher proposals stood and they were still committed to universal free education in 16 years and social education for 50 per cent of the country's illiterate adults in 10 years As regards technical education, the programme envisaged the establishment of four higher technological institutes besides strengthening those that already existed Work has started on the technological institute to be opened in the east near Calcutta. It was hoped that in the 1951 academic year teachers and students would be taken and the institute would begin to function. The Board approved the Central Government's scheme of awarding scholarships to students of scheduled castes, hill tribes and other backward classes for higher studies in medicine, nursing, engineering and technology. During 1949 nearly 12,000 students belonging to these classes received scholarships. The Board also approved the Standing Committee's recommendation that there should be a reorganisation of the Standing Committees of the Board.

The Board approved most of the recommendations of the University Commission at a special

meeting at New Delhi on 23rd April 1950. The Board accepted the recommendations of the University Education Commission regarding post-graduate teaching and research with special emphasis on the desirability of Ph D. students being internal students of the university concerned. The examination for Ph.D. should include a thesis and a test of the candidate's general knowledge of the whole field of the subject.

In view of the acute shortage of scientific man-power, the Commission had emphasised the desirability of training a large number of scientists in order that the country might get a few men of outstanding calibre They also recommended the institution of a large number of scholarships and free places for really good students at the M Sc and Ph D stage for this purpose. Fundamental research should be the primary concern of the universities and universities should not be precluded from taking up special applied problems concerning their own regions.

Regarding professional education, the Commission's recommendations about the teaching of agriculture, commerce, education, engineering and technology, law and medicine were accepted by the Board with very few modifications

Regarding admission to law colleges, the Board decided that a 3-year degree course in pre-legal and general studies should be required for admission to the law course but the course for a degree in law would be of two years' duration only, to be followed by practical training such as may be prescribed by the High Courts concerned.

The Board also accepted the Commission's recommendations regarding new provisions including business administration, public administration and industrial relations with added provision for training in social service

On the question of religious education, the Board decided that all educational institutions might provide a few minutes for silent meditation Besides, lives of great religious leaders should be taught in the first year and the central problems of philosophy and religion should be considered in the third year The Board also resolved that studies in religious philosophy might be provided for in universities

Regarding the Commission's recommendations about objective examinations the Board adopted a resolution generally approving the recommendations and calling upon universities to implement these as far as possible

The recommendations of the Commission regarding students, their activities and welfare as also women's education were generally approved by the Board

Regarding the constitution and control of universities, the Board generally approved the recommendations of the Commission, subject to the provisions in the Constitution wherein university education had been placed on the Union list Approving the recommendations of the Commission regarding university finance, the Board's resolution pointed out that the implementation of all the recommendations of the Commission accepted by the Board would depend upon the finances made available for this purpose.

About the recommendations made by the Commission regarding individual universities, Central and others, the Board decided that the Government of India should take up the case of each university in consultation with the university authorities and the State Government concerned

The Commission's recommendations regarding new universities and asking for special attention to be paid to the development of higher education in rural areas were also approved

The Board also adopted resolutions regarding the harm done by private coaching academies and the measures to regulate them and the question of private practice by Government medical officers.

Finally the Board discussed ways and means to be adopted to popularise Hindi specially in the non-Hindi States. In this connection it approved of the following suggestions.

(*i*) The most essential step in this connection would be to bring out cheap and attractive publications in Hindi on a variety of subjects which are of interest to the masses

(*ii*) A set of gramophone records may be prepared with the help of which one could learn the language without a tutor

(*iii*) Lessons in Hindi broadcast from schools may be repeated at great frequency

(*iv*) Documentary and news films in Hindi should be produced increasingly There should also be improvement of entertainment films in Hindi so that they may attract the cultured classes

(*v*) Institution of proficiency tests in Hindi for Central Government servants with prizes for successful candidates.

(*vi*) Introduction of a test in Hindi in competitive examinations for Central Services without making this a handicap for candidates from non-Hindi States

The Board asked the Central Education Ministry to examine these suggestions and implement them as soon as possible It might be stated here that at the January meeting of the Board Maulana Azad had given it as his opinion that in the final analysis English should yield place to India's national language at the university stage But it was a matter on which any hasty decision would be unwise.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT

The main conclusions of the University Commission report were made public on 25th August, 1949 The report itself covers over 600 pages and 100 pages of appendix and deals with various aspects of present-day Indian education including the medium of instruction, professional education, standards of teaching, post-graduate training and research, religious education, financing of universities and co-education

The main object is to make education more Indian in character so that the product might be representative of Indian genius

One of the serious complaints against the present educational system is that it is divorced from Indian life and thought Today, Indian Universities discuss more of Shakespeare, Milton and others and not India's own writers Universities in the United Kingdom and America give a historical back-ground of the subjects which make up the genius of those countries while in India education has been more or less on an "un-Indian basis" One of the main objects is to make education more Indian in character so that the product may be representative of Indian genius.

Another recommendation of the Commission is to make professional education more relevant to India's needs If one turned to agriculture, one would find that India's methods are archaic and primitive, while her problems are modern, requiring modern methods for their solution Every system of education has its own objectives The Soviet system aims at building up a particular class of society The American system gives scholars the fundamentals of the American Constitution and makes them citizens of the American Republic.

Similarly our aim should be the objective of our Constitution, namely, a democratic society which has for its fundamental principles freedom, equality, and fraternity They give us faith and a working philosophy of life.

On the question of religious instruction India being a secular State, could not identify itself with any one religion and so far as State institutions are concerned, there could be no denominational or sectarian religious considerations. The Commission recommends the starting of institutions for "silent meditation" where the lives of religious leaders like Bhudda, Jesus, Mohammed and Confucius may be studied in a reverent and dispassionate way.

Without any dogmatism, selections from the Scriptures of the world may be brought together and problems of philosophy and religion taught in a very general sense This is in consonance with the general spirit of the country. It is to make people realise "that our destinies are ruled by an unseen power"

Religion might be studied academically even in State-maintained educational systems There was a difference between the preaching of dogma and the study of religion.

In regard to co-education, the Commission's recommendation is that in the secondary stages there should be separation and in the basic and collegiate stages co-education

Elections in the teaching profession must be avoided and important posts like those of Vice-Chancellor and Dean should not be thrown to academic log rolling This often leads to friction in Universities and "*mud-slinging*" In U K, Vice-Chancellors were appointed for life or by rotation

The State should be liberal in the grant of scholarships In Oxford between 50 and 60 per cent of the students was assisted by the State and poverty should be no bar to the prosecution of higher studies In the U K £12,500,000 were paid by way of State grants to Universities and besides, Government spent over £8,000,000 by way of scholarships

Again, in the U K and America, about 11 to 12 per cent of the country's Budget was spent on education while in India the amount spent was less than five per cent of the Budget including sums spent by Governments and local authorities

Evening Colleges for workmen and other people should be started

The maximum strength for any college should be 1,500 The Commission saw instances where there were 5,000 to 6,000 students on the rolls, while the actual accommodation provided was only for 1,500 Such institutions could be found in Bombay and Calcutta Lack of individual attention led to frustration and exploitation of students by the politician, revolutionary or reactionary

The Commission lays considerable stress on improving the standards of the teaching profession The position today appears to be that anyone who was not fit for anything was made a teacher The ablest type of men in the country are being driven to other services Research and teaching should be regarded as the main concern of any civilised society There could, however, be no improvement so long as the salaries paid to teachers remain what they are, and the best talent could not be attracted unless the salaries paid to them approximated with those in other services

TECHNICAL, PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

In regard to professional education, the Commission has recommended more adequate schemes to be undertaken Seventy per cent of the population in India is engaged in agricultural occupations and yet the country is dependent for food on other countries, while in America only 13 per cent are engaged in agriculture and they produce 60 per cent of the world's export of food grains

Similarly, with regard to industrial development there is a great paucity of technical and executive personnel.

The Commission has also made recommendations in respect of the legal and medical professions. Despite eminent lawyers in India, there has not been any outstanding contribution to the legal science as such. There is need today for a first class Medical Research Institute.

On the question of examinations, which has been "a great curse in this country" the Commission's view is that there is something radically wrong with the present system.

The great mathematician Ramanujam failed in the first Arts examination as he was not able to stand the "tests" but his contribution to mathematics was outstanding Examinations fail to bring out the actual calibre of the students

The Commission has therefore made "certain drastic recommendations in this regard" They have proposed the "objective test" which is in vogue in America The U S Army and Navy held "objective tests" in recruiting officers and men during the war. Many big business firms and corporations are adopting this method which does not involve long, written examinations and students are not thrown just to trust luck Hundreds of questions are put to students of which only one or two require an essay kind of reply The test involves no gamble or luck

On the question of language the Commission has recommended that the medium of instruction for higher education should be the regional language, with option to use the federal language either for some subjects or for all subjects.

The Commission has also recommended that where the mother tongue is not the same as the federal language, the federal language is to be studied from the first form If the mother tongue and the federal language are identical, students would be required to take any other Indian classical or modern language If Hindi happens to be the mother-tongue of a student, the student would be required to study some other Indian language

There must be no attempt at hasty displacement of English as a medium of instruction for academic standards Indian languages have to grow and must become proper media for communication To displace English by a State or the federal language may result in deterioration of standards Therefore, while State Governments should make their languages more potent as early as possible no time-limit should be prescribed Languages will have to grow and there cannot be a time-limit During the transition English will remain

Besides the connection which this country has with special English it is becoming more popular in other countries as well In Soviet Russia, University students are asked to learn one of the European languages and over 90 per cent of the pupils take English as their second language

The Commission is of the opinion that English should be taught from the third form (three years before matric) for those who desire to enter the University

In the inter-State border areas where the regional language may be different from that of the mother tongue of a student the medium of instruction must be the mother-tongue up to a particular stage and students would be asked to study the federal language as well

It is recommended that State and Central Governments should establish bureaux of translation.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS—1947-48

Type of Institution	No of Institutions *			No of Students on rolls		
	For Men	For Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
I RECOGNISED—						
Universities	16	..	16	1,64,225	19,763	1,83,988
Arts & Science Colleges	393	66	459			
Training Colleges	26	11	37	2,128	858	2,986
Other Professional & Technical Colleges	91	3	94	40,686	1,837	42,523
High Schools	3,436	640	4,076	15,76,166	2,419,813	18,25,979
Middle Schools	7,645	1,178	8,823	9,65,475	2,29,144	11,94,619
Primary Schools	1,26,982	13,812	1,40,794	80,69,508	29,98,765	1,10,68,273
Training Schools	342	187	529	27,906	10,956	38,862
Other Vocational & Special Schools	8,666	1,053	9,719	2,88,571	39,253	3,27,824
Total (Recognised)	1,47,597	16,950	1,64,547	1,11,34,665	35,50,389	1,46,85,054
II —UNRECOGNISED —						
Total	6,003	505	6,508	2,32,476	51,893	2,84,369
GRAND TOTAL	1,53,600	17,455	1,71,055	1,13,67,141	36,02,282	1,49,69,423

* Excludes 5 Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE 1947-48.

Item	Expenditure on Institution for men	Expenditure on Institutions for women	Total Expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Direction & Inspection	1,46,11,536	21,96,447	1,68,07,983
Buildings	3,81,33,575	43,02,603	4,24,36,178
Miscellaneous	4,25,20,177	85,71,165	5,10,91,342
Universities	1,85,19,205	. .	1,85,19,205
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	10,51,482	. .	10,51,482
Colleges for General Education	3,73,68,258	30,31,435	4,03,99,693
Colleges for Professional Education	1,87,27,657	12,19,326	1,99,46,983
Secondary Schools	11,57,58,302	2,34,11,520	13,91,69,822
Primary Schools	15,95,60,584	2,94,44,480	18,90,05,064
Schools for Vocational and Special Education	2,57,29,858	43,29,999	3,00,59,857
Total	47,19,80,634	7,65,06,975	54,84,87,609

PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, 1948-49.

State/Centrally Administered Areas	Age Group (s) of Children under Compulsion		Number of Areas under compulsion		No of Institutions where compulsion is in force		No. of students on rolls under Compulsion				Coercive measures or Prosecutions taken during the current year.					
							Urban		Rural		For Non-Enrolment		For Non-Attendance		Fines Realised	
	Urban	Rural	Towns	Villages	Urban	Rural	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
															Rs.	Rs.
Assam ..	6-11	6-11	10	1,384	275	1,039	11,862	8,712	56,859	35,683	..	.	.	.	..	..
W. Bengal ..	6-10	..	1*	.	41		3,606	.	.			Not	Available			
Bihar ..	6-10	6-10	17	1	580	6	43,623	1,892	309	1	111		172	.	13	..
Bombay ..	6-11 & 7- 9	6-11 7 8 & 7-9	104	5,267	2,281	9,119	2,45,288	1,68,314	5,51,324	3,64,004	1,067	767	1,373	5,087	1,019	1,216
Madhya Pradesh ..	6-11 & 7-12	6-11 & 7-12	34†	1,031	232	361	37,026	.	38,591	. .	750	1,319	1,609	3,478	533	1,219
Madras ..	6-12	6-12 & 6-14	32	1,784	1,340	5,805	1,64,731	76,248	4,82,507	3,18,191	No	provis	ion in	Rules	166	3,062
Orissa ..	6-12	6-10	1	24	15	9	1,222	1	653	10						10
Punjab .	6-11	6-11	28	1,040	111	1,198	23,005	.	82,214		92	1,076	53	533	15	3,782
U.P.¶ ..	6-11	6-11	86	346§	1,020	418	2,15,022	8,079	44,815	418	6,869	3,487	4,997	12,783	4,790	7,808
Delhi ..	6-12	6- 8	1‡	198	39	173	10,532	..	1,615	3,575	.	.				

* In Ward IX of Calcutta Corporation only.

† In 11 cities certain wards are under compulsion.

‡ In 13 wards of Delhi City.

§ Represents areas comprising many villages, the actual number of which is not available

¶ Figures are provisional.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, 1947-48.

State/Centrally Administered Areas	Recognised Institutions for		Unrecognised Institutions for		Total No of Institutions for	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(A) STATE						
Assam . . .	8,078	1,042	1,386	197	9,464	1,239
West Bengal	15,966	1,524	137	26	16,103	1,550
Bihar	21,483	2,072	1,479	105	22,962	2,177
Bombay . .	23,779	2,871	242	18	24,021	2,889
Madhya Pradesh	6,274	695	405	52	6,679	747
Madras . . .	34,155	4,579	189	.	34,344	4,579
Orissa	8,711	281	909	4	9,620	285
Punjab	4,235	1,147	143	63	4,378	1,210
U.P.	24,200	2,536	1,017	30	25,217	2,566
Total (A)	1,46,881	16,747	5,907	495	1,52,788	17,242
(B) CENTRAL						
Ajmer . . .	295	99	40	8	335	107
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	20	.	..	.	20	..
Coorg	122	3	11		133	3
Delhi	276	101	44	2	320	103
Panth Piploda	3	..	1	.	4	..
Total (B)	716	203	96	10	812	213
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	1,47,597	16,950	6,003	505	1,53,600	17,455

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLLS BY STATE
1947-48

State Centrally Administered Area.	No. of students in Recognised Institutions.		No. of students in Unrecognised Institutions.		Total No. of students in all Institutions.		Percentage of total No of students to estimated Population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(A) STATE—								
Assam	4,39,960	1,36,951	53,100	17,157	4,93,060	1,54,108	12 0	4·2
West Bengal	13,71,050	2,99,830	9,051	2,133	13,80,101	3,01,963	11 9	3·1
Bihar .	12,47,907	1,72,141	51,651	6,503	12,99,558	1,78,644	6 9	1·0
Bombay .	17,96,169	7,61,532	11,766	6,392	18,07,935	7,67,924	15 6	7·1
Madhya Pradesh	5,45,913	1,20,312	13,272	4,323	5,59,185	1,24,635	5·4	1·2
Madras ..	27,54,575	15,00,353	7,413	504	27,61,988	15,00,857	10·4	5·6
Orissa .	3,48,460	93,972	18,344	5,032	3,66,804	99,004	5·9	1·5
Punjab ..	4,67,840	1,06,220	8,579	4,975	4,76,419	1,11,195	6·3	1·7
U. P. ..	20,60,615	3,20,801	53,880	3,650	21,14,495	3,24,451	6 9	1·2
Total (A)	1,10,32,489	35,12,112	2,27,056	50,669	1,12,59,545	35,62,781	8 8	2·9
(B) CENTRAL—								
Ajmer	27,833	8,745	2,197	688	30,030	9,433	9·3	3 1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	1,200	319	.		1,200	319	4 3	2 5
Coorg ..	11,675	5,970	214	150	11,889	6,120	13 0	7·8
Delhi ..	61,381	23,243	2,871	327	64,252	23,570	8·7	4 6
Panth Piploda	87		138	59	255	59	7 5	2·0
Total (B)	1,02,176	38,277	5,420	1,224	1,07,596	39,501	9 2	4·4
GRAND TOTAL (A & B)	1,11,34,665	35,50,389	2,32,476	51,893	1,13,67,141	36,02,282	8·8	3 0

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES
1947-48

State Centrally Administered Area.	Expenditure met from				Total. Expenditure
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	
(A) STATE	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Assam . .	57,55,034	10,58,350	23,10,409	15,31,327	1,06,55,120
W Bengal .	1,97,24,050	57,04,621	2,25,48,676	79,64,060	5,59,41,407
Bihar . .	1,03 50,155	1,28,86,068	1,06,48,534	60,06,633	3,98,91,390
Bombay . .	6,00,81,583	1,59,24,204	3,04,63,888	1,35,31,098	12,00,00,773
Madhya Pradesh	1,77,56,000	55,77,142	58,27,324	30,12,795	3,21,73,261
Madras . . .	7,32,89,701	2,30,21,004	2,65,76,040	2,20,94,518	14,49,81,263
Orissa . .	1,01,30,872	9,80,783	21,48,893	13,46,387	1,46,06,935
Punjab ..	1,47,45,683	28,76,437	50,06,643	40,34,425	2,66,63,188
U P .. .	4,15,59,843	97,04,081	2,33,81,813	1,58,92,891	9,05,38,628
Total (A)	25,33,92,921	7,77,32,690	12,89,12,220	7,54,14 134	53,54,51,965
(B) CENTRAL					
Ajmer	13,44,202	2,07,901	5,65,620	4,90,865	26,08,588
A & N Islands	79,327	—	1,723	—	81,050
Coorg	2,20,506	1,21,914	82,676	65,125	4,90,221
Delhi	54,90,484	10,50,734	19,20,479	13,92,488	98,54,185
Panth Piploda	1,600	—	—	—	1,600
Total (B)	71,36,119	13,80,549	25,70,498	19,48,478	1,30,35,644
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	26,05,29,040	7,91,13,239	13,14,82,718	7,73,62,612	54,84,87,609

RECOGNISED PRIMARY SCHOOLS—NO. & ENROLMENT, 1947-48

States/Centrally Administered Area	Schools for Boys		Schools for Girls	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Assam	6,739	3,57,733	835	35,514
West Bengal	12,716	9,61,120	1,234	82,991
Bihar	18,926	9,31,131	1,924	67,007
Bombay	19,239	17,62,165	1,845	3,16,748
Madhya Pradesh	5,282	4,14,024	530	51,335
Madras	32,742	31,50,068	4,191	5,24,576
Orissa	8,061	3,52,442	241	11,921
Punjab	2,821	1,76,757	998	67,616
U. P.	19,928	16,39,273	1,869	98,543
Ajmer	231	16,839	78	5,914
A. & N. Islands	19	819	.	
Coorg	92	6,235	2	65
Delhi	183	25,407	65	11,943
Panth Piploda	3	87		.
Total	1,26,982	97,94,100	13,812	12,74,173

RECOGNISED SECONDARY SCHOOLS—NO AND ENROLMENT, 1947-48

States/Centrally Administered Area	For Boys (a) For Girls (b)	English Middle Schools		Vernacular Middle Schools		High Schools	
		No of Schools	No of Students on rolls	No of Schools	No of Students on rolls	No of Schools	No of Students on rolls
Assam	(a)	376	38,127	269	40,828	163	59,450
	(b)	50	6,284	47	5,374	28	9,312
West Bengal	(a)	906	1,13,230	7	764	750	3,51,380
	(b)	132	21,534	.		108	35,592
Bihar	(a)	1,492	1,99,912	56	8,818	428	1,52,370
	(b)	84	13,274	12	1,472	25	8,298
Bombay	(a)	529	39,442	.	..	486	2,27,266
	(b)	67	5,662			117	36,171
Madhya Pradesh	(a)	302	64,127	445	84,274	162	21,855
	(b)	77	8,729	35	5,409	41	2,671
Madras	(a)	194	39,468	3	572	645	3,88,946
	(b)	56	9,570	.	..	166	56,412
Orissa	(a)	275	27,015	59	6,890	115	30,510
	(b)	27	3,115	1	70	7	1,582
Punjab	(a)	62	13,884	1,005	1,23,739	269	1,42,426
	(b)	2	330	76	16,854	40	13,162
U.P...	(a)	186	32,738	1,381	1,52,766	358	2,20,218
	(b)	97	24,059	388	58,953	87	29,091
Ajmer	(a)	9	1,569	20	1,536	22	7,904
	(b)	.	..	11	393	6	1,121
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(a)	.	..	.	.	1	700
	(b)	.	.			.	.
Coorg	(a)		.	24	8,210	6	2,590
	(b)	.		.		1	545
Delhi	(a)	20	7,550	25	3,413	31	21,011
	(b)	16	4,665	.	.	14	5,396
Panth Piploda	(a)	.	.	..	.	.	..
	(b)	.	..				
Total ..	(a)	4,351	5,77,062	3,294	4,31,810	3,436	16,26,626
	(b)	608	97,222	570	88,525	640	1,99,353
GRAND TOTAL ..		4,959	6,74,284	3,864	5,20,335	4,076	18,25,979

RECOGNISED COLLEGES (ARTS & SCIENCE) & UNIVERSITIES—NO. AND ENROLMENT, 1947-48.

State and Centrally Administered Area		No of Intermediate Colleges	No of Degree Colleges	No of Universities	No of Students in Inter. Stage	No of students in Degree & Higher Stages	No. of passes in Matriculation & Equivalent Examinations	No. of passes in B A. & B Sc. (Pass & Hons) Examinations
Assam	(B)	7	6	..	3,662	853	2,198	115
	(G)	.	3	..	440	142	306	23
W Bengal	(B)	14	27	1	24,986	9,069	16,309	2,185
	(G)	4	10	..	2,679	1,406	2,448	468
Bihar	(B)	3	17	1	10,321	4,197	14,116	877
	(G)	1	2	.	328	154	401	39
Bombay	(B)		33	1	14,789	7,602	12,868	3,402
	(G)		2	.	3,246	2,017	3,050	807
Madhya Pradesh	(B)	.	14	2	3,073	1,984	2,912	618
	(G)		1	..	506	317	678	146
Madras	(B)	11	61	3	21,972	9,802	49,277	3,715
	(G)	2	8	.	2,414	1,256	5,777	693
Orissa	(B)	3	10	1	2,441	1,068	3,160	335
	(G)		1	.	130	63	142	25
Punjab	(B)	1	24	1	8,433	4,845	2,145	645
	(G)		4		735	422	478	76
U P	(B)	141	14	5	18,316	11,805	22,486	3,458
	(G)	23	2		1,664	1,060	1,885	504
Ajmer	(B)	2	1	.	473	241	493	72
	(G)	2	.	.	71	8	70	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(B)		.	.			10	..
	(G)				..		3	..
Coorg	(B)	.		.			138	..
	(G)		.		.		38	..
Delhi	(B)		4	1	751	1,864	180	326
	(G)		1	.	218	439	34	79
Panth Piploda	(B)				..	.	..	..
	(G)					.	.	
Total	(B)	182	211	16	1,09,217	53,330	1,26,292	15,748
	(G)	32	34	..	12,431	7,284	15,310	2,863
Grand Total		214	245	16	1,21,648	60,614	1,41,602	18,611

NO OF STUDENTS IN RECOGNISED SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION, BY STAGES, 1947-48

State and Centrally Administered Area	No of students in					
	Primary Stage*		Middle Stage		High Stage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Assam	3,36,978	1,19,814	55,090	10,023	27,503	3,500
West Bengal	9,73,614	2,63,934	1,36,086	14,618	1,05,546	12,213
Bihar	9,86,171	1,61,091	1,28,375	6,260	97,182	3,203
Bombay	12,85,259	6,25,537	2,54,710	75,933	1,16,601	29,414
Madhya Pradesh	4,27,853	99,377	85,582	15,086	20,719	3,807
Madras	21,70,938	13,42,950	3,79,823	1,21,321	1,33,661	20,919
Orissa	3,04,048	91,353	19,594	1,339	16,329	882
Punjab	2,96,493	93,925	1,21,221	7,584	33,939	1,606
U P	15,83,545	2,81,446	3,00,489	29,735	56,684	3,742
Ajmer	18,382	7,367	6,665	1,042	1,623	197
A & N Islands	1,097	295	63	13	40	11
Coorg	8,483	5,133	2,269	704	888	123
Delhi	35,305	17,605	16,817	3,333	5,048	1,277
Panth Piploda	87	.	..	..	.	..
Total	84,28,253	31,09,827	15,07,384	2,86,991	6,75,763	80,894

* Includes Pre-Primary.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES (OTHER THAN TRAINING)—NO. AND ENROLMENT.

State and Centrally Administered Area	Engineering and Technology		Medicine & Veterinary				Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce		Law	
			Number of Colleges		No of students on rolls							
	No of Colleges	No of Students on rolls	For Men	For Women	Men	Women	No. of Colleges	No of Students	No of Colleges	No of Students on rolls*	No of Colleges	No. of Students on rolls*
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	96
West Bengal	2	1,886	4	..	1,845	112	..	..	9	5,561	2	1,371
Bihar	1	197	3	.	725	48	1	84	..	..	1	688
Bombay	4	1,049	8	..	1,726	394	3	880	6	3,559	5	1,321
Madhya Pradesh	2	142	1	..	182	20	1	249	2	673	3	714
Madras	7	1,601	6	1	1,883	554	3	618	.	..	2	835
Orissa	.	.	1	.	121	19	.	..	..	..	..	152
Punjab	1	188	2	1	421	273	1	152	1	119	1	183
U P	..	1,374	1	..	1,058	90	5	1,951	.	4,746	..	1,622
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
Coorg	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	1	..	185	1	81	..	..	..	694
Panth Piploda	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	6,437	26	3	7,961	1,695	15	4,015	18	14,658	15	7,676

* Includes students in classes attached to Arts & Science Colleges and University Depts.

VOCATIONAL (OTHER THAN TRAINING) AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS—NO. AND ENROLMENT, 1947-48

State and Centrally Administered Areas.	Engineering Technical and Industrial		Medicine				Commerce		For the Handicapped		For Adults		Other Schools	
			No of Schools		No of Students on rolls									
	No of Schools	No of Students on rolls	For Men	For Women	Men	Women	No of Schools	No of Students on rolls	No of Schools	No of Students on rolls	No of Schools	No of Students on rolls	No of Schools	No of Students on rolls
Assam	16	1,051		..	..	.	3	269		.	452	14,287	115	2,775
W. Bengal	84	4,313	6	.	2,490	149	8	912	8	290	416	12,175	985	33,466
Bihar	50	3,147		.	174	16	14	939	4	134	.	.	430	14,459
Bombay	110	9,144	9	.	687	173	37	3,154	11	368	3,830	96,501	213	15,545
Madhya Pradesh	15	922	1	.	102		.	..	2	91	16	933	10	788
Madras	91	6,412	1	..	326	41	233	9,726	14	784	10	401	113	8,234
Orissa	17	480	.	..	.	..	2	39	1	5	2	40	140	3,092
Punjab	29	1,864	1	..	143	..	4	24	..	..	23	577	1	119
U P	93	3,505	1	..	70	..	1	22	6	159	1,779	59,003	292	12,580
Ajmer	1	31	.	..	..			..	1	12	1	20	4	210
A. & N. Island	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	.	12*	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Delhi	3	434	.	1	..	16	..	..	1	56	7	98	1	291
Panth Piploda	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Total	509	31,315	19	1	3,992	395	302	15,085	48	1,899	6,536	1,84,035	2,304	91,559

* Represent students in Industrial Class attached to a Primary School.

NO. OF TEACHERS IN RECOGNISED SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION, 1947-48

State and Centrally Administered Area.	Number of Teachers					
	In Primary Schools		In Middle Schools		In High Schools	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Assam	9,151	864	2,966	411	2,233	315
W. Bengal	34,028	1,402	5,306	681	10,368	1,276
Bihar	33,255	2,206	8,889	655	5,588	376
Bombay	45,602	10,520	1,783	332	9,300	2,421
Madhya Pradesh	14,391	1,903	5,948	660	1,585	354
Madras	95,483	27,221	2,295	568	15,338	3,277
Orissa	14,061	263	1,750	136	1,515	86
Punjab	5,337	2,010	5,301	615	4,593	442
U P.	41,639	2,829	8,258	2,455	10,634	1,576
Ajmer	542	250	180	55	360	90
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26	3			22	11
Coorg	152	7	172	28	98	25
Delhi	679	344	355	155	811	251
Panth Piploda	3					..
Total	2,94,349	49,822	43,203	6,751	62,445	10,500

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS—NO. AND ENROLMENT, 1947-48.

State and Centrally Administered Area	Training Colleges				Training Schools				Output of Trained Graduates.	
	No of Institutions for		No of Students under Training *		No of Institutions for		No of Students under Training†			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Assam	..	..	30	10	7	3	308	80	20 (B E , B T & L T)	7 (B E , B T & L T)
West Bengal	2	1	108	87	45	9	1,131	233	97 (B T)	56 (B T)
Bihar	1	..	79	15	69	10	1,744	317	2 (M Ed) 83 (Diploma)‡	7 (Diploma)‡ 1 (M Ed)
Bombay	3	..	186	109	59	33	5,642	2,155	8 (M Ed)	(M Ed), 102 (B Ed)
Madhya Pradesh	2	.	305	103	15	8	2,019	678	171 (B E , B T & L T) 143 (Diploma and Certificate)*	44 (B E , B T. & L T) 74 (Diploma and Certificate *
Madras	3	4	269	195	76	88	11,739	6,254	9 (M Ed) 309 (B Ed & B T) 596 (Diploma & Certificate)‡	2 (M Ed) 215 (B Ed. & B T) 147 (Diploma & Certificate)
Orissa	1	..	15	4	24	3	1,002	78	18 (B Ed , B T , L T & D Ed)	4 (B Ed , B T. & L T.)
Punjab	1	3	87	109	3	7	369	229	172 (B E) B T & L T)	99 (B E , B T , & L.T.)
U.P.	12	3	1,067	230	41	23	3,818	797	2 (M Ed), 258 (B E , B T & L T) 323 (Diploma & Certificate)‡	83 (B E , B T & L T) 66 (Diploma & Certificate)
Ajmer	1	..	70	9	2	2	106	51	57 (B T)	9 (B T)
A. & N Islands	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	.		. .
Coorg	..	..	.	..	..	.	23	10		. .
Delhi	..	..	..		1	1	28	84		. .
Panth Piploda	..	..		.	.	..	.	.		.
Total	26	11	2,216	871	342	187	27,929	10,966		

* Includes students under training in training classes attached to Arts and Science Colleges and in University Deptts
† Includes students under training in classes attached to Secondary Schools.
‡ Includes undergraduates also.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Having surveyed the present position we can next pass on to a brief sketch of the history of Indian education.

Indian education is in fact unintelligible except through its history. The structure is top heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of number at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in several States in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace. The volume of educated unemployment at one time reached alarming proportions, but in recent years, owing to the conditions of war and its aftermath many educated young men have been absorbed in the services, still the problem of finding suitable employment for all educated men in peace time has yet to be tackled successfully.

WESTERN LEARNING

In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people, he did not touch mass education.

Sources other than Government played an important part in encouraging the desire for western knowledge in India In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the great Indian reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and pratice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of the human body.

The Missionaries.—Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than preaching and by founding his school and College in Calcutta.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks a somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined while observing neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of Western learning, to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernacular should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the Press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muslims still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Later there was also a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need for improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; in many of the States of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muslim community became noticeable. The Muslim University at Aligarh and the Osmania University of Hyderabad, Deccan, were the final fruit of the urge for higher education felt by the leaders of the Muslim community.

To Missionary Societies is due the initiative in the modern education of women, strongly supported by Hare and Ram Mohan Roy. The establishment of a Girls' school in Calcutta in 1849, by Drinkwater Bethune is a landmark in the history of female education in India.

WOOD'S DESPATCH

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835, whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions It emphasised the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education.

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, and of Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications.

In certain important respects the recommendation in the despatch were not followed. Directors did not intend that university tests, as such should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country.

The encouragement of the grants-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions.

1902 UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

In 1902, a Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to postgraduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions lying outside those boundaries.

Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system.

1913 Resolution—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian educational policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913 The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the States of large imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education.

The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instruction and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the States, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the First World War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial 'transferred' subject in the Governors' States under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial 'reserved' subject, *i e*, it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education The introduction of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, brought education in these States under the full control of their Ministers of Education.

Broadly speaking, an educational policy for India as a whole no longer existed, but in order that States, may co-ordinate educational activities and follow a uniform policy of development, the Central Advisory Board of Education was reconstituted in 1935. This Board in which all the State governments are represented now meets annually to discuss all matters of education, and devise an all-India educational policy. Its function is, however, purely advisory.

At the time of handing over the administration of education to the States, the Government of India retained under their immediate control all education in the Centrally Administered Areas They still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi.

The Central Advisory Board of Education advised the revival of the Bureau of Education, which was done in 1937. With the revival of these two Central Agencies, and especially with the enlargement in the membership, function and scope of the Central Advisory Board of Education, public opinion was once again focussed on vital educational problems and policies of an all-India character. The Board soon became a source of inspiration for systematic and co-ordinated educational development in the country as a whole; one of the most important contributions of the Board is its report on Post-War Educational Development in India, first published in 1944, which provided a blueprint for a national system of education for the country.

Following the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Government of India also constituted a sparate Department of Education from 1st September, 1945, consisting of several technical officers, besides Secretariat Officers. On the 15th of August, 1947 the Education Department became a full fledged Ministry of Education. With the attainment of freedom it was realised, as never before, that one of the basic steps towards national reconstruction was to improve and, if necessary, remodel the existing educational system of the country. In January, 1948, the Education Minister called an All-India Education Conference to review the existing educational activities and make recommendations for their improvement and advancement.

ART

Sculpture & Painting

INDIAN art is almost completely a religious art. Creation as well as contemplation of a work of that art is a devotional act From this it follows Indian art is predominantly spiritual and contemplative and not concerned with the representation of appearances. Form in Indian art achieves symbolical meaning. Without the help of correct anatomy and perspective, Indian artists fill their works with life from within Naturalistic to a degree, they give expression to the internal forces of nature through its visible form. The essential qualities of Indian art are its inherent rhythm and vitality and its plastic power which, in painting and sculpture alike, reaches a perfection hardly ever matched elsewhere.

Indian art, up to very recent times, was anonymous, *i.e.*, hardly any names of individual artists were known or connected with any particular work of art. The arts of ancient and mediæval India sprung from the co-operative effort of craftsmen guilds who worked in the employ of rulers or religious institutions In the course of time a collection of scriptures came into being, the *shilpa shastra*, which laid down certain rules to be followed in the creation of religious images, buildings, etc. While these manuals were originally meant to guide design without interference in the creative work of the artist, they had, in the long run, a sterilizing effect on the artists' imagination and may have contributed to the decline of Indian art

Art in India is always Indian regardless of the religious or dynastic powers it happened to serve at any particular time. The idiom of expression was always Indian. Racial and provincial peculiarities can be traced in all Indian styles, but " what separates the provinces of Indian art is subsidiary to what they have in common" (S Kramrisch) The inherent strength of this art enabled it to absorb and overcome numerous foreign influences (such as Greek, Persian, Scythian, etc) without being altered in its course.

The chronology of Indian art is a difficult problem. The classification of periods given here tries to do justice to the development of styles and is based on a broad dynastic framework.

EARLY ART

The excavations of Sir John Marshall and others in the Indus valley at Mohenjodaro and in Harrappa in the Punjab discovered an ancient civilisation which in about 3,000 B C had already reached a considerable degree of refinement In many forms and symbols Mohenjodaro heralds the beginning of Indian art with a strong Dravidian flavour Outstanding are animal engravings on seals and little statuettes in terra-cotta, stone or bronze, amongst which a bronze girl in a dancing pose anticipates later qualities of Indian plastic art.

From Mohenjodaro to about 300 B.C. hardly any traces of artistic activities survive. Yet we know from the description of houses and palaces in the great epics that painting, image making and minor arts existed. The intervening time saw the arrival of the Aryans in India and the coming into being of the three great Indian religions, Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism. The archaic sculptures, made under the patronage of the Buddhist Maurya rulers, retain vestiges of earlier and more primitive cults in the large "*yaksha*" stone statues of Besnagar and Mathura (Muttra). Soberly naturalistic animal sculpture adorns the capitals of Asokan edict pillars.

After the fall of the Maurya Empire, the Sungas ruled in the north, the Andhras in the south (2nd—1st century B C). The robust sculpture of earlier stages is made pliable by a penetrating flowing rhythm. The characteristic voluptuous forms of Indian art, through which pulsates the sap of life, make their appearance in the Yakshi figures of the Bharhut stupa rails. A certain angularity and flatness of modelling are gradually being overcome The art of the period is almost exclusively Buddhist. Its famous centres are Bharhut, Sanchi, Budh Gaya, Mathura and Pataliputra (Patna), Bhaja in the Western Ghats and Vengi in South India Sculpture and relief (though probably not surviving painting) were used to illustrate religious teaching on the rails, gates and walls of *stupas* (relic mounds which had become the centres of worship) and in the monasteries and chapels attached to them In the reliefs depicting Buddha's life or that of his previous incarnations (*jatakas*) Buddha is never presented in human form, but his prssence is shown by symbols such as the tree of enlightenment, his footprints, the throne on which he sat or the platform on which he used to walk

The first and second centuries A D. saw the power of the Kushan Empire establishing itself in the north-west and north, while the Andhras ruled in the south. The classic progress shows itself in increased plastic penetration of large-size sculptures and in greater vitality. The centre of artistic creation is Mathura (Muttra). Buddhism is still the predominant theme. Mathura creates the Indian Buddha image in direct continuation of the Mauryan tradition of large-size stone figures, overcoming bulk and crudeness in spirited modelling Frankly sensuous, but in a different way from the nudes of the Greek schools, are the female figures of Mathura and other centres Most probably originating from aboriginal symbols of fertility, these graceful if voluminous nymphs fix, for centuries to come, the round-breasted, narrow-waisted, full-hipped ideal of female beauty for the Indian artist. In the South, the *stupa* of Amaravati has yielded a wealth of magnificent sculpture

Belonging to the first century B C., the fresco paintings in cave 9 and 10 in Ajanta (Hyderabad State) are the earliest well-preserved paintings, though still earlier work survives in several other localities The high level of competence in Ajanta proves a long, but lost, history of this art.

From the first century A.D onwards a peculiar hybrid art develops in the north-west, the Gandhara country. Through direct contact with Graeco-Scythian and Parthian neighbours, Hellenistic forms were applied to Indian Buddhist themes. The Gandhara school is famous for the quantity of its output and for fine workmanship. From an artistic point it is inferior and derivative Its chief interest is archæological.

THE GUPTA AGE

In 320 A. D. Chandragupta founded the Gupta dynasty in Patna, which was to be the dominant power in India for about 250 years. Pauranic Hinduism came to the forefront during this period and the most powerful Brahmanical art was produced all over the sub-continent especially in Deogarh, Badami and Aihole (Deccan), Udaygiri (near Sanchi), Gwalior and many other places. The art of the Gupta period can best be characterised by the word spiritual. The latent naturalism of earlier periods is now overcome or harnessed to the spiritual representations of superhuman, elementary or cosmical powers. The human figure is only the vehicle of transcendental forces. The artist masters every mood from the lyrical to the terrible. The Buddha images of Mathura and Sarnath are in their classic simplification and perfection of modelling, in their serene spirituality and dignity amongst the world's supreme religious images. The boar incarnation of Vishnu in Udaygiri is of impressive power which changes primitive terror to a deep experience of divine force The iconography of the Hindu pantheon is developed during this age.

During the sixth and seventh centuries the Gupta spirit survives in Indian art in spite of the decline and overthrow of the Gupta empire; therefore, in our classification of styles they are included in Gupta art. The art of fresco painting had then reached its zenith Ajanta, Bagh (Buddhist) and Badami (Brahmanical) are the chief centres of this art as it survives today, but the Jain paintings of Sittanavasal (South India), the Brahmanical paintings of Tirumalaipuram and the Singhalese rock pictures of Sigiriya (Ceylon) testify to its distribution over the whole sub-continent.

All these paintings are mostly narrative in character. The painters depict religious legends in easily understandable form, making use of the costume, scenery and manners of their own time The colours, made from minerals, are bright green, red, brown, yellow, black and blue (Ajanta). The greatest artistic merit of these paintings lies in their rhythmical, flowing outline which indicates the plastic volume of a body. Light and shade are unknown, but forms are modelled with colour shading. Perspective in the Western sense was not known but compositions achieve a surprising degree of depth.

During the seventh and eighth centuries sculpture reaches its high water mark. The surging power of Brahmanism fills Indian sculpture with unheard-of virility Sweeping movement becomes an expression of force; the swelling, rounded forms of human or animal bodies become signs of pent-up energies. The rock-hewn sculptures of Elephanta (near Bombay), Ellora (Deccan) and Mahavalipuram (seven pagodas, near Madras) are the finest representatives of this period. In Ellora, the close union between sculpture and architecture, so typical of Indian art, is carried to an extreme in the Kailasanatha temple an enormous building, which was carved out of solid rock as a whole.

MEDIEVAL ART

From the 9th and 10th centuries onwards Hindu art conquered every corner of the sub-continent With wider distribution, local schools and styles developed in the course of time, without, however, breaking its unity. Medieval sculpture was called upon to decorate with stone carvings the innumerable temples, that were being built, and to provide images for worship in temples and private chapels in stone, bronze or wood.

While much of the grandeur of the classical age survives in medieval sculpture its simplicity and force are gradually lost in an over-elaboration of decorative by-work such as jewellery and the iconographical attributes of deities. The tendency towards spiritualism is accentuated especially under the influence of *tantric* symbolism. In the end, the demands of iconographical correctness, made on the artist by the priests, suppressed his own imagination and sensitivity and produced an enormous volume of indifferent and mediocre work.

It was, not so long ago, a widely accepted belief that the art of painting died out in the sub-continent after the 7th century and was not revived till the 16th century by the miniature paintings of the Moghul Court. But there is enough evidence now to show that mural painting was practised throughout the medieval period even if, owing to large-scale destruction (especially in the North) and to neglect, little of it survives. Medieval painting is of varying vigour and excellence and tends, like sculpture, towards an over-emphasis of decorative detail and to a hardening of accepted forms. In Ellora paintings of the 8th-10th century are preserved, in Tanjore there are frescoes of the 11th century, and in Polonnaruva in Ceylon Buddhist work of the 12th century. Later work of the Vijayanagar period

is on record, and a large volume of murals survives in Jain temples and monasteries of Gujarat and in the palaces of Rajasthan, all dating from a much later time. In Cochin and Travancore many examples of elaborate Kerala painting can be found belonging to the 16th-19th century. Jain paintings in Kancheepuram of the 17th and 18th century illustrate the close affinity between medieval mural art and miniature book illustrations.

The illuminating and illustrating of religious scriptures was a widespread art in the subcontinent even if little of it escaped destruction with the exception of a large number of Jain manuscripts from Gujarat. The earliest, painted on palm leaves, date from the 12th and 13th centuries They have highly conventionalized figures with sharp noses and protruding eyes. The background is first red, later blue

The middle of the sixteenth century sees the beginning of an Indian School of miniature painting in Rajasthan of great vitality, charm and artistic merit. The early Rajasthani paintings are known as *ragmalas*, pictorial representations of musical moods (*Ragas*). These paintings have an intimate, lyrical flavour and are full of the loving devotion which the Vaishnava revival brought with its intense cult of Krishna. Rajasthani painting, like the pahadi Schools of the North, is strictly formalised, *i e*, human figures, animals and trees are represented in a simplified, conceptual manner but are, nevertheless, very alive and expressive. The plastic quality of the great frescoes is absent, the line very gentle and sensitive The colours are flat, yet brilliant and colour schemes vary in the different schools (*kalams*) Perspective is attempted but not in the Western, scientific manner The pahadi Schools of the former Hill States in the North, are similar in type to Rajasthani painting. They flourished in several *kalams* (Kangra, Basholi, Jammu, etc) from the 17th to 19th century.

Derived from the Timurid School of miniature painting in Persia and beginning under strong Persian influence in the middle of the 16th century, Moghul painting developed into an Indian art, if that term can be accepted with reservations Already Akbar employed indigenous artists who under the guidance of Persian masters were put to the task of illustrating manuscripts. Under Jehangir and Shajahan Moghul painting reached its climax. Moghul art is a court art, limited in its scope, and overshadowed by the demand for extreme technical perfection. It is individualistic with a clear development of personal styles of different artists who are known by name (a thing rarely heard of in popular Indian art). It is illustrative, and mainly concerned with the representation of court scenes, portraits, historical events, or the skilful rendering of flowers or animals. But Indian painters did not only introduce Hindu themes into Moghul art, but gradually flavoured it with a Hindu spirit In technical excellence, accurate and delicate drawing, observance and taste Moghul art is unsurpassed. The notion that the Moghul court art was responsible for the revival of painting in the sub-continent must be given up though the strong influence it exercised on Rajasthani and Pahadi painting is obvious.

MODERN ART

With the eclipse of the medieval Powers and the arrival of European civilisation, the indigenous arts experienced a rapid decline. Art schools were initiated in the sub-continent on British models in the 19th century and attached to the educational system. In these the arts of drawing, painting and modelling and certain arts and crafts were taught on the lines of Western academic tradition.

At the beginning of this century a revival of traditional and indigenous art was propagated by Mr. Havell, then Principal of the Calcutta Art School, and by Abanindranath Tagore and his followers By a reorientation on the lines of Ajanta and medieval miniature painting these men began a powerful and successful art movement, which, known as the Bengal School, very soon influenced artists throughout the sub-continent. An outstanding figure of this school is Nandalal Bose who has great imaginative force Of the direct disciples of Abanindranath the names of late Suren Ganguly, Asit Haldar and Kahitindra Nath Mazumdar are worth mentioning. Jamini Roy, first studying the naturalistic approach gradually became interested in the indigenous art of Bengal from which he evolved a style and technique of his own

The Bengal or Revivalist School established a strong following in many centres in India Under Asit Haldar a strong centre developed in Lucknow where Ishwar Das has made a name for himself in recent years Under Ravishanker Raval a lively art centre grew up in Ahmedabad which produced Kanu Desai whose decorative designs went far in influencing contemporary taste in print and films. The academic or naturalistic styles in Western tradition produced a number of well known painters of whom Haldankar, Parendekar, Lalkaka, V R Rao, Mali in Bombay and J. P. Gangooly, H. Mazumdar and Atul Bose in Calcutta may be named.

The Revivalist as well as the academic schools were soon to be challenged by modern currents and tendencies which found their first great representative in Amrita Sher Gil who died prematurely in 1941 Modern artists try in many different ways to express contemporary thought and life with forms that are more imaginative than representative Their works cannot really be called popular because they are more often than not above the understanding and appreciation of the 'men in the street'. To a certain extent they were influenced or stimulated by similar movements in Europe although the better among them have developed a thoroughly Indian idiom As in Europe, the merits or demerits of modern art are still the subject of much heated argument Bombay is the leading centre for modern art with artists who have already won national or even international fame. Bendre, Hebbar, Chawda, Raza, Ara, Newton Souza and others. The Bombay School with artists like Palsikar is also infusing new life into the traditional manner of painting. Among the moderns in Calcutta are Rathin Moitra, Gopal Ghose and Paritosh Sen, in Delhi Krishan Lall and Mago. In sculpture, V. P Karmarkar of Bombay represents the best in academic work, while Bakre (Bombay) represent more modern tendencies.

The Government School of Art, Calcutta teaches Fine Art, Indian Painting, Commercial Art, Modelling, Lithography, Wood-Engraving and Draftsmanship and has a Teachership Department for post-graduate studies. The present principal is Ramendra Nath Chakravorty.

Under its successive principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, Cecil Burns, Gladstone Solomon and Charles Gerrard, the Sir J. J School of Arts in Bombay has grown into a large and many-sided institution. The School favoured thorough training on European lines. Under Mr. Gladstone Solomon a class of mural painting was added in which Western art was fused with Indian decorative principles.

The J J. School teaches a variety of crafts and industrial arts, such as stone carving, metal work, leather work, textile design, etc. It has also a large commercial art and photographic section. Present Director : V S. Adurkar

Many art schools flourish in India in different centres such as Indore, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Shantiniketan, Madras, Mysore, Travancore, Patna, etc, under the patronage of State Governments or as private institution.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

IT is in the arts and crafts of a people that its heritage of artistic feeling, design and religious belief remain alive over many hundreds, if not thousands, of years. The Indian sub-continent absorbed throughout its long history innumerable foreign influences into its arts. Beginning with the fusion of Aryan and Dravidian art during the first millennium B.C., over the influx of Greek, Persian, Hellenistic, central or Asiatic Far-Eastern elements in pre-Gupta and Gupta times, to the blending of Islamic with Hindu forms of design after the Muslim conquest and even to the absorption of European features, the arts and crafts of the Indian sub-continent have adopted new designs, fused them with old ones and infused them with the spirit and the sensitiveness of this country. Two main elements can be discerned, on the one hand we have the geometrical element of the Northern nomads in which all natural forms are reduced to decorative patterns. This element came into the country in successive waves with the Aryans, the Scythians, the White Huns, the Mongols and the Muslims. The other element, which might be taken as belonging to the indigenous South Indian is more exuberant and uses natural forms such as human or animal figures with greater freedom. The desire to decorate even the humblest articles of daily use and to introduce beauty into every feature of life has been inherent in the Indian sub-continent from time immemorial and has even survived, sadly weakened, the industrial revolution of our age. The gay and tasteful dresses of the village folk of today testify to the indestructible artistic sense of this ancient race.

Pottery—In the excavations of Mohenjo-daro and other Indus valley sites pottery of the 4th and 3rd millennium B C. has been found, of pleasing shape and with very decorative paintings in black or red in which animal forms feature prominently. Up to the present time, the potter's wares have usually been of good functional design and quite often they have been painted. Well known is the glazed ware from Agra. Terracotta work has found manifold adaptations throughout the ages, a particularly beautiful one in the terracotta reliefs on 17th century temples in Bengal. Glazed tiles were used by the Muslims for architectural decoration. The many coloured tile mosaics of Lahore Fort are famous.

Stone Work—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration on Hindu or Muslim buildings. Ranging from fully sculptured figure friezes to the finest trellis work it is found on buildings of every epoch. Well known for the skill and the imagination displayed, are the Jain marble temples of Dilwara in Mount Abu and the Hoysala temples of Mysore. Muslim buildings are soberer in their ornamentation. The stone carvers of Ahmedabad excelled in delicate "*jali*" (stone tracery) work for windows (Sidi Sayyid's mosque). On buildings of the Pathan dynasty of Delhi wonderful decorative use has been made of carved Persian or Arabic lettering (Qutb Minar) The use of marble inlay and mosaic work became fashionable under the Moghuls and led to mastership in the costly art of "pietra dura" in which precious stones are inlaid in marble in most delicate and delightful flower patterns The stone masons of modern Jaipur are highly skilled in architectural carving

Wood Work—Wood carving was, as elsewhere, the mother of the art of stone carving. With a fine range of precious timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has always played an important part in building and decoration. Typical are the carved house fronts in Ahmedabad and other Gujerat cities, in Nasik and in the Punjab. 16th and 17th century Jain temples in Ahmedabad are carved in wood and painted right up to their domes teeming with multitudes of figures. They are the prototype of the stone carved temple ceilings of Mount Abu. Richly carved furniture is made today in Kashmir (walnut) and in South India (rosewood and blackwood) Decorative carving in sandalwood for domestic or religious purposes is at home in South India

Ivory—An inscription in Sanchi (1st century B C) says that part of the stone relief work of the Southgate was done by the ivory carvers of Besnagar This alone proves the close interrelation of all the arts and crafts in the Indian sub-continent. Still a flourishing art in South India (Mysore, Travancore) and in Delhi, ivory articles find a ready market inland and overseas Though of perfect finish, modern work lacks the sensitive sculpturing of earlier work.

Metal Work—With the exception of weaving the metal industry employed and still employs the greatest number of craftsmen and the greatest variety of methods and techniques. There is hardly a place where metal objects are not made in one form or other Iron and steel, known from early times, were mainly used in weapons The best damascened blades come from South India and Rajputana Brass and copper go to make the plain but beautiful utensils of domestic use (*lota*, *huqqa*, etc) and ceremonial lamps, images, vessels, etc., for religious worship These articles are cast, hammered, chased, inlaid, encrusted or otherwise worked The South Indian image maker's (*sthapati*) bronze or brass castings are a marvel. Well known is *bidri* ware (from Bidar in Hyderabad) in which silver is inlaid in a dark metal alloy or *koftgari* ware, the best specimens of which come from Muradabad and the Punjab, in which gold and silver are inlaid in steel. Gold and silver in repoussé or filigree, are worked into fine articles in Kashmir, Lucknow and other places.

Jewellery—From time immemorial jewellery of rich design was made in the Indian sub-continent, and worn by both sexes. Simple beads of polished precious stones have been found in many pre-historic and early historic sites. Classic and medieval sculptures and paintings tell us about the endless variety of jewellery, to describe which would require a large treatise. Flowers being the most primitive form of adornment, many forms of jewellery, up to the present day, derive their name and shape from floral prototypes. Perhaps the finest jewellery work is done in gold enamelling, Lahore and Jaipur giving the choicest pieces. Typical is the incrustration of gold and silver with gems which are always *cabochon* cut (never facetted as modern European jewellery) for a fuller colour effect. Another very ancient technique is gold and silver filigree applied to ornaments. Nothing can compare with the exuberant splendour of the country's jewellery, though the skill in stone-cutting and also in setting has not always reached the level of Western craftsmen.

Lacquer Work and Papier Mache—Lac being an indigenous product, laquer work in various techniques has assumed industrial proportions in parts of the sub-continent. Best known perhaps are the products of the Kashmiri craftsmen, especially in connection with papier maché painting Lac turnery for furniture, toys and other objects is a widespread art in western India, especially in Kathiawar and Gujerat In Sawantwadi (Konkan Coast) a small lacquer industry produces artificial fruit, playing cards, toys, etc.

Textiles—No other country, East or West, has ever excelled the Indian sub-continent in the weaving of cotton and silken fabrics Since ancient times, Indian textiles were in great demand in all world markets. There is hardly a technique or art in fabric making that was or is not known in some part of India or Pakistan. A very short enumeration must suffice *Patola* silks of Gujerat, in which the threads are variously dyed before weaving; fine silks and brocades from Benares, Murshidabad, Hyderabad, Madras, Tanjore and other places; finely woven woollen Kashmir shawls; delicate muslins from Dacca, tie-dyed fabrics from Rajputana; various forms of dye-painting on cotton (*qalmdar*, similar to Javanese batic) from South India; printed silks and cottons from all parts north or south with some of the finest cotton prints coming from Sanganir near Jaipur. As there is no limit to the styles of embroidery, mention may be made only of the *phulkari* work of the Punjab, the colourful embroideries of Kathiawar and the world-famous Kashmir shawls. Carpet making is at home in the North. Especially under Akbar in the 16th century, gorgeous rugs and carpets were made, exquisite in colour and fabric, though the finest work from Persia was never equalled.

It has been estimated that there are still 2½ million handlooms in India and Pakistan and the industry though depressed by the competition of the power loom, survives with part of its old artistic sense and skill.

Rangolis—Worth mentioning are the artistic designs made by the women with coloured powders on the floor or on the doorsteps of their houses as festival decoration Preserving the age-old designs of religious symbolism, they are known in all parts of India in a great variety of patterns (*rangoli* in Gujerat, *alpona* in West Bengal, *kolam* in South India, etc.).

There can be no doubt that the skill and artistic sense of the craftsman is still alive, perhaps slumbering As Mr Fred H. Andrews said, "deterioration is not the fault of the craftsman but of his employer" Well directed official and private patronage can do much to save the cultural heritage of the arts and crafts in India which may, otherwise, fall a victim to progressive industrialisation.

ARCHÆOLOGY

ALTHOUGH India is one of the most ancient countries in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization, it has long remained in the background owing to the absence of written histories going back to the earliest recorded period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt or Mesopotamia Over a hundred years ago the foundation of Indian Archæology was laid by Prinsep, who first deciphered the ancient Brahmi script and thus opened the way to a knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Asoka and other ancient documents, which till then were a sealed book to the people of India or Pakistan Since then a large number of scholars Indian, Pakistani and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian and Pakistani Archæology which though fairly comprehensive is still incomplete in several respects.

PRE-HISTORY

The story commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent The roughly chipped stone implements discovered in various parts of the sub-continent, particularly in the eastern districts of the Madras State, and the valleys of the Sabarmati, Narmada and Godavari show the first attempts made by man to work his tools with which to master his surroundings Two of these palæolithic implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals, one at Bhutra in Narsingpur district, Madhya Pradesh, on the banks of the Narmada and the other at Mungi on the upper Godavari The age of the palæoliths determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 years, and the great interval of time between the microlithic and the palæolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvial and wind-blown loam deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river.

Stone Age—The whole field of pre-history is receiving increasing attention, which is expected to systematise our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants of the sub-continent and systematic work has been recently attempted at several sites in Madras, Mayurbhanj, Rajpipla, Baroda, Andhra and Karnatak.

Neolithic man, who used a large variety of polished stone implements, was more widely distributed throughout the continent, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhyan regions and his skeletal remains have for the first time been unearthed in Gujarat On the other hand the megalithic tombs which occur in a great variety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula, belong to the iron age and some even persist to our own age. The knowledge of metals developed differentially in the North and the South. Thus in the North the copper implements of the Gangetic Valley and the copper and bronze antiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of iron. In the South, however, though certain recent finds in Raichur District do not exclude the knowledge of copper smelting in the Peninsula, the neolithic settlements of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately followed by the knowledge of the smelting of iron, as evidenced by the large-scale furnaces which stand in the shape of cinder mounds notably at Kudatini (Bellary Dt.) It is clear that while copper and bronze were known in the North in the third millennium B C. the South may have been generally content with the use of stone implements right down to the first millennium B C. until stone was supplanted by iron. It is remarkable that in some of the localities in the ancient Deccan, comprising the Bombay Karnatac, the Ceded Districts of Madras, South Hyderabad and North Mysore, stone implements and painted pottery are followed by antiquities of the regular historic period. This gives the hope that a regular sequence can be established and links forged between the history and the pre-history of the Deccan.

INDUS VALLEY

The most interesting and significant phase of the pre-historic civilization of the sub-continent is, that represented by the excavations at Harappa in Punjab (Pakistan) and Mohenjodaro in Sind. These have completely revolutionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd millennium B C. the subcontinent was in possession of a highly developed civilization with well-planned and populous cities, well built houses and public buildings of brick, carefully constructed wells and a system of drains and many other amenities not always enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjodaro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities super-imposed one upon the ruins of another.

Mohenjo-daro and Harappa—The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjodaro include a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary. All the structures were built of well burnt brick and many of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, some remarkable statuary in stone and copper, engraved seals of stone, ivory and paste, some of them exquisite specimens of glyptic art, copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments, potteries, both painted and plain, and polished stone weights progressively ascending in a regular scale—all denoting a well-developed artistic sense and business-like habits

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 3rd millennium B C. of a highly developed city life; and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in Pakistan today. Their food appears to have included bread, beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped bull, the buffalo, a short-horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead, they were familiar with the arts of spinning, weaving and the cultivation of cotton, and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well-developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script The method of the disposal of the dead during the Indus Valley period, as revealed by the excavations at Harappa during 1946, was that of inhumation. The body usually oriented from north to south and laid supine, was buried in a grave together with funerary pottery; sometimes a few ornaments and toilet objects were also placed. A unique example was that of a "coffin-burial" with reed-shroud, the only one of its kind so far known in the Indus Valley but of a type common in contemporary Mesopotamia.

Previous excavations revealed "pot-burials" which contained a skull and some other human bones These are seemingly post-exposure burials, and are later in point of time than the proper Harappa burials.

The 1946 excavations also discovered fortifications in the western part of the city of Harappa around an area of 450 yards by 250 yards. The main wall, built of mud-bricks, is 40 feet wide and now stands to a height of over 30 feet. It is battered both internally and externally and has a baked-brick facing on the outside. The wall is reinforced at intervals on the outside by rectangular bastions. The discovery of defences points to a "citadel-rule" under whose shadow was carried on the highly centralised life of the Indus people.

Other Sites—The late Sir Aurel Stein's survey of the whole of Baluchistan and his last journey in Bahawalpur and Las Bela States have added to our knowledge a number of ancient sites of the pre-historic epoch. Among the 20 or more sites in Sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of Majumdar, at least three are now recognised as representing distinct phases some earlier and some later than the main culture of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

The Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the north-east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District of the Punjab, relatively close to the water-shed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley. There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it or its successors into the valley of the Ganges where already painted pottery has been traced in the earliest levels. In the south-east, a similar pre-historic culture has been traced upto Limbdi in Saurashtra.

Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separates the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period little is yet known except some painted pottery but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further finds in Central India, western Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab. (*Mention of these excavations is also made in the relevant section under 'Pakistan'.*)

BUDDHIST MONUMENTS

From the time of the Mauryas, *i e*, 4th century B C, the history of architecture and of the formative arts is clear and can be traced with relative precision.

The earliest monuments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents are pretty clear The Mauryan monuments include certain caves in the Barabar hills near Gaya, the remains of a pillared hall and wooden palisade near Patna (ancient Pataliputra), a number of stupas at different places, built of large sized bricks traditionally attributed to Asoka, and a wealth of minor antiquities such as sculptures, terracottas, beads, etc, recovered in the excavations at Patna, Taxila (Bhir Mound), and Sarnath and in course of the sewage operations at Patna. Special mention must be made here of the stupa at Pirahwa opened by Peppé in 1898, which yielded a large stone box containing an inscribed steatite or soap-stone reliquary with a number of relics and beautiful precious stones now preserved at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The inscription written in characters of the 4th-3rd century B.C., speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas.

Asoka's edicts—The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (*circa* 272-232 B C), deserve special mention. His major rock edicts are engraved in seven places, ranging from Shahbazgarhi in the Peshawar District in Pakistan to Yerragudi in the Kurnool District in Madras. Among the

thirteen pillars of Asoka (besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares) ten bear his inscriptions Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Bihar, is practically uninjured.

The Mauryas were followed in the second century B.C. by the Sungas in the east, while in north-west Græco-Bactrian rulers were gradually extending their sway The Buddhist stupa at Bharhut (Nagaud State, Central India) is the most typical and remarkable monument of this period illustrating the simple but expressive character of the art. Besides dedicatory inscriptions, the labels inscribed on the Bharhut panels are of unique importance. Antiquities of this period particularly terracotta figurines with exquisite ornamentation have been found in the excavations of city sites all over the North, notably Kosam and Bhita near Allahabad, Ahichchhatra near Bareilly, and at Benares and Patna.

Sanchi—The best preserved in the series of early Buddhist monuments are the magnificent Buddhist remains at Sanchi in Bhopal State. Here the main stupa of which the core probably belongs to the time of Asoka, was later faced with stone and surrounded by a stone railing with four great gateways, one at each cardinal point, sometime about the first century B C. Besides the stupas, a number of other buildings, temples, apsidal halls and monasteries of different periods form a splendid galaxy, illustrating the principal phases of the religion of the Buddha, from its early days to its decline.

Taxila—The extensive remains of the ancient city of Taxila, near Rawalpindi in Pakistan, are among the most important in the land, constituting three different cities that flourished in adjacent sites in successive epochs and a number of monastic establishments centered around stupas, situated in the suburbs or perched on the tops of hillocks in the vicinity. For over a quarter of century, Sir John Marshall's labours here have served to elucidate the splendid history and culture of this centre, the meeting-place of the three great civilizations of Greece, Persia, and of India and Pakistan

The most prosperous of the cities was an Indo-Scythian city, now known as Sirkap, dating from a century on either side of the Christian era with regularly planned streets, houses and palaces, the antiquities from which including exquisite jewellery, beads, coins, all kinds of household objects and pottery, etc, form the bulk of the exhibits of the fine museum on the spot.

Mathura—Mathura, one of the most important religious and art centres in the north from ancient times was galvanised into activity perhaps from the beginning of the Christian era, if not earlier. Here the abundance of red sandstone in the neighbourhood was availed of by the followers of all religions and some of the earliest Brahmanical and Jain images were manufactured here in a peculiarly attractive and playful though sensuous art. From Mathura the Buddha image and some of the Hellenistic motifs travelled further to the east and south and even to the distant Buddhist school of the lower Krishna valley as at Amaravati, Nagarjunikonda and other places By the fourth century A D the Hellenistic element in native art was, however, completely absorbed when under the stimulus of the Gupta Empire it reached its golden age.

THE GUPTA AGE

The rise of the Gupta dynasty early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Hindu achievement in literature, art and sculpture.

The best sculpture of this period has been found at Sarnath, Mathura, Deogarh and Garhwa in Uttar Pradesh, while examples of terracotta and minor arts have been found in all the excavations in the North. Sarnath, where Buddhism first saw the light of day, was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time and, significantly enough, is the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, the Mulagandhakuti vihara founded here by the Mahabodhi Society, having received from the Government of India three Buddhist relics recovered from excavations at Nagarjunikonda in Madras, Mirpurkhas in Sind and Taxila in Punjab (Pakistan)

In the field of religion the Brahmanical faith was steadily in the ascendency while Buddhism still held its own, the intellectualism of the age finding expression in a broad spirit of tolerance. Simplicity of conception and restrained ornament is the keynote of the architecture of this period, examples of which are found at Sanchi, Bhumara, and Deogarh in stone and Bhitargaon, Ahichchhatra and other places in brick A well known monument of the Gupta period is the iron pillar standing in the middle of the open court of the mosque at the Qutb near Delhi, which has an inscription referring to King Chandra (identified with Chandragupta II *circa* A D. 379-413) It is surprising to find that a bar of wrought iron of such dimension should have been made at this early period and still more surprising that not a speck of rust appears anywhere on it in spite of the weather action of 15 centuries Other interesting examples of wrought iron are the beams from Konarak, 12th century, and the iron pillar at Dhar, C I, dating back to the time of the Paramara King Bhoja early 11th century

INSCRIPTIONS

We now come to inscriptions, of which vast numbers have been brought to light and which are particularly numerous in South India They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper The former are mostly associated with temples of which they record the construction or donations, while the copper plate records are usually grants of land made by kings on special occasions In either case, the mention of the exploits of the donor and his ancestors and the dates (where specified) give the student of history, valuable contemporary material.

The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of the sub-continent Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern scripts of India The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the north-west of the sub-continent during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D, and was supplanted by the Brahmi.

The earliest datable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of this has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar in Pakistan to Nigliva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Saurashtra to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Yerraguḍi in the Kurnool District of Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him.

The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C 269 as the date of his coronation His Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar Pillar, at Besnagar, near Bhilsa, C I., which records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda Pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, an envoy of King Antialkidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing in this connection is that of Cave No 10 at Nasik, in which Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka or an Indo-Scythian, granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism.

The part played by numismatics in reconstructing the continent's ancient history may also here be mentioned The earliest coins are those of the silver punch-marked series, going back at least to the 4th century B C, and found all over the land often in large hoards, which are still being systematically studied. Next come the cast coins issued by the various tribes and rulers in the north of the sub-continent. For the Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian periods, coins are our almost exclusive source of information, having revealed the names of scores of rulers, otherwise unknown The entire genealogy, succession and regnal years of the kings of Saurashtra and surrounding territories, known as the Western Kshatrapas (2nd to 4th centuries A D) has been built up on the numerous coins issued by them

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The work of the Archæological Department is primarily two-fold, conservation, and research and exploration None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities.

Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, first Director-General of Archæology under Lord Curzon's scheme, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Government bears all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments, as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila (in Pakistan), Pataliputra, Sanchi in Bhopal, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Paharpur, and Nagarjunikonda in Madras, in the Indus Valley at Harappa in Punjab (Pakistan) and Mohenjo-daro in Sind and at Ramnagar (ancient Ahichchhatra) in Bareilly District, where an extensive walled town inhabited from before the fourth century B C to the ninth century A D has been unearthed stratum by stratum with far-reaching results for the study of archæology throughout the sub-continent's age-long history. Dr. R. E Mortimer Wheeler, the late Director-General of Archæology in India, opened an excavation training centre at Taxila in 1944, where a large number of students were trained in the latest methods of archæological excavation. He also carried out excavations at the ancient port of Arikemedu near Pondicherry, which have yielded vestiges of Roman intercourse and have thus helped in the dating of an associated Indian culture of the 1st and 2nd centuries A D.

In 1947, excavations were carried out at Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the northern part of Mysore State. At the former site, several megalithic burials known as 'cists' and 'pit-circles' were uncovered. These belonged to a period between *circa* 200 B C. and A D. 50. Besides, remains of a crude chalcolithic culture (*circa* 800 B.C -*circa* 200 B.C.) those of the Andhra culture (1st to 3rd century A D.,) were also obtained At Chandravalli remains of only the 'Megalithic' and 'Andhra cultures' were obtained. During 1948, excavations were undertaken under the direction of Mr B B Lal at a site called Sisupalgarh near Bhuvanesvar in the State of Orissa Here, a fort, roughly square on plan, with each side measuring about ½ mile was brought to light. The fortification wall, now standing upto an average height of 25 to 30 feet, is pierced through by eight large gateways, two on each side. Around the fort flows a streamlet which seems to have served as a moat. The fort was built about 200 B.C and seems to have been under continuous occupation till about the 4th century A.D.

The explorations conducted by the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, in Gujarat have revealed the existence of two Stone Age cultures in the region, the first was in existence about 2,500, years ago and the second belonged to a time just before the beginnings of agriculture A remarkable feature of the second culture is the existence of fossilized human skeletons and a large number of animal remains

In 1945-46, the Institute excavated the ancient site of Brahmapuri at Kolhapur on behalf of the former State This brought to light the existence of well-built brick houses, obviously part of a large city, which was in commercial contact with Rome, about 2,000 years ago The excavations also gave an idea of the vicissitudes through which Kolhapur had passed since then The Institute has also been conducting prehistoric explorations in Andhra and Karnatak, which have furnished valuable clues for correlating the various Stone Age cultures of the two regions In 1949 it invited, in co-operation with the Government of India, Prof F E Zeuner of the London University to study the climatic phases and environment of Stone Age Man in India

Museums—The Archæological Survey of India has devoted great attention to the organization of museums as centres of research and education It maintains the archæology section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Forts at Delhi and the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi. Local Museums have also been established at the excavated sites of Sarnath and Nalanda, with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong.

Duplicates of antiquities from Mohenjo-daro and Harappa have been widely distributed among other museums

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history of the various dynasties of the sub-continent to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 27th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs The volume of work done in South India, which is particularly rich in lithic records, will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*

FORMER STATES

The example of what used to be called British India stimulated several of the former progressive States to create their own Archæology Departments. Prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda and Jaipur. In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archæological Department of the State. Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock-cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Bahamani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved Of late, systematic excavation of ancient sites as at Maski and Paithan has been a regular feature of the Department's work, the latest excavations at the Andhra city site of Kondapur and at Kallur in Raichur being fraught with results of immense importance

The Mysore Archæological Department has completed nearly half a century of its existence The first Director, Mr B L Rice, published some 10,000 inscriptions in 12 volumes of the Epigraphia Karnatica This progress has been well maintained, and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples, such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur, and the temples at Belur and Halebid. Excavations conducted at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri have been very fruitful.

In Gwalior the Department established in 1913 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya, Ujjain, Besnagar and Mandasor The conservation of the Bagh caves and other ancient monuments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other achievements of the Department

In Jaipur excavations initiated by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site near the Sambhar lake The excavations at Rairh, an ancient commercial and industrial mart, have brought to light large hoards of punch-marked and other coins of early date, and the work now started at the great site of Karkotanagar bids fair to assume great importance.

The Archæological Department of the former Baroda State has done valuable work in the listing of monuments and the exploration of several sites including Amreli and Pattan

The Archæological Departments of the former Indian States of Indore, Mayurbhanj, Travancore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Pudukkottai, Patna, Rewa, Cochin and Rajpipla have also done good work

The amended **Ancient Monuments Preservation Act** has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non-official bodies. The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indian and Iranian Studies which, co-operating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, organized an expedition for work at Chanhudaro in Sind in 1936. Here several phases of the pre-historic culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were unearthed. Unfortunately the work was discontinued after the first season. The University of Calcutta conducted excavations at Bangarh in north Bengal for a number of years with success and the Punjab Exploration Fund did work at the site of Bhera in Punjab (Pakistan) Recently the University of Allahabad with the active co-operation of the Department of Archæology has undertaken short excavations at the ancient site of Kausambi in the Allahabad District where some work was done previously by the Department

ARCHITECTURE

THE first comprehensive work, accessible to lay readers, to give a history of styles in architecture in the Indian sub-continent is Mr. Percy. Brown's *Indian Architecture* in two volumes which marks a definite advance in the treatment of the subject over Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture* which, for many years, was considered to be the standard work.

The chief characteristics of our architecture, especially in its later stone phase, are (*a*) its use of heavy masses, (*b*) construction based on vertical not lateral pressure, *i e* without true arches or true domes; (*c*) its plastic treatment and close relationship with sculpture, (*d*) its undeveloped treatment of space and (*e*) its spiritual significance and symbolism

Hindu Styles—In Harappa and Mohenjodaro and other sites of the Indus valley extensive cities have been discovered under the mud and sand of the river These cities were built from c 3000—2000 B C by a people whose chief occupation was trading The buildings, which are carried out in brick in "English bond", are plain, functional and without great artistic merit. They are mainly houses, store houses, baths and wells and no certain traces of temples or palaces have yet been found. The city drainage system was perfect The corbelled arch was used, the true arch being unknown

With the invasion of the Aryan tribes a new architecture came into existence which, originating from the village, developed into the city and palace architecture of the epic period Wood being the only building material, hardly any visible traces of this period exist. The main forms were the long house with a vaulted roof constructed with bamboo or reed and with horse-shoe shaped "sun windows" on either end; circular village huts (and perhaps shrines) and the wooden fence with wooden "cowgates". In the South are found "dolmens" covered with a single slab of stone, and in Rajgriha, the ancient capital of Maghada, cyclopean fortifications in stone were carried to a height of 12 feet.

With the establishment of a large political power under Asoka the use of a more permanent stone architecture was gradually introduced. Monuments of this period include (*a*) 13 monolithic edict pillars, some with beautifully carved animal figures on bell shaped capitals (Persian influence), (*b*) remains of a large, three storied wooden palace near Patna supported on stone pillars, (*c*) several *stupas* or Buddhist relic mounds built largely in brick and (*d*) a group of rock-cut caves in the Barabar Hills in Bihar

Buddhist Styles—During almost four centuries, from 200 B C. to 200 A D, under two great dynasties, the Sungas of the North and the Andhras of the South, Buddhist zeal gave us some of our most remarkable monuments. In this period the *stupas* are stonefaced, with a stone casket and umbrella on top, surrounded by stone railings in which are set four doorways or *toranas* All forms though carried out in stone, betray their wooden origin Sculpture and relief are used profusely to decorate the sacred shrines The most famous *stupas* are those of Sanchi (Bhopal State), Barhut (C I), Budh Gaya, Sarnath and Amaravati in Madras Presidency which is the latest and most elaborate one.

To serve priests, monks and lay worshippers, temples and monasteries were built, mainly in brick and wood. Little of these has survived

but their exact replicas have come to us, carved from solid rock in the shape of cave temples and monasteries; the largest caves (Karli, 124 ft. long 46½ ft. wide and 45 ft. high) reach considerable proportions.

Buddhist caves are generally of two types—*chaityas* or chapels, and *viharas* or monasteries. The *chaityas* are long apsidal buildings with a vaulted roof and a horse-shoe window over the entrance. The interior is divided into a nave for the priests and aisles for the lay worshippers by means of a double row of pillars. At the apsidal end is a *stupa*. *Viharas* are rectangular halls surrounded by cells and having (in a later development) a sanctum in the centre of the backwall containing a Buddha image. The most important groups of caves of this period are those of Bhaja, Kondane, Pitalkhora, Bedsa, Nasik, Ajanta, Ellora, Junnar and Kanheri, all in Western India.

During the Gupta age (c. 350—650 A D.) a flood of creative energy swept over India. It is during this period that the later Hindu temple begins to take shape. Wood architecture is gradually replaced by stone masonry. Builders used the simple construction of pillar and bracket supporting beams. Arches, except corbelled arches, were not used. Pillars and beams are, preferably, monolithic *i e*, made from single large slabs of stone Masonry consists of large, very well worked stones bonded without mortar.

The reawakening of Brahmin culture soon developed its own forms for houses of worship. Typical of the age are flat roofed temples consisting of a square sanctum with a pillared porch. They are found in Udaygiri (Bhopal) Sanchi, Tigowa, Bhumara and Nachna Kuthara (C.I.) and in Aihole (Lad Khan Temple). Some have another cell on the roof which may mark the first beginnings of the *shikhara*. In the Ganges valley originates a form of brick temple consisting of a square shrine with a pyramidal roof which is made up by duplicating the roof twice or repeatedly (Bhitargaon near Cawnpore). The northern temples have pillars with bell-shaped capitals or with "vase and flower" capitals, the Deccan temples use square pilasters with heavy brackets.

Temples—During the 200 years from 600 to 800 A.D. the medieval temple is established in its main forms and styles. The typical temple consists of a cell which houses the image (*Garbha Graha*—womb-house), and a pillared hall (*mandap*). Originally not connected, these two parts were joined by an intermediate chamber (*antarala*). Leading into the main hall are one or several porches (*ardhi-mandap*). The cell is surmounted by a *shikhara* (spire or pyramidal roof) which is the main distinguishing mark of temple styles. The whole temple may be raised on a platform and be surrounded by an enclosure through which leads a gateway (*gopuram*).

At Bhuvaneshvar in Orissa, the northern style unfolds in many beautiful temples (from 750 A.D). The rock-cut temples of the "seven pagodas" at Mahavalipuram near Madras, excavated by the Pallavas of the 7th century, show how the earliest southern temples grow on, of common forms of preceding times, the house the village shrine, the Buddhist *chaitya* and the many-storyed Buddhist monastery. Under the Rastrakuta family which overwhelmed the Chalukyans in Western India during the 8th century, rock-cut caves and temples, Shaiva in character, were excavated in Elephanta and Ellora (Deccan). The Kailasanath temple of Ellora is a complete Dravidian structural temple carved in solid rock.

The time from the 8th to the 13th century is the great age of temple-building in India. The three main styles are now clearly differentiated, the northern or Indo-Aryan style emphasising the perpendicular, the southern or Dravidian style stressing the horizontal, while the Chalukyan or western style combines elements of both. Apart from Bhuvaneshvar in Orissa, the northern style comes into full flower in Khajuraho in Bundelkand, in Rajputana (Mount Abu), Gujarat (Modhera), Osia in Marwar, in the Deccan (Ambarnath) and many other places.

In the south, temple architecture develops independently through its successive phases. Typical of the southern temple is the addition of spreading pillared halls and long covered corridors. The temple compound expands into a whole complex of buildings surrounded by large walls. The entrance gates are marked by impressive pyramidal towers (*gopurams*) which grow larger in time and far exceed the *vimana* in size. Famous Dravidian temples, in their order of origin, are the Kailasanath of Conjeeveram, the great temple of Tanjore, the Vithala temple of Vijayanagar and the Meenakshi temple of Madura.

Indo-Saracenic Architecture—This begins with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muslims. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The *Quwwat-ul-Islam* mosque near the Qutb Minar in Delhi and the *Arhai-din-ka-jhompra* mosque in Ajmer are the best examples of this kind. Gradually new methods and principles of construction were introduced from Persia and other Islamic countries of the West. The Muslims brought the arch and the true dome, they used mortar (which became necessary because of the lateral pressure exercised by arches) and they introduced novel types of buildings (the mosque and the tomb). They laid greater emphasis on the perfection and the proportions of interior spaces than the temple builders who did not require lofty spaces.

The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and the tombs of Iltitmish and Alaud-din Khilji are typical examples. The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlak at Tughlakabad, the Lodi tombs, and lastly the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram in Bihar clearly illustrate the subsequent progress of Pathan architecture.

The Rulers of the Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in the country in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes.

"Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant" It is notable for its carved stone work, and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu.

In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtari Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and Mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. The latter is supposed to have the largest dome in existence

Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Mohammedan features. Noteworthy among the Emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra are the most typical structures. The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail and it was during his reign that the luxurious buildings in the forts at Delhi and Agra and the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, were constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Modern Architecture—With the arrival of Europeans western styles of architecture were soon introduced. The Portuguese built churches and palaces in an agreeable baroque style. The early British colonial style of which many pleasant examples survive, especially in South India, was appealing in its simplicity and its clever adaptation to the local climate. During the 19th century public buildings were erected in a hybrid style composed of classic, romanesque, Gothic and Indian elements comparable with the derivative styles of the Victorian epoch, in Europe. In more recent times, two schools of thought have fought for supremacy, the one propagating a revival of indigenous art as still practised by Hindu and Muslim "master builders" surviving in Rajputana and other parts of the country; the other proclaiming the development of a modern architecture on western lines. The western school has found more widespread acceptance The work of building the new capital in Delhi was entrusted to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. This most ambitious scheme, incorporating the design and planning of a whole new city, has led to a new style of official architecture, the merit of which is still a controversial question The contemporary use of reinforced concrete structures, though indubitably cheaper, safer and faster, emphasises the dangers of standardisation and suppression of national character. The solution to the problem will have to be found by a young generation of architects who, while fully trained in modern methods of construction, are yet conscious of the glorious artistic heritage of their country.

A School of Architecture, recognised by the R I.B A., is part of the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay. Its professors of Architecture since 1913 have been R. W. Cable, H. Foster King and Claude Batley. The present Professor of Architecture is Mr S S. Reuben, F.R.I.B.A. The School has a full-time five-year course in architecture which was brought to the Final R.I.B A standard in 1941 in respect of course and examination. Since 1947 the School has been conducting its own examinations and awarding certificates at the end of the 3rd and 5th years.

The Examinations in Architecture of the Government of Bombay will continue to be taken by external (or private) candidates by submitting specified Testimonies of Study, and on passing will be granted the Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced and Diploma Certificates.

The School Final Certificate in Architecture is on a par with the Government Diploma in Architecture in respect of course and examination and both are recognised by the Central and Provincial Governments as also by the Bombay Municipality for granting Surveyor's Licence to practise.

The Indian Institute of Architects which was affiliated to the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1925 is a professional body of Architects in Bombay whose members are scattered all over India and Pakistan. The R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India, under the auspices of the R.I B.A. conducts the Special and Final R.I.B.A. Examinations in Bombay once a year.

LITERATURE

Modern Indian Literature

THE common characteristics of present-day literary aspiration and activity in India in the main are two; namely, an attitude of realism and an angle of world-vision as against narrow nationalism and cloud-capped idealism of the immediate past. The result is a kind of scientific humanism. Man is the hub of the universe, but man as understood with the aid of the scientist's gospel and gadgets. But soon the study of man in all his integralness, including his entity as Spirit, will become the aim of Indian literature, thus falling into line with the age-long tradition.

In this bird's-eye view of current Indian literatures only names of important authors and here and there of their well-known works can be given And this is all that is attempted here together with an indication of the trend towards the future of the Indian literatures.

During 1949, however, quite a large number of the literary books in the various provincial languages, which were published, dealt with Mahatma Gandhi and had the penultimate period of the country's political struggle for their background Equally large was the output of periodical literature.

Marathi has a rich literary tradition dating back to more than six centuries Modern Marathi Literature, however, has developed mainly after 1870 It owes its inspiration largely to English literature and continues to be influenced by it The essay has been used as a powerful instrument of social awakening and reform by distinguished authors like Lokahitavadi, Chiplunkar, Agarkar, Tilak, S M Paranjpe and N. C Kelkar Yet the Marathi essay has not lacked the literary graces.

Keshavasuta liberated Marathi poetry from the traditional forms and content Balakavi was the poet of nature Madhav Julian, Yeshawant and others belonging to Ravikiran Mandal have written romantic poetry. Recently Kusumagraj, Rege, Mardhekar and others have been giving expression to varied experiences in a more realistic vein.

Marathi drama contains rich treasures of which Maharashtra is very proud There are historical and social plays and tragedies and farces Most Marathi plays deal with social or political problems Another characteristic of the Marathi stage is its domination by music The leading play-wrights are Kirloskar, Dewal, Khadilkar, Gadakari, Varerkar and Atre.

Hari Narayan Apte, the most powerful Marathi novelist wrote historical romances as well as novels on contemporary social life. V M Joshi has written only a few novels, but he has greater insight into life than most Marathi novelists Phadke, Khandekar, and Madkholkar are among the more popular novelists They have written mainly about love and idealism in the young Sane Guruji had a Gandhian outlook and was almost as popular Phadke, Khandekar and Y. G Joshi have had a long run of popularity as short story writers Their novels specially those written by the first two tell skilfully constructed stories. Of late new authors like Arvind Gokhale, Bhave, Madgoolkar and Gangadhar Gadgil have enriched the Marathi short story both in respect of form and content

Modern **Gujarati literature** has assumed a progressive form unshackled by tradition The literature is marked by a great deal of creative energy tempered by realism. A striking feature is its variety. Mahatma Gandhi occupies a pivotal position because of a certain simplicity in his expression which helped to bring literature into the life of the common man In the process his work lost nothing in literary elegance or depth of meaning.

The writings of the pioneers of Sanskritic revival, Govardhanram Tripathi, Manishankar Bhatt, Manilal Dwivedi, Narsinrao Divatia, Anandshankar Dhruva, Keshavlal Dhruva, Nanalal Kavi, Balvantrai Thakore are still popular The loss of Mahadev Desai, Jhaverchand Meghani, Gandhiji and Nanalal has been a great blow to the development of **Gujarati** literature.

Kaka Kalelkar, Mashruvala, Kanaiyalal Munshi, Ardeshir Khabardar, Ramanlal Desai, Gaurishankar Joshi (Dhumketoo), Ramnarayan Pathak, Jyotindra Dave, Gopaldas Patel, Maganlal Desai, Chunilal Shah, Chandravadan Mehta, Hariprasad Bhatt (Mastafakir), Jagjivan Kothari (Oliyajoshi), Gunvantrai Acharya, Mohanlal Mehta (Sopan), Lilavati Munshi, Hansa Mehta, Ravishankar Rawal, Keshavram Sashtri, Anantrai Rawal, Vishnuprasad Trivedi and Ratilal Trivedi have all produced work which is marked by deep and serious thought.

Panalal Patel, Ishvar Petlikar, Gulabdas Broker, Govindbhai Amin, Puratan Buch, Chunilal Madiya, Indra Vasavda, Jayanti Dalal, Shridharani, Darshak, Jaybhikhu, Jyotsna Khanderia, Niranjan Varma, Jaymal Parmar, Ramaniklal Dalal, Bakulesh, Suresh Gandhi, Ashok Harsha belong to the younger generation of writers who are noted for effective expression and a sense for form particularly in the art of the short story, play and novel.

Tribhuvan Luhar (Sundaram), Sundarji Betai, Jhinabhai Desai (Sneharashmi), Bhanushankar Vyas (Badarayan), Umashankar Joshi, Avinash Vyas, Indulal Gandhi, Mansukhlal Jhaveri and Jyotsna Shukla are some of the younger poets of established merit, whose poems bear unconventional features and realistic sense

Contemporary literature also includes many translations from English, Bengali, Marathi and Hindi novels. Nagindas Parekh, Kisonsinha Chavda, Bhogilal Gandhi, Gopalrai Vidvans, Bachubhai Shukla, Ramanlal Soni, Kantilal Shah and Mohanlal Dhami are some of the men who are distinguished in this field.

As a result of the recent decision of the Constituent Assembly **Hindi** has become the national language of India and has thus acquired a new prestige It is the mother tongue of more than two hundred million people and is rich in epic and lyric poetry Chandbardai, the court poet of Prithviraj, is supposed to be the first bard while later the literature was greatly enriched by the genius of Soordas and Tulsidas who stand out as the foremost poets of the cult of devotion Jaisi, the author of *Padmavat*, was the first romantic poet and Kabir and Mira, the Rajput Queen of Chitor, were the great mystics But these poets wrote either in Dingal or in Briya Bhasha, Oudhi or Rajasthani

The Hindi literature of today can largely be traced to the efforts of Bhartendu Harishchandra and Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Kashi which developed *Khariboli* literature in all its variety and gave it a definite shape. Bhartendu was a remarkable man of many-faceted genius and he wrote poetry and prose with equal felicity *Sattya Harishchandra* was his greatest achievement in the field of drama He was a poet of love, a devotee of Radha Krishna, and throughout the country he was known as a great Vaishnava He was an ardent patriot too. He raised *Khariboli* to the level of a literary language He evolved Hindi prose also Gopalram Gahmari, Devakinandan Khatri and Kishorilal Goswami were the products of the times of Harishchandra Gahmariji wrote 205, Khatriji 46 and Goswamiji 25 novels These writers of fiction made Hindi popular with the mass of the reading public. The first two were also the pioneers of detective fiction while Goswami was the first to introduce the study of human character in the Hindi novel. They were followed by Gangaprasad Gupta, Amritlal Chakravarti, Harikrishna Johar, Lajjaram Mehta, Brijnandan Sahai and Jayaramdas Gupta.

Pundit Mahavirprasad Dwivedi, the editor of *Sarasvati*, took the torch from Bhartendu and fostered the growth of Hindi literature during a difficult and critical period. Indeed he dominated Hindi literature for more than half a century His literary acumen, education and creative faculty were an asset to Hindi. Under his guidance a group of poets and prose-writers flourished, chief of whom were Ayodhyasingh Upadhyaya, Maithilisaran Gupta (who is happily still living) Nathuram Shankar Sarma, Rai Deviprasad Purana and Kamta Prasad Guru The *Priya Pravas* of Upadhyaya in which the poet successfully introduced Sanskrit meters into Hindi has already become a classic. The publication of *Bharatbharti* made Guptaji famous overnight. He is undoubtedly the greatest poetic figure flung forth by the age of Dwivedi. The most successful novelist of this era was Premchand. At first he wrote in Urdu but later adopted Hindi as his medium. His *Sevasadan*, *Karmabhumi* and *Godan* have been the joy and inspiration of many. He expounded Gandhian ideology in his stories and raised a note of protest against social conditions that prevailed in the country during the first quarter of the twentieth century. He was also the first to introduce down-trodden peasants and field-labourers which he did in his later work. His short stories can be compared with the best stories of Tagore, Tolstoy or Maxim Gorky. He was followed by Brindabanlal Verma who wrote *Gadh Kundar* after the style of the English novelist Sir Walter Scott, and by Jeyanandra Kumar, Bhagvati-Charan Verma, Kaushik, Vatsayan and several others. A new school of criticism also came into existence led by Mishra Bandhus, Ramchandra Shukla, Shyamsunderdas and Hazariprasad Divivedi.

Jayashankar Prasad, though a contemporary of Maithli Saran Gupta was the originator of the Chayavadi school of poetry. His *Kamayani* is perhaps the greatest epic of the last half century Sumitranandan Pant, Nirala and Shrimati Mahadevi are the best representatives of this school of poetry which at one time attained phenomenal popularity in the Hindi world. Pant's *Pullava* is the high water-mark of romantic mysticism and as a creator of symphony he is unique in Hindi verse Mahadevi Verma whose *Yama* is a highlight is looked upon as a modern Mira The late Subhadra Kumari Chauhan achieved distinction as a poetess and her ballad on the Rani of Jhansi became very popular Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Balkrishna Sharma and 'Navin' are the great poets of patriotism After the publication of Tagore's *Gitanjali* prose-poetry came into vogue in Hindi, and the best writer of prose-lyrics of the present day is Shrimati Dineshnandini Dalmia. Acharya Chatursen is one of the greatest living literary figures, whose crowning achievement is the *Vaisali ki Nagar Vadhu* which will undoubtedly rank very high in the history of fiction. The drama has its devotees in Madhava Shukla, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Govind Bhallabh Pant, Lakshminarain Misra, Upendranath Ashka. Seth Govinddas is the best dramatist that the present age has produced. He is a prolific writer, who is also playing a notable part in politics. To counteract provincial tendencies which may jeopardise the future of the Indian Republic it is vitally important that Hindi should develop a national literature of a high order.

Modern **Assamese literature** dates back to the publication of *Jonaki* (Moonlight), a monthly magazine, published in 1899, and conducted by Lakshminath Bez Baruah, Chandrakumar Agarwalla and Hemchandra Goswami. This trio essayed in every branch of literature and soon others followed· poets like Kamalakanta, Ambicagiri and Nalinibala Devi, novelists like Rajanikanta, Padmanath Gohain Barooah, Saratchandra Goswami, Paziruddin Ahmed and Moulvi Mafizuddin Hazarika; and research

scholars like Dr. S K. Bhuyan, Dimbeshvar Neog, Kaliram Medhi and Birinchi Kumar Barua Among recent publications may be mentioned Dr B Kakati's *Sahitya aur Prem* and Dr B K Barua's *Desh-Bidasher Sadhu.*

Bengali literature came into its own during the time of Raja Ram Mohun Roy. Then came the poet Michael Madhusudan Datta, the novelist Bankimchandra and the many-sided genius Rabindranath, Satyendranath Dutta, Sarat Chandra Chatterji,—the prince among story-writers,—Kazi Nazarul Islam,—the poet of the people,—and Mir Masharaff Hossain, Latfur Rahman and Begum Rokaya among young Muslim writers, Ramananda Chatterji and Pramatha Chaudhuri, Gokul Nag, Premendra Mitra, Jibananda Das, Buddhadeva Bose, Achintya Sengupta, Annada Sankar Ray, Bishnu De, Manik Bandhopadhaya, "Banaphul," Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhaya, Tarasankar Bandyopadhaya, Sailajananda Mukhopadhaya, Sudhindra Datta and Prabodhkumar Sanyar among young Hindu writers.

Mr. Satinath Bhaduri's novel, *Jagari*, has been an outstanding piece of fiction during recent years, while Mr Abanindranath Tagore's autobiographical works, Mr Achintya Kumar Sen Gupta's experiment with the dialect of East Bengal Muslim villagers, Mr Preman Kumar Atarti's *Mahasthavira Jataka* and Shrimati Bani Ray, have set new styles in writing

The peasant poet, Nibaran Pundit, has been a new and rich "discovery" Sri Aurobindo's writings have begun re-occupying a large place in the esteem of the public Among Moslem writers, Humayun Kabir, Kazi Abdul Wadud, Jasimuddin Fazul Rahman and Sayid Ayub Ali and others are coming more and more to the fore Premchand Mitra's *Agami Kal* is a valuable addition to Bengali literature.

"The esthetic crystallisation of the new consciousness in **Kannada literature**" took place, it is said, in *Ramashwamedha* of Muddana. It was canalized by Karibasava Shastry, Santa Kavi, Panje Mangesharao, B Venkatachar and V. T. Galaganath and others Devadu Hoyasala, B. S Mandala, Karanth and Rajaratnam have appreciatively contributed to children's literature. B. M. Srikantia, D. V Gundappa and Masti Venkatesa Iyengar are some of the other pillars of the pantheon. The "wizard" is D R Bendre, followed by Sali Khanolkar, K V Puttappa, V. Sitaramiah, V K Gokak, P Sadasiva Rao, R S Mugali and others Among the novelists there are A N Krishna Rao, Kerur and N. K Kulkarni, among the short story writers, K. Betigeri and Gopala Krishna Rao, among the dramatists, T P Kailasam and R. V. Jagirdar; and among the women writers there are Mrs. Gouramma, Kalyanamma, Shyamala.

A Turning Point—Mahamahopadhyayas Muralidhara Jha, Parameshwara Jha, Ganganath Jha, Madhusudana Jha and Ramachandra Mishra are the inaugurators of the modern **Maithili literature.** Among the leading writers are the poets Bhanuhatha Jha, Bhola Jha, Munshi Raghunathdanadasa, Acyutanandadatta and Sitaram Jha, dramatists Ishanatha Jha and Tantranath Jha, novelists Kashinath Jha and Gangananda Sinha, and women writers Arundhati Devi, Harilata and Yoganaya.

Juvenile literature is being developed in all earnestness, Pandit Kishesvarar Kumar, author of *Sisha-Sopan*, being one of the pioneers A children's magazine, *Batuka*, has also made its appearance Pandit Badrinath Jha and Raghunadulal Das have written two outstanding epics *Ekavali Purnaya* and *Subadhra Haran* respectively Jayakanta Mishra's *A History of Maithili Literature* is a very welcome contribution

There has been a widespread awakening among the Maithilas to the inherent beauty and status of their own mother-tongue, which promises a rich literary harvest

"The *Gitanjali* of Rabindranath Tagore was the turning-point in the history of contemporary Malayalam poetry," says an eminent scholar The death of Kerala Varma Valia Koil Thampuran, the acknowledged king in the literary domain in 1914 was the beginning of the present renaissance, to the ushering in of which Vallathol, Ullur S Parameshwara Aiyer, Nalapat Narayana Menon, K M. Panikkar, Krishnan Tampi, C. V. Raman Pillai, T. M Appu Nedungadi, Sankara Pillai, Hari Sharma and Dr C. Kunhan Raja have contributed a good deal.

Short-story writing and writing of lyrics have been the special features of late.

To Radhanath Rai, Fakir Mohan Senapati and Madhusadan goes the credit of creating the modern **Oriya literature.** They have been succeeded by a chain of writers Gangadhar Meher, Ram Shankar Rai, Nandakishore Bal, Pandit Gopabandhu, Sri Padma Charan, Nilakantha Das, Gopal Chandra Praharaj, Godavarish Mahapatra, Kuntala Kumari Devi and Kanhu Charan—poets, essayists and story-writers.

Mass appeal has been the principal feature of the period

Some of the recent publications are Raja Padamnabha Deo's *Bharapati* and *Rashakrida*, Gopinath Nanda's *Bharat Darpan*, Raja L N H Jagadeva's *Maharikagnimitra Nutaka* and Ramachandra Acharya's *Beera Odiya*

The **Punjabi literature** of today is dominated by the personality and performance of Bhai Vir Singh, who has been ably assisted by Mohan Singh Vaidya in the work of "revival." Dhani Ram Chatrak, Puransingh, Charan Singh, I C Nanda, young Mohan Singh, Amrita Pritam, Nanak Singh, Joshua Fazal Din and Gurbux Singh constitute the present shining ranks of writers.

Punjabi literature is showing distinct signs of revival, thanks, among others, to the initiative and efforts of the East Punjab University which has in hand a well-formulated plan for preparing a standard history of Punjabi literature, suitable translations, an up-to-date dictionary, etc Kartar Singh Duggal's novel, *Aakhanwale*, is a notable publication, as are the periodicals, *Panj Darya* and *Panjabi Sahitya*

In **Sindhi literature** the school of writers preceding the present one was a creation of Dayaram Gidumal, Nirmaldas Fatehchand, Kalich Beg Mirza, Allah Bakhsh Abojho, Permananda Mewaram and Kouromal Chandanmal. Among the writers who hold public attention these days are Kishinchand Bewas, Hyder Bakhsh Jatoti, Akbar Ali Ayaz, Bherumal Mahirchand, Jethmal Parsram, Lalchand Jagtiani, Ansari, Ram Punjwani, Narain Malkani, Nanki Gidwani and Guli Sadarangani.

There is a growing body of opinion in favour of the present Sindhi alphabet being substituted by the Devanagari alphabet.

Modern **Tamil literature** has been usually divided into three sections the era of origin, the era of Bharathi and the era of Gandhiji Arumuga Navalar of Jaffna was a pioneer in simple prose style Subramania Bharati was a poet and translator Kavi Ramalingam, Shuddhananda Bharati, T S Chokkalingam and R Krishnamurti are among the prominent writers of the Gandhian era, while among the women writers mention must be made of V M Kothanayagi Ammal, Swarnambal Subramaniam and Ambujammal, P. Sambanda Mudaliar, Rajam Iyer, "S V V," "Va Ra" are leading dramatists and story-writers

There have been valuable contributions to juvenile literature, such as, P N Appuswamy's *Chitra Kathai Pattu*, P Perumal's *Kulanthai Arangu* and Tamizh Oli's *Pappa Pattu* Plans for publishing a Tamil Encyclopædia are well in hand

Veeresalingam, Chilakarmarti Lakshminarasimham and Guruzada Appa are the fathers of **Telugu literature** in the twentieth century They were followed by Gidugu Ramamurti Pantulu, Venkata Parvatisvara Kavulu, Tallavajjhula Sivasankara Sastry, Vajihabadu, Nori, Chinta, R. V. M. G. Ramarau Bhadur, Gadiyaram Venkata Sesha Sastri, author of *Siva Bharatamu* and Dr. C. Narayana Rao.

Among the leading poets are Tumnala Seetarama Moorty Choudary and Adivi Bapiraju.

Modern **Urdu literature** before Iqbal was dominated by Sir Syed Ahmed, Shibli and Hali. They have been succeeded by Abul Kalam Azad, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Mohammad Ali as well as by Sh Abdul Qadir, Qazi Abdul Ghaffar and Sajjad Hyder. *Ghazal* has been developed intensively during this period. The other writers who deserve a mention are Bedi, Josh, Krishna Chandra Akhtar, Ansari, Sharar, Hasrat, Fani, Asghar and Jigar.

Urdu having been made the State language of Pakistan, the future of Urdu literature is bound to be bright

The recent political changes in the country have for the present deprived Urdu of one of its ancient homes Now there is Punjabi. Urdu's emergence in "pastures new," as that of Punjabi, will be watched with anxious interest, just as the future of English as a medium of literary expression will be, though the writings in this language of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Gandhiji and Radhakrishnan will continue to spur many of the English-educated people to employ this medium at least for a generation to come.

The setting up of the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi Urdu in Aligarh has filled the Urdu writers in India with great expectations, and it is to be sincerely hoped that these will be fulfilled before long.

A word about **Sanskrit literature.** It is not "dead," as is wrongly supposed so often. Not only does it continue to function as the fountain-head of inspiration to almost all the Indian languages, but also in the critically edited versions of classics as well as in several original works.

Recent works of writers like Pandit C Kunhan Raja and Pandita Kshama Row are a proof of the vitality of the language The latter's (Pandita Kshama Row's) *Uttara Satyagraha Gita* is a publication in point

Whither Indian literature? With an answer to this question this brief survey may be concluded. Indian literature is at the threshold of still greater achievements inasmuch as freedom brings out the best in the people and their artists and authors. Add to it the expected redistribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis, which is bound to give a great fillip to further and fuller growth in each of the literatures. But there is also a danger in this, a note of warning against which must be sounded—the danger of decentralization resulting in a narrowing down of the all-India angle of vision and attitude, on the one hand, and of world loyalty on the other Prudence lies, however, in co-operating with the evolutionary spirit which is steadily moving towards one world, one religion, one people, one philosophy of life.

The Indian literatures, however, are still in the "re-formative" stage, trying to adjust themselves to the speedily changing spirit of the times

Aspects of Indo-Anglian Literature

An Indian writing in English starts off with a major handicap He has to attain a certain degree of mastery over the medium before proceeding to use it as a vehicle for self-expression at the level of literature. Now it is true that Indians have scored certain remarkable triumphs in their use of the English language Some have used it with great precision and clarity as, for instance, Mahatma Gandhi or Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan Others speaking in English have reached remarkable heights of eloquence—Gokhale or Bhulabhai Desai in the latter days

of his career. Yet others have been able to acquire a manner of writing whose rhythms are indistinguishable from those of an Englishman's English—G. K Chettur, for instance, who had a true feeling for the English language, or V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri whose expression was always lucid, idiomatic and absolutely correct according to the best English standards Finally, there are those like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who for expressiveness or animation or range of subject-matter challenge comparison with the best work that is produced in England or other English-speaking countries.

But there is something which escapes even the best-schooled and the most sensitive among the writers, something which makes the higher branches of Indo-Anglian writing seem hollow and unreal. The truth is that while control over English for purposes of law or political and social discussion may come easily to the foreigner, control over English for purposes of self-expression at the highest level is a much more difficult achievement. This is just the reason why Indians writing in English have made a better showing in the literature of political, legal or general discussion than in literature properly so-called such as poetry, drama, fiction, essay or criticism

POETRY

In poetry, for instance, which is the quintessence of literature, a great deal of early Indo-Anglian effort appeared quite stale and flat Indeed here we come upon yet another obstacle which Indo-Anglians have had to overcome in their struggle for creative expression. For not only was the medium in which the poet was trying to express himself foreign but the very sources from which he drew his inspiration were also strange and alien. A great many Indo-Anglians knew little about the tradition in which they were born and their ancient culture and heritage The history which they learnt at school was English history The literature which fed their imagination was English literature In fact much of the passion of young India for education was focussed in exuberant enthusiasm around English language and literature Young Tamils and Punjabis, Bombay Parsis and Calcutta Babus drunk in fascination at the fount of English literature They who had never heard an English skylark sing over an English meadow wrote whole essays on Shelley's *Ode to the Skylark*. In the hot aridity of an Indian summer, they puzzled over Keats's exact meaning when he called autumn a season of mists and mellow fruitfulness The result was that when later they felt the need for self-expression themselves it was to the sights, the smells and the sounds of the English countryside that they turned for inspiration. Early Indo-Anglian writing was full of the song of the nightingale, the smell of the musk-rose, the beauty of the English spring or the bleakness of the English winter The result was pure disaster for Indo-Anglian poetry. Neither in India nor in England did it carry any special appeal. To the Indian the verses seemed unreal, while to the Englishman they seemed at best like clever machine-made imitations of English classics Not even such a gifted poet as Mrs Sarojini Naidu succeeded in making robins and skylarks seem authentic Everyone knows the advice which the famous English critic Edmund Gosse gave her ". ..write no more about robins and skylarks....set your poems firmly among the mountains, the gardens, the temples ....introduce to us the vivid populations of your own voluptuous and unfamiliar province ... in other words be a genuine Indian poet of the Deccan, not a clever machine-made imitator of the English classics." Mrs. Naidu promptly changed her tune and turned to such typical Indian figures as the corn-grinder, the palanquin bearer, the bangle-seller or such authentic Indian landscapes as the call of the bulbul from a cassia plume, the song of the weaver at work at the loom, the voice of the shepherd gathering his flock under the pipal tree or the shout of the young Banjira woman driving her cattle across the fields. Here was Indo-Anglian poetry at its most natural and unpretentious—sweet, sensuous, sincere and unmistakably Indian,—though in rhythm and rhyme it still remained consistently conservative.

Indeed Mrs. Naidu's success marked a turning point in the history of Indo-Anglian poetry. It taught other practitioners of the art where to look for inspiration if they were to produce any worthwhile stuff. They saw that all genuine poetry was rooted in the tradition in which the poet was born or in modes of thought and action which were common to all humanity such as love, faith, desire, devotion, self-sacrifice Thus, to cite a few examples, we have G. K. Chettur writing about a temple-tank or the Bevunje waterfall, Sheshadri about champak leaves, or Joseph Furtado about Brahmin girls. Best of all there is the example of Tagore himself describing a typical rustic scene such as a farm-labourer plodding along a dusty road to the market At a still higher level, we have the philosophical, if rather old fashioned, poetry of Aurobindo Ghosh, Sadhu Vaswani and J Krishnamurthi describing the adventures of those who set out in quest of Truth, Beauty and Goodness. These earlier poets — and among them should be mentioned Manmohan Ghosh, the doyen of Indo-Anglian poets—were mainly content with Tennysonian rhymes and rhythms A later school of Indian poets—B Rajan, Bharati Sarabhai and Buddhadeva Bose—has tended to break away towards the standards of Eliot, Auden and Ezra Pound This in spite of the imitative leanings involved, is all to the good, since it has infused new life and imagery into their work

LANGUAGE PROBLEM

The difficulty about language remained as acute as ever, retarding complete freedom of expression, inhibiting mental processes and generally introducing an element of unreality into the work of the Indo-Anglians. The language problem was not, of course, peculiar to the poets · it was common to all practitioners of the art of literature—novelists, dramatists, essayists, short story writers as well as to poets And unless the means were found of solving the language problem there was no chance of Indo-Anglian literature developing along healthy and vigorous lines. One suggestion was that Indians should evolve an English of their own. There was American English, Irish English, Welsh English Why not, it was asked, Indian English ? But then a further question arose · What is Indian English and exactly how does it differ from English English ? Neither Raja Rao nor Mulk Raj Anand the two supporters of this theory clearly answered this question Mulk Raj Anand wrote a pamphlet in which he hotly attacked English English under the name of King Emperor's English But the kind of language in which he wrote the whole pamphlet did not seem very different from the kind of language which he was engaged in attacking at the moment Indeed if one was to judge from the idiom which the other exponent of the theory used in his novel *Kanthapura* it would seem as though the new English consisted in little more than literal translation of Indian swear-words (son of a bitch, son of a widow) or Indian word groups (killing flies to mean whiling away time) into English. It was quite clear that the solution of the language problem did not lie along the lines suggested by Raja Rao or Mulk Raj Anand

A second way in which the language problem has sometimes been met is through collaboration between an Indian and an Englishman. This has, on the whole, produced happier results though for obvious reasons it is not a solution which is frequently possible Two examples of collaboration may be mentioned here. One is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi The Mahatma himself informed his readers how the manuscript of his autobiography was touched up by his English disciple Miss Margaret Slade better known as Mira Ben The Mahatma, of course, wrote in a language which was entirely adequate for his purpose But surely something of the even flow and the quiet beauty of the narrative can be partially ascribed to Mira Ben's co-operation. The autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi cannot, of course, be regarded as a good example of collaboration since the parts played by Mahatma Gandhi and Mira Ben in the writing of it were very unequal A better example of collaboration is afforded by Hilda Werner and Huthi Singh in their novel about Indian village life entitled *The Land and the Well*. Hilda Werner who is the principal author has lived in such a village as she describes in the book, but she wisely sought the assistance of an Indian collaborator to make her ground doubly sure. The result is an authentic and fascinating record of the hopes and fears, joys and tragedies of peasant life in a north Indian village.

FICTION

Turning to Indo-Anglian fiction we find that there are many failures but there is also a large measure of achievement particularly in the realm of the short story There are some Indian novelists who tend to fall between two stools. They aim to attract and please the English reader and at the same time to attract and please the Indian. This leads inevitably to inconsistencies. Mr. Hilton Brown (to whose work a great deal of the following sketch of the Indian novel is indebted) gave the Indo-Anglian novelists the same kind of advice as Edmund Gosse gave the Indo-Anglian poets. Mr Hilton Brown told Indo-Anglian novelists that they would never do any good till they dropped the horrible habit of forcing Indian pictures into European frames, of distorting a Hindu story into the mould of the *Strand Magazine* "Write well as an Indian," he said. "And Europeans will read you"

One of the difficulties of the Indian novelist is that in India sex does not make stories as in Europe And if someone does try to compose love stories on Western lines he will be doomed to failure for he is at once introducing an unnatural and jarring element If he is to succeed at all he must contrive as R. K Narayan and K. Nagarajan have contrived to handle the love interest in the delicate, elusive, unsubstantial form And if he cannot so contrive he must leave it out altogether. But then, if sex and love interest are to be barred what is left ? Once again R. K Narayan has pointed the way. The Indo-Anglian novelist must fall back, as Narayan has done, on the components which make up the social sketch or skit—such as family and social humours, life's daily business and mischiefs, the difficulties of political intercourse, the hopes and renunciations of youth, the clash of modernity on old established tradition He could write about the arrangement for a marriage, the election to a municipal council or a deal in tamarind or betel-nut, a transaction in the black market—write in such a way as to elevate these commonplaces into literature in the same manner as Anton Tchekov made memorable creations out of everyday occurrences in the Russian life of his day R K. Narayan's *Bachelor of Arts*, for instance, contains no striking events. But it is a deft, vivid, truthful piece of writing for all that It depends wholly on character and atmosphere Its people are charming people and its picture of an Indian family is actually real It does contain love interest, but the love interest is decidedly of the Indian brand. The first girl cannot even be spoken to and the final bride only gets the length of casting down her eyes And indeed little more than that happens at all. Within the last few years, Narayan has achieved a great reputation with the leading London literary critics His novels, *The Bachelor of Arts*, *The English Teacher*, *The Dark Room* and his collection of short stories, *An Astrologer's Day*, have had increasingly wide sales He has in fact, become the most lauded Indian imaginative writer since Tagore.

Of late Indian novelists have inevitably turned to politics for ideas

The typical political novel at the moment is concerned with proletarian questions. Mulk Raj Anand, the author of *Untouchable* and *Coolie* is perhaps the best known representative here Dr Anand writes of the working

class not as so many proletarian writers do in a superior condescending fashion but with dignity and comradeship and pleads for greater joy in life and more love in the relations between different classes of society Dr. Anand's work has hitherto suffered from his extreme fertility; he has been a little too prolific, whereas Raja Rao has gone to the other extreme and practically permitted his fount of inspiration to dry up. Narayan, who has achieved perfection within his narrow limits, is the most natural artist of the trio.

ESSAY, DRAMA

So much for fiction. Let us next rapidly pass under review Indo-Anglian achievement in essay, drama, criticism and biography.

Not many Indo-Anglians have used the essay form for the simple reason that it does not constitute a natural vehicle for the expression of Indo-Anglian artistic genius The one outstanding success is S V V of the *Hindu* Some of his work was of the most delicious kind, light as a feather, satirically humorous, most intimately revealing of Hindu life. It can indeed bear comparison with the kind of work which E. M. Delafield used to do for *Punch* No praise could be higher. Then there were the group of writers who flourished in the hey-day of the *My Magazine* and *Merry Magazine* like R Bangaruswami and A. T. Macnaughton Thomas They did some fine work and gave their readers immense pleasure, but it must be confessed that a great deal of the humour was coarse and most of the language undignified G K. Chettur who always wrote with a sensitiveness to the finer points of the language was a more considerable figure. His work does not bulk large but some of his efforts are in the best English tradition. But the truth must be faced. The essay properly so-called is the expression of an attitude of mind which is rare in this country. As a branch of literature the essay originated with Montaigne in France but it has had its spiritual home in England where there is a certain disposition to deal with the minor occurrences of life in a big, light-hearted, mock-serious fashion But the Indian spirit is flatly opposed to this mode of expression. It is deadly serious for one thing For another it is disposed to deal with big issues in a big way It can, for instance, describe with great subtlety the sensations produced by the sight of a star. But in the presence of a loaf of bread it may be dumb.

In the realm of drama the Indo-Anglian output is even more scanty Whatever drama has been produced, is either heavily symbolical like that of Tagore, or frankly propagandist like that of Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. Taking the latter as a typical example, we find that Mr Chattopadhyaya's plays are more in the nature of Socialist propaganda than genuine expressions of the dramatic spirit. His characters are mere puppets and neither speak nor act like human beings. Where, however, Mr Chattopadhyaya lays aside his didactic purpose and follows his characters the dialogue acquires considerable force and eloquence

CRITICISM, BIOGRAPHY

Much of Indo-Anglian criticism is dull and lifeless In the first place, there is very little scholarly reviewing of books in Indian newspapers and periodicals, very few reviewers have, in fact, the mental equipment necessary for the task to which they address themselves Criticism of poetry like the writing of it can be specially difficult In any case critical work by Indo-Anglians can be justified only if the point of view from which the criticism is presented is thoroughly Indian. As it is, much of what passes for criticism is a mere rehash of the work of foreign critics lacking conviction, vigour or originality.

Of late much critical work has come out of Indian Universities from painstaking conscientious scholars preparing themselves for a doctor's degree The outstanding name here is that of C. Narayana Menon whose *Shakespeare Criticism* is far and away the most notable contribution made by any Indian to the scholarly study of English literature.

Another outstanding volume of criticism —which appeared towards the end of 1948— is Dr. Itrat Husain's scholarly monograph *The Mystical Element in the Metaphysical Poets of the Seventeenth Century* This work, embodying researches in the field over a period of 10 years, was published in London and was consistently well received by competent judges Equally sound in his critical work is Dr K R Shrinivasa Iyengar, of the Andhra University

Indo-Anglians have made a better showing in the art of biography than in criticism Wisely enough no attempt was made to imitate the manner of Lytton Strachey except in some of the smaller sketches Nor is there anything in the style of Boswell which attempts to recreate a living personality by the sheer accumulation of detail. Most Indo-Anglian biographers are content to record in a straightforward manner the main facts in the life and times of their subject

The greatest Indo-Anglian work in autobiography is, of course, Mahatma Gandhi's *Experiments with Truth*. The simplicity and the complete candour with which the Mahatma wrote make it one of the most moving personal documents of all time. Pandit Nehru's *Autobiography* is more in the nature of an exposition of Indian politics than an account of personal development As politics it is excellent, but as autobiography it is much inferior in human interest to the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi Much of its celebrity would today be ascribed to the eminence of the author rather than to any intrinsic autobiographical qualities in the work.

Since the Mahatma's tragic end, a spate of books on his life and achievements has appeared Many of these, unfortunately have been hurriedly concocted and obviously written in the spirit of *carpe diem* Not infrequently their literary merit has been nil.

THE PRESENT

Two books by Indian authors which have recently created a considerable stir in the London literary world are *And Gazelles Leaping* by Sudhin N Ghose and *All About Mr. Hatterr* by G V. Desani The former—which has the advantage of a most attractive format and many remarkable black and white illustrations —is a record of childhood's memories by a young Bengali, whose writing might be termed in places an amalgam of Rudyard Kipling's style in his *Just So Stories* and Rumer Godden's delicate and knowledgeable touch in *The River* and *Black Narcissus* Though not specifically termed a children's book it will undoubtedly have a wide appeal to youth, for it contains a delightful elephant and many quaint and likable characters drawn direct from the Bengali landscape. Mr Ghose has no unnecessary frills in his writing and succeeds in evoking atmosphere in fluent straightforward prose with an occasional undercurrent of poetry The book was much appreciated by English readers and labelled by many reviewers "an enchanting book" Mr Sudhin Ghose is an interesting newcomer to Indo-Anglian literature. Should he venture into the field of fiction, he is likely to produce work of lasting value.

Mr Desani—who hails from Sind—has had a *succes de scandale* with his extraordinary novel *All About Mr Hatterr*, which has been lavishly eulogised by many of the leading British literary critics This rather incoherent piece of fiction is unlikely to appeal to the general public because of its esoteric nature The author has clearly soaked himself in the work of James Joyce The influence of Proust and Pirandello may also be detected in his narrative, which, in its rather gaudy patchwork, resembles a coat of many colours There is undeniable cleverness here, but the writing—discursive and elliptic—too frequently goes off at a tangent, and the writer's philosophy and beliefs are somewhat difficult to assess. As a foundation for a literary reputation, Mr Desani will have to produce something more lasting than this diverting display of verbal pyrotechnics

At the end of 1949, Mr R. K Narayan's new novel, *Mr Sampath*, was published in London and received fairly good notices. This tale of a printer's woes is even slighter in treatment than the author's previous books, but it has subtlety and abundant humour and catches successfully the intricacies of thought in the Southerner's mind.

Both Dr. Bhabani Bhattacharya and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand have new novels in the offing. The former's new story—tentatively titled *Music for Mohini*—makes pleasant reading and should increase the public which he attracted with his first novel, *So Many Hungers*.

Mention should also be made of the first translation into English of the short stories of a remarkable writer in Urdu and Hindi called Prem Chand who died nearly fifteen years ago. Few Indian writers have displayed such intimate detail of life in the mofussil or such a fluent mastery of phrase One of Prem Chand's stories translated is *The Shroud*, this little gem can bear comparison with the best of Tchekov and Turgenev.

A SELECTION

Here is a selection from among the works of Indo-Anglians made with the help of K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar's *Indo-Anglian Literature*.

POETRY

Rabindranath Tagore *Collected Poems and Plays* Toru Dutt · *Ancient Legends and Ballads of Hindustan; A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields* Sarojini Naidu. *The Bird of Time, The Broken Wing; The Golden Threshold.* R. C Dutt *The Mahabharata, The Ramayana.* Aurobindo Ghosh *Collected Poems and Plays.* Brijendranath Seal *The Quest Eternal* Harindranath Chattopadhyaya · *Ancient Wings, The Dark Well, The Feast of Youth; The Magic Tree; The Perfume of Earth* K. S. Venkatramani: *On the Sand-Dunes.* Humayun Kabir · *Poems.* G K. Chettur *Gumataraya; The Shadow of God, The Temple Tank, The Triumph of Love* Mrs Dennis Stoll (Bharati Sarabhai). *The Well of the People*

FICTION

Rabindranath Tagore · *Gora, Home and the World, The Wreck; Hungry Stones and Other Stories, Mashi And Other Stories* R C Dutt · *The Lake of Palms; The Slave Girl of Agra* K S. Venkatramani · *Murugan the Tiller; Kandan the Patriot; Jatadharan and Other Stories* K. Nagarajan: *Athawar House.* A. Subramaniam *Indira Devi* K Raja Rao: *Kanthapura, The Cow and the Barricades.* R K. Narayan. *Bachelor of Arts; The Dark Room, The English Teacher; Malgudi Days; Swami and Friends; Astrologers' Day* Mulk Raj Anand *Coolie; Untouchable, The Village; Across the Black Waters, Two Leaves and a Bud, The Tractor and the Corn Goddess* Ahmed Ali · *Twilight in Delhi* G K Chettur. *The Ghost City and Other Stories.* S. K. Chettur · *Bombay Murder; The Cobras of Dharmashevi.* K. Ahmed Abbas. *Rice.* Hilda Wernher and Huthi Singh *The Land and the Well.* Humayun Kabir · *Men and Rivers; Three Stories.* Bhabhani Bhattacharya *So Many Hungers* G V. Desani. *All About Mr. Hatterr and Holi*

DRAMA

Rabindranath Tagore: *Chitra; Post-Office; The King of the Dark Chamber* Chattopadhyaya *Five Plays*

CRITICISM

C. Narayana Menon *Shakespeare Criticism: An Essay in Synthesis.* Itrat Husain: *The Mystical Element in the Metaphysical Poets of the Seventeenth Century* Amiya Chakravarti: *The Dynasts and the Post-war Age in Poetry.* Aurobindo Ghosh *The future of Poetry.* Amarnath Jha: *Shakespearean Comedy and*

Other Studies. K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar: *Lytton Strachey: A Critical Study*. V. K. Ayappan Pillai· *Shakespeare Criticism* Brijendranath Seal· *New Essays in Criticism*. Humayun Kabir. *Poetry, Monads and Society*

MISCELLANEOUS

Rabindranath Tagore· *The Religion of Man*, *Sadhana* Aurobindo Ghosh. *Essays on the Gita; The Life Divine*. S. Radhakrishnan· *The Hindu View of Life*, *An Idealist View of Life*. M. K. Gandhi: *My Experiments with Truth*. Jawaharlal Nehru: *Autobiography; Glimpses of World History; Letters from a Father to His Daughter; The Discovery of India*. P. A. Wadia *Mahatma Gandhi* R. P. Masani: *Dadabhai Naoroji*. V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri: *Life of Gokhale*. G K. Chettur: *The Last Enchantment*. Khasa Subba Rao *Men in the Lime-light*. D. F. Karaka: *I Go West; Chungking Diary*. S. Natarajan: *West of Suez* K. P S. Menon· *Delhi-Chungking*. Minoo Masani *Our India* K. S. Venkatramani: *A Day with Shambhu; Paper Boats*. S. V. V.: *Chaff and Grain; Soap Bubbles; More Soap Bubbles* R Bangaruswami *Misleading Cases*. Sudhin Ghose *And Gazelles Leaping*.

THE PRESS

BEFORE 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and stipulated a few other minor requirements That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the 1857 upheaval, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which it was explained was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than one consultation with Local Governments, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the then Central Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made a unanimous report (for details see *Year Book for* 1948)

In general the laws which affect the Press in India today are Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; the Indian Copyright Act No. III of 1914, the Indian States (Protection of 1934, Sections 124-A, 153-A, 171-G, 255, 292 against Disaffection) Act, 1922; the Indian official Secrets Act No. XIX of 1923, the Indian Press (Emergency powers) Act No. XXIII of 1931; the Foreign Relations Act No. XII of 1932. The Indian States Protection Act No. XI of 1934, Sections 124-A, 153-A, 171-G, 255, 292, 293, 294-A, 295-A, 489-A, 499-502 and 505 of the Indian Penal Code; Sections 99A-99G and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code; Sections 81, 84 and 87 of the Indian Evidence Act No. I of 1872; Sections 19 and 181A of the Sea Customs Act No VIII of 1878, Sections 5 and 7 of the Land Customs Act No XIX of 1924, Sections 26, 27A-27D of the Indian Post Office Act No. VI of 1898; Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act No. XIII of 1885, Sections 40,52 and 53(1)(*b*) of the Patents and Designs Act No II of 1911; Section 69 of the Trade Marks Act No. V of 1940; the Press (Special Powers) Act No XXXIX of 1947; Provisions in States Public Safety or Maintenance of Public Order Acts dealing with censorship, control of publications and import, possession and conveyance of documents.

HISTORY

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. More than a century and a half has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times of London*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785, but then the period of British supremacy was not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Bombay Herald*.

FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal* Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium for the publication of gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782 Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkaru*, which came into existence only a little later. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the West Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules being immediate deportation These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of Indian-owned English and Indian language papers. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durban* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali. It received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely Gujarati paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Indian language Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India.

From 1835 to the upheaval of 1857 the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra and Gwalior, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta During the 1857 upheaval its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to the ruling power The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more comparatively free.

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Macaulay made sedition a penal offence when he drafted the Penal Code, and journalism became a hazardous undertaking particularly with the growth of the freedom movement in the country. Subsequent history may be summarized in one sentence. Every time a campaign was launched against the Government some kind of public safety measure or emergency ordinance was at once put through; when pauses in the campaign occurred the laws were relaxed or abrogated. But some kind of emergency law remained on the statute book even after the advent of independence The emergency law is represented by the Press (Special Powers) Act of 1947 and certain provisions in the Public Safety Measures Acts in the various States It must be pointed out, however, that in all matters relating to the press Government seeks the advice of Press Advisory Bodies which are set up in all the States and also at the Centre.

Three of the more recent developments in the history of the press are the formation of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society in 1939, the All India Newspapers' Editors' Conference in 1940, and the Press Trust of India in 1940 The first two bodies were set up in the main to safeguard the common interests of the newspaper industry both on the business and editorial sides. The third body took over the ownership of the Associated Press of India and entered into partnership with Reuters Limited The formation of all these bodies has helped to promote co-operation and understanding between Government and the press.

PRESS LAWS COMMITTEE

After the Second World War there was a general demand that Press laws should be brought in line with those prevailing in progressive countries and the Government of India appointed a committee of officials and non-officials on March 15, 1947 to review Press laws and suggest reforms. The Committee consisted of the following. Rai Bahadur Ganga Nath (*Chairman*), Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha, Sri Prakasa, Diwan Chamanlal, Siddique Ali Khan, K. Srinivasan, S. A. Brelvi, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, G. V. Bedekar (*Secretary*) Evidence was submitted by Governments, press organizations and individual journalists. While the Provincial Governments were in favour of retention of the laws and even tightening some of them journalistic opinion on the whole seemed unfavourable The A-I N E C the most authoritative of all the bodies made a series of recommendations which could be summarized as follows —The Post Office Act, the Criminal Procedure Code provisions and the Sea Customs Act could be left alone. Section 5 of the Telegraph Act should be amended so as to free messages intended for publications in newspapers. In respect of Sec. 124-A, I P C the trial of sedition cases must be by jury. Trial of cases under Section 153-A may be made summary and *in camera* to avoid the evil effects of additional publicity Sec. 144 of the Cr P. C should not be used to order editors not to publish news. The laws of contempt should be so amended as to permit *bona fide* reporting of judicial proceedings Parliamentary reports should be made statutorily privileged. The conference gave it as its opinion that there was no justification for the humiliating restrictions imposed upon the Press by the various Provincial Public Safety Acts and said that there was need for guarantee against the powers under the Acts being abused The operations of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 should be restricted to cases giving information to enemy in times of war and publication of confidential Government information likely to imperil public safety. The memorandum finally asked for outright repeal of the Indian States Act, 1922, Princes Protection Act, 1934, and Foreign Relations Act, 1932, and demanded constitutional guarantees for the freedom of the Press with a clause in the fundamental rights section that as in America the legislature here may pass no laws to restrict the freedom of the Press. Where there is no incitement to violence communication of news and expression of opinion should be free.

THE REPORT

The Committee which published its report on Aug 19, 1948 recommended the repeal of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1831 but some of the provisions of the Act were to be incorporated into the ordinary law of the country.

Other recommendations of the Committee were the exemption of the Press from Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the provision of a separate law, if necessary, for dealing with the Press in urgent cases of apprehended danger and the amendment of Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, so that only incitement to violence against Government established by law would be treated as sedition.

The report includes an exhaustive historical review of the press laws of India, a chapter on laws governing the Press in the principal countries of the world and a comparison of these with the Indian Press laws and also an examination of the Press laws of India with reference to the fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly of India and a chapter on the rights and responsibilities of the Press.

The Committee also recommended that an explanation should be added to Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code (promoting enmity between classes) to the effect that it does not amount to an offence under that section to advocate a change in the social or economic order provided such advocacy does not involve the use of violence.

Another recommendation of the Committee is that the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act and the Indian Post Office Act which relate to interception should be amended to provide that actions and orders of subordinate officers are reported to and reviewed by responsible Ministers of Government.

Repeal of the Indian States Protection against Disaffection Act, 1922 and the Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934, was also recommended

The Committee are of the view that while the Foreign Relations Act, 1932, should be repealed, more comprehensive legislation should be undertaken to make provision on a reciprocal basis for the protection of heads of foreign States, foreign Governments and the diplomatic representatives in India from defamatory attacks.

Lastly, the Committee have recommended that before taking action against the Press under emergency legislation, Provincial Governments should invariably consult the Press Advisory Committee or similar body.

The report is signed by all members, subject to certain dissenting views expressed by Mr. Brelvi and Mr Srinivasan There are separate notes by Diwan Chaman Lal, the Hon Mr Mohanlal Saksena and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

In his note, Diwan Chaman Lal expressed the view that Government should take serious notice of the tendency towards the formation of monopolies in connection with newspaper production and news agencies and advocated the setting up of a National News Agency controlled by an independent public authority.

In regard to monopolies and cartels in the production of newspapers, Diwan Chaman Lal was of the view that steps should be taken to prevent concentration in the hands of "big business" of chains of newspapers He also expressed the opinion that the law of defamation and libel was entirely inadequate and needed to be strengthened and that the penalties should be more severe

In the second note, Mr Tushar Kanti Ghosh expressed the view that the name of the editor should, as now, continue to be published in papers and that the editor alone should be held fully responsible in respect of matter appearing in his paper. Mr Ghosh was of the view that proceedings against a newspaper under Section 124-A, I.P C (Sedition) should be tried with the help of a jury and that no prosecution should be encouraged in respect of any printed matter unless it amounted to clear incitement to violence. He also expressed his opposition on principle to any proceedings in a court of law being conducted *in camera* except in grave emergencies.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena in his note expressed the view that the Official Secrets Act should be confined only to matters which must remain secret in the interest of the safety of the State. He thought that the Act should be amended accordingly and specific provision should also be made that powers under the Act should not be put into operation without the consent of the Minister concerned.

INTER-DOMINION AGREEMENT

In 1948 an attempt was made to draw up a newspaper code to help in the creation of friendly relations between India and Pakistan There were also good-will tours of Indian and Pakistani journalists Thus a group of journalists from Indian and Pakistani Punjabs met in Simla on April 29, 1948, and decided to appoint a joint committee to ensure that the code which the meeting had drawn up was observed by newspapers in the two Punjabs An event of much greater significance was the conclusion of an agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan covering the whole sub-continent. At the conference at Calcutta held earlier during the year the two Governments agreed that in order to create a better atmosphere they would take steps in co-operation with the representatives of the Press to ensure that (1) the press of one country did not indulge in propaganda against the other country, (2) did not publish exaggerated versions of the news of a character likely to inflame or cause fear or alarm to the population or a section of the population in either country, (3) did not publish material likely to be construed as advocating a declaration or war by one country against the other country or suggesting the inevitability of war between the two countries and (4) discouraged all propaganda for the amalgamation of India and Pakistan or of parts of the two countries It was hoped that if the press in the two countries carried out its obligations in the spirit of the agreement arrived at between the two Governments the relations between them would vastly improve

On August 1, 1949, that is to say, nearly a year after the original agreement was arrived at the Joint Information Consultative Committee of the two countries met in New Delhi to find how far the decisions taken at previous conferences were carried out by the press in both the countries, and what steps the Governments had taken to prevent lapses if any The delegates to the meeting also discussed more informally the question of ban on newspapers of one country coming into another Later newspaper editors who formed part of each delegation met by themselves to discuss the possibility of evolving an international code for the guidance of newspapermen in the two countries It was decided that the codes prepared by the newspaper associations of each country should be exchanged to examine such a possibility.

Reference may here be made to a different kind of newspaper code bearing on internal questions which was tentatively adopted by the West Bengal Press Advisory Committee The object of the code was to fight as the committee put it the growing menace of provincialism The code consists of the following main points 1 news must promote the basic concept of national unity, 2 disputes should not be presented as though they were disputes between communities or States, 3 photographs or cartoons which may stir up provincial prejudice should not be published, 4 suggestions for the alteration of boundaries should not be made in provocative language

An important development in the course of the year was the removal of control on newsprint on June 14, 1949 Control was necessary during and immediately after the War because newsprint came from the dollar area There was a need to conserve stocks The number of

pages of newspapers was consequently restricted, and the price regulated according to the number of pages. But in 1948 newsprint again became available in the soft currency areas, and during the first half of 1949 it was coming into the country in a steady stream, so that not only were adequate stocks built up but there was a prospect that supplies would be available whenever necessary. Accordingly the Government of India withdrew all internal control on newsprint including that on prices with effect from June 14, 1949. Externally newsprint continued to remain on Open General Licence for soft currency areas, while no licences were at all granted for import from dollar or hard currency areas. A slight change occurred during August when the open general licence was cancelled and imports only permitted subject to monetary ceilings and the essential nature of the transaction.

THE YEAR

In the course of the year, an Audit Bureau of Circulation was started in Bombay on the initiative of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. The purpose of the Bureau was to certify net paid sales of newspapers and periodicals so that the results of press advertising could be more accurately calculated. In the course of the year too the circulation of an English language newspaper (*The Times of India*), reached the high figure of 1,00,000.

There was a fall in the volume of newspaper advertisement business in 1949 largely because of the drastic cut in imports made by Government about the middle of September in that year This is a factor that generally affects papers with a smaller circulation most as advertisers when pressed with the need for economy tend to cut these papers out altogether and concentrate on papers with a larger circulation.

It is under these circumstances that newspapers in the country resisted the imposition of a tax on advertisement that some of the State Governments levied. The Government of Bombay, for instance, imposed a tax of one anna in the Rupee which came into force on April 1, 1949 There was a strong protest against the measure from all newspapers. At a meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society in Bombay it was explained that a tax on newspapers was a tax on knowledge, that the tax would strangle new enterprise, and that while the return to the Government from the tax was small the reaction on the economy of newspapers might be fatal The meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was followed by a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Indian Language Newspapers' Association The meeting suggested that newspapers must be listed among Central subjects so as to ensure that they were not exposed to any threats affecting their integrity or independence from any quarter. The meeting also urged the Constituent Assembly to guarantee the freedom of the press in the constitution itself in explicit terms, rather than by mere implication In the face of all these protests the Government of Madras decided to drop its Bill, though the Government of Bombay stuck to their original resolution and refused to give way. Help also came from a different quarter when the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly decided in favour of putting taxes on newspapers on the Union list

The question of the freedom of the press continued to exercise the minds of newspaper editors in the country through the year At the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held in Bangalore on May 17, 1949 a resolution was passed requesting the Constituent Assembly to include a clause in the new constitution guaranteeing fundamental rights to the press The Conference at the same time made it clear that the press for its part must use its freedom with a due sense of responsibility For instance, there were sections of the press which showed a tendency to overstep the bounds of legitimate criticism and indulge in scurrilous and offensive language, or practise gross distortion of fact and deliberate suppression of news Such tendencies, the Conference urged, must be checked, if the press was to retain its good name. The question, in fact, might be thoroughly looked into by the Standing Committee of the conference and by the various Press Advisory Committees.

Closely allied to the question of statutory restrictions by Government is monopoly control by capital. As stated elsewhere, Diwan Chamanlal had made suggestions on this problem in his note attached to the Press Laws Committee Report. Mr. R K Sidhwa took up this question in the course of the year under review and declared his intention of bringing a Bill to control monopoly. The Bill would set up a Council of the Press of India whose primary duty was to prevent the growth of monopolistic tendencies in the management and control of the press The Council would try to achieve this object by 1. setting up high professional standards in journalism, 2. introducing proper methods of imparting good training for journalism, 3 proper methods of recruitment, pay, etc , 4 keeping under review developments in the press tending to monopoly, 5 investigating and reporting whenever necessary on the membership of any newspaper company or press In the course of a statement Mr Sidhwa explained that newspapers and periodicals were gradually coming into the hands or under the influence of a particular class of people Independent newspapers were bought by rich businessmen owning newspapers in different towns who dictated their own policy It was desirable to put an end to such harmful tendencies and improve the lot of those who had entered the profession.

Working journalists were asking for some kind of legislation that would lay down minimum conditions of work and payment. The Executive Committee of the Bombay Union of Journalists, for instance, passed a resolution requesting Government to conduct an enquiry into the working conditions in Bombay newspapers In the course of the year the Uttar Pradesh Newspaper Industry Enquiry Committee submitted its report The report stressed the need for suitable legislation to ensure the progress of the newspaper industry and to improve the conditions of service of newspaper workers The report also suggested that all newspapers in the State should be classified according to capital invested, circulation and annual income, and placed into three separate categories.

LAW CASES

A number of cases occurred during the year in which the judiciary intervened to set aside orders served on the press by the executive For instance, in the Punjab a Full Bench of the Punjab High Court set aside an order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on the daily *Pratap* forfeiting the paper's security and demanding a fresh security of Rs 5,000 (May 17, 1949) The order of forfeiture was based on two items, a letter from a refugee staying in a camp and a report about the withdrawal of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai from a meeting of the Congress Working Committee In delivering judgment the Judges remarked that S 4 (1)(D) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act should not be made use of for stifling legitimate criticism or the ventilation of genuinely felt grievances. The hatred, contempt or disaffection made culpable by the Act must in its intensity and depth be more than a mere feeling of resentment or disapprobation. The judges declared that the law of sedition in its present form was a little too nebulous and that the proceedings of the case in hand clearly demonstrated that people still required protection against the executive even under a national Government.

About two months later (July 14, 1949), the same newspaper was again involved in a case with the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, when a Full Bench of the Punjab High Court allowed an appeal by the editor of the paper against an order of the Chief Commissioner forfeiting its security for publishing certain articles and news items In the course of their judgment the Judges declared that the desire to stifle legitimate criticism must be deprecated and that the press must be allowed more liberty of expression. The Judges then went on to say, 'The proceedings in this case would appear to show that even innocent and harmless utterances of the press are looked upon with disfavour by the executive authorities'.

Three other interesting cases in which a newspaper was involved would also bear mention. According to a judgment of the Bombay High Court (June 2, 1949), the keeper of a printing press cannot be presumed to be the printer of documents printed and published at the press under S 9A of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947. (*This Act is now amended*). On this basis, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar issued writs of *certiorari* and prohibition against the State of Bombay and Mr. V. T. Dehajkar, Secretary to the Government of Bombay at the instance of the People's Publishing House Ltd.

The second case involved a conviction The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay sentenced (28 July 1949) one Ramesh Chandra, a member of the Communist Party to three months' rigorous imprisonment for committing a breach of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act by publishing an unauthorized pamphlet entitled 'Operation Asylum' The accused argued that the pamphlet was brought out in 1946 when circumstances were entirely different And he could not be prosecuted for the offence now. The magistrate, however, held that the language employed by the accused in the pamphlet was extravagant and the argument neither fair nor liberal

The third case touched upon the freedom of the press more closely The issue in Romesh Thappar versus the Government of Bombay (August 19, 1949 and September 20, 1949) was whether the order issued on the publisher of *Cross Roads* by the Government of Bombay on July 25, 1949 under S. 9(a) of the Public Security Measures Act prohibiting him from publishing his paper for a stated period—whether this order was an executive order or a judicial order. If it was an executive order the courts had no jurisdiction. But if it was a judicial order the Courts could intervene In directing that the case must be disposed of on its merits the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and Mr Justice Tendolkar held (September 20, 1949) that the order was judicial and not executive inasmuch as the Government had to decide objectively and not subjectively the nature of the action to be taken as well as the purpose In other words, Government could take action only if the action was justified, *i e*, it was intended to prevent any activity prejudicial to public safety or maintenance of public order.

This is not, of course, the whole story, for there were also instances in which the courts upheld Government action. In any case, the law of a country is one thing, and what happens in actual practice is quite a different thing. From this point of view there is little doubt that the press in this country does enjoy the greatest amount of freedom in actual practice. This point, in fact, was forcibly made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari when he opened the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference at Bangalore in May when he was Governor-General. In the course of his speech he said, 'It is not the statutes that give us the measure of the rights enjoyed by the Press. There may be terrible-looking laws on the statute book, but to use a homely expression, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. On any day in the year I can if challenged produce a catalogue of things printed... which would prove that there is no sort of restriction over writing or fear in the minds of journalists'. That may be regarded as a fair summing up of the whole position about press law in the country.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of India.
Director and Editor: **Sir Usha Nath Sen.**
United Press of India.
Managing Director: **B. Sen Gupta.**
Orient Press of India
Free Press Agency.

FOREIGN AGENCIES

Reuter.
Associated Press of America.
United Press of America.
Agence France Presse.
Tass News Agency (Russian).
Central News Agency (Chinese).
Globe Agency (Hulton), Ltd.
Antara (Indonesia).
Exchange Telegraph News Agency (British).
British United Press.

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BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

('Eastern House', Man Singh Road).

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Films Officer : Group Captain L. W. C. Pearce-Gervis.
Administrative Officer : I. G. Sinclair.
Librarian and Head of Research and Reference, H. A. Hollingbery.
Bombay Office (Botawala Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road)
Regional Information Officer · D. R F Brower.
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Regional Information Officer I B A Groves
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DOMINION OF CANADA

(New Delhi : 4, Aurangzeb Road)
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Bombay · Gresham Assurance House
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Information Officer and Attache Ernest H Fisk.
Cultural Officer and Attache · Dr Horace I Poleman
Regional Films Officer and Asst Attache. Gilford W. Remington
Asstt. Information Officer and Asst. Attache : Miss Urmilla V Kokatnur
Director of Library Service MissElizabeth G Robb.
Assistant to Chief Public Affairs Officer : Miss Honor F McIntire.
Bombay Office : (Adelphi Building, 3, Queen's Road, Fort)
Public Affairs Officer G Edward Clark.
Cultural Officer : Wayne M Hartwell
Information Officer : Richard L Brecker.
Director of Library Service Miss Elizabeth Bradfield.
Information Assistant. Miss Mary Albert.
Calcutta Office (18, Esplanade Mansions, 8, Esplanade East).
Public Affairs Officer : Leslie L Lewis.
Information Officer : Edwin Y. Hill.
Information Assistant : Miss Harriett M Smith.
Director of Library Service : James D. Meeks.
Madras Office : (162, Mount Road).
Public Affairs Officer : Stanley R. Chartrand.
Director of Library Service : Miss Martha Guse.

TURKEY

(Turkish Embassy, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi).

EGYPT

Consul-General, Raouf Kaldas.
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Consul : Ahmed Fathy Radwan.

TASS NEWS AGENCY

(6, Canning Road, New Delhi).

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(Theatre Communication Building, Queensway, New Delhi).
Director, B. Leitgeber
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Empire Press Union, Indian Section (c/o *The Hindu*, Madras); *Chairman :* K. Srinivasan. Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi) · *President :* M N. Cama (*Bombay Chronicle*), *Deputy President :* Ramnath Goenka (*Indian Express*); *Vice-President :* Suresh Chandra Majumdar (*Hindustan Standard*); *Treasurer* J K. Cowley (*Statesman*); *Committee*. K Srinivasan (*Hindu*); W. J. B. Walker (*Statesman*); Devadas Gandhi (*Hindustan Times*); C. R. Srinivasan (*Swadeshamitran*); S. Sadanand (*Free Press Journal*); Feroz Gandhi (*National Herald*); A. D. Mani (*Hitavada*); A. A. Hayles (*Mail*); P. N. Mehta (*Times of India*); Tushar Kanti Ghosh (*Amrita Bazar Patrika*); Deshbandhu Gupta (*Tej*).

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society : *President* M. N Cama (*Bombay Chronicle*); *Deputy President,* Ramnath Goenka (*Indian Express*); *Vice-President,* Suresh Chandra Majumdar (*Hindusthan Standard*); *Hony. Treasurer,* J. K. Cowley (*Statesman*); *Secretary,* Asu De.

London Committee of The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society : *President,* Sir Stanley Reed; *Chairman :* Leonard Matters; *Hon. Secy. :* Joe Henry Buchi; *Asstt. Secy. :* J. Stuart Barr.

Press Trust of India · *Chairman,* Kasturi Srinivasan (*Hindu, Madras*), *Trustee on Reuters' Trust,* C. R. Srinivasan (*Swadesamitran, Madras*); *Director on Reuters' Board,* Devadas Gandhi (*Hindustan Times, Delhi*); *Alternate Director on Reuters' Board,* Ramnath Goenka (*Indian Express, Madras*).

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference : *President,* C. R. Srinivasan (*Swadeshimitran, Madras*)

The Indian Languages Newspapers' Association (138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

Southern India Journalists' Federation (Sri Rama Bldg, Mount Road, Madras 2).

Marathi Journalists' Conference (Bombay) : *President,* P. K Atre (*Navyug, Bombay*); *Chairman,* M V. Sane (*Kesari, Poona*); *Treasurer,* S. V. Salaye (*Lokamanya, Bombay*); *Secretaries,* G. B. Newalkar ("*Navyug,*"), P. D. Abhyankar (*Manvantar, Poona*).

Central Press Advisory Committee : J. N. Sahani, J. K. Cowley, P D. Sharma, Deshbandhu Gupta, B. Shiva Rao, H. A. Zubeiri, Ram Gopal.

INDIAN DAILIES

Here is a list of English daily newspapers with the places of publication (the list is not exhaustive)

Hindustan Times (New Delhi); *Statesman* (New Delhi); *Indian News Chronicle* (Delhi); *Indian Express* (Madras); *Hindu* (Madras); *Mail* (Madras); *Times of India* (Bombay and Delhi); *Free Press Journal* (Bombay), *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay), *Bombay Sentinel* (Bombay); *Bharat* (Bombay); *National Standard* (Bombay); *Evening News* (Bombay), *Advance* (Calcutta); *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta); *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta); *National Herald* (Lucknow); *Pioneer* (Lucknow); *Leader* (Allahabad); *Searchlight* (Patna); *Indian Nation* (Patna); *Hitavada* (Nagpur), *Tribune* (Ambala).

The following is a list of Hindi daily Newspapers :

Hindustan (New Delhi), *Vir Arjun* (Delhi); *Pratap* (Kanpur); *Bharat* (Allahabad), *Navjivan* (Lucknow); *Aj* (Banaras); *Sansar* (Banaras); *Pradip* (Patna); *Aryavarta* (Patna); *Navashakti* (Patna), *Desh Doot* (Allahabad), *Vishwamitra* (Calcutta), *Vimishwatra* (Bombay).

INDIAN STANDARD TIME

FOR many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed the Provincial Governments and through them all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future.

The Government pointed out that the Madras local time kept on all railway and telegraphic lines is not useful. So the timing arrangement was completely altered for international scientific purposes in India. This was done in such a manner as to bear a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

It was proposed, therefore, by the Government of India, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in the country by 8m 50s. This represented a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time**; and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below were approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Bombay 39 F.

Sometime in 1905-1906 the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time. Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishment of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

The Bengal Government decided from October 1, 1941, to move forward their clocks by 86 minutes. Bengal time therefore became an hour ahead of Indian Standard Time and 86 minutes ahead of Calcutta local time. This was followed by the Indian Standard Time also being advanced by one hour with effect from September 1, 1942, making it 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean-Time. With the end of the Second World War the old Indian standard time was restored with effect from 2 a.m. on October 15, 1945.

COPYRIGHT

COPYRIGHT in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever, to perform or in case of a lecture to deliver the work or any substantial part thereof in public, if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof. Amongst other things it includes the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish any translation of the work, in the case of a dramatic work, to convert it into a novel or other non-dramatic work and in the case of a novel or other non-dramatic work or of an artistic work, to convert it into a dramatic work by way of performance in public or otherwise, and in the case of a literary dramatic or musical work, to make any record, perforated roll, cinematograph film or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered Copyright also includes the right to authorise any such acts as aforesaid

Publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public but does not include the performance in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture, the exhibition in public of an artistic work or the construction of an architectural work of art, but the issue of photographs and engravings of works of sculpture and architectural works of art shall not be deemed to be publication of such works

COPYRIGHT ACT

Copyright in India is governed by the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 which made the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 applicable to India with such modifications as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India The portions of the Imperial Act made applicable to India form the First Schedule to the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914.

Copyright subsists throughout the parts of the Commonwealth to which the Imperial Act extends Registration is no longer necessary but the publisher of every book has to supply a copy thereof as provided in the Copyright Act and in the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein and may assign the right either wholly or partially (copyright being a bundle of different rights) and either generally or subject to limitations, or may grant any interest in the right by license to another person but no such assignment or grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made or by his duly authorised agent

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT

Generally the term for which copyright subsists is the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death but at any time after the expiration of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of 1911, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright in the work is not deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the notice in writing prescribed by the Governor-General in Council of his intention to reproduce the work and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to or for the benefit of the owner of the copyright, royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent on the price at which he publishes the work

If, at any time after the death of the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work, which has been published or performed in public, a complaint is made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to re publish or allow the re-publication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public, the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public as the case may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit.

DURATION OF SOLE OWNERSHIP

In the case of works first published in India copyright is subject to this limitation that the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation of the work subsists only for a period of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the work but if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language, copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish such translation in that language is not subject to the limitation above prescribed

The term for which copyright subsists in photographs is 50 years from the making of the original negative from which the photograph was directly or indirectly derived and the person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made is deemed to be the author of the work.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, have not been published, *i e*, written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions S 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, which has been reduced to writing.

The Copyright Act does not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 except designs which though capable of being so registered are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

Copyright in a work is considered to be infringed by any person who without the consent of the owner of the copyright does anything, the sole right to do which is conferred by the Copyright Act on the owner of the copyright. Where copyright in any work has been infringed, the owner is entitled to all remedies by way of injunction, damages and accounts Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding infringement of copyright must be instituted and tried in the High Court or the Court of the District Judge An action in respect of infringement of copyright cannot be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the infringement. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence against the Copyright Act It is not an infringement of copyright to publish a report in a newspaper of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting

In the case of a work of joint authorship (which means a work produced by the collaboration of two or more authors in which the contribution of one author is not distinct from the contribution of the other author or authors), copyright subsists during the life of the author who first dies and for a term of fifty years after his death, or during the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer.

Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE maund is the denomination of weight common all over India, but we may find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh The maund varies even from district to district Thus in Uttar Pradesh a maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Kanpur, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshangunge Thus the maund varies throughout India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs to the Factory maund of 74 lbs 10 oz 11 drs, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs and others at 24 lbs

Committees of Inquiry—As there are variations in the weights and measures from one place to another there is much confusion and sometimes heavy individual loss And Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Union and State Governments have made various attempts during the past to solve the problem of common units of weights and measures, commercial and trade interests have agitated about the question for a long time. The Indian Railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by the whole trade throughout the country, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the State Governments as early as 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India with a view to uniformity The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay State. Their final report was never published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which was issued for public discussion It pointed out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of the country. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay State a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcomed by the people. They opined that, legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reforms so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience.

Weights—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units. The scales used generally throughout Northern India, less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund = 40 seers, one seer = 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from

district to district and even from village to village except in Bombay State In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and the seer thus weighs 2 057 lbs. and the maund 82 28 lbs This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. So the areas have been expressed here either in square miles or in acres.

Attempts At Reform—A lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of Bombay, where a District Officer, during the course of three years, gradually induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole State, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there

The whole problem was again brought under review by the Government of India in 1913, when a Committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew.

This Committee reported, in 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola

viz.—

8 khaskhas	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 maspas or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight The viss has recently been fixed at 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas

Government Action—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the State Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders five years later in 1922. They also announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", earlier. These were recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and received the unanimous support of the State Governments At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation on standardisation and stated that if subsequently opinion developed strongly in favour of country-wide standardisation of weights, the Government of India would be prepared to undertake such legislation but for the time being they considered that any such step would be premature.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS ACT, 1939

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Government of India for the standardisation of weights crystallised to the extent that the Indian Legislature passed the Standards of Weight Act (Act No. IX of 1939) applicable to the whole of the area known as British India The Act received the assent of the Governor-General of India and was published in Part IV of the Gazette of India of the 1st April, 1939. The Act laid down the following standard weights :—

(*a*) the standard tola, being a weight of 180 standard grains ;

(*b*) the standard seer, being a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14,400 standard grains,

(*c*) the standard maund, being a weight of 40 standard seers ,

(*d*) the standard pound, being a weight of 7,000 standard grains ,

(*e*) the standard ounce, being one-sixteenth part of the weight of a standard pound,

(*f*) the standard hundred-weight, being a weight of 112 standard pounds ,

(*g*) the standard ton, being a weight of 2,240 standard pounds.

Under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Act, the Union Government undertook to supply to each State Government a complete set of duly authenticated standard weights Accordingly in October, 1941, the Government of India supplied to the State Government of Bihar a complete set of Reference Standard Weights, which was placed under the charge of the Senior Marketing Officer, Bihar.

The enforcement of standard weights throughout the State of Bihar, was awaiting supplementary State legislation which may be possible under normal conditions. But the Government of Bihar in their notification No 185 D R dated the 7th May, 1942, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, directed that the Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939), should apply to the Chota Nagpur Division and to the Santal Parganas District, as a special measure. In Bihar it was felt that it might be convenient to start with the enforcement of standard weights alone in the first instance, and the measures of capacity might be left alone for some time to allow the buyers and sellers to adjust the measures on the basis of the standard weights

BOMBAY WEIGHTS

The following are the Standard Weights and Measures according to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932 :—

Weights—

(i) The Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas
The Bombay Maund of 40 seers

The sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16 and 1/32 and the multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the tola, seer and maund.

The pound avoirdupois equal to 7,000 grains and the sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, 1, 2, 4 and 8 ounces, the multiples 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs (a quarter), 56 lbs , 112 lbs (1 cwt) and 2,240 lbs (1 ton)

(ii) The Bullion Tola of 180 grains Multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 and sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and 1/16 of a Tola

The Val = 1/40 of Tola = 4 5 grains.

Sub-multiples ½ and ¼ of Val

(iii) The Rati = 1/62 of Tola Multiples 2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72, 120, 240 and sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16, 1/32 and 1/64 of Rati.

(iv) The dram is equal to 1/16th part of an ounce or 1/256 part of a lb Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ of dram and multiples 2, 4, 8 drams. The grain and sub-multiples 01, 02, 03, .05, 06, 1, 2, .25, .3, .5, 6 and multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 48, 50, 60, 72, 100, 120, 240.

(v) (APOTHECARIES)

Apothecaries ounce equal to 8 drachm or 480 grains.
Apothecaries drachm equal to 60 grains.
Sub-multiples 1/16, ⅛, ¼, ½ and multiples 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 apothecaries oz. The Scruple equal to 1/3 drachm or 20 grains
Sub-multiples ½ and multiples 2 of Scruple.

Note.—Apothecaries weights from 10 oz. to 1 oz. should be marked "Apoth".

Dry measures—

(i) The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and 1/16 seer.
The Bombay Chatak = 1/16 seer.
The Adpao = ¼ seer
The Adholi = 2 seers
The Bombay Payali of 4 seers.
The Bombay Maund of 16 payalis.
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds

(ii) Sub-multiples 1/32 seer.
Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16 of Bombay Maund.

Liquid measures—

(i) The Bombay Seer
The sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and 1/16 seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers.
The Imperial Gallon
The Pint = ⅛ gallon

(ii) Sub-multiples 1/32 and 1/64 and multiples 10, 20, 30 and 40 seers.
The maund = 40 seers.
Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and multiples 2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 and 200 of Imperial Gallon.
The Gill = ¼ pint
Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and multiples 2, 4, 8, of Pint and Gill

(iii) Liquid measures (For Road Tank Vehicles used as Measures)—
All multiples of Imperial Gallon.

(iv) APOTHECARIES—

Fluid oz = 1/60 Imperial Gallon.
Fluid drachm ⅛ Fluid oz
Minim = 1/60 Fluid drachm
All measures of capacity from 40 fluid oz. down to a half-fluid oz
All measures of capacity from 16 fluid drachm down to a half-fluid drachm.

(v) All the measures of capacity from 60 minims down to 1 minim

(vi) The liquor dram = 1/48 of Imperial Gallon
Sub-multiples ½, ¼ and multiples 2, 4, 8, drams
The Peg = 2 fluid oz or 1/80 Imperial Gallon
Sub-multiples ½ Peg.

Length—

(i) The Inch = 1/36th yard, and
The Foot = ⅓rd yard
The Furlong of 220 yards.
The Mile of 1,760 yards

The yard is that unit of length which is exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master, Bombay

(ii) Sub-multiples ½ of the Yard.
Multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 25, 33, 50, 66, 100 of the Foot.
Multiples 6, 18, 30, 42, 56, 66 and 100 all sub-multiples of the Inch.

Area and volume—

(i) The Square Yard, Square Foot and Square Inch.
The Cubic Yard, Cubic Foot and Cubic Inch and sub-multiples of a Cubic Inch.
The Anna of ¼ of the guntha.
The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4,840 square yards for land measurement.
The Square of 100 square feet.
The Brass of 100 cubic feet.

(ii) Sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ of Brass.

LAWS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

IT may be supposed that the system of Laws and administration of Justice as it has prevailed in British India in the past is now only a matter of historical interest. The political revolution, the change of Government and the emergence of India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic, would naturally involve a fundamental change in the foundations of the legal and judicial system, which can no longer depend on the British Crown and Parliament for its authority and stability. The laws and the law-courts in India now derive their authority from the Constitution of India which was passed on 26th November 1949. The writs which for generations ran over the length and breadth of the country in the name of the British Sovereign, will now run in the name of the President of the Republic of India. Nevertheless, notwithstanding a complete severence in fact and in form of India's political and legal relation with England, all the existing laws continue to operate in India as before. Article 372 of the Constitution provides *inter alia* that, subject to the other provisions of the Constitution, all the laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority. For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of the Constitution, it is further provided that the President may by order make such adaptations and modifications of such law as may be necessary or expedient. Article 13 of the Constitution provides that all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights (Part III) shall to the extent of such inconsistency be void. The State is also debarred from making any law which takes away or abridges the Fundamental Rights conferred by this Part, and any law made in contravention shall be void to the extent of such contravention (Art 13 (2)) Article 14 ensures to all persons equality before the law by providing that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. The continuity of the existing laws and legal procedure is further ensured by Article 375 under which all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction and all authorities and officers continue to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

It is therefore necessary to give a brief survey of the laws and the legal and judicial system as they prevailed in the past in British India.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Muslim Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the British was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Muslim the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and some other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Muslim law is everywhere personal to their native fellow-subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated"

During recent years, however, there has been a determined demand on the part of social reformers, and various women's organisations in India for an amendment of the Hindu Law so as to bring it into line with progressive social opinion, in consonance with the spirit of the times. The Draft Hindu Code now before the Indian Parliament aims at abolishing the archaic principles of the ancient system of law, the removal of sex and caste disabilities, and generally simplifying, secularising, and modernising the law governing all Hindus, including Lingayats, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs In the meanwhile, an opposite tendency has been observable among the Muslims, who by recent legislation have sought to revert to the law of the Shariat, discountenancing the application of Hindu Law and custom to the sections of the Muslim community who as converts from Hinduism had retained Hindu Law in matters of inheritance and succession Apart from this, the entire legal system which has hitherto prevailed in the country is in course of time bound to undergo a profound transformation by reason of the withdrawal of British rule and the partition of India.

CODIFICATION

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially from Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of India and Pakistan is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the Code."

The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence, Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in India today.

A Federal Court is a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act of 1935 accordingly provided (Sections 200-218) for the constitution of a Federal Court.

As a result of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the orders passed under that Act, India was split up into two Dominions and provisions were made for the establishment of two separate Federal Courts for the two Dominions.

The Federal Court under The Government of India Act of 1935 continued to be the Federal Court of the Dominion of India until the establishment of the Supreme Court of India under the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Art 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India, and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven judges. Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years In the course of appointment of a Judge the Chief Justice shall always be consulted. Only a citizen of India who has been for at least 5 years a judge of a High Court, or for 10 years an advocate of a High Court, or is the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist, is qualified to be appointed judge of the Supreme Court A judge of the Supreme Court is not liable to be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House, and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity No person who has held office as a judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. The Supreme Court is a court of record with all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt. The seat of the Court is to be in Delhi or such other place as the Chief Justice with the approval of the President may from time to time appoint.

The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute (*a*) between the Government of India and one or more States, (*b*) between Government of India and one or more States on one side and one or more other States, on the other; (*c*) between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. (Article 131). The Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends over all appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court, in civil, criminal or other proceedings, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. If the High Court refuses such a certificate the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in a proper case (Art. 132). An appeal shall also lie to the Supreme Court from a High Court in civil matters, when the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or the High Court certifies the case to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court (Art. 133) In criminal matters under Art. 134 an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence of a High Court, if the High Court has (*a*) on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; or (*b*) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from a subordinate court and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (*c*) the High Court has certified that the case is a fit one for appeal. Under Art.

136 discretion is given to the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, sentence or order, in any matter passed by any Court or Tribunal in the territory of India. The jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under the existing law are also exercisable by the Supreme Court (Art 135) including the advisory power to give its opinion on questions of law or fact referred to it by the President (Art 143) The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts in the territory of India.

Article 32 of the Constitution guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, and for the enforcement of such rights the Supreme Court has power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *Certiorari* whichever may be appropriate Power is given to Parliament to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by appropriate legislation (Art 138) The jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of His Brittanic Majesty's Privy Council over appeals from India in all matters is now abolished The royal prerogative to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishments now resides in the President (Art 72)

The Judges of the Federal Court holding office immediately before the commencement of the Constitution become automatically judges of the Supreme Court, and all suits, appeals and proceedings, pending in the Federal Court shall stand removed to the Supreme Court

Under Art 348, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court in India and the authoritative text of all Bills and Acts of Parliament and the State Legislatures and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or Governors or Rajpramukhs of States, and of all orders, rules and regulations issued under the Constitution or any law shall be in the English language

HIGH COURTS

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (old, undivided) superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. Later still High Courts were constituted for other States

The Judges were appointed by the Crown; they held office until they attained the age of 60 years, formerly one-third of their number were barristers, one third were recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who held certain Judicial Offices in the country or were lawyers qualified in the country This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian Judges was later abolished by the Government of India Act, 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits

Articles 214-237 of the Indian Constitution Act of 1949 make provision for the establishment of High Courts and subordinate courts in the States The High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to any State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution is to be deemed to be the High Court for the corresponding State Every High Court is to be a court of record and shall have all powers of such court including the power to commit for contempt of itself Every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the particular High Court, and he shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty years A person is not qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and has either held judicial office or practised as an advocate for 10 years in any of the States. A High Court judge is not liable to be removed from his office except in the manner provided in Art 124 (4) for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court of India. No person who has held office of a Judges of a High Court can plead or act in any court or before any authority in the territory of India Power is given to the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India to transfer a judge from one High Court to any other High Court in India (Art 222) Article 225 preserves the jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts as they existed immediately before the commencement of the Constitution Art 226 gives to every High Court in India power throughout its jurisdiction to issue to any person or authority including Government directions, orders, writs, including writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *Certiorari* for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights (Art 226) The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all subordinate Courts within their respective jurisdictions.

LOWER COURTS

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates Every State, outside the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be These stationary sessions courts are like the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the State

Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district. As District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction His functions as Sessions Judge have already been described For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of the country

There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500 In the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Causes Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2,000 As Insolvency Courts the Chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

Legal practitioners in India were divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the Federal and the High Courts, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents. Advocates of the Federal Court were divided into two classes, senior Advocates and Advocates. All Advocates in the Supreme Court must be instructed by Agents on the Rolls of the Supreme Court Agents and no Senior can appear without a Junior. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the Chartered High Courts (But this distinction has recently been abolished in the Bombay High Court). Vakils were persons duly qualified who were admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction.

The Government of India have their own law colleague in the Legal Member of the Union Cabinet All Government measures are drafted in his department after their substance is decided upon by the administrative departments concerned Outside the Cabinet the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Attorney-General appointed by the President At Bombay and Calcutta the Government of India have their own solicitors Each of the State Governments has its own Advocate-General

Article 76 of the Constitution of India says that for the post of Attorney-Generalship the President shall appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Govt of India upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred upon him by the Constitution. In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all Courts in the territory of India. Under Article 165 the Governor of each State is authorised to appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State

The State Governments have usually their own Legal Remembrancers and professional lawyers as Government Advocates and Assistant Government Advocates.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Court of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of Court

LAW REPORTS

The official State Law reports were published in six series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Nagpur under the authority of the State Governments concerned They contained cases determined by the High Court and by the Federal Court and the Judicial Committee on appeal from the High Courts. These appeals raised questions of very great importance and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales showed their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume and also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1923. The other States had series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

In addition to these reports a separate series was published under the authority of the Federal Court of India containing reports of the decision of that Court and of the Judicial Committee on appeal from the Federal Court.

Assam Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Thadani, B Sc. (Bom.), B A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Justice Ram Labhaya	Puisne Judge.
P. A. D'Abrew, M.B E.	Registrar.
D. N. Choudhury, B.Sc.	Assistant Registrar.
Babu Satyendra Mohan Lahiri, M Sc, B L.	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General and Official Trustee.
Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury, M A, B L	Law Assistant to the Legal Remembrancer.
F. A. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law	Advocate General
Kali Ram Barman, B L.	Senior Government Advocate
Bhabesh Chandra Baruah, M Sc, B L	Junior Do. do
C. Lyngdoh, B L.	Do. do. do.
Bhabendra Nath Chaudhury, M A, B L, Advocate, High Court	Editor, Law Reports.
Rajani Kanta Goswami, B L, Advocate	Law Reporter, High Court.

Bihar Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Ribton Meredith, I C S.	Ag Chief Justice
The Hon'ble Mr Justice James Greig Shearer, I C S, Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuvaneshvar Prashad Sinha	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Ezra Reuben, I.C S, Bar-at-Law	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Saiyid Jafar Imam, Bar-at-Law	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Kumar Das, I C S	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V Ramaswami, I C S, Barrister-at-Law	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Jugal Kishore Narayan, M A, B L	Addl Judge
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brahmadev Prashad Jamuar, Barrister-at-Law	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sarjoo Prashad	Do
Saiyid Naqui Imam, Barrister-at-Law	Registrar
Anant Singh, B L	Deputy Registrar
Sris Chandra Lala, M A, B L.	Assistant Registrar
Udit Narayan Varma	Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits

Bombay Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr M. C. Chagla	Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H C Coyajee	Judge
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S Rajadhyaksha	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N H. Bhagwati	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Y. V. Dixit	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S T Tendolkar	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. K. Chainani	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice J C Shah	Do
Rahimtoola, S J, B.A., LL.B, J P, Bar-at-Law	Prothonotary and Sr Master
Kirtikar, A H, B A., LL B, Bar-at-Law	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations
Engineer, S. E, B A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	1st Asstt. Master (on deputation), Regr, City Civil & Sessions Court
Ayyar, A R. N.	2nd Asstt. Master
Vakil, S H. A, B A, Bar-at-Law	Insolvency Registrar.
Daji, K. N, Advocate	Associate.
Dalvi, G. V., B Sc (Bom.), B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law	3rd Asstt Master (Offg 1st Asstt. Master).
Vadigar, E N, B Com, LL B, Advocate	Associate (Offg 3rd Asstt Master)
Easwaran, T S.	Associate (Regr, Parsi Matrimonial Court).
Jani, S R, Bar-at-Law	Associate.
Cooper, J. R., B.Sc. LL B., Advocate	2nd Asstt. to the Court Receiver
Mahadevia, G G, M A, LL M, Advocate	Official Assignee.
Vaidya, G. A, B A, LL B, Attorney-at-Law	Dy Official Assignee.
Mathalone, Reginald, B A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Banaji, Dr D R., M A, LL B, D. Litt.	1st Asstt. to the Court Receiver
Pratap, C J, B A., Bar-at-Law.	Third Asstt to Court Receiver
Nadkarni, A R.	Clerk of the Crown in addition Registrar, City Sessions Court, Bombay.
Vesuvala, N. A, B A, LL B, Attorney-at-Law	Taxing Master.
Dastur, Khan Saheb K. K., B.A, LL.B, Advocate	Master and Asstt. Prothonotary.
Rahimtoola Fazal I, B A, M.L C, J.P.	Sheriff of Bombay
Nemazie, M. K, LL.B, J P.	Dy. Sheriff of Bombay.
Naik, S. H, M.A., LL.B.	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side
Belavadi S H. B Sc, LL B	Dy Registrar & Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side.
Torne, G. G., B.A.,	Asstt. Regr. (Admn.).
Gadkari, V. R., B.A., LL B.	Asstt Regr. (Taxing & Judicial).
Mahale, R. L, B A, LL B.	Asstt. Regr. (Civil & Criminal).
Chaubal, M. A, M.A., LL B	Asstt. Regr. (Estt).
Daphtary, C. K., Bar-at-Law	Advocate-General.
Lad, P. M., I.C.S.	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Choksi, H. M., B.A. (Hon), LL.B.	Government Pleader, High Court.
Little & Co.	Government Solicitors.
Vachha, P. P., M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Editor, Indian Law Reports
Rodrigues, Leo, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), J.P.	Administrator-General & Official Trustee.
Rao V. L.	Secy. to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
Hakim, M Y.	Offg. Chief Translator & Interpreter.

Madhya Pradesh Judicial Department

Bose, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian, B A., LL.B (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice
Hemeon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clarence Reid, I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. R., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do.
Hidayatullah, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Mangalmurti, The Hon'ble Shri Justice K. T , B.Sc., LL.B , I C S.	Do.
Rao, The Hon'ble Shri Justice R K., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Mudholker, The Hon'ble Shri Justice J. R., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Vivekaranjan	Do.
Deo, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Pandurang Purshottam, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Sheode, T. L	Advocate-General.
Ahmed, Syed Matin, B A., LL B.	Registrar.
Razzaque, M. A., B Sc., LL B.	Deputy Registrar.
Trivedi. R. G., M.Sc., LL B.	Do.
Deo, G. R., B.A., LL.B.	Editor for the Indian Law Reports, Nagpur Series.

Madras Judicial Department

Rajamannar, The Hon'ble Mr P. V , B.A., B.L.	Chief Justice.
Horwill, The Hon'ble Mr Justice L C , Kt , I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Judge.
Satyanarayana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., M A , M L	Do.
Govinda Menon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., B A , B L	Do
Panchapakesa Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S , B A , M L.	Do.
Subba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K , B A , B L	Do.
Rajagopalan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P , I C S	Do.
Mack, The Hon'ble Mr Justice E E , I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Somasundaram, The Hon'ble Mr Justice N , B A , B L	Do
Vishwanatha Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A. V , B A , B L.	Do.
Raghava Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ch.	Do
Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, A S. P , M A , I C S Bar-at-Law	Do.
Balakrishna Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, P. V., I C S.	Do
Chandra Reddy, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, P , B A , B L	Addl Judge, High Court.
Krishnaswami Nayadu, The Hon'ble Mr Justice W S , B A , B L.	Do
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B A , B L.	Do.
Rajah Iyer, K., B A , B L	Advocate General, Madras.
Small, H. M., M A , LL B	Government Solicitor.
Kuttikrishna Menon, K , B A , B.L.	Government Pleader.
Chowdary, V V , M A , B L , LL D , Bar-at-Law	Law Reporter.
Kotyshwara Rao, N	Do
Rajagopalachari, K S.	Do
Ethiraj, V L , C I.E., Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor.
Aingar, R N , Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Viswanatha Iyer, B V , B A , B L	Secretary, Rule Committee.
R Ramanathan Chettiar	Sheriff of Madras.
Ganpati, K N , B A , Bar-at-Law	Registrar, High Court
Srinivasa Ayyar, S , B A., B L.	Master
Jayaram Ayyar, R , M A , B L	Dy Registrar
Krishnaswami Ayyar, K , Rao Sahib, M A , B.L	Official Referee.
Kandaswami, V T , Attorney-at-Law	1st Asst Registrar, Original Side and Clerk of the Crown (Ag)
Krishnaswami Nayudu, V B A , B L.	Asst Registrar, Appellate Side
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A V , B A	2nd Asst Registrar, Original Side.
Rao Saheb T H. Raghothama Rao	Sub Assistant Registrar, Administrative Dept.
Gopala Aiyar, V , B.A , B L	Sub Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Venkatramana Naidu, M A , M A , B L.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.
Thiagarajan, V , M A , B L.	Official Assignee
Govinda Swaminadhan, S., M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Crown Prosecutor.

Orissa Judicial Department

Ray, The Hon'ble Sri Bira Kishore, B A , B L.	Chief Justice.
Das, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bachu Jagannadha, M L.	Puisne Judge.
Panigrahi, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lingaraj, B A , B L.	Do
Narasimhan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramaswamy Lakshmi, I C S	Do
Krishnan, H. R , I.C S.	Secy to Govt , Law Dept & Supdt , and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Misra, Rudra Prasanna, B L.	Registrar
Misra, Ishwar Chandra, M.A., B L.	Deputy Registrar.
Mahapatra, Chintamani, M A , B.L.	Asstt Registrar.
Das, Bichitrananda, B.A., B.L.	Advocate General.
Dube, Bodhram, B L.	Govt Advocate
Patnaik, Birendra Mohan, Bar-at-Law	Asst Govt Advocate.
Mohanty, Dibyasinha, B.L.	Stamp Reporter and Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits.
Ray, Anant Bandhu, M.A., B.L.	Law Reporter.

Punjab Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Eric Weston	Chief Justice.
Justice A. N. Bhandari	Puisne Judge.
Justice G. D. Khosla	Do.
Justice Harnam Singh	Do.
Justice D. Falshaw	Additional Judge.
Justice J. L. Kapur	Do.
Justice R. C. Soni	Do
Ranjit Rai, Narang, B.A. (Hon), LL.B., R.S.	Registrar.
Harcharan Bhandari Singh, P. C. S.	Deputy Registrar.

Uttar Pradesh Judicial Department.

(HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD).

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bidhubhusan Malik, M A. (Bar-at-Law) ..	Chief Justice.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Wali-ullah, M A , B C L., LL.D. (Bar-at-Law) ..	Puisne Judge.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan, B A., LL.B.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice O. H. Mootham, Bar-at-Law (E.D.).	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghubar Dayal, M.Sc., I C S. . . .	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Chandra, M Sc. (Bar-at-Law), I C S	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Narain Sapru, M.A., Bar-at-Law .	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo, B A., I C.S	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bind Basni Prasad, Rai Bahadur, M.A., B.SC , LL.B.	Do
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shanlar Misra, Bar-at-Law . ..	Do
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parduman Kishan Kaul, B A., LL B .. .	Do
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mubashir Husain Kidwai, Bar-at-Law .	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santdas Bulchand Chandiramani, I C S . .	Do.
Hon'ble Mr Justice Sambhu Nath Seth, B A , LL B.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Bhan Agarwala, M A , B L.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr Justice Piare Lal Bhargava, B A , LL B.	Do
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushtaq Ahmad, B A , LL B	Do
Hon'ble Mr Justice Manu Lal Chuni Lal Desai, B A (Cantab), I C.S. .. .	Do.
Dhatri Saran Mathur, I C S.	Registrar.
Kailash Prasad Mathur, M A., LL.B.	Officer on Special Duty.
Brij Nand Lal .. .	Do do
Kripa Shankar Varma, B A , LL B .	Deputy Registrar
Girdhari Krishna Narain	Civil Deputy Registrar
Shambhu Nath Srivastava, B A	Asst Registrar.
Mohammad Nasirullah Beg, Bar-at-Law .	Govt Advocate, Lucknow Bench.
Dr. M H. Faruqi, M A , LL B (Ph D), Bar-at-Law .	Additional Govt Advocate.
Kanhaiya Lal Misra, B A (Hons), LL B . .	Govt Advocate (Alld Bench).
Prithwi Nath Chaudhri, B A , LL B. .	Dy Govt. Advocate.
Debi Prasad Uniyal, M A , LL B	Assistant Government Advocate.
C. S. Saran, Bar-at-Law .	Law Reporter
Iftikhar Husain, B Sc., LL B .	Law Reporter, Lucknow Bench.
J. C. Mukerji, B A , LL B	Junior Law Reporter
J. K. Srivastava, B.A., LL B.	Administrator-General & Official Trustee.

West Bengal Judicial Department

Harris, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, Barrister-at-Law	Chief Justice.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister-at-Law	Judge.
Roxburgh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice T J Y , C I E., I C S , Barrister-at-Law	Do
Blank, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abraham Lewis, I C S. .. .	Do (*On leave preparatory to retirement*).
Das, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Subodh Ranjan, Barrister-at-Law..	Puisne Judge.
Chakravartti, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Phani Bhusan, M.A., B L. (*on deputation*)	Do.
Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopendra Nath, M.A., B L. .	Do.
Sinha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sashi Bhusan, Barrister-at-Law	Do
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rama Prasad, M A., B L	Do
Banerjee, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sambhunath, Barrister-at-Law	Do
Chunder, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Chunder, B.A. (Cal), M A. (Oxon), I C S , Barrister-at-Law . . .	Do
Das Gupta, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kulada Charan, M.A., I C S., Barrister-at-Law	Do
Lahiri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surajit Chandra, M.A , B L.	Do
Mukharji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Bihari, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Sarkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amal Kumar, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Jyoti Prakash, B A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Guha, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Braja Kanta, I C S	Do
Bose, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Himanshu Kumar, Barrister-at-Law,	Do
Bachwat, The Hon'ble Mr Justice R S , Barrister-at-Law ..	Do.

LAWS OF 1949

1. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act 1949.—In accordance with the resolution adopted at the first Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Government of twenty-three States entered into negotiations at Geneva, the negotiations being directed to the substantial reduction of Tariff and other trade barriers and to the elimination of preferences on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis These negotiations resulted in the forming of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and of a Protocol of Provisional Application In common with other countries India signed this Agreement and undertook to apply provisionally Parts I and III of the Agreement and Part II to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation Accordingly this Act amends the Indian Tariff Act XXXII of 1934

S 2 defines "General Agreement" as meaning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Protocol for the Provisional application of which was signed on behalf of India on the 8th day of June 1948.

By S 3 the items in Schedule A to the Main Act are amended in the manner stated therein for levying standard rate of duty on various articles mentioned therein.

S 4 provides for the duration of certain amendments made by S 3

S 5 provides that no duty shall be levied until March 31st, 1951, on tallow, wool, copper, lead and zinc, and that duty on aeroplanes, aeroplane-parts, engines, rubber-tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes shall not be increased above 3 per cent ad valorem.

S 6 empowers the Central Government by notification to declare this Act inapplicable to articles and goods produced or manufactured by countries not parties to the General Agreement

S 7 provides that no additional duties of customs mentioned in S 5 of the Indian Finance Act 1948 shall be levied on goods comprised in Schedules A and C.

S. 8 provides that the decision of questions regarding the applicability of the General Agreement shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

2. Mangrol and Manavdar (Administration of Property) Act 1949.—The Mangrol and Manavdar (Administration of Property) Ordinance 1948 was promulgated in order to provide for the vesting of certain properties belonging to the States of Mangrol and Manavdar in Kathiawar in the Managers of the States To retain the provisions of the Ordinance permanently, this Act was enacted with necessary consequential changes

S 2 defines "Manager" as meaning the Manager for the time being of the State of Mangrol or the State of Manavdar, as the case may be, appointed by, or on behalf of the Central Government

S. 3 provides that properties described in Part I of the Schedule standing in the name of the Sheikh of Mangrol, whether in his personal or representative capacity or of any officer of Mangrol in his official capacity shall be deemed to have vested in the Manager of the State of Mangrol from November 1st, 1947, and that properties described in Part II of the Schedule standing in the name of the Khan of Manavdar, whether in his personal or representative capacity or of any officer of Manavdar in his official capacity shall be deemed to have vested in the Manager of the State of Manavdar from November 1st, 1947.

S. 4 provides that the Manager shall exercise all rights which a full owner exercises in relation to his own property, subject to any trust lawfully created before November 1st, 1947

S 5 provides that any payment made to the Manager in the discharge of any of the obligations in relation to any of the properties shall be a full discharge to the person making the payment

S 6 provides for the issue of duplicate certificates to the manager

S 7 provides that any transfer or disposition of any property described in the Schedule by any person other than the Manager shall be void.

S 8 gives power to the Central Government to require any person in possession of any property belonging to the States of Mangrol and Manavdar to furnish information whether the property is Property belonging to the State and makes failure to furnish such information punishable.

S 9 provides that no Court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any civil or criminal proceeding in relation to the properties save at the instance of the Manager Any person other than the Manager may submit claim in relation to the properties to the Central Government whose decision of such claim shall be final

S 10 gives power to the Central Government to add to the Schedule.

S 11 provides for the protection of the Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the Manager from prosecutions and legal proceedings against them for anything done under the Act

3. Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act 1949.—The provisions of the Indian Emigration Act 1922 extended only to the Provinces of India and did not apply to the Acceding States This Act is intended to control emigration through ports in the Acceding States

S 2 provides that the Indian Emigration Act 1922 shall extend to the whole of India

S 3 amends S 31 of the Main Act and provides that the Main Act shall not apply to the departure from India of any person who is not of Indian parentage

4. United Provinces Provincial Armed Constabulary (Extension of Laws) Act 1949.—This Act was passed to place on a permanent footing the provisions of the United Provinces Provincial Armed Constabulary (Extension of Laws) Ordinance 1948 which was promulgated to provide that the law applicable to the members of the United Provinces Provincial Armed Constabulary in respect of their disciplinary control should be applicable to them when they are serving outside the United Provinces

S 1 provides that the Act extends to all the Provinces of India

S 3 repeals certain Ordinances.

5. Protective Duties (Amendment) Act 1949.—The Act extends the life of the Protective Duties Act, 1946, by another two years with effect from April 1st 1949.

6. Public Debt (Central Government) Amendment Act 1949.—Until 1946 the Indian Securities Act, 1920, governed the securities issued by both the Central and Provincial Governments The working of this Act disclosed certain defects and it was considered necessary to amend it, particularly in context of the very large increase of the public debt during the war years Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Legislature was competent to change only the law in respect of Central securities and the provisions of the Indian Securities Act 1920 were accordingly replaced, so far as the Central Public debt was concerned by a comprehensive new Act, the Public Debt (Central Government) Act 1944, which was brought into effect from May 1st 1946, leaving the Provincial securities to be regulated by the Indian Securities Act 1920 As the money market was common to the whole country and the Public debt of the Central and Provincial Governments was administered by a single agency, *viz*, the Reserve Bank, it was obviously desirable to have uniform legislation for regulating the public debt of both The chambers of legislatures of all the Provinces in India passed resolutions recommending that the securities issued by their respective Governments and their public debt should be regulated by an Act of the Dominion Legislature This Act, accordingly amends the Public Debt (Central Government) Act XVIII of 1944 so as to extend it to cover the public debt of all the Provincial Governments.

S 1 provides that the Act shall come into force on April 1st, 1949

S 2 amends the long title and the preamble of the Main Act of 1944.

S 5 amends S 3 of the Main Act and provides that no transfer of a Government security, which in the case of a security issued by the Central Government is made after April 30th, 1946, and in the case of a security issued by a Provincial Government is made after March 31st, 1949 shall be valid if it does not purport to convey the full title to the security or it is of such a nature as to affect the manner in which the security was expressed by the Government to be held.

7. Scheduled Securities (Hyderabad) Act 1949.—It was brought to the notice of the Government of India in December 1947 that, notwithstanding the Standstill Agreement with H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Hyderabad Government had decided to transfer Government of India Securities worth Rs 20 crores to the Pakistan Government The Government of India considered that this decision of the Hyderabad Government was in clear breach of the Standstill Agreement inasmuch as it was tantamount to entering into relationship with a foreign Government which under that Agreement it was precluded from doing As a result of the objections taken by the Government of India, the Hyderabad Government intimated that it had arranged with the Pakistan Government not to put the Securities in question on the market. Subsequently it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that an application had been made to the Reserve Bank of India for the conversion of some of these securities into promissory notes of small denominations Such conversion was obviously intended for the purpose of disposing of the Securities This was a fresh breach of the undertaking given by the Hyderabad Government The Government of India had also evidence that all the available resources of the Hyderabad Government were being utilised for the purchase of war-like materials, in particular, large blocks of the Hyderabad Government's holdings of the Government of India Securities were being sold, which could not but have a detrimental effect on the Indian market To protect India's interests, therefore, it became necessary to promulgate the Securities (Hyderabad) Ordinance (XVI of 1948) on July 1st, 1948, so as to prevent the sale or transfer of Government of India Securities held by or on behalf of the Hyderabad Government and the Hyderabad State Bank, including the Securities worth Rs 20 crores mentioned above

In November 1948, H.E H the Nizam declared that the transfer of securities worth Rs 20 crores to the Pakistan Government was beyond the competence of the Hyderabad Government and therefore invalid The Hyderabad Government thereupon wrote to the Pakistan Government through the Government of India requesting them to return those Securities The latter however refused to do so and the Hyderabad Government applied to the Government of India to authorise the Reserve Bank of India to cancel these Securities and to issue duplicates to them An Ordinance, called the Scheduled Securities (Hyderabad) Ordinance 1948 (XXXVII of 1948) was accordingly issued on December 31st, 1948 giving such authority to the Reserve Bank.

It was essential that the provisions of the Scheduled Securities (Hyderabad) Ordinance 1948 should be retained permanently on the Statute book and the present Act was passed incorporating the provisions of the Ordinance with consequential changes.

S. 3 provides that title to the Schedule Securities vested in the Government of Hyderabad is not affected by previous transfers

S. 4 provides for the issue of duplicate securities

S. 5 provides that no legal proceeding in respect of any scheduled security shall be instituted in any Court save with the previous consent of the Central Government

S 6 provides for the protection of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank from legal proceedings against them for anything done under the Act

S. 7 repeals Ordinance XXXVII of 1948

8. Seaward Artillery Practice Act 1949.—To maintain the efficiency of the Armed Forces, it is necessary to hold artillery practice and coastal firing towards the sea In the Act provision has been made for the payment of compensation to persons whose rights may be affected by reason of the exercise of powers sought to be given by this Act

S 1 provides that the Act extends to all Provinces and Acceding States of India which have a sea coast and to persons on any vessel registered in or belonging to a person domiciled in India, wherever it may be

By S 2 "Seaward artillery practice" is defined as meaning artillery practice or coastal firing towards the sea, whether within or beyond the territorial waters and including air armament practice.

S. 3 provides that the Provincial Government may by notification authorise seaward artillery practice during specified periods

S. 4 provides that the powers exercisable for purposes of seaward artillery practice of prohibiting the use of notified areas during such practice and removal of any person, property or vessel from such danger zone during the times when lethal missiles are discharged

S 5 provides that compensation shall be payable for any damage to person or property arising from such practice

S 6 provides for the method of assessing compensation payable under s 5 The Collector shall depute Revenue Officers to accompany forces engaged in the practice and to consider all claims of compensation Any claimant dissatisfied with the decision of the Revenue Officer may appeal to the Collector, whose decision of such claim shall be final

S. 7 makes punishable wilful obstruction in the carrying out of seaward artillery practice or entry in a danger zone when prohibited

S 8 provides for the protection of persons acting under the Act from prosecutions or legal proceedings against them for anything done under the Act The section further provides that no legal proceeding shall lie against the Central or the Provincial Government in respect of any damage caused by anything done pursuant to the Act

S 9 provides that the Provincial Government may make rules under the Act for regulating the use of a notified area, for prescribing rates of compensation and for defining the principles to be followed in assessing the amount of compensation

9. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 1949.—S. 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, provides a summary remedy for a wife to claim maintenance from her husband who neglects to maintain her But in the event of her refusal to live with the husband without sufficient ground, she is not entitled to a separate maintenance This Act amends the section of the Main Act and provides that if a husband has contracted marriage with another wife or keeps a mistress it shall be considered to be just ground for his wife's refusal to live with him

10. Banking Companies Act 1949.—Prior to this Act the provisions relating to banking companies formed a subsidiary portion of the general law applicable to companies and were contained in Part XA of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 These provisions proved inadequate and difficult to administer. It was felt that separate legislation was necessary for regulation of banking in India, on account of the considerable development that had taken place in recent years in banking, especially the rapid growth of banking resources and of the number of banks and branches The banking system in the post-war period was likely to become more vulnerable by reason of the great expansion that had taken place in demand deposits, as compared with time deposits during the war years Hence the present separate comprehensive enactment to protect the interests of the depositors The main features of the Act are as follows —(*a*) A comprehensive definition of "banking" so as to bring within the scope of the legislation all institutions which receive deposits, repayable on demand or otherwise, for lending or investment (*b*) Prohibition of trading with a view to eliminating non-banking risks (*c*) Prohibiting non-banking companies from accepting deposits repayable on demand (*d*) Prescription of minimum capital standards (*e*) Limiting the payment of dividends (*f*) Inclusion in the scope of legislation of banks incorporated or registered outside the Provinces of India (*g*) Introduction of a comprehensive system of licensing of banks and their branches (*h*) Prescription of a special form of balance-sheet and conferring of powers on the Reserve Bank to call for periodic returns (*i*) Inspection of books and accounts of a bank by the Reserve Bank (*j*) Empowering the Central Government to take action against banks conducting their affairs in a manner detrimental to the interests of the depositors (*k*) Provision for bringing the Reserve Bank into closer touch with banking companies (*l*) Provision for expeditious procedure for liquidation (*m*) Bringing the Imperial Bank of India within the purview of some of the provisions of the Act (*n*) Widening the powers of the Reserve Bank of India so as to enable it to come to the aid of banking companies in times of emergency And (*o*) Provision for the extension of the Act to Acceding States

Part I (Ss 1-5) Preliminary.

S 1 provides that the Act extends to all the Provinces of India and also to every Acceding State and that it shall come into force from March 16, 1949

S 2 provides that the provisions of the Act shall be in addition to any other law for the time being in force

S 3 states that the Act shall not apply to co-operative banks

S 4 gives power to the Central Government to suspend by notification the operation of the Act for a period not exceeding sixty days

S 5 defines "banking" as meaning the accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise The section defines "banking company" as meaning any company which transacts the business of banking in any Province of India and states by way of explanation that any company which is engaged in the manufacture of goods or carries on any trade and which accepts deposits of money from the public merely for the purpose of financing its business as such manufacturer or trader shall not be deemed to transact the business of banking

Part II (Ss. 6-36) Business of Banking Companies

S 6 provides a list of the forms of business in which a banking company may engage and prohibits a banking company from engaging in any form of business other than that referred to in the list.

S 7 provides that after the expiry of two years from the commencement of the Act no company other than a banking company shall use as a part of its name any of the words "bank", "banker" or "banking" and that no company shall carry on the business of banking in any Province of India unless it uses as part of its name at least one of such words

S 8 prohibits a banking company from trading except in the manner provided by the section

S 9 provides that no banking company shall hold any immovable property except such as is required for its own use, for any period exceeding seven years, within which period such property shall be disposed of

S 10 prohibits the employment of managing agents by banking companies and places restriction on certain forms of employment

S 11 provides that no banking company in existence shall after the expiry of three years carry on business in any Province of India and that no other banking company shall commence business in any Province of India, unless it has paid up capital and reserves of such aggregate value as specified in the section

S 12 provides for the regulation of capital and states that the voting rights of any one shareholder shall not exceed five per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders This section does not apply to banking companies incorporated before January 15, 1947

S 13 prohibits a banking company from paying out by way of commission, brokerage, discount, etc, in respect of any shares issued by it, any amount exceeding in the aggregate two and a half per cent of their paid up value

S 14 prohibits a banking company from creating any charge upon its unpaid capital

S 15 restricts a banking company from paying any dividend until all its capitalised expenses have been completely written off

S 16 provides that no banking company in a Province of India shall have as a director any person who is a director of another banking company

S 17 deals with the reserve fund to be maintained by a banking company

S 18 provides for the maintenance of cash reserve by a banking company of a sum equivalent to at least two per cent of its time liabilities and five per cent of its demand liabilities and for the weekly filing of statements of account with the Reserve Bank

S 19 restricts a banking company from forming any subsidiary company except a subsidiary company for executing of trusts, the undertaking of administration of estates and providing of safe deposit vaults, with the previous written permission of the Reserve Bank

S 20 provides that no banking company shall make any loans on the security of its own shares, or grant unsecured loans to any of its directors or to any firm or private company in which any of its directors are interested as partners, managing agents or guarantors

S 21 gives power to the Reserve Bank to control advances by banking companies

S 22 provides that no company shall carry on banking business in India unless it holds a licence granted by the Reserve Bank in such behalf and provides for the method of obtaining such licences

S 23 restricts a banking company from opening a new and transferring the location of any existing place of business without the previous written permission of the Reserve Bank.

S. 24 provides for the maintenance of a percentage of assets by every banking company.

S 25 provides that the assets in the Provinces of India of every banking company at the close of the last working day of every quarter shall not be less than seventy-five per cent of its demand and time liabilities therein.

S 26 provides for the submission of returns of unclaimed deposits.

S 27 provides for the monthly submission of returns to the Reserve Bank showing its assets and liabilities The section gives power to the Reserve Bank to call for other returns and information

S 28 gives power to the Reserve Bank to publish the information obtained under S 27

S 29 provides for the maintenance of accounts and balance-sheets

S 30 provides for the auditing of the balance-sheet.

S 31 provides for the submission of returns

S 32 provides for the sending of copies of balance-sheets and accounts to the registrar of companies

S 33 provides for the display of audited balance-sheets by banking companies outside the Provinces of India

S 34 provides that the accounting provisions of the Act are not retrospective

S 35 provides for the inspection of a banking company's books and accounts by the Reserve Bank Sub-section (4) provides that the Reserve Bank if directed to make an inspection shall make a report to the Central Government who after considering that the affairs of the banking company are being conducted to the detriment of its depositors may by order prohibit the banking company from receiving fresh deposits and direct the Reserve Bank to apply for the winding up of the banking company

S 36 describes the further powers and functions of the Reserve Bank

Part III (Ss 37-45)—Suspension of business and winding up of banking companies

S 37 provides that the Court may on application of a banking company which is temporarily unable to meet its obligations make an order staying all actions against the company for a period, but not so as to extend the period of moratorium beyond six months The section further provides that no application shall be maintained unless it is accompanied by a report of the Reserve Bank indicating its opinion that the banking company will be able to pay its debts if the application is granted

S 38 provides that the Court shall order the winding up of a banking company if it is unable to pay its debts and also if the Reserve Bank applies to the Court in this behalf

S 39 provides that the Reserve Bank shall be appointed official liquidator where in any proceeding for winding up by the Court, the Reserve Bank makes an application in this behalf

S 40 provides that the Court shall not make any order staying the proceedings in relation to the winding up of a banking company unless the Court is satisfied that an arrangement has been made whereby the company can pay its depositors in full as their claims accrue.

S 41 provides for the report of the liquidator.

S 42 grants the Court power to dispense with the meetings of creditors, etc, in the proceedings of winding up of a banking company

S 43 provides that the Court shall presume that the amounts shown in the books of a banking company as standing to the credit of depositors are proved.

S. 44 places restrictions on voluntary winding up of banking companies holding a licence under S. 22.

S. 45 provides that no Court shall sanction a compromise between a banking company and its creditors unless the compromise is certified by the Reserve Bank as not being detrimental to the interests of the depositors. The section also provides that no banking company shall enter into any scheme of amalgamation with any other banking company without the previous sanction in writing of the Reserve Bank.

Part IV (Ss. 46-56)—Miscellaneous.

S 46 provides for the penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

S 47 provides that no Court shall take cognizance of offences punishable under S 46 except upon a written complaint made by the Reserve Bank and that no inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any such offence

S 48 provides for the applications of fines

S 49 makes special provisions for private banking companies

S 50 bars claims for compensation for any loss incurred by reason of the operation of certain provisions of the Act

S 51 provides for the application of certain provisions of the Act to the Imperial Bank of India

S 52 gives power to the Central Government to make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act

S 53 gives power to the Central Government to exempt any banking company from any or all of the provisions of the Act

S 54 provides for the protection of the Central Government, the Reserve Bank or any officer from suits or other legal proceedings against them for anything done under the Act

S 55 amends the Reserve Bank of India Act II of 1934 in the manner specified in the First Schedule

S 56 provides for repeals

11. Railways (Transport of Goods) Amendment Act 1949.—The present shortage of certain essential commodities rendered necessary the movement of such commodities by rail without delay and in preference to less important movements The Railways, not being in a position to handle all the traffic offering, some form of priority control was, therefore, considered to be essential Unless preferential treatment resulting from the exercise of priority control was protected by means of an express legal provision, it was liable to be challenged as amounting to a contravention of S 42A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 The present Act, therefore, extends the life of the Railways (Transport of Goods) Act 1947 upto March 31st 1950.

12. Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1949.—The object of the Act is to continue protection to the following industries —Sugar, Artificial silk and artificial silks mixed with cotton fabrics, Sericulture, Bicycles and bicycle parts, Preserved fruits, Calcium chloride, Phosphoric acid, Bichromates, Sodium phosphates, Potassium permanganate, Oleic acid, Coated abrasives, Antimony, Hurricane lanterns, Sewing machines, Dry batteries, Steel baling hoops, and Alloy tool or special steel The Act also seeks to give protection to the following industries, Pickers and Motor vehicle batteries and plates therefor The Act restricts protection to alloys containing nickel in low proportions only and discontinued protection in the case of Magnesium chloride and gold and silver thread industries.

13. Central Tea Board Act 1949.—This Act proposes to replace the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board by a body called the Central Tea Board with enlarged functions and duties which include, apart from propaganda designed to secure increased sales and consumption of tea, the promotion of research relating to tea at all stages of the industry, the collection of statistics, the fixing of grade standards and generally the rendering of assistance to the industry in all practicable ways The Board will consist of representatives of all sections of the tea industry as well as Governments of the main tea-growing Provinces To enable the Board to discharge its functions effectively it is proposed to enhance the maximum rate of cess which may be levied on exports of tea from Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. to Rs. 2 per 100 lbs.

S 1 extends the Act to all the Provinces of India and also to every Acceding State to the extent to which the Dominion Legislature has power to make laws for that State.

S 2 declares that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the development of the tea industry.

S. 3 gives definitions.

S 4 provides that the Central Government shall constitute a Board to be called the " Central Tea Board " which shall be a body corporate, with power to acquire property and to contract and to sue and be sued in that name. The Board shall consist of the following members,— the Chairman appointed by the Central Government, 19 Regional representatives—6 from Assam, 1 from Tripura, 4 from West Bengal, 3 from Madras, 2 from Travancore, 1 from Mysore, 1 from the U P, 1 from East Punjab, Two elected by the Central Legislature from among themselves, Nine nominated by the Central Government of whom 3 shall represent labour, 2 exporters of tea, 2 internal traders and 2 the Chamber of Commerce, Four officials to be nominated by the Central Government

S 5 provides that vacancies, etc in the Board shall not invalidate its acts and proceedings

S 6 provides for the salary and allowances of the Chairman

S 7 makes provisions for the Vice-Chairman of the Board

S 8 provides for the Executive and other committees of the Board to exercise powers and perform duties of the Board prescribed by the Act

S 9 provides for the appointment of the secretary and staff of the Board

S 10 describes the functions of the Board.

S 11 provides that customs-duty shall be levied on all tea exported outside India from any area to which the Act applies at a rate not exceeding Rs 2 per 100 pounds

S 12 provides for the constitution of a Fund called the " Tea Improvement Fund " from the proceeds of the cess and that the Fund shall be applied towards meeting the expenses of the Board

S 13 provides that the Board shall have power to borrow on the security of the Fund.

S 14 provides for the audit of the accounts to be maintained by the Board.

S 15 gives the Central Government power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act.

S 16 gives power to the Board to make by laws.

S 17 makes punishable the furnishing of a false return, obstructing any officer of the Board in the discharge of his duties and the failure to produce any account book when required to do so under the Act

S 18 provides that no Court shall take cognizance of any offence under the Act unless with the consent of the Central Government

S 19 provides for the protection of the Board from suits and legal proceedings for anything done under the Act

S 20 provides for the temporary continuance and ultimate repeal of the Indian Tea Cess Act IX of 1903 The section further provides that all rights and interests of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board as well as all liabilities subsisting against it, shall pass to the Central Tea Board

14. Indian Finance Act 1949.—This Act gives effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning April 1st, 1949 It discontinues salt duty. It continues the existing rates of inland postage subject to the enhancement of the rate for letters from one anna six pies to two annas for the first tola and the abolition of the surcharge

on airmail letters and post-cards. It levies an enhanced duty of customs on betelnuts, motor spirit and certain other commodities It continues the additional duties of customs imposed by S 6 of the Indian Finance Act, 1942 as subsequently amended and with some modifications It levies a duty of customs on exports of cigarette, cigars and cheroots. It raises the excise duty on sugar, motor spirit and tyres It makes certain changes in the excise duty on matches It levies an excise duty on mill-made cloth It fixes rates of income-tax (which give some relief to the lower income group) and super-tax and makes certain provisions relating to Income-tax, Super-tax and Business Profits Tax

15. Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act, 1949.—The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance XXXIII of 1948) was promulgated on November 9th, 1948, with a view to enable Courts in the Provinces of India to issue commissions in criminal matters for examination of witnesses residing in Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth countries and other British possessions Although the law in force in these countries enabled such commissions to be executed, until the promulgation of the Ordinance there was no law authorising the issue of commissions by our own Courts in criminal matters The Act seeks to replace the Ordinance by a permanent measure

16. Governor-General's Salary (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1949.—His Excellency the Governor-General had raised the question of an immediate reduction in his salary, and proposed that it might be fixed at Rs. 5,500 a month, which is the salary proposed for the President of the Union under the New Constitution After a careful consideration of His Excellency's proposal, Government agreed to accept it and further decided that having regard to the High office and dignity of the position of the head of the State, the salary drawn at the reduced rate of Rs 5,500 a month should be free of taxes An Ordinance called the Governor-General's Salary (Exemption from Taxation) Ordinance, 1949 (Ordinance IV of 1949) was promulgated to give effect to the agreement from January 1st, 1949 This Act replaces the Ordinance

17. Criminal Law (Removal of Racial Discriminations) Act, 1949.—The Indian Penal Code, 1860, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, contained certain provisions which entitled Europeans and Americans to preferential treatment in matters of trial and punishment These provisions were an anachronism and this Act seeks to expunge them from the statute book The repeal of the Penal Servitude Act, 1855, and the amendments in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and the Prisoners Act, 1900 as provided in the present Act are consequential to the proposal to eliminate all such discriminatory provisions The European Vagrancy Act, 1874, placed vagrants of European extraction on a special footing as compared with vagrants of other nationalities There was no reason for such discriminatory treatment and this Act repeals the European Vagrancy Act The amendments to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, are in line with the principle stated above

18. Merchant Shipping Laws (Extension to Acceding States and Amendment) Act, 1949.—The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1938, which were United Kingdom Statutes and which were in force as Indian law in the Provinces of India, did not extend to Acceding States By this Act it is, therefore, proposed to extend the provisions of these Acts to such States and also to bring within the scope of these Acts ships owned by Rulers and subjects of Acceding States and companies incorporated therein These amendments will cover the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Acceding States) Ordinance (Ordinance XXVII of 1948) which, this Act repeals

Likewise, the Indian enactments relating to merchant shipping did not also apply to Acceding States Power is now sought to be taken to extend either all or any of these enactments subject to such modifications as may be necessary to all or any of the Acceding States.

With the attainment of India's new political status, it is desirable that Indian shipping should fly distinctive national colours, and that consular functions under the Merchant Shipping Acts formerly performed by British consular officers should, as far as possible, be performed by Indian consular officers Provisions enabling the introduction of these changes are included in this Act.

19. Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1949.—Till October 1948, the position regarding punishment for food offences was that the Court had discretion to award imprisonment or fine or both It became necessary to re-impose controls on food grains in October 1948, and to make the controls effective it was necessary that deterrent punishment should be the rule in respect of food offences and with that object in Ordinance called "The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948" was promulgated which made the punishment of imprisonment obligatory except when the Court for reasons to be recorded in writting was of the opinion that in the circumstances of [the case imprisonment was not called for The need to make food controls effective continued and so also the necessity for deterrent punishment for food offences This Act continues the provisions of the Ordinance by amending S 7 of the Main Act

It was also found that smuggling on a large scale can take place only when vessels and vehicles are used for this purpose and that the profits from organised smuggling are so great that even punishment of imprisonment on the driver or the owner of the vehicle, who is the person more likely to be caught than the real smuggler, is not sufficient deterrent It is, therefore, considered necessary that in cases where the Court has reason to believe that the carrier has connived with the real smuggler the Court shall have power to order the forfeiture of the vessel or vehicle used for smuggling For this purpose the present Act inserts a new section, s 7A in the Main Act

20. West Godavari (Assimilation of Laws on Federal Subjects) Act, 1949.—In June 1948 the Governor-General, on recommendation of the Government of Madras, made the Madras Partially Excluded Area (Cesser) Order 1948, by which 37 villages which previously formed part of a partially excluded area in the West Godavari District of the Province of Madras, were transferred to the ordinary administration of that Province with effect from July 1st, 1948 This transfer, however, did not by itself affect any change in the body of laws to which the villages were subject before the commencement of the Order It was obviously desirable to assimilate the laws in force in these villages to the laws in force in the rest of the District Such an assimilation of laws could only be effected by simultaneous legislation by the Central and Provincial Legislatures This Act is designed to effect an assimilation of laws on all Federal subjects

21. Hindu Marriages Validity Act, 1949.—This Act provides that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any text, rule or interpretation of Hindu law or in any custom or usage, no marriage between Hindus shall be deemed to be invalid or even to have been invalid by reason only of the fact that the parties thereto belonged to different religions, castes, subcastes or sects Under the Act, the word "Hindus" includes persons professing the Sikh or Jaina religion

22. Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949.—The object of the Act is to safeguard the loss of revenue in the case of persons who dispose of their properties with the intention of leaving India and settling somewhere else.

S 1 extends the Act to all the Provinces of India

S 2 provides that the Act shall apply to any person—(i) who, on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan or on account of civil disturbances, has since August 14th, 1947 left any place in the Provinces of India for any place outside India or who since that date has been residing in any place outside India ; or (ii) who, in the opinion of the Income-tax authorities or Custodian of Evacuee Property or a Collector is likely to leave the Provinces of India with the intention of settling in any place outside the Provinces of India and in respect of whom a declaration that he is a person to whom this Act applies has been received by the registering officer of the area in which the property belonging to such person situate

S 3 provides that no registering officer appointed under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 shall register any document required to be registered purporting to transfer any property other than agricultural land belonging to any person to whom this Act applies, unless it is certified by the Income-tax officer of the area in which the property is situate in respect of the person whose property is to be transferred that (*a*) such person is not liable to assessment under the Income-tax Act, the Excess Profits Tax Act or the Business Profits Tax Act , or (*b*) such person has made provision for the payment of all liabilities under any of the Acts specified in clause (*a*), or (*c*) the Income-tax officer is satisfied that the registration of the document will not prejudicially affect recovery of all liabilities referred to in clause (*b*)

S 3 further provides that every Income-tax officer refusing to issue a certificate shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons therefor

S 4 provides for the recovery of taxes where property has been transferred without a certificate

S 5 provides that an appeal shall lie against the order of any Income-tax officer refusing to issue a certificate under S 3 to the Commissioner of Income-tax to whom the Income-tax officer is subordinate

S 6 provides that the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law

S 7 provides that no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any person or authority for anything done under the Act

S 8 gives the Central Government power to make rules

S 9 provides for the effect of expiry of the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance XXI of 1948)

23. Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949.—With a view to control the admission into India and to regulate the movements in India of persons from Pakistan, the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948) was enacted Since the emergency for meeting which the Ordinance was enacted still continues it is proposed to enact this measure embodying the provisions of the Ordinance

S. 1 extends the Act to the whole of India

S 2 defines the word "enter" as meaning enter by water, land or air

S 3 provides that no person shall enter India from any place in Pakistan, whether directly or indirectly, unless—(*a*) he is in possession of a permit, or (*b*) being a person not domiciled in India or Pakistan, he is in possession of a valid passport as required by the Indian Passport Act XXXIV of 1920, or (*c*) he is exempted from the requirement of being in possession of a permit by or in accordance with the rules made under the Act.

S 4 gives power to the Central Government to make rules prescribing the authorities by which any conditions subject to which permits may be issued, regulating the movements in India of persons in possession of a permit and providing

for exemption of persons from the requirement of being in possession of a permit.

S. 5 provides for the punishment of offences of entry into India in contravention of the provisions of S 3, or after entering into India contravening the provisions of any rule made under S 4

S 6 provides for the power to arrest persons committing offences under the Act

S 7 gives power to the Central Government to direct the removal from India of any person who has committed or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under the Act

S 8 provides for the protection of persons from prosecutions or legal proceedings against them for anything done under the Act

S 9 repeals the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance 1948 (XXXIV of 1948).

24. Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Act, 1949.—It was considered essential to invest the Estate Officer of the Government of India with powers to control accommodation in private hotels at Delhi to meet pressing Government requirements The object of this Act is to provide him with such powers under such conditions as will ensure that while Government exercise adequate control over available accommodation the legitimate interests of the management do not suffer

25. Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949.—Certain measures of relief had already been afforded to displaced persons in the matter of legal proceedings, as for example, by the Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Act XLVII of 1948 A further examination of the question, however, revealed that there was justification for certain additional measures of relief The objects of the present Act, which must necessarily be temporary in duration, are to enable Courts—(1) to restore suits and applications for final orders which have been dismissed for default on technical grounds where such default is capable of explanation with reference to circumstances relatable to the partition of the country, (2) to refuse execution of money decrees against displaced persons or to direct payment of such decrees by instalments if the judgment-debtor would be enabled to rehabilitate himself in the new surroundings, (3) to postpone insolvency proceedings against displaced persons wherever necessary, and (4) to execute decrees passed before August 15th, 1947, by Courts now situated in Pakistan in favour of persons now residing in India

26. Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1949.—The object of this Act is to remedy certain minor defects in the Indian Tea Control Act VIII of 1938, which have come to light in the course of the working of the Act

27. Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1949.—There was no provision in the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, enabling the Trustees to remove goods from the docks so long as the consignees continued to pay the port dues accruing thereon This lacuna in the Act enabled the consignees to utilise valuable dock space as private storage space for their goods for indefinite periods, thereby causing acute congestion in the Port of Bombay. Under the present Act a new section, S. 64-A, is added to the Main Act, on the analogy of S 56 of the Indian Railways Act, enabling the Trustees to sell by auction goods not removed by the consignees after a certain period The Act confers on the Central Government powers to exempt any goods or class of goods from the operation of the section, *e g*, the stores of the Defence Services.

28. Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1949.—The main function of the Housing Board constituted under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, is to prepare and carry out approved schemes financed from the housing account of the Fund for the provision of suitable housing accommodation for colliery labour Various other building works, for example, central and regional hospitals and maternity and child welfare centres financed from the general welfare account of the Fund are also under construction, the control of which, it is considered, should be vested in the Housing Board The present Act provides for this object

29. Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Act, 1949.—A scheme made by the appropriate Government under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, may *inter alia*, provide "for constituting or prescribing the authority to be responsible for the administration of the scheme" The constituted authority in the discharge of its functions may have to borrow or raise money and issue debentures, etc, for the purpose of securing any debt or mortgaging or charging any of its property and it is therefore desirable that the authority should be clothed with a corporate status in certain cases As the Main Act does not in express terms confer power to create a corporation or to give corporate status to any body functioning under it, a specific amendment of the Main Act is being undertaken for this purpose by the present enactment

30. Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Act, 1949.—This Act seeks to continue the provisions of the Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Ordinance 1948 (XXIX of 1948) until March 31st, 1950, as one of the measures to combat inflation and increase the financial resources available for industrial development The Act is limited to public companies and it provides that the amount distributed as dividend should be limited to the average annual amount distributed in cash during the two years ending March 31st, 1948, or six per cent of the paid-up capital of the company, whichever is higher Dividend shall be deemed to have been distributed by a company on the date on which the shareholders have a right to receive it In calculating the amount of the average dividend, allowance is to be made for any alterations in the paid-up capital, as provided by S 7 of this Act Under Ss 8 and 9, the rights of holders of existing preference shares are not to be affected, but the return on future issues of such shares are to be limited to six per cent S 10 of the Act gives power to the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act S 11 gives power to the Central Government to exempt any company from the provisions of this Act S 12 provides the penalty for the contravention of the provisions relating to the distribution of dividends by any director, managing agent, manager, or other officer or employee of a company.

31. Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Act, 1949.—The main objects of the Act are to extend the application of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 to all Acceding States and to provide for enhanced punishment for illegal possession of wireless transmitters By their Instruments of Accession all Indian States have acceded to the Dominion of India in respect of the entries relating to posts and telegraphs including telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other forms of communications in the Federal Legislative List, and the Dominion Legislature is, therefore, competent to legislate on the subject of wireless telegraphy for all such States s 2 seeks to extend the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 to the whole of India, that is, to all Provinces and Acceding States as has already been done in the case of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1895 With the release to the public of war surplus stocks, wireless transmitters were illegally used to a large extent To check this, the penalties imposed under the provisions of the Main Act are made heavier in the case of wireless transmitters and the new sub-section (1A) added to s 6 of the Main Act by the present enactment is intended for this purpose. The seriousness of illegal possession of transmitters having been recognised, it was essential that restriction in s 7 of the Main Act with regard to searches were removed as far as possible so as to render the Act effective, but in amending this section by the present Act care has been taken to vest the powers of search only in officers specially empowered by the Central Government in this behalf.

32. Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1949.—S 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provided that, where a decree is passed against the Dominion or a Province or against a public officer in respect of an act done by him in his official capacity, a time should be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied and that if it is not so satisfied, a report should be made to the Government and no execution is to issue unless the decree remains unsatisfied for a period of three months from the date of the report In a recent case the Calcutta High Court held that the section was confined to decrees passed in suits which were referred to in the previous sections and which could only be instituted after service of notice under section 80 The object of this Act is to make it clear that s 82 applies to decrees in *all* suits and to extend its provisions to orders and awards made by a Court or any other authority and capable of being executed as if they were decrees as it is necessary to give the Government an opportunity to satisfy the claims allowed against them.

33. Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Act, 1949.—The Indian Rubber Board, constituted under the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act 1947 did not include any representative of labour It consisted of 23 members of whom 10 represented rubber growers, 3 rubber manufacturers, 1 rubber dealer, and the rest the Central Government and the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin Since the Government recognised the desirability and the necessity of improving the conditions of plantation labour in the country, it was necessary that labour was given representation on the Board It is proposed by the present Act that the Central Government should nominate 3 representatives of labour as members of the Board

34. Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1949.—The Indian Coffee Board, constituted under the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, had at its General meeting held on November 4th, 1948, resolved that a donation of Rs 95,000 be paid out of the coffee pool funds to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund The provisions of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, did not, however, permit the Board to make such donation from the pool funds. The object of this Act is to suitably amend the Main Act to enable the Board to make the proposed donation to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund

35. Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1949.—Prior to this enactment, succession certificates granted by District Judges in Hyderabad were not recognised by Courts in India as S 382 of the Main Act provided only for the recognition of succession certificates granted by District Judges of Acceding States This caused considerable inconveniences to the public and it was therefore necessary that Hyderabad should in that respect be put in the same position as the Acceding States This Act accordingly amends S 382 of the Main Act to provide for such recognition

36. Indian Passport (Amendment) Act, 1949.—The Indian Passport Act XXXIV of 1920, which enabled the Central Government to make rules requiring that persons entering the Provinces of India should be in possession of passports, applied specifically only to the Provinces of India It was necessary from the security point of view that the regulations in respect of entry into the Dominion of India from abroad should be uniform throughout the Dominion This Act extends the scope of the Main Act so as to cover all States which have acceded to the Dominion of India.

37. Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1949.—The Registration of Foreigners Act XVI of 1939, which provided for the registration of foreigners applied specifically only to the Provinces of India. It was necessary, for keeping an effective check on the movements

of foreigners, that regulations in respect of their registration should be uniform throughout the Dominion of India This Act extends the scope of the Main Act so as to cover all States which have acceded to the Dominion of India

38. Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.—The accountancy profession in India was regulated by the Auditors Certificate Rules framed in 1932 in exercise of powers conferred on the Government of India by section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, and the Indian Accountancy Board advised Government in all matters relating to the profession and assisted it in maintaining the standards of professional qualifications and conduct required of members of the profession The majority of the Board's members were elected by Registered Accountants from all parts of India These arrangements were intended to be only transitional, to lead up to a system in which such accountants would in autonomous association of themselves, largely assume the responsibilities involved in the discharge of their public duties by securing maintenance of the requisite standard of professional qualifications, discipline and conduct, the control of the Central Government being confined to very few specified matters This Act authorises the incorporation of such an autonomous professional body called the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Chapter I (Ss 1-2) Preliminary

S 1 extends the Act to all the Provinces of India and also to every Acceding State

S. 2 defines "chartered accountant" as meaning a person who is a member of the Institute and who is in practice The section defines "Institute" as meaning the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India constituted under this Act Sub-section (2) states that a member of the Institute shall be deemed "to be in practice", when individually or in partnership with chartered accountants, he, in consideration of remuneration received or to be received,—(*i*) engages himself in the practice of accountancy, or (*ii*) offers to perform or performs services involving the auditing or verification of financial transactions, books, accounts, or records or the preparation, verification or certification of financial accounting and related statements or holds himself out to the public as an accountant, or (*iii*) renders professional services or assistance in or about matters of principle or detail relating to accounting procedure or the recording, presentation or certification of financial facts or data; or (*iv*) renders such other services as in the opinion of the Council, are or may be rendered by a chartered accountant

Chapter II (Ss 3-8) Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

S 3 provides for the incorporation of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India as a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and having power to acquire and dispose of property and suing and being sued in its own name

S. 4 provides for entry of names in the Register to be maintained under the Act and mentions the categories of persons who shall be entitled to have their names entered in the Register

S 5 sub-section (1) provides that members of the Institute shall be divided into two classes designated respectively as associates and fellows Sub-section (2) provides that any person shall, on his name being entered in the Register, be deemed to have become an associate member of the Institute and be entitled to use the letters A R A after his name to indicate that he is an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Sub-section (3) provides that an associate who has been in continuous practice in India for at least five years shall, on payment of the prescribed entrance fee, be entered in the Register as a fellow of the Institute and shall be entitled to use the letters F C A after his name to indicate that he is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants

S. 6 provides that no member of the Institute shall be entitled to practise unless he has obtained from the Council of the Institute a certificate of practice.

S 7 provides that every member of the Institute shall be designated as a Chartered Accountant

S 8 lists various disabilities under which a person shall not be entitled to have his name entered or borne on the Register, amongst which are non-attainment of the age of 21 years, unsoundness of mind, insolvency and conviction

Chapter III (Ss 9-18) Council of the Institute

S 9 provides for the constitution of the Council of the Institute for the management of the affairs of the Institute, which shall be composed of persons elected by members of the Institute from amongst the fellows and five persons nominated by the Central Government

S 10 provides for the mode of election to the Council

S 11 provides for the nomination of persons to the Council by the Central Government in default of election

S 12 provides for the President and Vice-President of the Council

S 13 provides for resignation of membership and casual vacancies in the Council

S 14 provides that the duration of any Council shall be three years from the date of its first meeting on the expiry of which it shall stand dissolved

S 15 describes the functions of the Council amongst which are the examination of candidates for enrolment, the regulation of engagement and training of articled clerks, recognition of foreign qualifications for purposes of enrolment, the granting or refusal of certificates of practice and exercise of disciplinary powers conferred by this Act

S 16 provides for the appointment of a staff of the Council and their remuneration and allowances

S 17 provides that the Council shall constitute from amongst its members the following Standing Committees, namely —(*i*) an Executive Committee, (*ii*) an Examination Committee, and (*iii*) a Disciplinary Committee The section provides for the constitution of the Standing Committees.

S 18 provides for the finances of the Council

Chapter IV (Ss 19-20) Register of Members

S 19 provides for the maintenance of the Register of Members of the Institute

S 20 provides for the removal from the Register of the name of any member of the Institute

Chapter V (Ss 21-22) Misconduct

S 21 describes the procedure in inquiries relating to misconduct of members of the Institute

S 22 defines misconduct

Chapter VI (S 23) Regional Councils

S 23 provides for the constitution and the functions of Regional Councils

Chapter VII (Ss 24-28) Penalties

S 24 provides the penalty for falsely claiming to be a member of the Institute

S 25 provides that no company, whether incorporated in India or elsewhere, shall practice as chartered accountants, and provides the penalty for the company, director, manager, secretary or other officer thereof for contravention of the provisions of this section

S 26 provides that no person other than a member of the Institute shall sign any document on behalf of a chartered accountant in his professional capacity The section provides the penalty for contravention of this provision

S 27 provides that where a chartered accountant or a firm of chartered accountants has more than one office in India, each one of such offices shall be in the separate charge of a member of the Institute

S. 28 provides that no person shall be prosecuted under the Act except upon a complaint made by or under the order of the Council or of the Central Government

Chapter VIII (Ss 29-33) Miscellaneous

S 29 provides that where any country prevents persons of Indian domicile from becoming members of any institution similar to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India or from practising the profession of accountancy or subjects them to racial discrimination in that country, no subject of that country shall be entitled to become a member of the Institute or practice the profession of accountancy in India

S 30 gives power to the Council to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act

S 31 provides that references to registered accountants etc in any other law in force or in any document shall be construed as a reference to a chartered accountant as defined in the Act

S 32 provides that the Act does not affect the right of accountants to practice as such in Acceding States

S 33 amends S 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by substituting for sub-sections (1), (2), (2A) and (2B) the following new sub-section (1) —"No person shall be appointed to act as an auditor of any company other than a private company, not being a subsidiary company of a public company, unless he is a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949

Provided that a firm whereof all the partners practising in India are chartered accountants may be appointed by its firm name to be auditor of a company and may act in its firm name" The Schedule to the Act sets out a list of various acts for which a chartered accountant shall be deemed to be guilty of conduct rendering him unfit to be a member of the Institute as provided by Chapter V of the Act Amongst these are (*i*) soliciting clients or professional work either directly or indirectly, by circular, advertisement, personal communication or interview or otherwise, (*ii*) Disclosing information acquired in the course of his professional engagement to any person other than his client, without the consent of his client, (*iii*) expressing his opinion on financial statements of any business in which he, his partner in the firm or the firm has a substantial interest, unless he discloses the interest in his report, (*iv*) Charging in respect of any professional employment fees which are based on a percentage of profits or which are contingent on results, (*v*) Failure to disclose a material fact known to him which is not disclosed in a financial statement, but disclosure of which is necessary to make the financial statement not misleading, (*vi*) Failure to report a material mis-statement known to him to appear in a financial statement with which he is concerned in a professional capacity, and (*vii*) Gross negligence in the conduct of his professional duties

39. Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1949.—The object of this Act is to restrict the exhibition of films not considered suitable for children and adolescents Under the Cinematograph Act, 1918, as it stood, authorities certifying films were not empowered to restrict their exhibition to a class of persons only In order to prohibit the unrestricted exhibition of unsuitable films to young persons at an impressionable age and to ensure the maximum circulation of all films, it was necessary to distinguish between adult audiences on the one hand and children and adolescents on the other The need for restricting certain films to adult audiences is recognised in most countries. Accordingly, the present Act, by amending section 7 of the Main Act, provides for two kinds of certificates—'A' certificate, authorising exhibition to adults only and 'U' certificate, authorising unrestricted exhibition. For the sake of uniformity and

administrative convenience, it has been decided in consultation with the Provincial Governments, to carry out this amendment by Central legislation.

40. Repealing and Amending Act 1949.—The Act is intended to remove from the statute book certain Acts and Ordinances which have either ceased to be in force, and to correct small errors detected in the Acts included in the Second Schedule S 4 of this Act contains precautionary provisions which it is usual to include in all Acts of this kind

41. Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act 1949.—The object of this Act is to increase the marriageable age of girls from 14 years to 15 years

S 2 amends the definition of "child" given in S 2 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act XIX of 1929 and provides that a "child" shall mean a person who, if a male, is under 18 years of age, and if a female, is under 15 years

The punishment of fine prescribed in S 3 of the Main Act for male adults below twenty-one years of age marrying a child not being sufficiently deterrent, S 3 of this Act invests Courts with power to award simple imprisonment in suitable cases

S 4 makes a sentence of imprisonment obligatory for offences under Ss 4, 5 and 6 of the Main Act which provide for the punishment of male adult above twenty-one years of age marrying a child, for solemnizing a child marriage, and for parent or guardian concerned in a child marriage respectively

S 5 omits S 7 of the Main Act

S 6 substitutes S 10 of the Main Act by a new section, which provides that any Court, on receipt of a complaint of an offence of which it is authorised to take cognisance, shall, unless it dismisses the complaint under S 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, either make an inquiry under S 202 of that Code or direct a Magistrate subordinate to it to make such inquiry

S 7 omits S 11 of the Main Act

42. Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 1949.—This Act was enacted for the protection of young girls and boys

S 2 amends the definition of "kidnapping from lawful guardianship" given in S 361 of the Indian Penal Code, by increasing the age of the minor, in the case of boys from 14 years to 16 years and in the case of girls from 16 years to 18 years

S 3 amends the definition of "rape" given in S 375 of the Indian Penal Code by increasing the age of consent to extra-marital intercourse from 14 years to 16 years The section also amends the Exception to S 375 of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with marital intercourse by increasing the age of the wife from 13 years to 15 years

S 4 inserts a new section, section 198-A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which prescribes a period of limitation beyond which no prosecution will be entertainable in respect of an offence by a husband having intercourse with his own wife who is under 15 years of age, under S 375 of the Indian Penal Code, and exempts cases which ought not to be penalised This is perhaps the only exception to the canon of criminal law that the law of limitation and prescription does not apply to crimes

S 5 amends S 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides for the power to compel restoration of abducted females, by increasing the age of the abducted female child from 14 years to 16 years.

43. Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act 1949.—The object of this Act is to give effect to recommendations of the Tariff Board on the aluminium industry Additional duties as recommended on the articles involved had already been imposed under the Protective Duties Act, 1946, pending their continuance by legislation as required by S 3 of that Act Opportunity has been taken to make the consequential amendments in the tariff necessary to make the protection effective

44. Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act 1949.—The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (XIX of 1949) was promulgated on July 30th, 1949, in order to enable the Reserve Bank to undertake the issue and management of the bonds and debentures of the Industrial Finance Corporation The present Act seeks to continue the provisions of the Ordinance on a permanent basis

45. Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act 1949.—This Act inserts a new section, S 5A in the Industrial Financial Corporation Act XV of 1948 to provide that the shares of the Industrial Finance Corporation are to be treated as being included among the securities enumerated in S 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, and as approved securities for the purposes of the Insurance Act, 1938 The Act also makes an express provision in the Main Act, specifically empowering the Board of Directors of the Corporation to make regulations regarding the establishment and maintenance of a Provident Fund for the employees of the Corporation.

46. Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners' Clients' Accounts) Act 1949.—Under the rules framed by the Bombay High Court, an attorney practising there had to keep an account at a bank for clients' moneys in the title of which the word "client" appeared and he could operate on that account only for the purposes specified in the rules The legal effect of these rules was that the bank was fixed with a notice of trust and was bound to enquire into the purposes of withdrawal, whenever any transaction was sought to be made on such clients' accounts These rules had placed on banks a great measure of special responsibility and they also interfered with the free transferability of cheques drawn on such accounts The object of the present Act is to protect banks in India by relieving them of such special responsibility and to ensure free transferability of cheques In the United Kingdom, where similar rules are in force in regard to clients' accounts of solicitors, the banks are protected by the Solicitors Act of 1933 The present Act seeks to give similar protection to the banks of India This Act will in the first instance apply to the Presidency Town of Bombay where such rules are in force, but may be later extended to other places.

47. Indian Arms (Amendment) Act 1949.—According to S 6 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, no person can import or export by sea or by land into or out of India arms, ammunition or military stores except under a licence and according to the conditions of the licence The section when it was framed did not envisage transportation by air and does not specifically mention the export or import of arms etc , by air, is also prohibited except under a licence There is thus a lacuna in the Act the effect of which is that unauthorised import or export of arms, etc , by air does not constitute an offence under the Indian Arms Act and cannot be punished under it There are provisions in the Indian Aircraft Rules under which a person who engages in such unauthorised import or export can be prosecuted and punished, but these are primarily intended for the safety of the aircraft and not the checking of illicit traffic in arms Moreover, the penalty provided in the Indian Aircraft Rules is not deterrent, being imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or with fine of any amount not exceeding Rs 1 000 or with both It is obviously desirable that unauthorised import or export of arms, etc , by air should be dealt with the same severity as unauthorised import or export of arms, etc by land or sea For this purpose the present Act amends the Indian Arms Act

48. Transfer of Detained Persons Act 1949.—The Transfer of Detained Persons Ordinance 1949 (XVI of 1949) was promulgated on July 19th, 1949, empowering the Government of a Province or an Acceding State to transfer a detenu to another Province or State with the consent of the Government of the latter Province or State It was necessary to keep the provisions of the Ordinance in question alive as the reasons for its promulgation continued to remain valid This enactment, therefore, seeks to replace the Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

49. Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Second Amendment Act 1949.—It was considered necessary that raw cotton including ginned cotton and unginned cotton or kapas, cottonseed and coke should be included among the commodities specified in the India (Central Government and Legislature) Act, 1946, and the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act XXIV of 1946 Amendment to the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946 was made by the promulgation of an Ordinance, namely the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance 1949 (XIV of 1949) The present Act seeks to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946, by replacing and repealing the Ordinance mentioned above

50. Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Act 1949.—Section 14 of the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act XXIV of 1947 provided that no person shall sell and no person shall buy rubber except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Indian Rubber Board But the proviso to the section exempted registered owners of rubber estates from the operation of the section in respect of rubber produced in their own estate, so that such owner of rubber estates were at liberty to dispose of their rubber in any manner It was found that the exemption to owners of rubber estates was hindering the control over unlicensed transactions in rubber and that it was necessary to enable the Indian Rubber Board to exercise more effective control the sale of rubber by the estates This Act, therefore, seeks to amend the Main Act by the deletion of the proviso to S 14

51. Requisitioned Land (Apportionment of Compensation) Act 1949.—In a judgment of the Calcutta High Court it was held that an arbitrator appointed under clause (b) of section 19 of the Defence of India Act had no power to entertain any reference requiring apportionment of compensation between parties having different interests in the land As a consequence of this ruling, the payment of compensation in all cases where interested parties could not agree came to a standstill As an immediate remedy the Requisitioned Land (Apportionment of Compensation) Ordinance 1949 (XXII of 1949) was promulgated to enable the disposal of long pending cases This Act replaces the Ordinance and provides that it shall be lawful for an arbitrator appointed under the provisions of S 19 of the Defence of India Act, XXXV of 1939 or S 6 of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act XVII of 1947 to apportion by his award compensation payable in respect of requisitioning and acquisition of land among persons interested

52. Merchant Shipping and Lighthouse (Amendment) Act 1949.—A Directorate-General of Shipping was recently set up under the Commerce Ministry with headquarters at Bombay, for the purpose of dealing more expeditiously with the ever increasing volume of work connected with the administration of matters relating to shipping This has enabled to devote itself more exclusively to questions of policy and Legislation, leaving it to the Director-General to handle all executive matters affecting merchant shipping, including the day-to-day administration of various Acts pertaining thereto. For the proper discharge of his functions, it is, however, necessary that certain powers which are conferred on the Central Government under certain merchant shipping enactments should also be exercisable by the Director-General and hence this Amending Act In suitable cases it will be ensured that the exercise of any power by the Director-General shall be subject to such

conditions and restrictions as the Central Government may think fit to impose.

53. Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act 1949.—This Act seeks to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act XXI of 1923 with a view to vesting powers in the Central Government to establish or cause to be established, seamen's employment offices at ports in India At present the number of seamen seeking employment at Indian ports is far in excess of the number of engagements available and this gives scope for corruption in securing engagements In a number of other maritime countries this problem has been solved by the establishment of seamen's employment offices which make arrangements for the supply of maritime labour generally on the principle of rotation. The functions of employment offices now contemplated will include the regulation of the supply of maritime labour in a similar manner.

54. Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Act 1949.—Prior to the promulgation on April 30th, 1949, of the Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Ordinance, disputes in banks and insurance companies were the responsibility of Provincial Governments Provincial Governments were the "appropriate authority" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Besides this Central enactment, three Provinces, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar, had provincial labour relations enactments of their own under which also control over disputes in banks and insurance companies rested with the Provincial Governments A bank with branches in several Provinces had, therefore, to deal with a number of Provincial Governments and a number of agencies including tribunals set up by them for the settlement of disputes arising in its establishments It was only to be expected that under such an arrangement it would be difficult for an organisation with country-wide establishments to maintain any principle of uniformity in the matter of wages, allowances and other terms and conditions of employment of its staff The Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Ordinance, 1949, was accordingly promulgated on April 30th, 1949, and according to it the responsibility for dealing with disputes in banks and insurance companies having branches in more than one Province passed over to the Central Government As the Ordinance was to expire on October 30th, 1949, it had to be replaced by a second Ordinance This Act replaces the second Ordinance

S 1 extends the Act to all the Provinces in India

S 2 gives definitions

S 3 amends s 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act XIV of 1947 by inserting therein the definitions of "banking company" and "insurance company"

S 4 prohibits references by Provincial Governments of industrial disputes concerning any banking companies or insurance companies for adjudications, inquiries or settlements

S 5 provides for the abatement of proceedings relating to industrial disputes concerning any banking or insurance company pending before Provincial tribunals and reference of such disputes to tribunals constituted by the Central Government

S 6 deals with the powers of the Central Government to refer disputes in respect of which awards or decisions have been made for re-adjudications

S. 7 repeals the Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Second Ordinance 1949.

55. Explosives (Temporary Provisions) Act 1949.—The handling of ammunition, explosive and dangerous cargoes in large quantities at dock berths is not allowed at the major ports of India under the normal port rules, except in very small quantities. At the end of the war, large stocks of ammunition became surplus to requirements and in the interests of safety it was considered essential that these stocks should be dumped in the sea with the least possible delay. The object of the present Act is to facilitate the operations at the port of Vizagapatam under adequate safeguards The Act is intended to remain in force for a period not exceeding two years.

56. Indian Railways (Amendment) Act 1949.—The proposals in the present Act include an extension to Indian States of the general rules for all open line railways in India, eliminating all forms of risk notes, the appointment of claims commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into and determining applications for compensation in respect of accidents to trains carrying passengers and other minor matters.

Ss 2, 3 and 5 correct various lacunæ in the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 as amended by Act LXV of 1948 S 30 to the Main Act is omitted S 28 to the Main Act is amended and s 41 of the Main Act is substituted by a new section which provides for complaints against a railway administration

S 4 substitutes a new section for s 32 of the Main Act The new section provides that the general controlling authority (now that the railways have been nationalised) shall alone fix the rates of terminal and other charges

S 6 amends S 47 of the Main Act and provides for the application of the general rules, governing the operation of railways in India to railways in Indian States

S 7 amends s 72 of the Main Act by omitting therefrom sub-section (2)

Prior to the enactment of ss 8 to 12 of the present Act, when a consignor elected to avail of an alternative risk note, or to dispatch goods which were inadequately packed or in defective condition, or dispatched in open vehicles traffic normally carried in covered vehicles and liable to damage or loss when not so carried, or booked animals without paying the percentage charge on excess value which railways levied for carriage at railway risk, or booked articles enumerated in the Second Schedule when such articles were of a value exceeding Rs 300 per parcel or package without paying additional percentage on value which railways levied when booked at railway risk, he had to execute a risk note for the appropriate form Each risk note had to be attested by two witnesses in the presence of a railway booking clerk and this procedure introduced complications and delays in booking The amendments introduced by ss 8 to 12 eliminate the use of all forms of risk notes without varying in any way the responsibility of railway administrations for animals or goods in their charge

S 13 provides that the Claims Commissioners shall inquire into and determine applications for compensation payable under s 82 of the Main Act and introduces new sections, ss 82B to 82J in the Main Act to insure impartial investigation and prompt payment of all claims for compensation arising out of an accident to a train carrying passengers

S 14 enhances the penalty of Rs 10 for false declaration of goods tendered for conveyance or which have been carried by railway provided by s 106 of the Main Act to Rs 50

S 15 substitutes s 114 of the Main Act by a new section which provides for the penalty for transferring a season ticket or any half of a return ticket

S 16 revises the limits of responsibility of railway administration for loss, destruction or deterioration of animals when higher value has not been declared in the forwarding note, mentioned in the First Schedule of the Main Act.

57. Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act 1949.—The object of this Act is to remedy certain minor defects in the Electricity (Supply) Act LIV of 1948, which have come to light in the course of the working of the Act.

S. 2 rectifies an omission in s. 1 sub-section (3) of the Main Act S 83 of the Main Act saved a licensee, already under notice of purchase prior to the enactment of the Act being required to maintain his accounts in the elaborate manner prescribed under the Sixth Schedule of the Act When the Main Act was passed, it was intended that s 83 should be enforced with the commencement of the Act Unfortunately, due to an oversight, this section was not mentioned in s. 1 sub-section (3). This omission has been rectified

According to s 3 (2) of the Main Act, the Central Electricity Authority shall consist of at least 3 full time members In view of acute shortage of engineering personnel and urgent need of economy, Government considered that the Central Electricity Authority should be constituted to begin with, by employing part-time personnel from the Central Electricity Commission and other organisations S 3 of the present Act removes the statutory obligation to appoint any full-time members

For the same reasons, s 4 of the present Act repeals s 5 (3) of the Main Act and thereby enables Provincial Governments to set up Provincial Electricity Boards without all or any of the members being full-time members

S 8 of the Main Act prescribed five years as the term of office of the Chairman and other members of the Provincial Electricity Board, while the proviso required that the first Chairman should hold office for seven years Sub-section (2) of s 8 of the Main Act also seemed to suggest that members on re-appointment should again hold office for a further period of five years These periods were considered too long, and therefore, ss 5 and 6 of the present Act amend ss 8 and 78 of the Main Act so as to enable the Provincial Governments to regulate the terms of office of the Chairman and members on first appointment and re-appointment by rules framed under s 78

58. Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act 1949.—Consequent on the partition of India, it was necessary under the Standstill Agreement to accord reciprocal recognition to the certificates and licences issued by each Dominion in the territories of the other so as to ensure the uninterrupted working of the river services in North East India Such recognition was originally provided for by the Indian Independence (Miscellaneous) Transitional Provisions No 2 Order, 1947, but with the expiry of the Standstill Agreement on March 31, 1948, the necessity was felt for special legislation to carry out this purpose As a result of consultations between the two Dominions, it has been decided to adopt a procedure under which any certificate or licence issued by the Government of a Province in one Dominion will be endorsed by the Government of the Province in the other Dominion on payment of a fee prescribed for the grant of such licence or certificate under the relevant Act in force in each Dominion This Act is intended to give effect to this proposal by the addition of a new section, S 72A to the Inland Steam-vessels Act I of 1917.

59. Merged States (Laws) Act 1949.—With effect from August 1, 1949, a large number of Acceding States which have ceded full jurisdiction to the Dominion Government, and which were being previously administered under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act XLVII of 1947 have either been finally merged in the adjoining Governor's Provinces or constituted into new Chief Commissioner's Provinces by orders under s 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935 The existing laws in the merged States will, however, continue, until repealed, modified or amended by a competent legislature or other competent authority

A considerable number of Central Acts and Ordinances were applied to merged States by Orders under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, but the Acts and Ordinances so applied were in law distinct from the Acts and Ordinances as in force in the Provinces of India This position which continued even after August 1, 1949,

was obviously unsatisfactory A similar situation in regard to Berar as from April 1, 1937, had to be resolved by the passing of the Berar Laws Act IV of 1941 Considering the large number of island territories which stood merged in the Governor's Provinces from August 1, 1949, it was desirable to provide for the *proprio vigore* extension of the more important Central Acts and Ordinances and the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation 1818 (III of 1818), to all the merged States, including those which were constituted into Chief Commissioners' Provinces Hence the present Act which has been prepared in consultation with the Ministries of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces concerned

Under s 3 of the present Act, in so far as the Governor's Provinces are concerned, the *proprio vigore* extension to the merged States of the laws specified in the Schedule to the Act will not be fully affected by the Central Act and corresponding supplementary legislation by the Provinces will be necessary As it is obviously desirable that the Central Act and the Provincial legislation should come into force on the same day, a commencement clause in s 1 of the present Act states that the Act shall come into force on January 1, 1950, so that the Provincial Governments may bring their corresponding legislation into force on the same day

S 2 defines the expressions "absorbing Province", "merged State" and "new Province"

S 3 provides for the extension of laws.

S 4 provides for interpretation of laws as extended

S 5 provides for the repeal of corresponding laws

S 6 provides for savings

S 7 provides for powers of Courts and other authorities for purposes of facilitating application of laws.

60. Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment and Validation Act, 1949.—To meet the acute shortage of accommodation in New Delhi, the Government of India promulgated the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance, 1947, which was later replaced by the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Act XLIX of 1947 This Act would have ceased to be in force after December 31, 1949. Contrary to expectations, the acute shortage of accommodation had not in any way ceased but had on the other hand become more acute The Government of India were still in need of more offices and residential accommodation for the Central Government employees and offices of foreign embassies, while the present financial position did not allow any big scale construction scheme being undertaken A large measure of accommodation continued to be in occupation of refugees The present Act amends the Main Act and thereby continues upto December 31, 1952, the powers to requisition premises and to evict unauthorised occupants from Government accommodation

The absence of any penal provision in the Main Act resulted in flagrant violation of the lawful orders of the "competent authority" with the result that the purpose of the Act was often frustrated S. 7 of the present Act introduces a new section, s 15-A to the Main Act, which provides for the penalty for offences under the Act

Difficulties were also felt in exercising functions under certain provisions of the Main Act Ss 4, 5, 6 and 8 remove certain impediments and anomalies For instance, under the Main Act one "competent authority" could not function when another had passed any order, in a particular case The present Act corrects this defect. Secondly, the Main Act empowered the competent authority to exercise all powers and functions, except under s. 8 in respect of the disposal and utilisation of requisitioned premises which was the responsibility of the Central Government. To prevent a division of responsibilities and delay, the present Act invests the "competent authority" with powers under s 8 of the Main Act Thirdly, the present Act makes some verbal changes in s 11 of the Main Act which are necessary to clarify the intentions of the section.

61. Professions Tax Limitation (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1949.—The Professions Tax Limitation (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance 1949 (XVII of 1949), was promulgated on July 21, 1949, amending the Professions Tax Limitation Act XX of 1941, to enable the Local Authorities in the United Provinces to continue levying "circumstances and property" tax at a rate higher than the limit of Rs 50 per year, fixed by the Professions Tax Limitation Act The present Act seeks to replace the Ordinance by an Act of the legislature

62. Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Act, 1949.—The object of this Act is to centralise censorship of films by replacing the existing Provincial Boards of Film Censors by a single censoring Authority appointed by the Central Government This Act accordingly amends the Cinematograph Act II of 1918 so as to enable such an Authority to be set up

S 2 amends s 1 of the Main Act to provide that the Main Act extends to all the Provinces of India and also to every Acceding State to the extent to which the Dominion Legislature has power to make laws for that State

S 3 amends s 2 of the Main Act by inserting therein the definition of the expression "Authority" and amending the definition of "place"

S 4 inserts a new section, s 2-A to the Main Act, which provides for the rule of construction in the application of the Act to Acceding States

S 5 amends s 5 of the Main Act by substituting new sub-sections for sub-sections (2) and (2A) relating to restrictions on powers of licensing authorities

S 6 substitutes new sections for ss 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Main Act The new s 6 relates to the certification of films The new s 7 relates to the power of a Provincial Government on a local authority to suspend exhibition of films in certain cases The new s 8 provides for penalties for contravention of the Act and rules made thereunder The new s 9 empowers the Central Government to make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act Ss 10 and 11 are added to the Main Act, which give power to the Central Government to give directions to any Provincial Government as to the carrying into execution of the provisions of the Act in the Provinces and empower the Central Government to exempt any cinematograph exhibition from the provisions of the Act.

63. Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1949.—Our foreign exchange position has made it necessary to operate import controls on very strict lines To do this with the efficiency that is desirable will involve an appreciable strengthening of the Import Control establishment Partly with a view to recovering the cost of the Import Control establishment and partly with a view to discouraging frivolous applications for licences, it is proposed that suitable fees should be prescribed to be levied on applications for import licences This Act, by amending the Imports and Exports (Control) Act XVIII of 1947 confers this power on Government The actual rates of fees will be determined by Government from time to time

64. Police Act, 1949.—Prior to this Act each of the Centrally administered areas had a separate Police force of its own Ajmer-Merwara, the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, Coorg and Himachal Pradesh had separate cadres of both officers and men Delhi had a separate cadre of head-constables and constables but a common cadre for Assistant Sub-Inspectors and higher ranks with the East Punjab Owing to small areas and cadres, the police officers had perforce to continue in the same station, or area for a long time. To remedy this position, it became necessary to provide that the Police officers of Centrally administered areas be transferred from one area to another according to the administrative exigencies by creating a common pool of officers and men which the Chief Commissioners' Provinces might draw upon, thus reducing their dependence upon the Provincial Governments As the formation of a common cadre of officers for the Police forces in Chief Commissioners' Provinces involved the constitution of a single police force in all those Provinces under a single Inspector-General, this object was achieved by enacting the present Act

S 1 extends the Act to all the Chief Commissioners' Provinces

S 3 provides that the Central Government may constitute a general police-district embracing two or more Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

S 4 provides that the entire police establishment in a general police-district shall be one police force and provides for the constitution of the force

S 5 provides that the superintendence of the police throughout a general police-district shall vest in, and be exercised by, the Central Government The administration of the police force shall vest in an officer appointed by the Central Government, who shall exercise in respect of that police force such power exercisable by an Inspector-General of Police

S 6 provides for the application of the Police Act V of 1861 to the police force constituted for the general police-district

S 7 states that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to effect the provisions of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act XXV of 1946.

65. Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949—The Recovery of Abducted Persons Ordinance of 1949 (IV of 1949) regulated the procedure for the recovery and restoration of women and children abducted during the disturbances of 1947 This Ordinance was replaced in July 1949, on the expiry of its term, by another Ordinance, namely, Ordinance XVIII of 1949 As a large number of such women and children still remained to be recovered, it was proposed to provide for legislation of a more permanent nature to enable this work to be effectively continued The present measure accordingly converts the provisions of Ordinance XVIII of 1949 into an Act for the recovery and restoration of abducted persons.

S 1 extends the Act to the United Provinces, the Provinces of East Punjab and Delhi, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and the United State of Rajasthan and provides that the Act shall remain in force upto October 31, 1951.

S 2 defines the expression "abducted person" to mean a male child under the age of sixteen years or a female of whatever age who is, or immediately before the first day of March 1947, was, a Muslim, and who, on or after that day and before the first day of January 1949, has become separated from his or her family and is found to be living with or under the control of any other individual or family, and in the latter case includes a child born to any such female after the said date

S 3 provides for the establishment of camps and notification thereof and of officers in charge.

S 4 deals with the powers of police officers to recover abducted persons

S 5 provides that the Provincial Government may make regulations for maintenance of discipline in camps established for the reception and detention of abducted persons

S. 6 provides that the determination of the question whether any person detained is an abducted person shall be decided by a tribunal constituted for the purpose by the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

S. 7 provides for the handing over of abducted persons to persons authorised.

PROVING OF WILLS

IN India if a person has been appointed executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible If the Will is in an Indian language it has to be officially translated into English A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition Values must be shown as at the date of the Petition and Probate Fees will be calculated on such value. The Values of immoveable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years' purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect Unless otherwise prayed for, grant of probate is limited to the Province in which it is granted In all cases in which it is sought to obtain a grant of probate to have effect throughout India, such grant must be expressly asked for

Probate Duty in Bombay.—Up to Rs 1,000—Nil

For the next Rs 9,000 (*i e* upto Rs 10,000), 2 per cent, for the next Rs 40,000 (*i e* upto Rs. 50,000) 3 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (*i e.* upto Rs 1,00,000) 4 per cent, for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i e* upto Rs 2,00,000) 4½ per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (*i e* upto Rs 2,50,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (*i e* upto Rs 3,00,000) 5½ per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (*i e* upto Rs 4,00,000) 6 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (*i e* upto Rs 5,00,000) 6½ per cent; for amounts exceeding Rs 5,00,000 (on the portion over Rs 5,00,000) 7 per cent In addition to this Probate Duty there is, at present, a surcharge of 25 per cent introduced by the Bombay Increase of Court-Fees Act No XV of 1943.

Exemptions from Probate Duty.—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1 Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.

2. The amount of funeral expenses.

3 Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest

In addition, there is general exemption for service personnel killed in action or dying on service in certain circumstances.

No probate duty is payable in India on the value of the estate left by the deceased outside India.

Procedure.—The particulars of the property of the deceased and the particulars of all items allowed by law to be deducted have to be shown in separate schedules It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue Authorities and if the properties, particularly immoveable properties, have not been properly valued, the High Court issues a notice to the petitioner requiring him to amend the schedule of property accordingly In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect that nothing should be done in the matter of the petition for probate without notice to the person 'objecting' or to use technical language the 'caveator', and if the Will is shown to have been properly executed, probate is ordered to be granted. If an objection or caveat is filed, the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant.

As probate, however, cannot be granted merely because the parties consent, the Will has to be proved It is against public policy to enter into an agreement or compromise as to the genuineness or execution of the Will if the effect of such an agreement or compromise is to exclude evidence in proof of the Will.

EFFECT OF PROBATE

Probate has effect over all the property and estate moveable or immoveable of the deceased throughout the State in which the same is granted and is conclusive as to the representative title of the person to whom the probate is granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to the deceased and will afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate is granted Probate can only be granted to an executor appointed by the Will and the appointment may be express or by necessary implication Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind nor to any association of individuals, unless it is a company, which satisfies the conditions prescribed by rules made by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf Where several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them simultaneously or at different times If a codicil is discovered after the grant of probate a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will If different executors are appointed by the codicil, probate of the Will will be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and codicil together When probate has been granted to several executors and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration will not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce the executorship, but when one or more of several executors have proved the Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor If an executor renounces or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the Will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy No person, who renounces probate of a Will, can, without the leave of the judge take out representation to the deceased in another character.

Probate is necessary in case of Wills of Europeans, East Indians, Armenians, Jews, Parsis and Indian Christians and also in case of Wills of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains, made on or after 1st September 1870, within the territories which at the said date were subject to the undivided Provincial Government of Bengal, or within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay, or to all such Wills made outside the above specified territories or limits so far as they relate to immoveable property situate within those territories or limits

Probate is not necessary, in case of Wills of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains not falling in classes specified above or of Wills of Muslim and Khojas

Articles of Association of most of the joint stock companies contain an article to the effect that the Executor or Administrator of a deceased member who has obtained Probate or Letters of Administration as the case may be or the holder of the Succession Certificate shall be the only person recognised by the Company as having any title to his share In such cases, the Company validly insists on the production of such legal representation before transfer of the shares of a deceased member whether he is a European, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or otherwise.

Residuary Legatee.—When no executor has been appointed by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the Will or when an executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, a universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate or so much of it as may be unadministered

After any grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted has the power to sue or prosecute any suit or otherwise act as representative of the deceased until such Probate or Letters of Administration has or have been recalled or revoked.

Small Estates.—In cases where the value of the estate is Rs 2,000 or less, an Administrator General's Certificate can be obtained The procedure for obtaining this Certificate is simpler and less expensive A fee of 3 per cent on the value of the estate is payable. The value of the estate has, however, to be taken as at the date of the death of the deceased These Certificates are equivalent to Letters of Administration

PROBATE OF FOREIGN WILLS

When a Will has been proved and deposited in a court of competent jurisdiction situated beyond the limits of the State, whether within or beyond the limits of India, and a properly authenticated copy of the Will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such Will annexed, upon a proper application for the purpose being made to the appropriate court within whose jurisdiction such property is situate It is not the function of the court in India to require evidence of the validity of the Will, if it is recognised as valid by the Court of domicile of the testator.

THE FIGHTING FORCES

THE present army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company, but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746 Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief.

In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and the Indians numbered some 57,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 8 regiments of regular and 5 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, *viz*, Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops

In 1895 another large reorganisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, *viz*, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the dispatch of business The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the First Great War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was then realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands, and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, and new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. One of these, namely Western Command, was abolished on the 1st November, 1938, and replaced by an Independent District.

The Chatfield Committee.—In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of the British Government, that the outcome of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India, and the Empire which had been authorised in March of that year, had been considered by the British Government.

The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis was accepted, and, at the suggestion of the Government of India, an expert body of inquiry known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed by the British Government to visit India.

In the meantime and in the light of the progress made during the discussions that were held in the summer of 1938, the British Government in September, 1938, made certain offers of assistance, subject to approval of Parliament These were an increase of £500,000 to the annual grant of £1,500,000 which had been paid to the Government of India, since 1933, in aid of India defence expenditure, a capital grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India, and the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force It was further agreed that four British battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment

The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee Report

Modernised Re-equipment—The Committee reported that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the army forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency. One of the most important features of the modernisation proposals was the mechanisation of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units

With this end in view the Chatfield Committee recommended that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (A) Frontier Defence, (B) Internal Security, (C) Coast Defence, (D) External Defence Troops

Supply of Munitions—The principle that India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war was accepted, and a scheme for re-organising, and, where necessary, expanding the Ordnance Factories in India was recommended.

Defence Gift to India.—The British Government took full account of the heavy capital cost involved which was estimated at some £34,330,000, or Rs. 45 crores Accepting that this capital expenditure could not be found out of the resources available in India, the British Government offered to provide it from the British Exchequer. The sole condition attached was that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions now obtaining in the world.

Of the total amount three-quarters would be provided as a free gift while one-quarter would be advanced by way of a loan The interest on this portion, however, would be entirely remitted for the first five years, thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital.

India's Defence Liabilities—In estimating India's defence requirements, the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence could be held valid in the light of modern conditions.

The Committee recommended as a general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they described as "India's external security," and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility could not in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

It was fully appreciated that the forces maintained by India could only bear a small share in those wider responsibilities, and that she could not necessarily bear in full the cost of such forces as were maintained in India The committee recommended therefore that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government should be continued at the higher level of £2,000,000 a year to which it had been provisionally raised by Government.

On this basis it was estimated that it should be possible for India, without enlarging the annual provisions for defence expenditure, to meet the whole maintenance costs of the forces organised and equipped on the scale proposed From this main principle the conclusion was drawn that if forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint responsibility were used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, their ordinary maintenance charges to be borne by India

The margin for external defence suggested was one-tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army.

THE PARTITION

The year 1947 was a landmark in the history of the Armed Forces of India Consequent on the division of the country into the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, it was decided that each Dominion should establish its own Armed Forces The Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force were accordingly divided between the two Dominions on communal-cum-optional basis which worked out to the approximate proportion of one-third to Pakistan and two-thirds to the Union of India A scheme was then evolved by which those units which were predominantly Hindu or Muslim should belong to India and Pakistan respectively, individuals of the other community serving in such units were given the choice as to which Dominion they wished to serve

Thus each Dominion was allotted its own Sea, Land and Air Forces India retained the title of Royal Indian Navy, Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force for these particular arms, while the titles of the Pakistan Forces became Royal Pakistan Navy, Pakistan Army and the Royal Pakistan Air Force.

Such a division and re-organisation of the Armed Forces needed a co-ordinating authority which was provided by the Supreme Commander's Headquarters Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief, was appointed as Supreme Commander with the specific purpose of reconstituting the Armed Forces for the two Dominions under the directional control of the Joint Defence Council, which consisted of representatives from both Dominions, the Governor-General of India Viscount Mountbatten being the independent Chairman

Since the bulk of the work of reconstitution was completed sooner than it was anticipated, the Supreme Commander's Headquarters closed at the end of November, 1947, and the Joint Defence Council on April 1, 1948. A communique explained that as nearly all the functions for which the Joint Defence Council was set up had been completed there was no need for such a body The Executive Committee of the Joint Defence Council, however, which was renamed the Inter-Dominion Defence Secretaries' Committee continued in existence in order to carry out the remaining functions of the Joint Defence Council.

As for the ordnance factories, no physical division has taken place. India has assumed full liability for their book value, and has agreed to make available to Pakistan a sum of rupees six crores to be drawn as and when required by way of assistance towards the setting up of ordnance factories and other institutions.

As regards the ten regiments of Gurkhas recruited from Nepal (an independent country), six were retained by the Indian Union and four were transferred to the British Government to form a part of the British Army by mutual agreement between the Governments of Nepal, India and the United Kingdom.

An agreement was reached between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government that all British Forces in India would be withdrawn soon after the transfer of power Accordingly the first detachment of the British Troops—Army and Royal Air Force—approximately 1,500 strong left India on August 17, 1947 and the withdrawal was completed on February 28, 1948, when the last British Unit—First Battalion, the Somerset Light Infantry, sailed from India

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, General K M Cariappa, O.B E
Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army, Maj-Gen S P P Thorat, D S O
Adjutant-General, Indian Army, Maj-Gen. H L. Atal
Quartermaster-General, Indian Army, Maj-Gen. S B S Chimni, O B E.
Engineer-in-Chief, Indian Army, Maj-Gen. H. Williams, C.B E
Master-General of Ordnance, Indian Army, Maj.-Gen Sant Singh.
Military Secretary, Indian Army, Maj-Gen. Thakur Sheodatt Singh
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, Lt-Gen S M Shrinagesh
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Lt-Gen Thakur Nathu Singh
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Lt-Gen M S Rajendrasinhji, D.S O.

INDIAN NAVY

Chief of Naval Staff & Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, Vice-Admiral W. E Parry, C.B, R N
Chief of Staff, Naval H. Qrs., Commodore H. Drew, C B E, D S C, R N
Captain "Delhi", Commodore G. Barnard, G B E., D S O, & Bar R N
Chief of Administration, Naval H. Qrs., Captain S G Karmarkar, I N
Chief of Personnel, Naval H. Qrs, Captain R. D Katari, I N
Chief of Naval Aviation, Naval H Qrs., Captain H. C. Ranald, O B E, R.N.
Commanding Officer, Bombay, Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, I N
Commanding Officer, Cochin, Commodore G. H. Ellison, R N
Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vizagapatam, Captain G. Gowlland, R N
Captain "Shivaji" Captain Daya Shanker, I N.

INDIAN AIR FORCE

Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, I A F., Air Marshal Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, C B, C B E, D F C, A F C
Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukerjee, O B E
Air Officer Commanding, Operational Command, Air Commodore A M Engineer, D F C.
Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, Air Commodore R. H D Singh
Air Officer-in-Charge, Technical and Equipment Services (Air H.Q.), Air Commodore Narendra.
Air Officer-in-Charge, Personnel and Organisation (Air H Q.), Air Commodore D A R. Nanda

The Armed Forces of India used to contain a very large British element but the Government of the new India decided to completely nationalise her Armed Forces at the earliest date possible. Since the decision was made the nationalisation of the Indian Army has proceeded rapidly. The Committee appointed to study the nationalisation problem under the chairmanship of Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar completed its report by the end of 1947. Actually even before the completion of the report, about the time when it became clear that the country would have to be divided after August 15, 1947, nationalisation had started and it was just a question of speeding up the process. The number of British Officers in the new Indian Army has varied from time to time, the highest figure for any time between April and December 1948 being 257. The last British Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Roy Bucher vacated office on January 15, 1949 when General K. M Cariappa succeeded him as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief The number of British Officers after March 31, 1949 will be approximately 190, the majority of the officers being specialists belonging to Technical Branches.

In the Air Force there was really no problem of nationalisation as such as the Indian Air Force had no British Officers However, it has been necessary to obtain on loan about a dozen British Officers In addition, a few civilian British Technicians are also employed on contract in various Air Force Installations.

In the Navy, the full achievement of nationalisation must necessarily be delayed since there does not in fact exist an adequate number of Indian Officers with the requisite experience The policy, however, remains the same as in the other two Services, only such British Officers being retained, or accepted on loan from the Royal Navy as are absolutely essential, that is to say, those whose place cannot be filled by Indian nationals.

DEFENCE ORGANIZATION

A point that may be mentioned at the start is that the order of precedence of India's Defence Services has been re-arranged as the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, with effect from February 1, 1950.

Hitherto, the British tradition of regarding the Navy as the seniormost service had been followed in India too. But with the country becoming a sovereign democratic Republic, it has been decided to alter the order in view of the Army having undoubtedly played the most outstanding role in the long history of the country's defence

Though now the Army is to be mentioned first, to be followed by the Navy and the Air Force, the change in no way implies that the Government of India attach less importance to either of the latter.

Notwithstanding their decision to change the order of precedence, Government propose to consider the three Services alike. In fact, their intention is to pay more attention to the Navy and the Air Force, which, though yet small in size, have to play an increasingly important part in future.

With the inauguration of the new constitution on January 26, 1950, the use of the prefix 'Royal', wherever it occurred in the designation of a service, a regiment, a corps or a unit of the Armed Forces, was discontinued. Similarly, the expression "His Majesty's Indian Ship" was also dropped.

The King's Colours in the possession of various units will be deposited at the Military Wing of the National Defence Academy from January 1 in Dehra Dun.

The Defence organisation of India consists of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces Headquarters with their subordinate formations.

There have been very significant changes in the organisation and functions of the Ministry of Defence since 15th August 1947. In fact, the changes commenced somewhat earlier. Before September 1946, when the Interim Government first assumed power, the Commander-in-Chief was not merely the Supreme Commander, the Head of all the three Services, but was also the Defence Minister, and occupied a specially privileged position, second only to that of the Governor-General. With the appointment of a popular representative as the Defence Minister, the Commander-in-Chief stepped down but he still continued to be the Head of the three Services. Although, therefore, it was the Defence Minister who attended Cabinet meetings and obtained Government orders or passed orders himself on behalf of Government on important matters of policy, it was the Commander-in-Chief who, by virtue of his position as the Head of the three Services, continued to be the principal co-ordinator and played a decisive role in determining and shaping the policy of the Ministry. After 15th of August 1947, there was a further fundamental change. From that date onwards, each Service was placed under its own Commander-in-Chief, their new designations being, Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, Chief of Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy; and Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Air Force. Broadly speaking, it is in their capacity as Chiefs of Staff, that the three Commanders-in-Chief meet the Defence Minister and the Defence Secretary.

A revolutionary change in the role of the Defence Ministry was thus effected. For the first time, the Defence Ministry assumed its proper position, which had tended to become obscured when the posts of the Defence Minister and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces were combined in one person The Ministry of Defence is responsible for obtaining policy decisions of Government, for transmitting those decisions to and seeing to their implementation by the three Service Headquarters Also, it is still more directly responsible for ensuring the implementation of Government decisions relating to certain other matters which fall broadly into two categories; firstly those which affect all the three Services, such as, the Ordnance Factories, the organisation of the Armed Forces Medical Services, the organisation of the Scientific Adviser, the Historical Section, the publication of Military Regulations and Forms, the Pensions organisation, etc.; and secondly, those which are more closely and directly connected with civil authorities and with the public, such as, the Military Lands and Cantonments organisation, acquisition and custody of land vested in Government for purposes of Defence, and the relinquishment of such lands when they are no longer necessary for these purposes, Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and Benevolent and Welfare funds In addition there are a few other items which do not clearly fall under one or the other head, but which may be regarded broadly as falling in the second category, namely, the National Cadet Corps, the National Inter-Services Academy, and the organisation of the Armed Forces Information Officer.

DEFENCE MINISTRY COMMITTEES

With a view to ensuring expeditions and efficient handling of work of such complexity and extending over so many subjects, a net-work of committees has been established at different levels There is at the top the Defence Minister's Committee which deals with the more important of the Inter-Services problems; it is composed of the Defence Minister, the three Service Chiefs, the Financial Adviser and the Defence Secretary. The decisions of this Committee are final and binding on all concerned. Where important policy issues are involved, the Committee does not take a final decision but makes recommendations to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. This is composed of the Prime Minister (Chairman), the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Defence and the Minister for Transport; and in attendance the three service chiefs, the Secretary, Ministry of Defence and the Financial Adviser, Defence. For all practical purposes the Defence Committee of the Cabinet constitutes

Government in so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned As a Committee of the Cabinet, however, it again refers matters of certain kind to the Cabinet for confirmation. Under the Defence Minister's Committee are organised a number of subsidiary committees which are competent to take final decisions, but which submit all policy issues and matters of importance to the Defence Minister's Committee The more important of these Committees are the Chiefs of STAFF, the Scientific Advisory and the Medical Committees The Chiefs of Staff Committee, composed of the Heads of the three Services, is responsible for advising the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, usually through the Defence Minister's Committee, on all military matters which require Ministerial consideration.

No organisation under the Indian Armed Forces exists to undertake a systematic study of the extensive and highly developed defence science Experience of World War II has shown the value of scientific research for the defence services, and it is universally agreed that adequate scientific research organisation is essential for the defence organisation of the country India made a start by appointing, Dr D S Kothari, as scientific adviser to the Ministry of Defence in July, 1948 He is guided by a Defence Science Policy Board which includes among its members three distinguished Indian scientists It is proposed to secure within the next year or so the services of at least another 40 senior scientists and 100 junior scientists A plan of development is already being worked out When the defence science organisation is properly established its main functions would be to advise the Ministry on matters of scientific interest to the Services (including the imparting of scientific education to the members of the Armed Forces) and on questions of scientific strategy for the defence of India It will also advise and assist service scientific establishments on scientific developments and research, provision of laboratory facilities and so on.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS

The Army Headquarters functions directly under the Chief of the Army Staff and the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army. It is divided into the following main branches which are again further sub-divided into directorates —

General Staff Branch ;

Adjutant-General's Branch ;

Quartermaster-General's Branch ;

Master-General of Ordnance Branch ,

Engineer-in-Chief's Branch ;

Military Secretary's Branch.

Under the Army Headquarters, the Army is organised into commands, each command under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General The commands are divided into areas, each under the command of a G O C of the rank of Major-General and the areas in their turn are sub-divided into sub-areas under the command of a Brigadier. These are static formations.

India is now divided into three commands, the Eastern Command, the Southern Command and the Western Command, the old Northern Command having gone to Pakistan. For organizing an adequate and efficient defence of the north-west frontier of India a purely operational command was established to start with. This was known as the " Delhi and East Punjab Command". One of the first tasks it had to carry out was the establishment of law and order in the disturbed province of the East Punjab and the evacuation of millions of Indian nationals from across the border. Later this Command had to assume operational responsibility in Jammu and Kashmir. This necessitated the command's reorganisation as it became clear that it could not function purely as an operational Command and that it was essential for it to take over administrative responsibilities over defined areas. Therefore, on March 1, 1948, it was brought up to the shape and size of a full-fledged static command like the Southern and Eastern Commands and was re-designated " The Western Command ". Its jurisdiction extends from Mhow in the South in Central India to the southern boundaries of Kashmir. It includes the whole of Rajasthan, Delhi and the Punjab.

THE INDIAN ARMY

The Indian Army is divided into numerous arms of the service, in just the same way as the British Army.

Armoured Corps.—The corps was formed from Regiments of the Indian Cavalry, on mechanisation The first regiment was mechanised in January 1940 and by the beginning of 1941, the last horse had disappeared from the Corps The Indian Armoured Corps is now composed of two types of Regiments— The Armoured Regiment equipped with Medium Tanks and the Light Armoured Regiment equipped with Light Tanks and Armoured Cars Each regiment has a proportion of lorries and trucks, which are used for administrative purposes The men are drawn from every community and are posted to the various regiments according to their class composition The Corps has also, for the first time in its history, a regiment of all class Madrassis which brings recruiting onto as wide a basis as possible.

The Regiment of Artillery.—Consists of Field, Medium, Mountain, Anti-tank, Heavy and Light Anti-Aircraft, Survey Regiments and Coast Batteries, the most famous of these is the Mountain Artillery In addition, it has its own Air Observation Post Flights to help, observe and engage ground targets from the air During the Second World War the Royal Indian Artillery increased to nearly 84,000 all ranks serving, among other units, in 12 Mountain, 11 Field, 7 Anti-tank, 2 Medium and 29 Anti-Aircraft Regiments.

The Corps of Engineers.—The Corps of Engineers consists of the following main elements —

(*a*) The Corps of Engineers consisting of military units.

(*b*. Military Engineer Services.

The Corps of Engineers (military units) is composed of Field and Line of Communication units, Transportation and Survey units The Field and Line of Communication units include such specialised units as Plant units, workshop and Park companies and well boring units The transportation service caters for railway and inland water transport, and ports The survey units satisfy the survey and mapping requirements of the army.

All these military units are based on the three following Engineer Groups Madras Engineer Group, Bengal Engineer Group, Bombay Engineer Group.

These Engineer Groups have been in existence since 1780

The Military Engineer Services carry out construction and maintenance of all living and ancilliary accommodation and essential services for the Army, Navy and Air Force. In addition they undertake the construction of roads and airfields wherever required.

" Since August 1947, the Corps of Engineers have done magnificent work in Jammu and Kashmir They have also rendered great service to the country by assisting in the construction of dams for the " Grow More Food Compaign " in Lalitpur and Magwa, by digging tube wells for famine relief work in Broach district, by levelling of sites and construction of huts and ancilliary facilities in connection with resettlement of displaced persons, and by the speedy construction of embankments and other earthworks for the Assam Rail Link project Again for the Kumbh Mela in Hardwar they constructed a large number of bridges and semi-permanent huts for the mela.

Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.—This corps is equivalent to the Royal Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers of the British Army. It is responsible for the inspection, repair and recovery of all mechanical, electrical and optical equipments of the Army and the items of equipments of the Navy and the Air Force which are common to the Three Services, with the exception of constructional, productive and structural engineering equipments belonging to the Corps of Engineers It is also responsible for the manufacture and repair of artificial limbs and for the inspection and repair of small arms and wireless sets of the civil police.

This corps can broadly be divided into three categories The first category consists of training establishments such as E M E. School at Kirkee and the E M E (Training) Centre at Jalahalli (Bangalore). The second one consists of a variety of E M E static workshops such as Station Workshops with attached specialist components and Army Command workshops. The third category consists of mobile field units which in certain cases, are attached to and form integral part of major mechanised units, and in other cases, are allotted on a formational basis

Repair task of all types of equipment have been classified into FOUR echelons and different type of workshop units exist to carry out different echelons both in the field and in the peace stations. Added flexibility is given to the system by permitting workshops to undertake, to a limited extent, repairs of a different echelon or higher echelon, in an emergency. This, however, to a great extent, depends upon the scale of workshop equipment and spares.

The head of the corps is the Director of Mechanical Engineering He comes under the Master-General of the Ordnance and is responsible through him to the Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief for the technical efficiency of the equipments as well as for advice on all matters affecting inspection, repair and recovery of army equipments As Director of the Corps, he is responsible for the overall efficiency of all the types of workshop units and the well-being of the corps in general.

The Infantry.—During 1945 several changes took place in the designation and titles of Indian regiments, the most important being the change in title of the 4th Bombay Grenadiers which became the Indian Grenadiers and the 19th Hyderabad Regiment which was renamed the Kumaon Regiment All other Indian regiments with the exception of the Punjab Regiments dropped their numerical designations.

The number of Battalions in each Regiment varies Parachute Battalions were raised in the early part of 1942 and are organised on similar lines to the Indian Infantry.

Army Service Corps.—The Army Service Corps started its existence as the Army Commissariat Department in Bengal on 1st February 1910 It later developed into a Supply and Transport Corps by which name the Service continued to be known upto 1923, when it was renamed Indian Army Service Corps. The prefix " Royal " was conferred on it in June 1935 for meritorious services. Due to constitutional changes the Royal Indian Army Service Corps was redesignated the Army Service Corps with effect from 26th January 1950.

The Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main-branches namely ; (*a*) Supply, (*b*) Animal Transport and (*c*) Mechanical Transport. The main role of the Army Service Corps is provisioning, maintaining, transporting and distributing articles of rations fuel and P O L. to meet requirements of the Armed Forces

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores and troops,

the mechanical and animal transport service also provides motor ambulance units for hospitals, field medical units and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Army Service Corps in 1927. The officers for the service were mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps, and by transfers from both British and Indian units

The War years witnessed a considerable expansion in A S C transport services. From 36 A T. Coys. and 20 M.T. units of various types, they were increased to 80 A.T Coys. and 304 M T. units.

The elephant was for the first time taken in the service and was found to be very useful in Burma.

Recent additions to the service were Tank Transporters, Amphibians and Air Despatch Companies. There has also been a very great expansion in air supplies which at one time was the only means of supply in Burma. The Supply Branch was completely militarized in 1941. The number of Supply and P O.L units raised during the last war rose to 1,256.

With the integration of the Indian Army Corps of Clerks and Indian Catering Corps in the Army Service Corps in 1949, the Corps has in addition become responsible for providing all staff clerks and for improving the catering arrangements in units.

Army Educational Corps.—The education of the Army is carried out by officers, J C O's and N C.O's of the Army Educational Corps, which was formed in June, 1947 They work under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff through the Director of Military Training Personnel of the Educational Corps are posted to all formations and units The Army Educational Corps Centre and School, Pachmarhi, is responsible for training the personnel of the Corps and regimental educational instructors, and for carrying out experiments in educational methods.

Army Ordnance Corps.—This Corps is the equivalent of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in the British Army. It deals with the procurement, storage and issue of all stores and equipment used by the Army except food and certain medical and bridging Stores.

Clerks Army Service Corps (Staff Duties).—For the efficient administration of the Army much depends on Clerks Army Service Corps (Staff Duties) who form in the main the clerical staffs at Army Headquarters, Commands, Areas/Divisions and other staff offices

During World War II a vast expansion took place with an overwhelming increase in the peace time strength of the Cadre Whenever the Army fought the clerks of this Corps were with them.

Remount Veterinary and Farms Corps.—The R.V F Corps is responsible for the following functions during Peace and War —(*a*) Breeding, procurement and training of transport animals of the Army, (*b*) Veterinary care and shoeing of Army animals including those of the Military Farms, (c) Inspection of meat issued to troops, (*d*) Issue of dairy produce to the Army and provision of fodder for the Army animals.

The Corps consists of qualified Veterinary Officers, Remount and Farm Officers and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Armed Forces Medical Services.—The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Special Committee, set up in 1946, under the Chairmanship of Dr B. C. Roy (now Premier of West Bengal) to examine the question of integrating the medical services of the Armed Forces and sanctioned the integration of this service. A Director-General of the Armed Forces Medical Services, Lt -Gen K. S Master, was appointed in Sept. 1948, and a start was made with the preparation of detailed plans for integration. The Indian Medical Service, as a separate service, ceased to exist on Aug. 15, 1947 and its place was taken by the Indian Army Medical Corps

The Medical services of the Armed Forces of India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations .—

(*a*) Officers and other ranks of the AMC which came into existence on April 3, 1943 and organised on the lines of the RAMC It embodies the late IMS Military) Wing), the IMD and the IHC.

(*b*) Officers and other ranks of the Army Dental Corps which came into existence on April 3, 1943 and is organised on the lines of the Royal Army Dental Corps

(*c*) The Military Nursing Service

(*d*) The Auxiliary Nursing Service.

The Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandria's Imperial Military Nursing Service in India, which were primarily responsible for the medical care of the British troops ceased to function in India after August 15, 1947.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Force as it was called when it was started was one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services The force was intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service was not hitherto been a hereditary profession It was intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carried with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It involved in certain circumstances, service overseas. The force was the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the Great War of 1914-18. It was modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consisted in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units were given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

At the conclusion of the last war and after the attainment of independence it was decided to raise a Territorial Army The Territorial Army Act, 1949 which repeals the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 was passed by the Indian Parliament in September 1948 The main difference between the old Indian Territorial Force and that of the new Territorial Army is that, while under the old Act its composition was limited to a few Provincial Infantry Battalions, a small number of medical officers belonging to the medical branch and the University Officers Training Corps the new Territorial Army would, consist of artillery units including Anti-Aircraft and Coast Defence, Infantry, Armoured Corps, Engineers, including Railway and Port units, Signals, Ordnance, Medical, Supply and Transport and Postal units The units raised would be of two types, *i e*, Provincial units recruited from rural areas and undergoing training at a stretch of one annual camp of two to three months duration, and Urban units recruited from large towns and training on the 'weekly drills' system with a small annual camp

Recruitment is open to all persons domiciled in India India has been divided into 8 zones, the recruitment to units being on a zonal basis

The primary role of the Territorial Army is to form a second line to the regular Army in the event of a national emergency and therefore capable of reinforcing the regular army by units or formations of all types. The Territorial Army Officers and men will also form the nucleus for the expansion of the Army in an emergency.

General planning and detailed matters were completed during the first half of 1949 Recruitment to the Territorial Army commenced in Oct. 1949.

FORMER STATES FORCES

The States Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of former States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source During the years 1947 and 1948 very considerable numbers of the State Forces were employed, for service with the Indian Army

The changes brought about as a result of the integration of the States have had their inevitable repercussions on the position of the State Forces The Forces of the States which have merged into Provinces or which have been integrated into Chief Commissioners' Provinces are being taken over by the Indian Army So far as the Forces of the States Unions are concerned the Government of India have taken over both the operational and administrative command of some of them while in the case of the others the administrative command is left with the Rajpramukh subject to certain conditions (see section on former States)

The Government of India have also appointed a Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, to co-ordinate the training organization and administration of these forces

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

In July 1946 the Government of India appointed a Committee called the National Cadet Corps Committee under the Chairmanship of Pt .Hirday Nath Kunzru, the veteran Liberal leader This Committee popularly known as "Kunzru Committee" submitted a 44-page report to the Government which was simultaneously released to the press when the formation of a 200,000-strong National Cadet Corps and a Territorial Force were announced by India's Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh in the Central Legislature on March 13, 1948 He said that one of the steps by which Government propose to impart military training to Indian youth was to implement immediately the report of the National Cadet Corps Committee

National Cadet Corps scheme was implemented in all Provinces and in the majority of the States of India on 15 July 1948 During the years 1948 and 1949, a total of 157 units Senior Division and 395 Troops Junior Division and 3 Troops of Girls Division were raised. This brought the total strength to 21,378 Senior Division, 35,200 Junior Division and 270 Girls Division by the end of 1949 During 1950, 10 units of the Senior Division, 64 Troops of the Junior Division and 2 Squadrons of the Air Wing are expected to be raised The Girls Division, each unit consisting of 3 lady officers and 90 girl cadets have been raised between August and September 1949 The units are located in Calcutta, Nagpur and Ludhiana. This would bring the total strength to 22,308 Senior Division, 40,960 Junior Division, 270 Girls Division and 175 Air Wing by the end of 1950.

Two Air Wing units of the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps have been constituted for the first time at Bombay and Calcutta from April 1, 1950 Each of these units will have a strength of two N C C. officers and 80 cadets. In Bombay, it is located at the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges and in

Calcutta at the Presidency and Vidyasagar Colleges The N C C officers, who are members of the teaching staff of the four educational institutions, were to be trained in the Air Force Academies at Ambala and Jodhpur for four months On completion of their training course, they were to be granted commissions in the Air Wing of the N C C

The units would be commanded by I A F officers, and N C O 's from the Air Force would be posted to them for purposes of training and administration Necessary equipment would also be provided and the units would start functioning as soon as the colleges reopened after the summer vacation

National Cadet Corps units are being officered by professors and school teachers who have been granted National Cadet Corps commissions after they have successfully completed military training with Army units A total of 584 professors and 1,079 school teachers have completed their training so far A further batch of 40 professors and 196 school teachers were expected to commence training during the 1950 summer vacation There has been a great response from the student community, all colleges and schools have long waiting lists

The enrolment in the National Cadet Corps is entirely voluntary and without any liability for service in the Armed Forces—" Government being confident that the enthusiasm of youth in general for serving the country is sufficient guarantee that the response in colleges and schools will be satisfactory ".

INDIAN AIR FORCE

From August 15, 1947, the Indian Air Force became an independent service under the Defence Ministry and Minister, and is no longer, as heretofore, under the Commander-in-Chief in India who was always an army officer The Indian Air Force is now commanded by Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, I A F

Before the partition the Indian Air Force consisted of a certain number of aircraft, pilots and ground personnel who were a small section of the larger Royal Air Force then located in India Major questions of policy for this combined Air Force were settled by the Air Ministry in London, and most of the personnel for the overhaul and repair of aircraft and for the training of personnel and the staff at Air H Q in Delhi, were British

After the partition a new H Q staff had to be built up in Delhi, more or less equivalent to an Air Ministry, with the object of designing and constructing an Air Force and directing all its activities The Air H Q , New Delhi has since been completely re-organised and now consists of three main branches—the ' Air Staff ', ' Personnel and Organisation Staff ' and the ' Technical and Equipment Staff ' Each branch is under the charge of a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of an Air Commodore or Air Vice-Marshal

The I A F Units outside Delhi are, in the main, controlled by two Commands formerly known as ' Groups ' The Operational Command at Palam controls all front line squadrons and the Training Command is responsible for the training of ground personnel entering the I A F in all its various trades that are necessary to ensure proper functioning of aircraft and the ground stations at which the aircraft are based

A new ' all-through ' flying training scheme has recently been introduced for training future I A F. pilots This scheme has replaced the former three-stage flying training at Initial Training Wing, Coimbatore, Elementary Flying Training School, Jodhpur and Advanced Flying School, Ambala Under the new scheme a pupil-pilot receives service flying training from A to Z, at one of the two Air Force Academies instituted at Ambala and Jodhpur I T W at Coimbatore has now been raised to the status of an Academy for training I.A.F. officers of non-technical ground-duty branches The staff of all these training establishments is wholly Indian

A notable step in the development of the I A F has been the establishment of a Technical Training College in India Instituted on the lines of the well-known Air Services Training Limited at Hamble, Southampton, England, popularly known as the Air University of England, this College has on its staff a number of British instructors Advanced training in engineering, signals and armament branches of the I A F is imparted at this I A F T T College to direct entry officers and officers commissioned from the ranks and apprentices.

Training facilities in general have expanded throughout the length and breadth of the country covering all phases of instruction for flying and ground personnel The expansion during the last few years has been phenomenal Training is of a very high standard Provided with some of the latest equipment and able guidance of highly skilled instructors, technical schools are turning out first-class mechanics During the training the candidates not only receive instruction on ground subjects such as theory of flight, aero-engines, etc but also get the experience of at least three hours flying, approaching more closely to service conditions.

Indian Air Force had its origin in the recommendations of the Skeene Committee in 1926 Six years later the Indian Air Force Act was passed by the Indian Legislature and the first flight was formed in April 1933 From that first flight, with its three aeroplanes and six pilots trained at the R A F College, Cranwell, has grown a service, which by 1946, had 8 Fighter and 2 Transport squadrons and an anti-aircraft co-operation unit, a force equivalent in aircraft strength to 13 squadrons

Trained originally for Army co-operation work, Indian pilots had their first operational experience over the difficult flying country of the North-West Frontier They shared with the R A F the duty of policing the tribal territory until the summer of 1941 when they took over the work completely

On the outbreak of war in 1939 the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve, together with a number of R A F V R officers resident in India, was formed for the purpose of guarding India's coast and keeping the shipping lanes open It did this with conspicuous success until the end of 1942 when it was embodied in the I A F During the Burma Campaign in 1942, the I A F had its first experience of operations against a major power, No 1 Squadron I A F , earning a special message of congratulation from the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wavell Its Commanding Officer, won the D F C No 3 and 6 Coast Defence Flights also operated with success in Burma

From November 1943 until the end of Burma Campaign full use was made for the first time of I A F squadrons in offensive operations The main weight of the battle effort was felt by the Japanese on the Arakan Front The I A F, also distinguished itself during the Imphal siege and contributed to the eventual victorious advance into Burma

Equipped with Vultee-Vengeance, Hurricanes and Spitfires the squadrons of the I A F were operating continuously on the Burma front. Their particular duties included the attack on enemy troops, supply dumps, and lines of communications, tactical and photographic reconnaissance, close support to the Army, dive-bombing and fighter escort work with supply droppings aircraft The Meteorological Service for surface as well as Air Forces operating in the Arakan and Burma campaigns was manned almost entirely by I A F & R A F. personnel

Besides operating as complete squadrons and units in Eastern Air Command in Burma, thousands of ground-crew, technicians and airmen of all trades worked with R A F. units all over India.

On March 12, 1945, His Majesty the King approved the designation of ' Royal ' as a prefix to the Indian Air Force in recognition of the work done during the short history of India's own Air Force When India became a Republic on January 26, 1950, the use of the prefix ' Royal ' was discontinued

The I A F. played an invaluable part in the Kashmir operations Without this powerful wing of the country's armed forces, it would not have been possible for India to give the State any help when it was urgently needed. In the Poonch Sector alone, cut off from the rest of the country, where refugees had gathered in thousands, the I A F dropped tons of supplies, and airlifted nearly thirty thousand refugees The flights to Leh over unchartered routes and above an altitude of 24,000 feet without proper flying facilities and to Gilgit in unfavourable weather conditions, present examples of great heroism

Consequent on the Partition of the country India received one transport and seven fighter squadrons as her share of allotment

INDIAN NAVY

On 14th August, 1947 before the partition, the R I N had six modern sloops, four frigates, 16 fleet mine-sweepers and other mine craft beside 997 Officers and 10,061 ratings. As a result of partition the sloops NARBADA, GODAVARI, the frigates SHAMSHER and DHANUSH, four mine-sweepers and some minor craft were allocated to Pakistan. In addition to this the R I N. lost three of its shore establishments to Pakistan. H M.I.S. DILAWAR, BAHADUR and HIMALAYA. The first two are boys' training establishments and the last one a gunnery and radar school. The following were allocated to India.

SLOOPS .—SUTLEJ, JAMNA, KISTNA, CAUVERY.

FRIGATES —TIR, KUKRI.

MINE-SWEEPERS —ORISSA, DECCAN, BIHAR, KUMAON, KHYBER, ROHILKHAND, CARNATIC, RAJPUTANA, KONKAN, BOMBAY, BENGAL, MADRAS.

CORVETTE —ASSAM

SURVEY VESSEL.—INVESTIGATOR.

TRAWLERS —NASIK, CALCUTTA, COCHIN, AMRITSAR.

MOTOR MINE-SWEEPERS— FOUR IN NUMBER.

HARBOUR DEFENCE MOTOR LAUNCHES —FOUR IN NUMBER

All existing landing Craft.

The Naval Headquarters was organised into five main departments each under a Principal Staff Officer on 15th January 1949 :

Deputy Commander-in-Chief & Chief of Staff

Chief of Personnel

Chief of Administration

Chief of Material

Chief of Naval Aviation.

On the 4th April 1949 a new appointment designated Commodore Indian Naval Squadron was created, responsible for the operation, administration and training of Indian Naval ships in commission

On September 15, 1948, H M I S. DELHI the 7,000-ton cruiser of the Leander class acquired by India from the U K arrived at Bombay And the following month on October 21, she left on a coastal cruise of nearly seven weeks round India, visiting the Andamans also;

the object was mainly to provide working experience to the crew While at Trincomalee she had sea-air exercises with H M S 'Norfolk' and other units of the R N stationed there Again in March 1949 she had a second spell of similar exercises at the same place.

In May 1949 I N.S. DELHI proceeded on a cruise to Seychelles, Mauritius, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salam, Mombassa and Aden I N S TIR joined DELHI at Zanzibar Both the ships returned to India in July 1949

In the spring of 1949 India acquired three Destroyers from the R N which were named I N Ss. RAJPUT, RANJIT and RANA These Destroyers now form the 11th Destroyer Flotilla under the overall command of a Captain (Destroyers) Flotilla Before their arrival in India there was an extensive working programme with the British Mediterranean Fleet where they took part in a number of exercises, under the direct command of Vice-Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma On the 23rd January 1950 they arrived in India and were received by the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Government of India

Another change in the administration of Naval ships was the grouping of the Frigates into a Frigate Flotilla under the command of the Senior Officer of the Frigates This Flotilla is now designated the 12th Frigate Flotilla

The 11th Destroyer Flotilla and the 12th Frigate Flotilla are under the operational control of the Commodore Commanding Indian Naval Squadron

The training of ratings for the Indian Navy is now carried out in shore establishments at Cochin, Vizagapatam, Jamnager and Lonavla under the overall supervision of the Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin who in addition to his duties carries out the functions of the Commodore Superintendent, Training Establishments

The boys' training establishment is located at Vizagapatam while the Mechanical Training Establishment is situated at Lonavla At Cochin are the naval schools which cover communications, torpedo and anti-submarine, seamanship and supply and secretariat and cookery. The foundation stone for permanent structures was laid by Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, on February 25, 1950 The electrical school is at Jamnagar

Naval expansion in India is planned on a ten year basis, so as to produce a balanced defence force Cadets for the Indian Navy now receive their general education along with the officer cadets for the Army and the Air Force in the National Defence Academy at Dehra Dun and on completion of this initial training proceed to U K for higher naval training In future, however, when the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla begins to function the general education will be provided in that establishment while the regular naval training will be given in the I N College which is proposed to be established in Vizagapatam

Another development of importance is that of naval aviation in regard to which the preliminary steps have already been taken The Chief of Naval Aviation at the N H Q is working out the plans and a phased programme of development Seven selected I N officers are already in the U.K undergoing training as naval aviation pilots In addition, 8 officers are undergoing "all through" flying training with the Air Force at Indian Air Force Academies at Jodhpur and Ambala with 25 E R A 's awaiting passage in Bombay to proceed to U K for training in air engineering duties (March 1950) It is intended to acquire two light aircraft carriers in the near future and eventually to form a Carrier Group The problem of training in sufficient numbers, the necessary flying and maintenance personnel are also engaging attention. The Operational Flying School and the Naval Aircraft Maintenance School will both be located in Cochin.

The Indian Naval Dockyard in Bombay is unable to meet the needs of the growing Fleet and plans are afoot to expand the Dockyard. A firm of Consulting Civil Engineers who have vast experience in the construction of Naval Dockyard are now investigating this problem of expansion at the request of the Government of India.

NEW GALLANTRY AWARDS

Three new gallantry awards have been instituted by the President of the Indian Republic They are designated the Param Vir Chakra, the Maha Vir Chakra and the Vir Chakra These are for gallantry in combat with the enemy and come into force with effect from August 15, 1947.

The Param Vir Chakra is awarded for most conspicuous bravery, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour, or self-sacrifice, in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea, or in the air. It will rank first among all awards

The Maha Vir Chakra will be awarded for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea, or in the air It will rank next to and immediately after the Param Vir Chakra

The Vir Chakra will be awarded for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea, or in the air It will rank next to and immediately after the Maha Vir Chakra

All members of the Armed Forces including members of the Nursing Services and civilians working with the Armed Forces are eligible for the gallantry awards

If any recipient of a Chakra again performs such an act of bravery as would have made him or her eligible to receive the Chakra, such further act of bravery will be recorded by a Bar to be attached to the riband by which the Chakra is suspended, and for every such additional act of bravery, an additional Bar will be added, and any such Bar or Bars may also be awarded posthumously For every Bar awarded a replica of the "Indra's Vajra" in miniature will be added to the riband when worn alone

Every recipient of any of these decorations who is junior in rank to a Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy, a Second-Lieutenant in the Army, or a Pilot Officer in the Air Force, is entitled from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained to a special pension, and each additional Bar conferred will carry with it additional pension, for life at such rates as the President may prescribe On the death of such a recipient of the Chakra the pension will be continued to his widow until her death or remarriage

It has also been decided to institute a fourth award, named the Ashoka Chakra, for conferment in recognition of acts other than in combat with the enemy, as for example in maintaining law and order The actual design of the medal and other details are being worked out

Members of the Armed Forces and civilians alike will be eligible for this award

The following are the details of Republican India's new awards won by members of the Armed Forces —

INDIAN ARMY

Param Vir Chakra—2 (1 posthumous)

Maha Vir Chakra—34 (15 posthumous)

Vir Chakra—212 (42 posthumous)

INDIAN AIR FORCE

Maha Vir Chakra—3

Vir Chakra—19 (1 posthumous)

The new gallantry decorations awarded by the Republic of India will be the first in order of precedence for wearing medals by the Defence Services with effect from January 26, 1950. Campaign medals to be instituted on or after January 26, 1950 will come next Commemorative medals *e g* Independence Medal awarded on August 15, 1947 will follow Campaign Medals and State Medals and Commonwealth awards will come last.

RECORD AFTER AUGUST

A short sketch of the work of the Indian Armed Forces after August 1947 may be given here

Unprecedented disturbances broke out in the Punjab in the weeks following the partition of the country, resulting in large scale movement of population. The Army, whose aid was sought for tackling the problem set up in September, 1947, a Military Evacuation Organisation on which fell the responsibility for rescue and movement of hundreds of thousands of refugees between the two new Dominions Within six weeks the Organisation had moved 15 lakhs of Muslims to West Punjab and a larger number of non-Muslims from Pakistan to India Foot convoys, which were the means of movement for the largest number of refugees were provided with military escort all along the route. The refugee trains were also escorted by the Military.

Unprecedented floods in East Punjab in October rendered the refugee routes unserviceable and Army Engineers worked hard and got them going within a week.

Hardly had the communal disturbances in the Punjab died down after partition in 1947, when the Indian Army was called upon to fight a prolonged campaign in Jammu and Kashmir to throw out large bands of raiders who had poured into the State at several points across the Pakistan border

The main column of raiders drove down the Domel-Baramulla road, heading towards Srinagar By capturing the Mahura power-house, 50 miles north-west of Srinagar they cut off supply of electricity to the whole of the Kashmir Valley. Srinagar itself was in peril.

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and the National Conference leader, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, made a distress call to the Government of India on October 25 seeking military aid The next day, the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession and the India Government took the decision to dispatch troops to Srinagar The first batch of Indian troops was flown there on October 27, more than 100 civilian aircraft being pressed into service for this operation

On the afternoon of November 8 Baramulla was cleared of raiders and the security of Srinagar ensured. By November 14, the invaders had been chased beyond Uri, 65 miles west of Srinagar.

In the meantime, the raiders had seized considerable territory in the Jammu province adjacent to the Pakistan border The State forces which had already taken up positions near the Jammu-Pakistan frontier had been surrounded in Mirpur, Kotli, Punch, Jhangar, Naushera, Bhimber, Rajauri and Beri-Pattan. Rushing into Jammu, Indian troops first set about relieving the garrisons in these key towns and saved the lives of thousands of refugees who had taken shelter with them. They first linked up with Beri-Pattan and then took Naushera and Jhangar A scratch column marched towards Kotli and brought out 15,000 refugees without loss of a single life The garrison at Mirpur could not be relieved but it fought its way out with the refugees Simultaneously, another column had set out from Uri towards Punch and reinforced the garrison there.

As winter gradually froze the fronts in Kashmir, fighting flared up in the Jammu province. A force of 6,000 raiders mounted a

concentrated three-pronged offensive against Naushera on the night of February 6-7. Indian troops repulsed the attacks, inflicting heavy casualties, with 1,900 killed and many more wounded.

Jhangar, situated at the road-fork to Kotli and Mirpur, was reoccupied on March 18, which constituted a strategic gain for the Indian Army The Indian garrison in Punch, though isolated and besieged, fought on bravely and repeated attacks and constant shelling by the raiders failed to reduce the town. The RIAF broke up a threatened raider assault and, flying constant sorties, evacuated nearly 35,000 refugees.

In the summer of 1948, the tempo of fighting on the Uri front increased An Indian column, setting out from Handwara, north-east of Uri captured Tithwal, 18 miles from the border town of Muzaffarabad At this stage Pakistan, began sending regular battalions to stem the tide of the westward Indian drive Indian troops, however, halted Pakistan's counter-thrusts, and set up a firm base at Uri

On the Jammu front Indian troops advanced from Naushera to Cningas and then on to Rajauri, which fell to them on April 12, after fierce resistance by the invaders Two Indian columns, one driving from its base in Rajauri and another from Punch, met at Potna on June 16, a village on the Rajauri-Thanamandi-Punch track After the link-up, a small force penetrating into the raider-held Mendhar valley, rescued several hundred refugees and brought them to safety In the Naushera sector, Indian troops captured Sadabad and Samani early in June 1948, two important features commanding Indian positions around Naushera Jhangar, the Indians' forward-most position on the Jammu front, was subjected to determined attacks, which were all repulsed

A record in the history of armoured warfare was the capture of Dras and Kargil when on November 1 light tanks of the 7th Light Cavalry drove through snow-capped and boggy tracks and over rock-like glaciers, crossed Zoji La at an altitude of 12,000 feet

It was on November 20 that Indian troops in two columns, forking out from their base in the Jammu province, effected a link-up with the Punch garrison after a siege lasting twelve months which will go down in history as one of the most outstanding achievements of the Army and Air Force

Owing to deterioration in the internal situation of Hyderabad State, consequent on the atrocities committed by the militant organisation of Razakars under a man called Kasim Razvi the Indian Union was forced to resort to "police" action in the State.

Indian troops entered Hyderabad territory on the morning of September 13, 1948, and marched along the main Sholapur-Secunderabad road to re-garrison Secunderabad and restore confidence among the panic-stricken people Another column marched simultaneously from Vijayawada to Hyderabad Whatever resistance Indian forces met with was from fanatical Razakars, the State forces simply fell back and back on Hyderabad City

A note on the assistance given by the Nepal Government would be in order here In response to a request made by the Government of India for help to maintain law and order within the Country, the Government of Nepal readily agreed to loan India a contingent of Nepalese troops consisting of ten battalions who arrived in India in August 1948 This timely help made it possible for regular Indian troops to be relieved of internal security duties for employment elsewhere in India The contingent returned to Nepal in January 1949 when the internal security position improved.

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, laid the foundation stone on October 6, 1949, of the buildings for the National Defence Academy at Kharakvasala, near Poona, an institution intended to provide basic training for officers in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force As the construction of buildings will take some time, the scheme has been implemented by the addition of an Inter-Services Wing to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun which commenced training officers for the three Services from January 4, 1949 The new institution, which was then named as Armed Forces Academy, is now re-designated the National Defence Academy, and the Inter-Services Wing is now known as the Joint Services Wing When the National Defence Academy starts functioning at Kharakvasala, the Dehra Dun Academy will be incorporated into the National Defence Academy

The cadets will receive two years' basic training at the Joint Services Wing of the Academy The Naval and Air Force cadets will later proceed for advanced training to their respective establishments, while the Army cadets will join the Military Wing of the Academy for a further two years' course

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(*a*) **Lawrence Schools**—From funds raised from the public three schools were established one at Sanawar, in the Simla Hills, the other at Lovedale in the Nilgiri Hills and the third at Mount Abu for the benefit of the children of the British soldiers serving in India After the partition, these schools could no longer function for the limited purpose of imparting education to the children of British troops, and as a result of the committee set up to examine and make recommendations as to their continuance and future development it has been decided to re-organise the schools at Sanawar and Lovedale as public schools to be run by the Ministry of Education Sufficient facilities did not exist at Mount Abu for running a public school and the possibility of converting it into a girls' school is under consideration

The Government have accepted the liability of continuing the education of the entitled children so long as there exist any, on the terms and conditions applicable to them In addition 40 per cent of the vacancies are to be reserved for the children of the Armed Forces personnel It is proposed further to provide a number of scholarships to deserving students and students with parents of limited means

(*b*) **King George's Military College.**—There are 4 institutions of this kind at Jullundur, Ajmer, Belgaum and Bangalore These institutions were established for the purpose of providing education for the sons of Indian soldiers which would fit them for an Army career Admission to these colleges is open to sons of Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks, who have served or are serving in the regular Indian Army, Warrant Officers and Ratings of the Royal Indian Navy and Warrant Officers and other ranks of the Royal Indian Air Force It has been decided to review the working of these colleges, and for that purpose a Committee has been set up with wide terms of reference

(*c*) **School of Foreign Languages.**—A school of foreign languages was established on February 1, 1949, at New Delhi to impart instruction in certain foreign languages to officers of the Armed Forces who are required to know certain foreign languages As facilities for the teaching of foreign languages do not exist in this country to the necessary extent, it was decided to start a regular school for the purpose

Other Ministries have also taken advantage of this school, and a large number of civilian officers and Non-Gazetted staff from them have been attending the school during this period

(*d*) **School of Military Engineering.**—The school was started during the war in 1943, at Roorkee. It gives newly Commissioned Officers technical, tactical and administrative training in Military Engineering. After the partition this school was transferred to Kirkee near Poona. A permanent building for the school is now under construction.

(*e*) **Armed Forces Medical College.**—It has been decided to re-organise the Army Medical Training Centre, Poona, which was established as a war-time institution in 1943. It will be known as Armed Forces Medical College, Poona The College will run two courses, a Junior Course for the officers on joining the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, and a Senior Course which will be a refresher clinical course for officers who have been in service for some time In addition, specialised training in Physiology and biochemistry, etc will also be provided. The College will have its own Research Department and will train specialists in all subjects and is designed to meet the needs of the Medical Service of the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force

(*f*) **Staff College.**—A new staff college has been established after the partition at Wellington in the Nilgiri Hills, but the permanent location of this institution has not yet been decided. The new staff college is intended to meet the requirements of the three Services and when the college materialises an important step will have been taken towards the close integration of staff training of the three Services.

(*g*) **The Air Technical College.**—It is essential for the Air Force to have a sufficient number of people adequately trained in all the technical aspects of aircraft maintenance in perfect air-worthy condition For this purpose, it has been decided to establish an Air Technical Training College The planning and arrangements for its establishment have now been completed and it was expected that the College would start functioning in July 1949. In the first instance the College would be staffed by European instructors but it is expected that Indians will be able to take over in 5 years

(*h*) **Naval Schools.**—The Navy lost practically all its important Training Schools almost all of which were located in Karachi. These have now been re-created at Cochin They are all housed in temporary structures, which it is hoped will be replaced by permanent ones over a period of years

There are a number of other Training Institutions which have had to be established or re-organised to meet the needs of one or the other of the Services In spite of the existence of these establishments, it is still necessary to send officers and men for training abroad. That necessity will continue for some years to come It is with some difficulty, however, that the requisite number of vacancies at the Training Institutions abroad are secured.

INDIAN SAILORS', SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD

These Boards are probably the most important and valuable non-official institutions connected with the Armed Forces They were constituted in 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the First World War. The object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund handed over to it.

This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great care. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1941 to Rs. 11,97,700, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 35,931.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi and co-ordinates the activities of State Boards which exist in each State. Under the control of these State Boards there exists throughout the country a network of District Boards reinforced in some cases by Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies.

Meetings of Indian S S and A. Board are normally held twice a year.

The State Board is at the head of the State organisation and is normally located at the capital of the State. The Patron of the Board is H E. the Governor and the President is the Chief Minister (or a Minister nominated by the Patron) The Secretary is usually a civilian officer in the State Secretariat, attending to these duties in addition to his own But with a view to strengthening the organisation ex-army or State service officers are being appointed whole-time in replacement of the present part-time Secretaries

The working unit is the District S S and A Board, normally located adjacent to the Deputy Commissioner's or the Collector's office These Boards are established in all districts from which recruits have been obtained in sufficient numbers. The President of the Board is the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner Each Board has a paid Secretary, usually an ex-I C O. or ex-J.C O

In the more heavily-recruited districts, Tehsil or Zail Sub-committees are formed with the Tehsildar, Zaildar or Mamlatdar as President and an honorary Secretary, where necessary. These sub-committees are represented on the District S.S. and A.

In May 1940, Army Headquarters appointed regimental officers as whole-time Military Vice-Presidents with the express object of frequently touring areas covered by a fixed number of District Soldiers' Boards

From 79 District Soldiers' Boards in British India when war broke out, the number has risen to 176 in all.

OBJECTS

The following are the objects and duties of the District Sailors,' Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards —

(*a*) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes,

(*b*) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-soldier or his family,

(*c*) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials,

(*d*) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration,

(*e*) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units.

As regards item (*e*), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organisations cover a wide range. Their main tasks are enumerated below :—

(*a*) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfare.

(*b*) To procure legal advice in the case of a law-suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests,

(*c*) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine;

(*d*) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependents in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc.;

(*e*) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc, and to report them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance,

(*f*) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

Boards, which have become the recognised centre to which the man comes when in trouble, have also attached to them information bureaux which are linked to the regional exchange organisation set up by the Labour Deptt. to find employment for ex-Servicemen.

The Board at present controls the following funds —

(i) The Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board Fund

(ii) The King Emperor's Patriotic Fund.

The former was formed on December 31, 1922 Out of Rs 10 lakhs received from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for the purpose, primarily of meeting expenditure in connection with the scheme work through Provincial and District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board for safeguarding the general interests of the Indian ex-soldiers, and secondly expenditure which might be considered desirable to incur on objects of cognate nature Till Jan 1, 1943 grants were made from this fund to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of District Boards It is now used primarily for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-servicemen, and to meet the expenditure on miscellaneous items such as bank charges, audit fees, etc, in connection with the administration of the fund

The latter fund was started in July 1918, out of the gifts from the Ruling Princes to Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary on the occasion of their Silver Wedding The purpose of the fund is to afford educational facilities to the children of Indian soldiers. The bulk of the fund has been used up in building and equipping the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmer, for the education of the children of Indian officers and other ranks of the Indian Army The purpose of the fund has now been extended to permit the interest derived from the securities being used for financing the annual Sports meeting of the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools, for the benefit of servicemen and ex-servicemen and their dependents.

OTHER FUNDS

The following Central funds which are not under the control of the Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board deserve mention.

1. *Armed Forces Benevolent Fund* —This fund exists primarily for the alleviation of distress among past and present numbers of the Indian Armed Forces and their dependents. The inter-services fund provides for relief grants to the disabled ex-servicemen and dependents of those who lost their lives on active service and also for educational scholarships to children of ex-servicemen killed in action.

The Defence Minister is the chairman of the General Committee of this fund, and the Defence Secretary is the Vice-President. The three Service Chiefs, the Adjutant General and the Financial Adviser are members of the board and the Secretary of the Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board acts as its secretary.

2. *Flag Day Fund* —The object of the Flag Day Fund is to provide benefit for ex-servicemen and amenities to serving personnel The second Flag Day was organised on December 7, 1949 and contributions were collected from all parts of the country The composition of the Managing Working Committee of this fund is the same as for that of the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund The 1949 collections reported till March 1950 amounted to nearly Rs 10,50,000.

3. *Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund* —The fund known as the Military Reconstruction Fund was initiated in 1942 The Government of India decided to contribute monthly to this fund at the rate of Rs 2 for each combatant and Re 1 for each non-combatant Contribution to this Fund ceased on March 31, 1946. It was decided that 80 per cent of the fund should be distributed to Provinces and States to be administered by Provincial and State Committees and the remaining 20 per cent administered by a Central Committee. This Central portion of the Fund is known as " The Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund " This Fund was finally deemed to have been duly constituted on July 20, 1946.

The purposes of this fund are as follows —

(*a*) Primarily as measures of a permanent nature to benefit those now serving and those who will in future serve in the ranks or as non-combatants enrolled in the Indian Armed Forces and their families The fund will not normally be used to make individual grants.

(*b*) Education, Family welfare in the Lines Servicemen's and Servicewomen's welfare in the Lines, Collective care of the disabled, Grants to Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards.

The Constitution of this Fund is the same as that of Armed Forces Benevolent Fund.

4. *The Army Central Welfare Fund* —The object of this fund is to relieve distress among Indian Army Servicemen, ex-servicemen and their dependents and to look after the welfare of the men and their families in the lines.

5 *The Royal Indian Naval Benevolent (Association) Fund* —This fund exists to relieve hardship or distress among certain categories of naval officers, ratings and their dependents.

6 *The Royal Indian Navy Amenities Fund.*— This is a non-public fund maintained at Naval Headquarters and administered by —

(i) The Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy.

(ii) The Chief of Staff, Royal Indian Navy.

(iii) The Chief of Administration, Royal Indian Navy.

(iv) The Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

(v) The Chief of Personnel, Naval Headquarters.

Its income from investments and any grants made specially for expenditure during the year are utilised to make grants to Ships or Establishments for any welfare project or amenities (whether for officers or ratings) which commend themselves to the Administrators. The Sports Funds of Ships or Establishments are required to make quarterly contributions to the Royal Indian Navy Amenities Fund and such contributions are treated as " Capital " and invested as and when occasion arises.

7. *The Indian Air Force Benevolent (Association) Fund.*—This fund exists to relieve hardship or distress among all ranks, past and present, of the Royal Indian Air Force, and their dependents, especially those disabled by flying.

8 *Royal Indian Air Force Central Welfare Fund* —This fund exists .—

(*a*) To assist Messes, Institutes and clubs both existing and to be formed, by grants and loans.

(*b*) To provide amenities such as indoor and outdoor games, radios, musical instruments, stage material, library books, etc. for Indian airmen.

(*c*) To make grants on behalf of the Royal Indian Air Force charitable and philanthropic organisations which provide assistance to past and present members of the Royal Indian Air Force and their dependents

(*d*) To provide measures of a permanent nature for

(*i*) Servicemen's Education,

(*ii*) Family Welfare in lines,

(*iii*) Collective care of disabled airmen, and

(*iv*) Grants to Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

(*e*) To provide Maternity and Child Welfare facilities and Women's Institutes for families of Royal Indian Air Force Airmen.

(*f*) To provide assistance in the education of Airmen's children.

(*g*) To assist in construction of sports grounds at units, when such grounds are not provided at Government cost.

(*h*) To provide anything considered essential for the welfare and well-being of Royal Indian Air Force personnel which are not provided at Government cost and are considered to be beyond the means of the personnel themselves.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COMMITTEE

The Indian St Dunstan's Committee for the War-Blinded, of which the Defence Minister is the Chairman, was constituted in November, 1939, to afford relief to the Indian war-blinded

Established in July 1943 from funds raised from public donations the St Dunstan's School, Dehra Dun, has turned out, so far, nearly 200 men who have benefited from the training received in the School Among the incidental evils of blindness the most harmful is the idleness it brings and the deadly monotony of unending days with nothing to do The object of the training given in the School is, therefore, to enable the war-blinded to gain confidence, personal happiness and learn a trade of their choice.

Knitting, spinning, rope and net-making, blanket and cloth weaving, mat, basket and newar making are some of the principal trades taught in the School After the training the men receive free of charge the tools of the trade to continue their work and make their living. Disabled Indian war-blinded are housed in a separate hostel which has been fitted with special bedrooms, bathrooms and lavatories where suitable gadgets are provided to help the men to get about without assistance.

After August 15, 1947, negotiations were started to set up St Dunstan's, India, as an independent body, free of all control from the St Dunstan's Council, London It has been agreed to appoint as trustees the Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh, Sir Mirza Ismail and Brigadier Thakur Mahadeo Singh, D S O , and to transfer the ownership and control of the funds in India to the new trustees Legal formalities to effect the transfer are under way.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE outstanding feature of the rural economy of India is the appalling poverty of the rural population The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population at various times leaves the matter absolutely in no doubt The Central Banking Enquiry Committee (1931) estimated that the average income of an agriculturist did not work out at a higher figure than Rs 42 a year The extent of an average holding, which is about 6 acres, for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population. Moreover, cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vagaries of the monsoon In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of irrigation by the State , but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country, about 16 per cent only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent depends wholly on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods frost and posts, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupation to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of the competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from, or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. He is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America or Canada or some of the European countries Though the recent rise in the prices of agricultural products has benefited him, his position remains essentially weak In addition to these numerous difficulties, the agriculturist has another serious handicap in that he is largely illiterate The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 13 per cent and any progress in agriculture is well-nigh impossible without the background of general education All these factors lead to what is the most outstanding feature of the rural economy of India—the chronic and almost hopeless indebtedness of the cultivator.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness of India was about Rs 900 crores The great rise in prices during the war and post-war period has lightened this burden and it may be fair to assume that rural indebtedness has come down to Rs 500 crores This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses A peculiar feature of this indebtedness is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracts it passes on as a burden to his heirs, so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load A marriage festival in the family tempts the cultivator to launch out into extravagance while funeral ceremonies prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, the chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy all form a thoroughly depressing background to the rural economy of the country.

It is no wonder that under the circumstances detailed above the agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any permanent improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral ceremonies The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the *sowcar* or the *mahajan* who, while proving a very accommodating person, has acquired a grip on him from which the cultivator has found it impossible to extricate himself. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the *sowcar* performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of the cultivator s produce, make the *sowcar* the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to a position of absolute serfdom.

In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists' Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs In 1899 a Madras civilian submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex, U P civilian in his "Peoples Banks for Northern India" (1900) The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *nidhis* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude In 1901 the Government of the day appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904 The co-operative movement was thus launched in the country on the 25th March, 1904 The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well The seed thus sown has grown in the course of 45 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions

Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 12,000 The pace of growth still further quickened after 1915 and now there are 1,17,186 agricultural societies and 21,017 non-agricultural ones Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by States. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts has not been uniform. Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal have the largest number of societies while other major States like Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Assam show smaller figures. Punjab with 14,865 societies comes first in the number of societies (112 6) per one lakh inhabitants, while West Bengal comes second in that respect with 58 8. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 171 0 and 147 8 respectively It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has also spread in the States formerly ruled by Princes Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2 The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1947 at 91 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, that about 4½ crores of people in India are being served by this movement There is no single movement rural or urban fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of the masses as the co-operative movement and there is no other movement which affects such a large percentage of the population Among the Governor's States Punjab and Bombay lead in the number of members of societies, 55 8 and 53 9 per one thousand inhabitants respectively, Madras, and West Bengal, rank thereafter This shows that the size of societies varies in different States and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other States Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 196 9 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 34 1 Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in East Punjab, Bombay, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer must be regarded as quite satisfactory. There is also a third aspect of the growth of the movement The number of societies, or the membership in the societies alone is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from the number of members In this direction the rapid progress so far achieved by the movement should also be noted From about Rs 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands in 1947 at more than Rs 1,56 crores It is gratifying to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources The share capital, reserve fund and deposits from members together constitute over Rs 62 crores and this is really owned capital, that is to say members' own money The State (Provincial) or Central banks and other societies contribute a little less —26 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 44 crores. This latter item, shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. Bombay leads in this respect with 276 annas per head of population Madras and Punjab come next with 154 and 134 while West Bengal falls behind with 99 Among the smaller areas, Coorg comes out first with 330 annas per head of population while Ajmer comes second with 171 Of the larger Princely States, Baroda takes the first place with 111, while Indore, Mysore and Cochin follow with 74, 82, and 70 respectively. Bombay is easily first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to more than 7 crores out of a total working

capital of 38 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies Bombay, Madras and Punjab lead in many respects, Uttar Pradesh showing a spurt in recent years The smaller areas and the former Princely States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. But before we proceed, we must explain the chief component parts of the structure as it has now been built up

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE MOVEMENT

Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working for non-credit purposes, whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society but in the villages, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the *sowcar* Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, a society is very largely made up of the needy section Even if it was not, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and a village society cannot, therefore, be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to do members as loans for the needy ones The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative society thus becomes a vital question indeed Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the Central Financing Agencies, and (iii) the Provincial Banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank So far, however, such a bank has not been started though the provincial banks of India have an Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution In an ordinary joint-stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited, but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer The agriculturist needs money for productive purposes such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds, as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals In such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of a rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose And yet it is this very respect that co-operative societies have fallen short in their duty.

THEIR RESOURCES

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital, deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members A large source from which funds are derived is deposits and loans Loans from central banks in fact furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India are at present by no means negligible. They aggregate to about 31 crores of rupees Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1947 stood thus —

	In thousands of rupees
Share Capital	6,11,97
Reserve and other Funds ..	7,99,38
Deposits	4,56,92
Loans	11,87,48
Total Working Capital ..	30,55,75

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies work with about Rs 19 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs 12 crores The owned capital was thus about 58 per cent of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass.

CENTRAL FINANCING AGENCIES

The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912, and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies.

Thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly specially in the Punjab, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available to other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance to and inspection over them On 30th June 1947 the number of central banks was 469

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1946-47 at 40 crores · (*a*) Share Capital, (*b*) Reserve, (*c*) Deposits, (*d*) Loans.

The paid-up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each State The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources is 1 to 8 Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1946-47 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 20 crores and from primary societies to Rs 9 crores Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, *viz*, savings and fixed Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available, and where loans for long periods are advanced the periods of deposits are also comparatively long In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank and from Government The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1946-47 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs 4 crores and from Government Rs 59 lakhs Central Banks ordinarily do not directly borrow loans from Government, but, in recent years Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have held Rs 7 and Rs 1 lakhs respectively This practice was more common in the former Princely States, where Gwalior, Hyderabad, Bharatpur, Kolhapur, Indore and Bhopal hold from their Governments Rs 29, 4, 8, 5, 3 and 2 lakhs respectively Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Reserve Bank against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the Central Bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Reserve Bank This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint-stock banks are also now rare The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Reserve Bank or any other joint-stock bank or with one another. This rule is, however, not rigidly observed in Punjab and Madras Several central banks, because of their long standing, possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1946-47 was Rs 6 crores chiefly in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh Advances are made to individuals on the pledge of agricultural produce, thus combining trading with banking which is against sound banking principles Besides, such advances encroach upon the domain of marketing finance and hamper the growth of co-operative marketing The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1946-47 amounted to over Rs. 55 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 469 central banks of the country during the year 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs on the total working

capital of Rs. 40 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent per annum.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

At present, all the major States except Orissa have apex banks functioning in them There are also apex institutions in Mysore and Hyderabad, and some other States formerly ruled by Princes. There are 11 such institutions in the whole country. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably, but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialisation of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks in the Union depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some States the Government has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources The period for which deposits are accepted determines the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every State the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab apex bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting *hundis* and dividends from companies and collecting pay and pensions The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs 9 8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2 18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs As in every banking institution, these banks are also frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplusing banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplusing in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

OVERDUES

Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members, and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On 30th June 1947, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 4,09,13,756 as compared with Rs. 6,22,68,685 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 30,55,75,355, the loans due by individuals were Rs. 17,73,04,191 The overdue loans were therefore 13 per cent of the working capital and 23 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is, however, rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the *sowcar* to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for the Union The above table shows the position in different States on 30th June 1947

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1946-47

(In lakhs of rupees)

Province	Working capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due
Madras	8,02	5,52	1,00	12	18
Bombay	5,58	2,77	84	15	30
West Bengal .	1,19	61	42	35	69
Bihar	65	20	9	14	45
Orissa	54	37	18	33	49
Uttar Pradesh	2,20	1,59	21	9	13
Punjab	3,66	1,71	40	11	23
Madhya Pradesh	1,14	80	12	11	15
Assam	9	4	2	22	50
Mysore	59	35	13	22	37
Baroda (Bombay).. ..	80	37	5	6	14
Hyderabad	2,92	97	..	..	
Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)	36	57	21	58	37
Indore („ „)	26	25	..	..	..
Kashmir	44	25	11	25	44
(Travancore-Cochin) ..	49	21	13	27	42
Total ..	30,56	17,73	4,09	(average) 13	(average) 23

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones And it is to supply the need for long-term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts that land mortgage banks have come into existence

There are three main types of such banks The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer The commercial type works for profit and declares dividends The third type—the quasi co-operative—has a mixed membership of borrowers and non borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in the country are of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

Bombay, for instance, has 15 land mortgage societies and a State Land Mortgage Bank, which have been successfully carrying on their business. Bengal has 2, Assam 2, Madhya Pradesh 21 while Madras has 120 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks The bulk of the funds of these banks have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes there will have to be in the States central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government's purchasing debentures of a certain value. The recent rise in the value of agricultural lands has tempted the agriculturist to sell one or more of the plots he holds and pay off a large part of his debts to the *sowcar* and to the Land Mortgage Bank from the price realised, so that the business of the land mortgage banks has been decreasing considerably This factor with the low yield on investments has been causing some anxiety.

The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1946-47 were as under —

Number of Banks 5 with membership 6,493
Number of Societies 268 with membership 139,075.

	Rs	Rs.
Share Capital ..	21,75,537	34,38,000
Debentures from the public ..	4,22,46,400	6,49,661
Debentures from Government .	6,56,300	
Deposits . ..	33,68,353	1,75,918
Reserve fund ..	17,25,900	8,73,539
Other funds ..	5,59,119	3,05,409
Loans	8,85,746	3,46,51,417
Working Capital ..	5,16,17,355	4,00,93,944
Loans made to individuals ..	17,36,988	3,57,55,486
Loans made to Banks & Societies ..	3,25,26,679	2,76,509
Profit	3,03,335	1,12,246

In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organise co-operative societies For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various States a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by co-operators themselves in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various Provinces In 1930, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature

NON-CREDIT AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

For some years past increasing attention has been directed to other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator, its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem; and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet their various non-credit needs The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites, and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators, and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society; but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multi-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as a person with a bundle of several needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the *soucar* on all fronts and would become a live force in the village and tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase Better living, better farming and better business. However, co-operative opinion is fast coming to accept the wisdom of this and discard the theory of almost water-tight compartments The agricultural non-credit societies in India on the 30th June 1947 were 20,714 distributed as under —

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1946-47

Administrative Area	Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-operation	Total
Madras	248		288	571	1,107
Bombay	113	19	229	262	623
West Bengal	68	1,011	156	737	1,972
Bihar	60		3,705		3,765
Orissa	24		44	1	69
Uttar Pradesh	17	501	1 993	5,925	8,436
Punjab	2	490	2,247	335	3,074
Madhya Pradesh	88	17	3		108
Mysore	79		27	29	135
Baroda (Bombay)	92	21	66	39	218
Hyderabad	139		7	179	325
Others	149	25	198	510	882
Total	1,079	2,084	8,963	8,588	20,714

Of these the most important are the marketing societies particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation of holdings and better living societies in the Punjab.

MARKETING SOCIETIES

Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment, and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where the individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials, and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. The jute and paddy sale societies of West Bengal have not met with success, but the cotton grower in Gujarat, Khandesh and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as for the sale of jaggery, tobacco, fruits and vegetables chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. West Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta Punjab has several commission shops to provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transaction is small and they have not yet made much progress Uttar Pradesh has organised the sale of sugar-cane very effectively through Sugar-cane Societies and the Marketing Union Recently provincial co-operative marketing societies have been started with Government encouragement and assistance in Madras and Bombay the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co-operators all over the country Both these Societies have been rendering useful service to the country by undertaking on behalf of Government work in connection with the distribution of manures, and other agricultural requisites, and rationing. It is indeed high time that Government gave to marketing societies consistent patronage in a fuller measure and linked up Co-operative Credit effectively with marketing. Separate statistics are not available for marketing societies and it is to be hoped that the Reserve Bank will publish them in its statements.

During 1945-46, the sale of goods to members amounted to Rs. 25 crores and the sale of members' products amounted to Rs. 19 crores.

Non-credit activities of Agricultural societies 1946-47.

(*In lakhs of rupees.*)

Administrative Unit	Sale of goods to members	Sale of members' products.
Madras	2,58	2,00
Bombay	9,07	7,02
Bihar	5	1,38
Madhya Pradesh	1,06	89
Mysore	58	20
Baroda (Bombay)	1,10	1,00
Hyderabad	5,90	5,58
Travancore (Travancore—Cochin)	2,89	4
Others	1,37	1,16
Total	24,60	19,27

Even agricultural credit societies and their central banks are doing non-credit work and are competing with marketing societies in a rather unfair way This tendency is most marked in Bombay, where credit societies supplied goods worth Rs 1½ crores and sold goods worth Rs 66 lakhs to members.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult, important and interesting experiment originated in the undivided Punjab in 1920 The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the bye-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance As a result of patient work, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjabs has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated would mount up year by year.

In Madhya Pradesh some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh area where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots The State Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928 Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their

holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest The area consolidated up to 30th June, 1946 was 11¼ lakh acres.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced, it encountered a good deal of opposition, and so the Bill had to be ultimately dropped In 1949 the Bombay Legislature passed a Bill for the prevention of further fragmentation of holdings and for consolidation.

There were 283 societies for the consolidation of holdings in Uttar Pradesh, through which more than 75,000 acres were consolidated.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers is the extreme backwardness of the rural population, and so the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement is bound up with general rural development and progress. The co-operative movement itself is a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation by the usurer, the middleman—*dalal* and the merchant Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention.

The undivided Punjab was responsible for a very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among the members The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except a small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. There are now more than 2,350 such societies in the Punjab.

In Uttar Pradesh there were 4,500 such societies in 1944-45 and Bengal too has had a good number. The anti-malarial societies of Bengal which numbered 1,048 in 1945-46 did extremely useful work by clearing jungles, kerosination of tanks and distributing quinine. The State itself in recent years has been doing a great deal for rural reconstruction through adult education, provision of medical facilities in villages and promotion of rural housing schemes.

URBAN CREDIT SOCIETIES

While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies,—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 21,017 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 3,416,662 Of these, 6,811 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted The importance of People's Co-operative Banks promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the financing of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen, and for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries which still play a very considerable part in industrial economy. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres, and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country It is only, however, in Bombay and West Bengal that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,278 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks Punjab has 471 unlimited liability societies and 148 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks In West Bengal the limited liability societies number 328 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies Some of the divisions of the State have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines The question of starting peoples' banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand In Bombay, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 20,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this State have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies.

SAVINGS

In Bombay there were 96 urban banks in 1946 most of which were fairly successful The total membership was 91,247, the working capital was Rs 8 77 crores and the reserve fund amounted to Rs 64 lakhs Urban banking has now been found so successful that de-officialisation and relaxation of departmental control will probably first be introduced with regard to them, supervision and guidance being made available from their own federations.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the Thrift Society The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually ⅔ of the deposits. Punjab has more than 500 societies and the bulk of the members are school masters There are over 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of more than 2,000. Madras has more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay also has a few Recently however Life Insurance Societies have been started in Bombay, West Bengal and Madras The Bombay society started in 1930 largely through the efforts of Dewan Bahadur H L Kaji, has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has by now written a business of over five crores The Bengal Society has had to seek amalgamation with a joint-stock insurance company, while the Madras Society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of over Rs 8½ crores.

Madras has also a Co-operative Fire and General Society and a Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society Recently a society called the All India Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society has been registered in Bombay under the guidance of Dewan Bahadur H L Kaji.

Housing societies have assumed great importance due to the acute house shortage in big cities Madras favours the individual house-ownership type, while Bombay favours the co-partnership type. There are 126 such societies in Bombay and 113 in Madras.

Industrial societies have been developing rapidly in recent years and during 1945-46, the sale of goods amounted to Rs 54¼ crores and the purchase of goods to Rs 42¼ crores. Madras predominated with Rs 30 and 22 crores respectively, Bombay coming next with 7¼ and 7¼ crores respectively.

The Consumer's Co-operative Movement has not achieved any striking success except in isolated cases like the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society in Madras. The World War II changed conditions radically and led to the vigorous promotion of consumers' co-operative societies in India The following table shows how Madras maintains the lead, with Assam and Bombay following :—

Consumers' Co-operative Societies, 1945-46.

(*In lakhs of rupees.*)

State.	No. of societies.	Member-ship.	Share capital.	Working capital.	Sales.
Madras	1,346	4,47,000	67	157	13,58
Bombay	465	1,32,590	29	55	5,42
Assam	1,229	1,35,380	27	103	1,30
West Bengal	372	74,120	8	13	75
Orissa	122	15,360	2	4	42
Uttar Pradesh	163	19,000	3	5	24
Berar (Madhya Pradesh) .	277	26,369	3	5	42
Mysore	151	32,942	9	26	1,05
Travancore (Travancore-Cochin)	19	2,450	0·4	1	7

Two features of the development of consumers co-operation in Madras deserves special mention. The first is the penetration of stores societies in rural areas, 892 of the 1346 societies being rural with a membership of over 1¼ lakhs, a working capital of Rs 57¼ lakhs and sales over Rs 390 lakhs The other feature is the organisation of wholesale or central stores These last are 21 in number with sales amounting to Rs 1,267 lakhs. South India generally and Madras in particular have been very suitable areas for the consumers' movement Whether the success achieved there is due to its being a land of cheapness and efficiency or to other causes, it is hard to discover.

REVIEW

The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a Bill was drawn up which became the Co operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the then Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the *sowcars* In 1914, the Maclagan Committee on co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated From this time onwards the share of co-operators in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficialising was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a State transferred subject and the State Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Institutes were started in various States in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEES

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans The first Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was started at Jhang in the Punjab in 1920. Soon after other States followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and Co-operative Committees of Enquiry were instituted in various States Madhya Pradesh thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923 A few years after, the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for Uttar Pradesh and the Townsend Committee for Madras These Committees carefully analysed the position in their respective States and made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation The powers conferred upon the State Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised by almost all States, except the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Bombay passed the Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 making the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences The Madras Act came into force in July 1932 West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have also similar Co-operative Acts of their own The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

In 1926, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Since then, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee the co-operative movement in the different States has been further surveyed But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined

A few years back, the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement One welcome feature of the suggestions in the report is the adoption of the multi-purpose society as the primary unit in villages advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank

The growing difficulties of the co-operative movement at a time of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold a Co-operative Conference at New Delhi in 1934 In 1936 and 1939, other Conferences of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

As a result, consolidation, rectification and rehabilitation of credit societies were accepted as the policy, whereas expansion and diversification were severely restrained Official control was strengthened and the movement which was being passed on to the co-operators themselves in the twenties became more officialised then ever before

It may also be mentioned that the former Princely States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement in their territory, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Kashmir and Travancore made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring Governors' States

An important landmark in the history of the Co-operative Movement is the report of the Co-operative Planning Committee issued towards the end of 1946 The Report which is very comprehensive lays down the lines and principles of co-operative development for the next few decades But the Report gives no indication as to the relative importance of different types of co-operative effort So it is up to the State Governments now to lay down the priorities and start working quickly towards the goal Already there is great expansion in the co-operative credit structure and experiments are being undertaken in co-operative farming Cottage industries are being developed through co-operative industrial associations. The future of co-operation lies however in development and expansion of co-operative marketing and the organisation of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists and the vigorous growth of consumers' co-operation in urban areas with strong co-operative wholesales at the chief ports like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

Quite recently the U N O and the I L O have begun to evince greater interest in the development of the Co-operative Movement in Asian countries and an Asian Conference was held at Lucknow in the last week of October 1949, with the Hon'ble Mr V L Mehta as Chairman and Dewan Bahadur H. L Kaji as leader of the Indian Delegation A similar Conference held in January 1950 at Newara Eliyah (Ceylon) by the I L O of Geneva also had an important section on Co-operation Such Conferences clearly reveal the strides that India has taken in the development of the Movement and establish contacts with other Asian Co-operators, much to the benefit of all concerned The International Co-operative Alliances of London too is planning to take active steps for the promotion of Co-operation in the Asian countries and may hold a Conference in India in 1951.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number of Societies by States for 1946-47.

States	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Total Number of Societies	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	52 3	31	270	12,603	4,423	17,327	33·1
Bombay	22 1	15	118	5,910	1,075	8,018	36·3
West Bengal	22 0	40		11,463	1,430	12,933	58 8
Bihar	38·7	44		9,443	355	9 842	25·4
Orissa	9 3	15		2,785	517	3,317	35 7
Uttar Pradesh	56 8	68	1	21,481	1,469	23,019	40 5
Punjab	13 2	70		11,495	3,300	14,865	112·6
Madhya Pradesh	18 0	36	6	6,038	1,537	7,617	42 3
Assam	7 8	16		737	1,191	1,944	24·9
Coorg	0 2	1	13	267	61	342	171·0
Ajmer	0 6	7	10	614	256	887	147·8
Delhi	1·4	1		238	153	392	28·0
Total (States)	242 4	344	418	83,074	16,667	1,00,503	41·5
Mysore	7 9	4		1,893	648	2,545	32·2
Baroda (Bombay)	3 5	10	2	1,146	414	1,572	44·9
Hyderabad	17 3	47	1	16,893	685	17,626	101·9
Bhopal	0 8	14	2	273		289	36·1
Gwallor (Madhya Bharat)	4 6	15		3,842	306	4,163	90 5
Indore (Madhya Bharat)	2 1	6		973	73	1,052	50·1
Kashmir	4 4	15		2,898	972	3,885	88·3
Travancore (Travancore-Cochin)	6·7	1	27	1,395	326	1,749	26 1
Cochin (Travancore-Cochin)	1 7	1		176	292	469	27 6
Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	0·6	1		655	73	729	121·5
Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh)	0 2			609	4	613	306 5
Kotah (Rajasthan)	0·8	1		473	107	581	72·6
Patiala (Pepsu)	2·1	7		374	74	455	21·7
Kolhapur (Bombay)	1 2	2		504	145	651	54 3
Patna (Orissa)	0 7	1		355	17	373	53·3
Alwar (Rajasthan)	0·9	1		296	29	326	36 2
Others	5 1	10	3	1,357	185	1,555	30·5
Total (Former Princely States)	60 6	136	35	34,112	4,350	38,633	63 8
Grand Total	303 0	480	453	1,17,186	21,017	1,39,136	45·9

TABLE NO 2.

Number of Members by States for 1946-47

States	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Total Number of Members of Primary Societies	Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	52 3	18,781	9,265	10,43,021	11,48,032	21,91,053	41·9
Bombay	22 1	23,462	4,638	5,27,287	6,64,973	11,92,260	53 9
West Bengal	22 0	11,423		2,82,721	3,42,798	6,25,519	28·4
Bihar	38 7	7,079		2,31,728	46,776	2,78,504	7·2
Orissa	9 3	3,972		1,17,639	54,311	1,71,950	18·5
Uttar Pradesh	56 8	20,341	102	8,08,648	1,57,588	9,66,236	17·0
Punjab	13 2	12,728		5,93,806	1,43,383	7,37,189	55 8
Madhya Pradesh	18 0	36,282	11,432	1,06,379	1,61,227	2,67,606	14 9
Assam	7 8	1,319		18,963	1,16,001	1,34,964	17 3
Coorg	0 2	918	319	25,752	13,620	39,372	196 9
Ajmer	0·6	1,704	191	16,483	13,149	29,632	49 4
Delhi	1 4	476		10,263	17,116	27,379	19 6
Total (States)	242 4	1,38,485	25,947	37,82,690	28,78,974	66,61,664	27·5
Mysore	7 9	1,626		1,09,428	1,23,657	2,33,085	29·5
Baroda (Bombay)	3 5	2,138	136	65,182	83,501	1,48,683	42·5
Hyderabad	17 3	7,223	4,212	12,41,625	88,012	13,29,637	76 9
Bhopal	0 8	770	30	8,243		8,243	10·3
Gwallor (Madhya Bharat)	4 6	6,757		72,383	10,012	82,395	17·9
Indore (Madhya Bharat)	2 1	2,781		20,451	19,453	39,904	19·0
Kashmir	4·4	3,717		64,343	41,689	1,06,032	24·1
Travancore (Travancore-Cochin)	6 7	3,163	1,561	1,60,982	67,483	2,28,465	34 1
Cochin (Travancore-Cochin)	1 7	170		21,825	45,069	66,894	39·3
Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	0 6			16,171	1,426	17,597	29·3
Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh)	0 2			12,485	104	12,589	62 9
Kotah (Rajasthan)	0 8	1,594		4,437	4,569	9,006	11·3
Patiala (Pepsu)	2 1	132		4,740	984	5,724	2·7
Kolhapur (Bombay)	1 2	1,530		34,781	22,276	57,057	47 5
Patna (Orissa)	0 7	510		7,876	305	8,181	11·7
Alwar (Rajasthan)	0 9	248		5,487	2,215	7,702	8·6
Others	5 1	3,459	147	51,116	26,933	78,049	15·3
Total (Former Princely States)	60·6	35,818	6,086	19,01,555	5,37,688	24,39,243	40 3
Grand Total	303 0	4,30,317	32,033	56,84,245	34,16,662	91,00,907	30·0

TABLE No. 3.

Working Capital by States for 1946-47 (*In lakhs of rupees*)

States.	Estimated Population (Millions)	Share Capital Paid-up	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and Societies	Reserve Fund	Other Fund	Total	Number of Annas per head of Population.
			Members	Societies	Provincial and Central Banks	Government	Non-Members and other sources					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras	52 3	5,39	2,30	5,13	14,01	1,46	10,20	6,54	3,26	2,17	50,45	154 3
Bombay	22 1	5,30	7,33	3,74	3,48	14	13,25	67	2,16	2,00	38,06	275 5
West Bengal	22 0	1,94	2,33	82	1,36	.	4,86	4	1,20	1,00	13,55	98·6
Bihar	38 7	42	54	14	48	24	67		33	7	2,89	11 9
Orissa	9 3	45	13	16	49	44	44	4	18	6	2,40	41 3
Uttar Pradesh	56 8	1,45	47	31	1,31	2	1,35	2	76	33	6,00	16 9
Punjab	13 2	1,48	1,08	1,88	73		4,03		1,23	59	11,03	133 7
Madhya Pradesh	18 0	72	32	20	1,94	3	2,32	15	45	34	6,47	57 5
Assam	7 8	36	19	3	3		29		10	3	1,03	21·2
Coorg ..	0 2	8	4	3	5	1	12		6	2	41	329 6
Ajmer	0 6	9	10	8	6		12	1	8	10	64	171 1
Delhi	1 4	10	17	5	2		16		3	4	58	65 9
Total (States)	242 4	17,78	15,00	12,57	23,96	2,34	37,81	7,47	9,84	6,75	1,33,51	88 1
Mysore	7 4	80	91	15	17	1	73	60	46	22	4,04	81 9
Baroda (Bombay)	3 5	43	86	10	11	1	46	8	22	15	2,43	110 8
Hyderabad	17 3	1,82	74	40	71	21	1,69	.	47	69	6,73	62 2
Bhopal	0 8	1			2	2		.	4	2	12	24 1
Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)	4 6	19	6	20		29	38	..	34	5	1,51	52 4
Indore (Madhya Bharat)	2 1	10	17	1	16	3	30	.	15	4	97	74 2
Kashmir	4 4	24		6	17	1	20	.	13	18	1,00	36 4
Travancore (Travancore-Cochin)	6 7	35	17	10	5		19		13	8	1,08	25 9
Cochin (Travancore-Cochin)	1 7	10	10	6	2	1	27	12	7	1	74	69 6
Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	0 6	2		2	6	8	15		3	3	38	102 2
Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh)	0 2	2			4					.	6	48 4
Kotah (Rajasthan)	0 8	6		2	4		43		7	3	65	130 4
Patiala (Pepsu)	2 1	1			1	2	1		1		5	3 8
Kolhapur (Bombay)	1 2	12	19	9	7	5	23		6	3	85	113 5
Patna (Orissa)	0 7	1			4		5		1	.	10	22 9
Alwar (Rajasthan)	0 9	2	1		3		3			1	11	19 6
Others	5 1	24	20	6	25	2	66		19	6	1,67	52 3
Total (Former Princely States)	60 6	4,54	3,41	1,27	1,95	76	5 79	80	2,38	1,60	22,49	59 4
Grand Total	303 0	22,32	18,41	13,84	25,91	3,10	43,60	8,27	12,22	8,35	1,56,00	82 4

TABLE No 4

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1946-47 (*In thousands of rupees*)

	State Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Land Mortgage Banks and Societies		Agricultural Societies		Non-Agricultural Societies	
			Central	Primary	Credit	Non-Credit	Credit	Non-Credit
Number	11	469	5	268	96,199	20,714	6,811	14,188
Share Capital	84,21	2,63,71	21,76	34,38	6,11,97		12,15,27	
Loans and Deposits held from —								
Members	10,10,25	19,83,83	4,57,14*	9,37§	2,40,09		16,00,47	
Non-Members					2,16,83		11,48,96	
Societies .	3,76,31	8,99,98	7,86	3,45,40	23,70		84,28	
Provincial or Central Banks . .	4,02,65	4,38,58			11,24,01		6,26,17	
Government	1,54,80	59,37	6,56		39,77		55,84	
Reserve Fund	72,11	1,82,11	17,26	8,74	5,86,42		3,55,12	
Other Funds .. .	97,26	1,91,60	5,59	3,05	2,12,96		3,24,82	
Total ..	21,97,59	40,19,18	5,16,17	4,00,94	30,55,75		54,10,93	
Loans made during the year to —								
Individuals	8,90,44	6,08,99	2,94	66,62	15,31,07		26,06,34	
Banks and Societies	15,78,35	55,18,37	59,83	7,36	4,28,73		5,25,96	
Loans due by —	1,65,99	2,27,20	17,37	3,57,55	17,73,04		22,82,85	
Individuals	.	..					.	
Of which Overdue			46	3,38	4,09,14		1,71,16	
Banks and Societies	7,39.56	18,86,17	3,25,27	2,77	2,70,56		1,90,54	
Profits ..	13,58	35,45	3,03	1,12	1,12,71		2,63,68	

* Including 4,22,46 as Debentures.
§ Including 6,50 as Debentures.

LABOUR

CENTRAL Government's labour laws and labour administration now prevail throughout the country, that is to say, they extend to the part of India formerly called Princely States This will confer great benefits on a whole group of workers who were formerly excluded, and it will incidentally, remove the grievance of industrialists who complain of unfair competition from the Princely States It will also check the flight of industry to these areas

While this has been one of the major gains of labour during the year, there were clear indications that the period of full employment was at an end and that a slight recession in economic activity had started This was due to diverse causes, one of the most important of which was the difficulty experienced by some industries, notably jute and cotton, in obtaining the necessary raw material The Indian Rupee was devalued in terms of the dollar in September 1949, and there is no doubt that devaluation did affect the fortunes of industries, like jute Thus, during the year several cotton mills, especially those in Bombay either closed down completely or worked with reduced complements The jute mills reduced their working hours The mines too suffered from a surplus of labour and even in the tea plantations, notably those in north-east India, employers found it necessary to reduce the number of workers On the whole industrial profits showed a downward trend in 1949 as compared with the previous years

From such statistics as registrations and placements by employment exchanges as are available, it is clear that the volume of employment diminished considerably during the year The desire on the part of private employers to reduce costs through rationalizing the methods of production also led in many instances to prolonged stoppages of work Yet another contributory cause to the reduction of employment in the country was the retrenchment undertaken by both the Central and the State Governments

The cost of living of industrial workers, however, showed no tendency to fall and in fact many indices recorded increases Since remuneration in many centres is linked to the index numbers the earnings of workers also rose although there were no striking changes in basic wage rates This was because suitable basic minimum wages were in force in many organized industries as a result of the awards of the various Industrial Tribunals, Adjudicators, etc , in the country It should also be mentioned here that workers in some organized industries, notably cotton, received profit bonuses on a large scale because of the high profits earned by the industry in 1948.

Industrial unrest, as judged from stoppages of work declined still further from the 1948 figures All Governments vigorously pursued the policy of referring disputes to conciliation, adjudication, etc , so much so that workers were beginning to realize, the futility of resorting to strikes before making full use of the machinery available for the prevention or amicable settlement of disputes Mention must here be made of the Industrial Relations Bill which is before Parliament and of the proposed legislation for the appointment of an appellate authority for bringing about uniformity in the awards of States Industrial Tribunals.

The workers' organizations, as judged by membership, continued to grow in strength during the year This is not to say, that the spirit of trade unionism has as yet permeated the rank and file of the working class The year witnessed further splits in certain all-India bodies, notably among the unions belonging to the All-India Trade Union Congress At the moment the two most powerful workers' organizations are the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha

In regard to labour legislation the period under review was one of consolidation, and policy was mostly directed at implementing the measures already passed

Progress in regard to labour welfare was somewhat disappointing The housing conditions of industrial workers, for instance, showed no improvement

The most outstanding event of the year was the acceptance by all parties of the principles underlying the Report of the Fair Wages Committee. The Report is in many ways a unique document and when the recommendations contained in it are implemented the industrial wage structure in the country will at last be placed on a scientific and stable basis

Among the more important Acts that govern labour conditions and relations in India are the following 1 Indian Factories Act, 1948, 2 Indian Mines Acts, 3 Payment of Wages Acts, 4 Minimum Wages Act, 5 Workmen's Compensation Act, 6 Maternity Benefit Acts (States), 7 Indian Trades Union Act, 8 Industrial Disputes Act, 9 Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 10 Shop Assistants Acts (States), 11 Employees' State Insurance Act, and 12 Industrial Statistics Act

We can now proceed to a general survey of labour

India has always been a predominantly agricultural country It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work. But, the migration is generally of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken.

The Central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour legislation is the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India with the Labour Minister in charge The administration of matters connected with the English and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, the Mercantile Marine Department and Indian Seamen is with the Ministry of Commerce In respect of all the Railways, the Labour Minister is responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Trade Disputes, Hours of Work for employees not covered by the Factories Act and regulation of employment of children. He is also responsible for Regulation of Labour and Safety in respect of mines and oilfields, trade disputes in industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by the Central Government; and Inter-State Migration.

The following are the principal matters of labour interest enumerated in these lists

(i) *Union List (Union Parliament)*·

Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat; Port quarantine, including hospitals connected therewith; seamen's and marine hospitals, Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields, Industrial disputes concerning Union employees, Union agencies and institutions for:

(*a*) Professional, vocational or technical training; or (*b*) The promotion of special studies or research. Enquiries, surveys and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list

(ii) *Concurrent List (Union Parl. and State Legislature)*·

Economic and social planning; Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts, Trade Unions, industrial and labour disputes, Social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment, Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits, Vocational and technical training of labour Factories, Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in the Union List and State List

(iii) *State List (State Legislature)*

Relief of the disabled and unemployable.

FIRST FACTORY ACT

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in the country Hours of labour were inordinately long, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of work not too satisfactory. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays, and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accident.

1881 Factory Act.—With the growth of factory organisation and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of today would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection however the 1881 Act remained a dead letter in most States

A Factories' Commission was appointed in 1890 and on the basis of its recommendations, a new Factories' Act was passed in 1891. The main features of this Act were (1) a compulsory rest interval of half an hour; (2) a weekly holiday, (3) non-employment of a child under nine and a 7-hour day for children between nine and fourteen, (4) a 11-hour day for women with a 1½-hour interval if they were required to work for the permissible maximum hours; and (5) restriction in the employment of women during 8 p.m. and 5 a m.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in the various factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was plague. The immediate effect of these two was a considerable increase in working hours.

Reduction in Hours.—Conditions of work in factories in the country during the ' period were inquired into by the Freer Smith Committee which was appointed in 1906 and by the Factory Labour Commission, a body appointed by the British Government in 1907. The Commission were unanimously of opinion that some limitation in hours of work was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. As far as women's hours were concerned, they proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. A new Factories' Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council and passed into law in 1911.

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912.

The Act of 1922.—In March 1920, the Millowners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten The rapid sequence of events in favour of a 10-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in the factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured

The law relating to factories was amended and consolidated by the Act of 1922 The main provisions of factory legislation as it then stood were as follows (1) the qualification for registration was the employment of 20 persons—factories employing not less than ten workers could be notified, (2) non-employment of a child under 12, a 6-hour day for children between twelve and fifteen, a half-hour rest interval after four hours work and prohibition of the employment of a child in two factories on the same day, (3) restriction in the hours of work of adults to eleven per day and sixty per week, (4) prohibition of the employment of women between 7 p m and 5-30 a m except in the fish curing and canning industry, (5) compulsory rest intervals and a weekly holiday, and (6) measures for controlling excessive artificial humidification and for the health and safety of operatives.

Exemptions on well defined principles were to be permitted The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 effected minor improvements but the general principles remained unaltered.

Factory law in India was completely overhauled in 1934 as the result of the acceptance by Government of most of the recommendations made for its improvement by the Royal Commission on Labour in India A new consolidating and amending Act was passed by the Central Legislature in 1934 and "The Factories Act, 1934" was brought into operation with effect from 1st January 1935 This Act was amended in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 The amendment Act of 1946 reduced the daily hours of work from 9 to 8 and the weekly hours from 54 to 48 in the case of perennial factories and from 10 to 9 and from 60 to 54 in the case of seasonal factories

FACTORIES ACT, 1948

With a view to consolidating and amending the law regulating labour in factories the Factories Act, 1948, was passed and its provisions came into operation with effect from 1st April 1949. The 1934 Act was very general in character and left too much to the rule-making powers of the State Governments This has been remedied by laying down in the law itself the minimum requirements regarding health, safety and general welfare of workers. The following are the main provisions of the Act.

Scope. The Act covers all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers and using power and establishments employing 20 or more workers and not using power The State Governments have been empowered to apply the provisions of the Act to any premises, irrespective of the number of persons employed, where a manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power, except where the work is done by the worker solely with the aid of his family The distinction between seasonal and perennial factories no longer exists.

Licensing and Registration. The State Governments may make rules requiring the registration and licensing of factories The Act lays down that the occupier of a factory shall, at least 15 days before he begins to occupy or use any premises as a factory, send to the Chief Inspector of Factories a written notice containing details regarding the factory such as the name of the factory, name and address of occupier, nature of work, details of power used, etc.

Health The Act prescribes that every factory should be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from drains, privies, etc, and lays down stipulations regarding sweeping, cleaning disinfecting, white washing, etc Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every factory for securing and maintaining in every workroom adequate ventilation and such temperature as will secure to the workers therein reasonable conditions of comfort No room in any factory shall be overcrowded to an extent injurious to the health of the workers and in existing factories 350 cubic feet of space should be provided for every workman In new factories to be built the space for each workman shall be 500 cubic feet Provisions relating to lighting, drinking water, latrines and urinals, etc., have also been laid down

Safety Elaborate provision regarding safety such as fencing of machinery, casing of new machinery and regulations regarding hoists and lifts, cranes, pressure plant, etc, have been laid down Women and children are prohibited from employment on certain types of machinery Precautionary measures against fire, dangerous fumes, explosive or inflammable dust, gas, etc, have been stipulated

Welfare. Washing facilities for the workers, appliances for first-aid, rest shelters, creches, etc, are prescribed under the Act In every factory where 500 or more workers are employed the occupier shall employ Welfare Officers The State Governments may make rules requiring the maintenance of canteens in factories where more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed.

Hours of Work Weekly hours of work have been fixed at 48 and daily hours at 9. The maximum spreadover allowed is 10½ hours. No worker shall work for more than 5 hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour. Payment for overtime has been prescribed at double ordinary rate of wages No woman shall be employed in any factory except between the hours of 6 a m and 7 p m In special cases, however, the State Governments may vary these limits. A weekly day of rest has also been prescribed.

Employment of young persons No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory A child who has completed his fourteenth year or an adolescent (a person who has not completed his eighteenth year) shall not be allowed to work in a factory unless a certificate of fitness by a certifying surgeon is in the custody of the manager of the factory and he carries while at work a token giving reference to such certificate. No 'child' shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory for more than 4½ hours in a day or between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a m.

In 1938 the Government of India passed an Act in the Central Legislature for the prevention of the employment of children who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, are applicable

By an Amending Act passed in 1939 the employment of any child who has not completed his twelfth year is prohibited in any workshop connected with *bidi* making, carpet weaving, cement manufacture including bagging of cement; cloth printing, dyeing and weaving; manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks, mica-cutting and splitting; shellac manufacture; tanning and wool cleaning

The prohibition, however, does not extend to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family only and without employing hired labour or to any school established by or receiving assistance or recognition from a State Government

State Governments are empowered by the Amending Act to add any description of process to the industries already scheduled in which the employment of children under twelve years of age should be prohibited.

In keeping with the provisions of the Factories Act 1948, which raises the age limit of children for employment in a factory from 12 to 14 years, the Act has been amended to prohibit the employment of children under 14 in all manufacturing processes enumerated in the schedule to the Act

Leave Every adult worker who has completed a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory shall be allowed during the subsequent period of 12 months leave with wages including dearness allowance for a period calculated at the rate of one day for every 20 days of work performed by him during the previous 12 months, subject to a minimum of 10 days. In the case of children the leave should be at the rate of one day for every 15 days of work subject to a minimum of 14 days.

Notifiable Diseases. Where any worker in a factory contracts any disease specified in the schedule appended to the Act, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed Further, if any medical practitioner attends on a person who is, or has been employed in a factory and who is, or is believed to be, suffering from any disease specified in the schedule the medical practitioner shall send a report in writing to the Chief Inspector.

Administration of the Act. The administration of the Act is left to the State Governments. Steps have been taken by most of the State Governments to strengthen the Factory Inspectorates The Central Government have set up an advisory organisation, namely the Office of the Chief Adviser Factories.

FACTORY STATISTICS

Upto and including the Report for the year 1939, statistics regarding the numbers of factories and of factory workers used to be given in the annual reports on the administration of the Factories Act published by all the State Governments The Government of India published a Summary of the State Reports every year. Owing to the shortage of paper, both the State Governments and the Government of India discontinued the publication of the Annual Reports on the administration of the Factories Act and the Annual "Statistics of Factories" with effect from the publication of the Reports for the year 1940. In view, however, of the fact that information relating particularly to employment figures would be widely used, the figures for the years 1938 to 1942 were published in the August, 1943 and in the January, 1944 issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

No corresponding information was given in the published tables for numbers of factories but from figures recently published by the

Government of India it would appear that the total number of factories registered in India under the Factories Act, 1934 was 14,029 in the year 1947 as against 13,377 in the year 1946.

The following table sets out the statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in all factories in India for the years 1939, 1947 and 1948 classified according to main industry groups

Classes of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons employed in the year		
	1939	1947*	1948 †
Textiles	819,408	1,008,381	1,021,293
Engineering	221,819	356,659	372,080
Minerals and Metals	55,123	89,353	97,284
Food, Drink and Tobacco	249,731	302,980	315,601
Chemicals, Dyes, etc	57,934	101,467	111,492
Paper and Printing	56,932	77,963	77,607
Wood, Stone and Glass	53,084	94,325	97,022
Skins and Hides	12,938	29,282	27,151
Gins and Presses	104,303	83,100	76,277
Miscellaneous	59,855	131,079	127,769
TOTAL	1,751,137	2,274,689	2,323,576

* Figures for the year 1947 relate to the States of the Union of India while the figures for the year 1939 relate to the pre-partition British India

† Excluding Punjab (India).

The age sex distribution of workers in factories for 1948 is available for States in the Indian Union except Punjab and West Bengal Of the total number of workers, 1,418,019 were men, 199,090 were women, 17,793 were adolescents and 9,973 were children

THE INDIAN MINES ACTS

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian Mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1928 and 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901.

The Amending Act of 1928 made some minor changes concerning daily limits of the hours of work and regulation of shifts As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour and the adoption of the Draft International Labour Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines the Act was further amended in 1935 Further minor changes were made by the Amending Acts of 1936, 1937 and 1946 and in the Ordinance of 1945.

The 1923 Act for the first time prescribed the maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for above-ground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. A daily limit of 12 hours was imposed for the first time by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930. As a result of the recommendations made in the matter by the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the adoption of the Draft Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines by the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1931, the Government of India passed the Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1935, which was brought into effect from 1st October 1935.

The main provisions of the law regarding hours and conditions of work in Indian Mines as it now stands, are as follows.—

(*a*) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week

(*b*) No person employed above-ground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day, and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than twelve hours.

(*c*) The periods of work of a person employed below-ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below-ground except during his periods of work and where work below-ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface

(*d*) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited and those below the age of 17 are not permitted to work in mines unless certified medically fit.

(*e*) The Amending Act of 1946 makes it compulsory for the mines to maintain closed shower baths, separately for men and women, at or near the pithead. The Mines (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945, provided for the maintenance of creches in mines The Ordinance was repealed in 1947 but the provisions of the Ordinance were incorporated in the Act.

(*f*) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under Section 29(*j*) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Madhya Pradesh and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1939 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. In order to prevent undue hardship a principle of gradualness in the number of women to be reduced every year was laid down. Women are not prohibited from accepting employment in open workings and on the surface of mines

In view, however, of an acute shortage of labour in coal mining areas this policy was temporarily reversed. By two notifications dated the 24th November and the 4th December, 1943 respectively, the Government of India exempted, until further orders, all coal mines in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa from the provisions of clause (*j*) of Section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 to the extent to which regulations made thereunder prohibit the entry of women into under-ground working, for the purpose of employment subject to the following two conditions: (1) no woman was to be employed under-ground in galleries which were less than six feet in height, and (2) every woman employed under-ground was to be paid wages at the same rate as a man employed under-ground on similar work Milk was to be supplied to women working underground. There was considerable agitation both in India and abroad against the lifting of the ban on the employment of women under-ground. So the Government of India re-imposed the ban with effect from 1st February 1946, and there is now no employment of women under-ground in coal mines.

With a view to consolidating and amending the law regulating mines the draft of a Bill was prepared by the Government for discussion at the first meeting of the Industrial Committee for coal mines The Bill with some modifications was introduced in the Legislature on 8th December 1949.

MINING STATISTICS

The collection of statistics in respect of labour employed in mines dates from 1924 These statistics used to be published in the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Commencing from the year 1940, the Government of India have been publishing abridged reports which contain no figures for numbers employed. Statistics for the 16 years from 1923 to 1939 were given in a table at page 480 of the 1942-43 edition of this publication. The Government of India have, however, published figures showing the average daily number of persons employed in all mines in the various States in India in the issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. We set out the available figures in the following table.—

EMPLOYMENT IN MINES CLASSIFIED BY STATES

(Figures for the Indian Union)

Province	1939	1946	1947	1948
Bihar	170,384	259,186	254,774	238,727
West Bengal	60,965	80,373	89,682	89,141
Madhya Pradesh	41,666	36,491	39,811	42,259
Madras	14,549	13,103	12,504	15,612
Others	11,086	11,223	10,492	10,126
Total	298,650	400,376	407,263	395,865

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

The Payment of Wages Act was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936 and has since been twice amended. A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 Edition of this publication. The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 28th March 1937 are as follows —

(*a*) *Scope of Application* —The Act in the first instance applies to factories and railways but State Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services, docks, wharves or jetties, inland steamer vessels, mines, quarries or oil-fields, plantations; and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale. It applies only to wages and salaries which average below Rs 200 per month.

(*b*) *Wages* —'Wages' for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer

(*c*) *Wage Periods* —No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be paid in coin and, or currency notes

(*d*) *Time of Payment* —The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(*e*) *Permissible Deductions* —Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and, on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Union Government or a State Government may by general or special order, authorise. The Central Government promulgated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordinance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written authorisation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a State Government. The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the same to the employee concerned. Such a system was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(*f*) *Fines.*—No fines are to be imposed on children, *i.e.*, persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines can be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the State Government or of an authority which a State Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers State Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

(*g*) *Deductions for Absence from Duty.*— Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (*i e*, if the wage is Rs 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs 7), provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Provincial Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice" By the Amending Act of 1937 an explanation was added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work"

(*h*) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances* — Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began is to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses, and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by State Governments

(*i*) *Contracting-Out.*—No contracting-out is permitted.

(*j*) *Procedure* —State Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act. Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with claims arising out of deductions from wages is a very dilatory one The action is a civil one and it takes a long time before the case is brought to a decision. In many cases where applications are filed for non-payment of wages the employer is let off if he has paid wages to the workers concerned after the filing of the complaint and the Courts ignore the fact that even in such cases delay in making payments had occurred.

(*k*) *Administration.*—Inspectors of factories are made responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Union Government and to State Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

The present position is that in the case of persons employed in mines and on Railways the responsibility of administering the Act rests upon the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

By an amendment in the Payment of Wages (Federal Railways) Rules the application of the Act has been extended to cover workers employed by railway contractors employing on an average 20 or more persons.

By a Notification in the Gazette of India the provisions of the Act (except sub-section 4 of section 8) have been made applicable to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in coal mines. In Madras, Coorg, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Delhi and West Bengal the provisions of the Act have been made operative in certain other industries such as plantations, omnibus services, etc.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 received the assent of the Governor-General on 15th March 1948 The Act was designed to provide for the fixation of minimum wages in certain employments wherein sweated labour is prevalent or where there is a chance of exploitation of labour. The Act covers the following industries for types of establishments Woollen carpet making or shawl weaving, rice, flour or dal mills, tobacco manufactories (including bidi making), plantations, oil mills, employment under any local authority, road construction or building operations, stone breaking or stone crushing, lac manufactories, mica works, public motor transport tanneries and leather manufactories, and agriculture The appropriate Governments can extend the application of the Act to any industry wherein, in their opinion, minimum wages should statutorily be fixed

The Act requires the Central or State Governments, as the case may be, to fix within two years from the passing of the Act minimum rates of wages payable to persons employed in the industries mentioned above In the case of agriculture, however, minimum wages need be fixed only within three years. Minimum wages need not, however, be fixed in respect of employments in which there are in the whole State less than 1,000 employees

The Act provides for the fixation of minimum time rates, minimum piece rates, guaranteed time rates and overtime rates appropriate to different occupations, or localities and for adults, adolescents, children and apprentices The minimum rate may consist of a basic rate and a cost of living allowance and/or cash value of concessions or it may be an all-inclusive rate.

The Act authorises the appropriate Governments to appoint Committees and Sub-Committees to hold inquiries and advise them to fix minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employment or for the revision of these rates They may also appoint an Advisory Board for co-ordinating the work of various Committees and also to advise Government generally in the matter of fixing or revising minimum rates of wages The Central Government is to set up a Central Advisory Board for advising the Central and State Governments and for co-ordinating the work of State Advisory Boards The Committees and Sub-Committees as well as the Central and State Advisory Boards are to consist of equal number of representatives of employers and employees, and of independent persons not exceeding a third of the total number of members

The Central or the State Governments, as the case may be, can fix the number of hours of work per day, provide for a weekly holiday, etc, in regard to any employment in which minimum wages have been fixed under the Act.

The Central Government has now framed model rules under the Act for the guidance of State Governments Draft rules relating to the constitution and working of the Central Advisory Board have also been framed The Central Government and several State Governments already appointed competent authorities as required by the Act to ascertain, from time to time, the cost of living index number applicable to persons employed in the scheduled employments

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

In its main principles, the Indian Act which was brought into operation with effect from 1st July 1924, follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of all interests to the original measure The limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933.

Under the Act payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, and injured workmen or the dependents of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident *arising out of and in the course of employment* and where, except in the case of injury resulting in death, the accident is not directly attributable to the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs or to wilful disobedience of rules or orders or wilful disregard of safety devices

Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident, provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925

This list was further expanded in 1933 and again in 1938 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelæ of such poisoning, (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelæ; (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelæ, (4) arsenical poisoning or its sequelæ; (5) pathological manifestations due to (*a*) radium and other radio-active substances, and (*b*) X-Rays, and (6) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

Main Provisions.—The main provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it stands today are as follows:

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act—These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (*n*) and in Schedule II In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 400 (except Railway Servants) are excluded.

Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways, factories, mines, seamen, docks, persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels; or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work, the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables; aerial ropeways, canals, pipe lines or sewers, the fire-brigade, railway mail service, persons employed in outdoor work in the postal and telegraphic services; operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, blasting operations and excavations, ferry boat services, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations, electricity or gas generating stations; lighthouses; cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers; elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and cleaners Recently persons employed in warehouses in markets employing ten or more scope of the Act. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered.

As far as seamen are concerned, those employed on ships registered in India are covered. But if accidents take place within the three mile limit of the territorial waters the Act applies even to those employed on ships not registered in India. But with a view to facilitating the settlement of claims in respect of seamen on ships not registered in India and to avoid litigation, provision has been made in the Lascar's Agreement for the settlement of claims for compensation on the lines of the Indian Act and in default of agreement the Commissioner of the Port where the agreements are signed has been accepted as the final authority to whom these matters should be referred for decision.

Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered

The State Governments are empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature

Any person who is covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and who is entitled to receive disablement or dependant's benefit from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is not entitled to claim any compensation from the employer under this Act

Amount of Compensation.—The amount of compensation payable depends, in the case of death, on the average monthly wages of the deceased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes

The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs 10 are Rs 500 for death, Rs 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs 50 and Rs 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs 2,520 and Rs 15 respectively The maxima for persons earning over Rs 300 per month are Rs 4,500, Rs 6,300 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement.

No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused, but many large firms such as General Motors (India), Ltd, Messrs Lever Brothers (India), Ltd, and others pay compensation in lieu of wages with effect from the date of injury.

(NOTE: *Permanent total disablement* means such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent. loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Dependents.—These are defined in two categories firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependents; and secondly, The first includes a widow, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother The second includes a widower, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

The interests of dependents in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner, (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependents get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman

An employer is permitted to make to any dependent advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependent is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration.—The Act is administered entirely on a State basis by Commissioners appointed by State Governments The States of West Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole State The State of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation In the other States the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

Under the common law of England, in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead: (1) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman; (2) the doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation.

The Royal Commission on labour regarded both these doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences. State governments were consulted in 1932 and were almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the purpose. In the meantime judicial decisions in India while generally agreeing as to the inequitability of the doctrines were such as to leave it open to employers in most State to have recourse to them. The Government of India passed the Employers' Liability Act, 1938, through the Central Legislature declaring that these defences shall not be raised in suits for damages in India in respect of injuries sustained by workmen.

Amendments.—During the year 1939, two amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, one in Section 5 and the other in Section 15. The first clarifies the meaning of the expression "monthly wages" which has now been defined to mean the amount of wages deemed to be payable for a month's service irrespective of whether the wages are payable by the month or by whatever other period or at place

as to whether a workman employed on wages payable otherwise than by the month or on a monthly basis is or is not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions 2 and 3 Geo 6, C. 82) Act, 1939, provides for certain payments to be made in respect of personal injuries to seamen. The Workmen's Compensation Act had, therefore, to be amended in order to avoid double payment, both under this Act and under the Personal Injuries Act.

The second amendment referred to above provides that failure to give notice or make a claim or commence proceedings within the time limit required by the Act shall not be a bar to the maintenance of the proceedings provided that the Commissioner is satisfied that an application was made in the reasonable belief that the injury was such that a payment could be made under the said Act and that the Provincial Government certifies that the application was rejected.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, formulated a Lascars War Risk Compensation Scheme in August 1940 in respect of death or disablement directly attributable to war injuries sustained by lascars employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom The scheme provides for widow's pensions, children's allowances and generous disablement allowances

It often happens, in cases before Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, that there is a dispute between the parties on medical questions In such cases the usual practice is to call in private medical practitioners to give verbal evidence on the points in dispute This not only increases the cost of the proceedings but tends to delay settlements With a view to preventing this unsatisfactory, dilatory and expensive procedure, the Government of old undivided Bengal passed the Workmen's Compensation (Bengal Amendment) Act, 1942 for the appointment of medical referees whose report would be binding on both the parties. This Act also provides for the creation of a permanent panel of qualified medical practitioners who may be appointed as medical referees.

STATISTICS

All State Governments in India used to publish Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Government of India summarised these Reports and published an annual survey under the title "Statistics of Workmen's Compensation" The Government of India stopped the publication of these summaries in 1939, but have since revived it An annual note on the working of the Act is also being published regularly in the Indian Labour Gazette which is being issued by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India

At page 585 of the 1941-42 edition of this publication we gave a table showing the figures of fatal and non-fatal cases in respect of which compensation was paid from the year 1924 when the Act was first brought into effect up to the end of the year 1938 together with the figures for the total amount of compensation paid. The latest available statistics on the subject will be found in the following table :—

Year	Total number of cases	Total compensation paid
		Rs.
1925	11,371	6,44,120
1935	22,999	11,61,465
1938	35,065*	14,32,723*
1939 .. .	38,681	15,09,327

* Excludes figures for Sind (not available).

Year	Total number of cases	Total compensation paid
		Rs.
1940 . .	41,015	19,38,476
1941 . .	39,045	15,84,293
1942 ..	44,443	18,69,359
1943 † .	44,826	22,83,991
1944 ¶ .. .	31,581	16,96,494
1945	67,390	42,25,339
1946 ‡	55,241	36,25,808
1947 @ .	53,574	33,26,495
1948 @	66,056	41,86,695

† Excludes figures for Bombay
¶ Excludes figures for Bombay and Madras
‡ Excluding Punjab and Sind
@ Excluding figures for Punjab.

Accident Insurance.—Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureau in Calcutta and Madras In Bombay insurance companies are now concerned with half the number of cases that come up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

A Bill introduced by Mr N. M. Joshi in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits to women employed in certain industries was not passed The Government of Bombay, however, took up the question a few years later and the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act was passed in 1929 This was substantially amended by an Amending Act passed in 1935 A similar Act was passed in Madhya Pradesh in 1931 These were the first Acts of their kind in India Since then, Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the States of Madras, old undivided Bengal, Assam, old undivided Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The Bombay Act was, with certain modifications extended to Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. In the year 1948 the West Bengal Legislature passed a separate Act for women employed in tea plantations under the title of the Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act, 1948 Except for the Assam Maternity Benefit Act which covers women employed in both factories and on plantations and the Bengal Act, all the other Maternity Benefit Acts are applicable to women employed in factories only.

The subject of extending the benefits of such legislation to women employed in Mines was discussed at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 and as the result of those discussions the Central Legislature passed the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941, in the same year. This Act was amended in 1943 in such a way as to prevent a woman from being debarred from drawing benefit for a day on which the mine is closed and a further amendment of the Act was made in 1945 making special provisions for women employed underground Consequent on the reimposition in 1946 of the ban on the employment of women underground, the Amendment Act of 1945 was repealed in 1948.

The main principles in all Maternity Benefit Legislation are the same: provision for the payment of a cash benefit to women for specified periods before and after childbirth, a compulsory period of rest after delivery and also before delivery if notice is given , but, in the latter case, the period for which an employer has to pay cash benefit is strictly limited All Acts specify a qualifying period for the earning of the benefit · this varies from six months to a year Women are prohibited, under penalty, from accepting employment under another employer during periods for which they are in receipt of cash benefit from the employer with whom this liability rests

In the Central Act for women employed in Mines and in the U P Act additional bonuses of Rs 3 and Rs 5 respectively are provided for if the services of a qualified midwife are availed of , but, if such assistance is provided for by or in an institution of an employer, this bonus is not to be paid.

In U P and Bihar the Acts lay down that factories employing a certain number of women should maintain creches and appoint health visitors for looking after the welfare of the women workers

Assam Act.—The Assam Act has certain provisions which are not met with in the other State Acts and the Central Government's Mines Maternity Benefit Act One such provision is that no employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any job during the four weeks immediately preceding the day of her delivery save upon such suitable light work as may be recommended by a medical practitioner. The other Acts prohibit only the employment of women during the four weeks immediately following childbirth

By another provision an employer is required either himself to provide upon the premises to which the Act applies free medical treatment and attendance for every woman entitled to maternity benefit, or to make such arrangements with a medical practitioner to provide such treatment and attendance during pregnancy, and at, and after confinement If a woman declines to accept this free medical attendance and treatment provided by the employer or leaves the service of the employer, she forfeits the maternity benefit which is admissible to her under the Act. No qualifying period is required in the case of an immigrant woman who was pregnant when she first arrived in Assam.

The Act provides for the payment of maternity benefit at weekly rates unlike the daily rates found in the other Act It provides for payment—(i) on plantations at the rate of Re. 1 per week during the period preceding the day of delivery and Rs 1-4-0 per week during the period following the day of delivery, provided that the total cash payment which the employer shall be required to make on this account shall be Rs. 14; and (ii) in employments other than plantations Rs 2 per week or the average weekly wage or salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 per week. The Assam Government propose to amend the Act so as to raise the rate of benefit to 12 annas per day.

The qualifying period in the Central and in the U P. Acts is six months and in the Ajmer-Merwara Act twelve months In all the remaining Acts it is nine months The maximum period for which maternity benefits can be paid is six weeks under the Ajmer-Merwara Act, seven weeks under the Madras Act, sixty days under the Punjab Act and eight weeks under all the other Acts The rate of benefit used to be eight annas per day or the average daily wage whichever was less in most Acts but many Acts are now adopting a uniform eight annas a day. The Punjab Act gives average daily earnings or twelve annas per day whichever is greater.

THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

The origin of the passing of a Trade Unions Act in India was the historic Buckingham Mill Case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the Strike Committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contract of employment by refusing to return to work Trade Union leaders found that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was felt that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary

In March, 1921, Mr N. M. Joshi, successfully moved a resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly recommending that government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition from employers to the adoption of such a measure was, however, so great that it was not until 1926 that the Indian Trade Unions Act was passed. This Act was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927 and was slightly amended in 1928 to facilitate the procedure of appeal against the decision of the Registrar refusing or cancelling the certificate of registration of trade unions by employers.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions, (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers Persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union

Registration.—The administration of the Act is entirely on a State basis and each State Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions A union is to be registered in the State in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another State, the registration has to be transferred to that State Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6, and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent. of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover.

The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the State Government for the purpose, and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court

Obligations, Rights —The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence

Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union The Government of Madras have tightened up their regulations in connexion with the maintenance, by registered unions of their registers Among other things, all unions will now be required to maintain files of vouchers and machine-numbered subscription receipt books.

The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases.

Registered unions are empowered to carry on any form of insurance activity without being under any obligation to secure professional advice as to the actuarial soundness of such business By virtue of Section 118 of The Insurance Act, 1938, insurance business carried on by a trade union is not subject to the provisions of that Act

One of the most vexed questions in connexion with trade unions in India is that of their recognition by the employers Many Bills aimed at compelling employers to recognise unions of their workers have been introduced by private members in State Legislatures but these failed to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers Conference and, as a result of the decisions then reached, the Government of India drafted a Bill intended to add a New Chapter dealing with the Recognition of Trade Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the Indian Trade Unions Act This was circulated to all State Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. In the light of the criticisms received, the Government of India drafted a new Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Labour Member on the 13th November 1943, and became law in November 1947.

Besides providing for compulsory recognition of representative trade unions by the employers the Act specifies certain acts as unfair practices on the part of employers and recognised trade unions and provides for punishment of a fine in the case of employers and withdrawal of recognition in the case of trade unions.

Statistics.—As far as statistics of registrations are concerned, tables showing the numbers of registered unions on all the State registers in India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns, have been incorporated in this section in some previous issues of this publication A table giving this information for the years 1927-28 up to 1939-40 was published at page 487 of the Edition for 1942-43 As we have pointed out in the opening paragraphs of this Chapter, the Government of India and the State Governments had temporarily stopped the publication of annual reports on the administration of Labour Laws.

The Government of India were however publishing short and abridged reports containing the more important statistics in the *Indian Labour Gazette* In 1947 the Labour Bureau of the Government of India started publishing annual reports on the working of the Trade Unions Act. The statistics relating to registered trade unions for the year 1947-48 are reproduced below

State	Number of Unions on Registers	Number of Unions submitting Returns	Membership of Unions submitting Returns		
			Men	Women	Total
Central Unions .. .	104	63	3,12,502	1,307	3,13,809
State Unions—					
Ajmer-Merwara ..	11	11	5,760	271	6,031
Assam	80	43	40,008	6,698	46,706
Bihar . .	235	103	1,11,947	11,098	1,23,045
Bombay	304	245	2,92,221	24,049	3,16,270
Madhya Pradesh ..	92	53	35,191	4,950	40,141
Delhi	38	25	18,799	545	19,344
Punjab† . ..	2	2	257	.	257*
Madras .. .	501	339	2,01,401	40,236	2,41,637‡
Orissa .	53	25	4,994	640	5,634
Uttar Pradesh .. .	269	201	1,25,527	1,202	1,26,729
West Bengal .	905	470	4,01,005	11,199	4,12,204
TOTAL	2,594	1,580	15,49,612	1,02,195	16,51,807

† Information incomplete in respect of Punjab. * Relates to 1 Union. ‡ Relates to 333 Unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

Recent years have witnessed a great deal of activity both on the part of the Central Government and of the State Governments in considering and enacting measures for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. Till the year 1929 the only law relating to the settlement of trade disputes was the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act of 1860. The Royal Commission on Labour in India referred to the necessity of establishing a permanent statutory machinery to deal with labour disputes. The Government of India in a Bill which they introduced in 1934 to make the 1929 Act permanent included in it some of the suggestions made by the Commission. This Bill was passed in April 1934. In 1936 an amending Bill was introduced which was passed into law in 1938 This new legislation provided for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, extended the scope of the Act to cover certain other trade disputes and some other public utility services.

The war showed certain inherent defects in this legislation and made it necessary for Government to supplement the Law by enforcement of Rule 81 (A) of the Defence of India Rules. According to this Rule, the Government could refer any dispute for arbitration and enforce the award. The enforcement of this Rule in the large number of cases proved of great benefit both for labour, industry and the community as it considerably assisted in diminishing industrial strife.

The enforcement of this rule was, however, a temporary measure and it was decided therefore, in 1946 to introduce the Industrial Disputes Bill in the Legislative Assembly which was passed into an Act in March 1947.

The Act provides for setting up of two types of organisations, namely, (1) Works Committees and (2) Industrial Tribunals for the prevention and settlement of disputes. It makes conciliation compulsory in all disputes in public utility services and optional in other cases.

Section 22 of the Act declares any strike or lock-out in a public utility service to be illegal if it is commenced or declared (i) without giving to the employer or employees, as the case may be, a notice of strike or lock-out in a prescribed manner, within six weeks before striking or declaring a lock-out, or (ii) within 14 days of giving such notice, or (iii) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice ; or (iv) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings, etc The Act also prohibits certain other strikes and lock-outs and declares them illegal if commenced or declared during the pendency of (i) conciliation proceedings before a Board and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings , (ii) proceedings before a Tribunal and 2 months after the conclusion of such proceedings, or (iii) during any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award.

Statistics*

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been collected since 1921 The following table sets out the number of disputes in some of the years since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days

Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost
1921 ..	396	600,351	6,984,426
1926 ..	128	186,811	1,097,478
1931 ..	166	203,008	2,408,123
1936	157	169,029	2,358,062
1939 ..	406	409,189	4,992,795
1940 ..	322	452,539	7,577,281
1941 ..	359	291,054	3,330,503
1942 ..	694	772,653	5,779,965
1943 .	716	525,088	2,342,287
1944 ..	658	550,015	3,447,306
1945 ..	820	747,530	4,054,499
1946 ..	1,629	1,961,948	12,717,762
1947 .	1,811	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948	1,259	1,059,120	7,837,173
Jan. ..	129	73,529	525,488
Feb. .	108	84,323	758,522
March ..	85	69,913	521,029
April ..	105	75,971	547,892
May ..	116	79,538	669,446
June ..	99	69,555	565,350
July ..	114	99,042	507,055
Aug. ..	106	85,557	618,691
Sept. ..	70	52,791	413,571
Oct. ..	87	89,493	586,612
Nov. ..	90	104,510	451,200
Dec. ..	78	55,192	416,131

*Statistics presented in this section relate to industrial disputes which have resulted in work-stoppages involving 10 or more workers The yearly figures relate to the actual number of strikes and lockouts in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures The figures for 1949 are more comprehensive than the earlier figures as efforts are now being made to secure complete information regarding disputes in the Central Sphere.

N.B. All the monthly figures are provisional.

TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT

One of the earliest labour laws in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Acts of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that State The Act was amended in 1908 and 1915 These Acts aimed, among other things, at the abolition of the indentured labour system The abolition of the system, however, did not become effective till the repeal of the Workemen's Breach of Contract Act, in 1926 The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the State Governments in 1926-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30.

The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide (*a*) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the State Government , (*b*) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals; (*c*) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately; (*d*) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other States , (*e*) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the grounds of health, unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason ; and (*f*) that in the event of the recrudescence of abuses, Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed *garden-sirdars* and licensed recruiters.

The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which was brought into effect from the 1st October 1933.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants, and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. State Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV).

The forwarding of recruits to Assam must be made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding, rest and medical treatment have been made and by authorised forwarding agents It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband.

Repatriation.—Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15).

Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrant Labour with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrants Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs 9 per emigrant as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy

The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs 500 The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of India from Rs 5 to Rs 3 from 1st October 1938 It was subsequently raised to Rs 4 for the year commencing 1st October 1939. In 1945, the cess was levied at the rate of Rs 3 per assisted emigrant but was again reduced to Rs 2 in 1946 For the year 1949-50 the rate of the cess has been fixed at Rs 3

The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary

The following details taken from the latest available Administration Report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour would be of interest —

During the year 1946-47, the number of assisted emigrants was 40,049. There were also 9,932 non-assisted emigrants. The *per capita* cost of recruitment was Rs 95-0-2 and showed an increase of Rs 4-11-8 over the previous year.

The number of adults and children living on tea estates in Assam was 584,222 and 560,217 respectively making the total of 1,144,439.

The Indian Tea Association have set up a Labour Department to look after the welfare of labour

SHOPS LEGISLATION

The first laws in India for regulating conditions of work of employees in shops and commercial establishments was passed by the Government of Bombay in 1939. The Governments of the Punjab and Bengal enacted similar legislation in 1940. The Punjab Act was extended to Delhi in 1942. The Governments of Madras, U.P and Madhya Pradesh passed laws to regulate conditions of work of shops and commercial employees in 1947 and the Government of Assam passed an Act on the subject in 1948 The Central Government have also passed an Act, namely the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, which applies to those States which notify its application to them The Bombay Government appointed in 1946 a Committee to enquire into the working of the Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1939. Based largely on the recommendations of this Committee a new Act was passed in 1949 which repealed the 1939 Act. During 1949 the Madhya Pradesh and U.P Acts were amended The provisions of the Acts are briefly described below.

Scope —Subject to certain exceptions the Acts apply to shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and places of amusement in certain selected urban centres The Government can extend their application to other concerns and other areas which they consider necessary Some employees such as those employed in a confidential capacity and those whose work is of an intermittent character are excluded from the scope of the Acts

Hours of work, rest intervals —The Bombay Madhya Pradesh and Assam Acts have fixed daily hours of work at nine In U P and Madras the daily hours are eight while in West Bengal and the Punjab a ten-hour day has been prescribed Rest intervals, of half an hour are prescribed in the West Bengal, U P and the Punjab Acts while an hour's interval has been granted in the Assam, Bombay U P and Madras Acts Opening and closing hours have also been fixed by the Acts The Assam and West Bengal Acts, however, prescribe only closing hours Most of the Acts also fix the maximum overtime work that can be taken from the employees In some cases slightly different hours of work have been fixed for employees of commercial establishments, restaurants and places of amusement

Holidays, Leave —Provision has been made in all the Acts for weekly closure of shops and establishments although in some Acts for example in Bombay and Assam, theatres hotels, etc are exempted from this provision In addition to the weekly holiday, provision for privilege leave of 12 to 15 days in a year has been made in all the Acts The Assam West Bengal, Madras and U P Acts make further provision for casual leave and sick leave of 10 to 12 days and 12 to 30 days respectively

Employment of children, young persons —All the Acts, except the Bengal Act, have made provision for the regulation of employment of children and young persons The minimum age for the employment of children in Assam and Madhya Pradesh is 12 while in Madras and U P, it is 14 The hours of work for children and young persons are 7 per day in the Punjab, Madras and Madhya Pradesh and 6 in Bombay and U.P. Children are not allowed to work after 7. p m in Bombay, Madras and the Punjab and after 9. p.m in Madhya Pradesh

Payment of Wages —The Bombay Act empowers the Government to apply the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to establishments covered by the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act In Madras and U P the wage period should not exceed one month and in the Punjab it should not exceed a fortnight The Assam Act fixes the wage period at one month After they become due wages should be paid within 10 days in Assam and West Bengal, 7 days in U P and 5 days in Madras In the Punjab wages should be paid on demand at the expiry of the wage period Overtime wages are payable at twice the ordinary rates in Madras, U P and the Punjab, at one and a half times in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and at one and a quarter times the ordinary rate in Bengal Hotels, restaurants and other eating places in Bombay are, however, required to pay overtime wages at twice the ordinary rate Fines and deductions are regulated under the Madras and U P. Acts

One Month's previous notice or one month's wages in lieu of notice before discharge is stipulated in the Acts of U P, Punjab, Madras and Madhya Pradesh The Bombay Act provides for only 14 days' notice or pay in lieu thereof The Madras and Bombay Acts make provisions relating to cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and precautions against fire in establishments covered by the Acts.

The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 provides for a weekly closure of shops and for the grant of a weekly holiday to employees. The Act has been enforced in Bihar, Ajmer, Coorg and Orissa.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT

The collection of statistics regarding wages, conditions of employment and other matters relating to industry had hitherto been effected through the goodwill and voluntary effort of the industrial units concerned This method was not considered satisfactory.

The Government of India introduced a Bill on the subject in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1942 and this was passed into law at the same session with the title of The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942

The Act permits the collection of statistics with regard to any of the following matters (1) prices of commodities, (2) attendance, (3) living conditions including housing, water-supply and sanitation, (4) indebtedness, (5) rents, (6) wages and earnings, (7) provident and other funds provided for labour, (8) benefits and amenities provided for labour, (9) hours of work, (10) employment and unemployment, and (11) industrial and labour disputes Penalties are provided for persons refusing to supply information or failing to furnish the required returns State Governments are empowered to appoint an officer to be the Statistics Authority for the purposes of the collection of any statistics under the Act and that Authority, when once appointed, has the power to call upon employers to furnish the information required Penalties are also provided for in the Act for improper disclosure of information or returns by persons engaged in the collection of the information or the tabulation of the data

The Act deals with collection of statistics relating to factories, such as production, etc, and matters dealing with labour welfare The former have already been implemented by the various States and the Director of Industrial Statistics has undertaken censuses of production In regard to the clauses of the Act dealing with statistics relating to labour, these are being implemented and the matter was recently discussed by the Standing Labour Committee

INDIA AND I. L. O.

As is well known, the International Labour Organisation owes its creation to the Treaty of Versailles India joined this organisation at the very start and since 1922 has been one of the eight leading industrial countries in the world and as such has been allotted a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the Organisation. India also contributes liberally towards the finances of the Organisation In 1949 India's contribution amounted to U S $247,396 which was about 4 74 per cent of the total contribution of all member States India's share in the appointments of the office is, however, somewhat inadequate. This is a matter which has been discussed from time to time and was also prominently raised in the recent session of the Asian Regional Labour Conference.

The International Labour Office and its various annual conferences have been a source of inspiration and guidance to India in the enactment of labour legislation and framing of labour policies. India has so far ratified 17 out of the 98 Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation but has in addition incorporated into its national legislation the essential features of many other Conventions Since the International Labour Organisation is essentially a Tripartite Organisation, India's membership of it has resulted in the formation of powerful central organisations both of employers and of labour for purposes of representation, etc., at the conferences.

The last ten years have marked a new development in the policy of the International Labour Organisation, namely, the holding of Regional Labour Conferences of Member States. The first and second such Conferences were held in Santiago de Chile and Havana respectively in 1936 and 1939. The Philadelphia Conference of 1944 passed a resolution recommending that an Asian Regional Conference should be held at an early date. Accordingly, the Government of India invited the International Labour Organisation to hold the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference in India and the invitation was accepted The session of the Conference in the session of the Conference in India started on the 27th of October 1947 and lasted for over a week More than 200 delegates from various countries, including America and some of the European countries, were represented at the Conference

The 110 Session of the Governing Body of the I L O met in Mysore in January 1950, while the first Session of the Asian Regional Conference was held in January 1950 at Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon) The following were the items discussed at the first Asian Regional Conference — Labour Inspection, Provision of Facilities for the Promotion of Workers' Welfare, The Development of the Co-operative Movement in Asia, Agricultural Wages and Incomes of Primary Producers, Organisation of Manpower with special reference to the Development of Employment Service and Training, and Report of the Director-General

The following is a list of Conventions ratified by India —

1. Hours of Work (Industry), 1919.
2. Night Work (Women), 1919.
3. Night Work (Young Persons), 1919
4. Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921.
5. Weekly Rest (Industry), 1921.
6. Minimum Age, 1921.
7. Medical examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921
8. Workmen's Compensation (Occupationa Diseases), 1925.
9. Equality of Treatment, 1925.
10. Inspection of Emigrants, 1926
11. Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926.
12. Marking of Weight, 1929.
13. Night Work (Women) Revised, 1934.
14. Underground Work (Women), 1935.
15. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929, Revised in 1932.
16. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946.
17. Labour Inspection, 1947.

TRIPARTITE MACHINERY

A Plenary Conference of the representatives of workers, employers and Governments met on August 7, 1942 at New Delhi and decided that a collaborative machinery composed of the representatives of Governments, employers and workers in India should be established forthwith for the consideration of all questions relating to the conditions of labour.

It also decided that a Standing Labour Committee should be constituted

The main function of the Standing Labour Committee is to consider and examine such questions as might be referred to it by the Plenary Conference or by the Central Government taking also into account suggestions made by State Governments, and representative organizations of Employers and Workers. Whereas the Plenary Conference is to meet at least once in every year, the Standing Labour Committee is to meet as often as it might be convened by the Central Government for the consideration of questions that may be before it.

Industrial Committees.—In the light of the experience it was found that the subjects for the Conference or the Committee should be divided into (1) those dealing with general problems and (2) those covering all concrete questions relating to labour welfare and administration of labour laws. The former to be assigned to the Plenary Conference and the latter to be dealt with by a new body called the Labour Welfare Committee. The Standing Committee should cease to be a deliberative body and should act as the agent of the Conference.

Industrial Committees have been set up for important industries, such as plantations, cotton, cement, leather and coal

The question of re-constituting the tripartite machinery was again placed on the agenda of the eighth Labour Conference held in April 1947. In view of the establishment of Industrial Committees, proposals were also made for the abolition of the Standing Committee but the workers' representatives were opposed to this change

As there was imperative need after the advent of the Interim Government in September 1946 for a co-ordinated and uniform labour policy throughout the country, it was felt that the co-operation of the State Governments was necessary before giving final effect to Government's programme of amelioration of labour conditions. Separate conferences first with the Provincial Labour Ministers and then with the States Labour Ministers were, therefore, organised Government's labour programme was discussed in detail at both these Conferences. This Conference was followed by a joint Conference of Provincial and States Labour Ministers At the end of the year 1946 a special Conference of employers and workers was also held to consider the five-year programme

Arising out of the adoption of the Industrial Truce Resolution in December 1947 at a conference of representatives of Government and of employers and employees, a Central Advisory Council has now been set up A meeting of the Central Advisory Council was held at Lucknow on the 19th, 20th and 21st November 1948 The agenda for the meeting was as follows —

Among other things the council appointed a Committee to enquire into and report on the question of fair wages to labour This committee when it got down to work examined the principles underlying the concept of the minimum wage, the living wage and the fair wage and came to the conclusion that the living wage represents a standard of living which provides not merely for a bare physical subsistence but for the maintenance of health and decency, a measure of frugal comfort and some insurance against the commoner misfortunes The minimum wage must provide not merely for the bare sustenance of life but for the preservation of the efficiency of the worker by providing for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities While the lower limit of the 'fair' wage must obviously be the minimum wage the upper limit is set by the capacity of the industry to pay Between these two limits the actual wage will depend on the productivity of labour, the prevailing rates of wages, the level of the national income and the place of the industry in the economy of the country.

The Central Advisory Council met again in July 1949 to consider the reports of the Profit Sharing Committee and the Committee on Fair Wages. While the Council could not arrive at any agreement in regard to Profit Sharing, the report of the Committee on Fair Wages was unanimously adopted. It is understood that the question of enacting legislation for enforcing fair wages is under the consideration of Government.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The last few years have witnessed an almost revolutionary change in the industrial wage structure of India. During the progress of the second world war Government in their desire to maintain the tempo of production and also to increase it to the maximum took timely action to ensure that production did not suffer as a result of industrial unrest As will be seen from another section, Central and State Governments tried to avert strikes or to settle them by timely intervention During the progress of the War, Industrial Tribunals were also appointed to adjudicate in disputes under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules The awards of adjudicators and of Industrial Tribunals and Industrial Courts have resulted in great benefits to labour and, as stated already, almost a revolution has taken place in the wage structure of industrial labour in this country

No serial statistics of wages and earnings are available in India except for those compiled under the Payment of Wages Act The returns under these Acts, however, relate only to persons in receipt of wages and salaries of Rs 200 per month However, these data are of considerable value in showing the trends of earnings of industrial workers and the following table contains the details —

Average Annual Earnings of Factory Workers in Perennial Industries by States

State	1939 Rs	1947 Rs	1948 Rs
Ajmer-Merwara	163 7	445 3	527·2
Assam	263 7	755 3	795·8
Bihar	415 5	819 8	1,087·1
Bombay	370 4	977 9	1,141 9
Madhya Pradesh	*	572 3	609 2
Coorg	*	409 2	227 0
Delhi	309 4	877 7	1,047 3
Punjab	*	628 2	675 9
Madras	175 9	560 3	611 8
Orissa	161 8	493 6	612 6
U P	235 6	672 8	887 1
West Bengal	248 7	567 7	723 9
All States	287 5	737 0	889 7

* Information not available

RATES OF WAGES

Until the enforcement of the awards, etc, referred to above basic wages in many industries were abnormally low and in many cases the quantum of dearness allowance was four to five times the basic wage This situation exists even today in certain centres and industries where wage regulation has not taken place as a result of awards of Industrial Tribunals, etc However, as a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission by the Government of India and the enforcement of awards of Industrial Tribunals, a very large body of industrial workers in the country today are in possession of a basic wage which is very much higher than it used to be only a few years ago The tabular statement below shows the basic wages and earnings of important categories of industrial workers in India.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BASIC MINIMUM WAGE, DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND THE MINIMUM MONTHLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES (1949)

Industry	Centre	Minimum basic wage	Minimum dearness allowance	Minimum monthly earnings
		Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p
Cotton	Bombay City	30 0 0	51 11 0	81 11 0
	Ahmedabad	28 0 6	70 6 0	98 6 6
	Sholapur	26 0 0	52 10 10	78 10 10
	West Bengal	20 2 5	30 0 0	50 2 5
	Madhya Pradesh	26 0 0	41 7 0	67 7 0
	Madras	26 0 0	41 4 0	67 4 0
Jute	West Bengal	26 0 0	32 8 0	58 8 0
Engineering	West Bengal	30 0 0	25 0 0	55 0 0
Dockyards	Bombay (1)	30 0 0	35 0 0	65 0 0
	(2)	26 0 0	51 11 0	77 11 0
	Calcutta	30 0 0	25 0 0	55 0 0
Coal Mines	Bengal (West)	13 0 0	19 8 0	32 8 0
Mica Mining	Bihar	11 6 0	17 1 0	28 7 6
Gold Mining	Mysore	21 2 0	22 0 0	43 2 0

WAGES IN MINES

It will be remembered that in May 1947, as a result of the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation, which were implemented by Government substantial increases in wages were granted to workers in the coalfields The Chief Inspector of Mines in his Annual Report publishes figures of average daily earnings during the month of December of certain categories of workers in different coalfields The earnings of certain selected categories of workers in the important coalfields are given in the table below.

Average daily earnings during December of workers employed in Coal Mines

	1939	1946	1947	1948
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p
Jharia coalfields—				
Miners—underground	0 9 9	1 8 3	2 5 0	2 8 3
Loaders—underground	0 8 9	1 7 9	2 1 0	2 5 0
Skilled workers—surface	0 10 3	1 10 0	2 1 0	2 3 0
Unskilled workers—surface	0 5 0	1 2 0	1 7 9	1 9 0
Raniganj coalfields—				
Miners—underground	0 9 0	1 8 0	2 5 3	2 7 6
Loaders—underground	0 7 0	1 6 9	2 4 3	2 2 0
Skilled workers—surface	0 9 6	1 9 6	1 15 0	2 1 3
Unskilled workers—surface	0 6 3	1 1 9	1 8 9	1 10 6
Madhya Pradesh coalfields—				
Miners—underground	0 12 0	1 5 9	2 4 3	2 1 3
Loaders—underground	0 7 6	0 12 6	1 15 9	1 8 9
Skilled workers—surface	0 9 0	0 13 3	1 6 9	1 8 0
Unskilled workers—surface	0 6 9	0 9 3	1 0 0	1 1 9
Assam coalfields—				
Ministers—underground	1 0 6	2 6 3	2 6 0	2 13 9
Loaders—underground	1 0 3	2 0 0	1 14 6	2 4 6
Skilled workers—surface	0 14 0	1 12 6	1 13 0	2 2 3
Unskilled workers—surface	0 11 6	1 10 3	1 8 0	1 12 6

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Unlike many other countries in the world, industrial workers in India are being compensated for the rise in the cost of living by the grant of what is known as dearness allowance During the year 1917, when the prices had increased the Bombay Millowners' Association granted a dearness allowance to their employees. Gradually the percentage of this allowance particularly in the cotton textile industry in Bombay State, was increased until it reached a level of 65 per cent in the case of spinners and 75 per cent in the case of weavers With the coming in of the depression, however, such employers as had granted either wage increases or dearness allowances tried to reduce their Wage Bill, particularly by reducing the allowances Consequently during the years 1933-34 there was almost a general tendency to reduce these allowances to a very considerable extent This resulted in several industrial disputes, culminating in a general strike in Bombay City

Soon after the declaration of hostilities during World War II, workers in certain industries, notably, those in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City began to clamour for the grant of a dearness allowance A Board of Conciliation was appointed for this purpose in Bombay City Thereafter, a similar demand was made by railway workers in the country and the Rau Court of Enquiry was appointed. In each case the demand of labour was accepted, though partially

No definite principle has so far been evolved whereby a uniform percentage of dearness allowance could be fixed for the whole country at any given time The scale of the allowance varies not only from centre to centre and industry to industry, but also, except where these matters are adjudicated upon, from unit to unit in the same industry at the same centre The following tabular statement contains details for the principal industries regarding the dearness allowance paid

Industry and Centre	Amount paid during September 1949	
	Rs	a
COTTON		
1. Bombay	51	11
2. Calcutta	30	0
3. Madras	41	4
4 Delhi	52	6
JUTE		
1. Calcutta	32	8
COAL-MINES		
1. Bihar and Bengal		
(a) Upto Rs 30		—
(b) Rs. 31 to Rs 50	45	0
(c) Rs 51 to Rs. 100	50	0
(d) Rs. 101 to Rs. 300	67	0
2. Madhya Pradesh		
(a) Upto Rs 30	11	4
(b) Rs. 31 to Rs 100	30	0
(c) Rs. 101 to Rs. 300	66	10
3 Assam		
(a) Upto Rs 30	13	0
(b) Rs 31 to Rs 50	33	12
(c) Rs. 50 to Rs 100	37	8
(d) Rs 101 to Rs. 300	50	0

In the Engineering industry in West Bengal dearness allowance is graded according to income and ranges from Rs. 25 per month in the case of those getting basic wages up to Rs 50 per month to Rs 50 for those getting more than Rs 200 In Bombay some concerns pay at a flat rate and others on a graded scale Several Adjudicators have granted dearness allowance either at the Bombay Millowners' Association scale which was Rs. 51-11-0 in September 1949 or at a percentage, varying from 66⅔ per cent to 85 per cent, of that scale. In Madras the rate varies from 8 annas to Re. 1-9-6 per day and in a number of concerns it is paid at a flat rate of Rs 25 per month In the tanneries and leather goods industry dearness allowance paid is around Rs 25 per month in West Bengal and Madras, about Rs 30 in Bombay and between Rs 40 and 60 in Kanpur

The Committee on Fair Wages appointed by the Government of India examined the question of dearness allowance and came to the conclusion that for the lowest categories of employees the target should obviously be compensation to the extent of 100 per cent of the increase in the cost of living, but that in the case of higher categories a lower rate of compensation should apply and that the amount of compensation should be based on salary scales or slabs.

BONUS PAYMENTS

As in the case of dearness allowance the practice in regard to the quantum of profit bonus varies from centre to centre and industry to industry In the two important cotton mill centres of the Bombay State, namely, Bombay and Ahmedabad the workers received for the year 1948 a bonus equivalent to 4½ months' wages In Kanpur a bonus amounting to four annas per Rupee of basic wages paid for the year 1947 All textile mills in Madhya Bharat paid a bonus equivalent to three months' wages for the year 1947-48 In the Madras and Madura cotton mills the system followed is to pay a bonus related to the dividend which is declared

No bonus has so far been paid in the jute mill industry in West Bengal The industrial Tribunal considered the question but deferred its recommendations in the matter pending the results of an investigation by experts and the Government of India The jute mills in Kanpur paid bonus at the rate of four annas per rupee of earnings in 1947 The jute mills in South India paid according to the recommendations of an award given in May 1947, a bonus equivalent to 1¼ months' wages in December 1947

In the dockyards in Calcutta and Cochin no profit bonus was paid although two dockyards in Bombay paid 2⅝ months' wages as bonus in 1947 as well as in 1948 The unit at Vizagapatam paid for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48, a bonus equal to one month's basic wages

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Jamshedpur pay a good attendance bonus amounting to 10 to 12 per cent of basic wages and a performance bonus of 10 to 50 per cent of basic wages is also given to workers To the latter, however, only skilled and semi-skilled workers are entitled Under the Company's revised Profit Sharing Scheme, the employees are entitled to a share of 27½ per cent of the annual net profit of the company and such share is credited to and/or distributed among the employees of the company in proportion to the basic salaries and wages earned or deemed to be earned by such employees respectively during the year in which such net profits were earned by the Company.

All the units under the management of the Associated Cement Companies paid for 1947-48 a profit bonus equivalent to two months' basic wages in addition to an Independence bonus of half month's wages. The units at Japla and Dalmianagar paid for the year 1948 a bonus amounting to 2 and 2½ months' basic wages respectively for all their employees.

In the paper mill industry none of the units paid annual bonus to its employees in the year 1948

In the Tanneries and Leather Goods factories, only a few large concerns in the industry in the different centres paid bonus in 1947. The amount paid varies from one month's to 3½ months' wages in the year.

The Board of Conciliation appointed for the coal-mining industry recommended the grant of an annual bonus equal to four months' basic wages, split into two parts. An attendance bonus of two months' basic wages to those fulfilling specified minimum attendance requirements, and a production bonus related to output and basic earnings and subject to their qualifying for it on the basis of a minimum attendance of 66 days per quarter in the case of surface workers and 54 days per quarter in the case of underground workers in the case of collieries in Bihar and West Bengal Bonus on the above basis is also to be paid, according to the Fact-Finding Committee's recommendations subject to a minimum attendance of 60 and 65 days in a quarter in the case of underground and surface workers respectively in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Orissa collieries In Assam, the existing rate of bonus has been raised by fifty per cent so as to raise the amount of bonus earned to a sum equal to four months' wages per year.

In the Kolar Goldfields in Mysore, besides an attendance bonus of Rs. 1-8-0 paid to workers for regular attendance, underground workers are paid a further bonus of wages for half a shift for six days work in the week The clothing allowance to underground workers which was Rs 6 per annum before July 1947 now stands at Rs 10 All workers were paid a profit bonus equal to three months' wages in 1947 For 1948 however no profit bonus was paid No bonuses are paid to industrial workers employed in concerns belonging to Government An outstanding recent development in the mining industry has been the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation that an annual bonus equivalent to four months' wages should be paid to workers employed in the mines This bonus is two-fold in character Half of it is linked up with attendance and half of it to production. Such a bonus was at first being paid only in the collieries in Bihar and Bengal but as a result of the recommendations of a Fact-Finding Committee it is now being paid also in the collieries situated in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa In the collieries in Assam bonus is being granted equivalent to four months' wages per year.

So far no bonus was being paid to plantation workers but quite recently bonus equivalent to 6¼ per cent and 4 per cent on total cash earnings during the calendar year 1948 was paid to workers employed in plantations in Madras and Travancore respectively.

Incentive Bonus Scheme —The Bombay Port Trust introduced on 1st January 1949 an incentive bonus scheme for dock labour and hydraulic crane men engaged on the work of loading and unloading in the Docks The Scheme fixed the datum line tonnage (*i e*, minimum output required) and the peak line tonnage (*i e*, maximum efficiency) per gang of 13 labourers per shift of about 7 hours Later the scheme was amended providing for adjustments of the datum lines on the 'per hour' basis The incentive is that if the 'task time' is reduced owing to an accelerated output they would be paid a bonus representing cost of labour for the time saved plus an equivalent amount The underlying principle is to guarantee to the worker the wage on the standard datum line and in addition to give him a piece wage commensurate with his efforts in achieving a higher output The Scheme was later modified reducing the datum line tonnages by 6¼ per cent and fixing the bonus at double the wage rate of a worker for every additional ton of output in excess of the datum line tonnage The wage rate includes dearness, house rent and compensatory allowance.

PAY PERIODS

The period of wage payment varies from industry to industry and centre to centre and is mostly determined by tradition and custom. Allowing for minor differences in this respect and considering the major industries and the important centres it can be stated that in the

jute industry in West Bengal and in the plantations the wages are generally paid weekly The system of wage payment in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and Sholapur is monthly. A peculiarity of Ahmedabad is that the wages are paid per *hapta* which varies from 14 to 16 days The month is the accepted wage period for the railways In some concerns wages are paid daily to certain types of workers, weekly to others, fortnightly to yet others and monthly generally to the clerical and supervisory staff In the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur there are different periods of wage payment for different types of workers, *e g*, workers in Agrico are paid on weekly basis, in the main stores, W P Electrical Department, Traffic Scrap and Salvage, Pipeline, West Electrical Steel Foundry on a monthly basis. Generally casual labour is paid on a daily basis.

Mining labour is mostly paid on a weekly basis

HOURS OF WORK

The existing restrictions on hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts The most important happening in regard to hours of work in factories was the reduction of the weekly hours of work for adults to 48 This reduction was effected because of two considerations (1) it was felt that 9 hours of work in a factory per day was somewhat too long, and (2) the reduction of hours of work might lead to employment of more persons

Actually, in many industries in this country during the war when three shifts were being worked, the hours of work were not in excess of 8 per day In the coal-mines in Bihar and West Bengal the workers seldom work for more than five to six hours in the day or for more than four to five days in the week According to a recent investigation the average weekly attendance of a coal-miner was 4 56 days The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 8-hour day A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as the Relay System By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being

In jute mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association the hours of work are regulated according to the recommendation of the Association.

All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48-hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximately more closely to those in large engineering plants Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills.

. In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, cement factories, etc, work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of 8 hours each In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of 12 hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours.

In regard to the hours of work in cotton mills, reference should be made here to the changes which had to be made in the working hours because of the short supply of power resulting from the damage done by the cyclone in Bombay City in November 1948 The Bombay Millowners' Association, in consultation with Government, therefore, introduced a system of staggered hours in order to maintain the same production as they had before the reduction was effected in the available supply of electric power Briefly, the scheme was as follows —

The sixty-two mills in Bombay City were divided into six groups and their working was so regulated that, on any working day, not more than five groups put in a full shift, while the sixth put in a partial shift Rotation of work was arranged in such a manner that in any one working week of six days, every mill worked 100 per cent of its capacity for five days of 8¼ hours per shift, while on the sixth day 5¼ or 5 hours were worked per shift This arrangement means a 48 or 47¼ hour working week Under the scheme, all holidays, including the weekly Sundays remained untouched, while rearrangement of shifts to avoid peak load at peak hours might ensure full employment to all workers The scheme would not result in lesser earnings to workers on days on which 5 to 5¼ working hours were necessary as wages were as on full working days for all The scheme was brought into operation with effect from 17th January 1949 Although the power supply to the industry has now been restored and most of the mills have given up the system, some mills it is understood are still following it

The question of shift working was settled by the recommendations of the Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee on the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District appointed by the Government of Bombay in November 1946 It made the following recommendation on this question

A third shift should be immediately introduced as a temporary measure which should be compulsory for all spinning mills and for all weaving mills for which the necessary labour force can be found The hours should be as follows —

First Shift	7 a m to 11 a m and 11 45 a m to 3 45 p m
Second Shift	3 45 p m to 7 45 p m and 8 30 p m to 12 30 midnight
Third Shift	12 30 midnight to 3 30 a m. and 4 a m to 7 a m

Workers in the third shift, although working only for 6 hours, should be paid as for eight hours There should be a change-over between the three shifts which may be left to mutual agreement between the management and the workers, if possible; in the absence of any agreement, a fortnightly period is suggested for the change-over of shifts.

The question of hours of work of railway servants was one of the points submitted for adjudication to Mr Justice Rajadhyaksha of the Bombay High Court who made the following recommendations

The employment of railway servants under the Hours of Employment Regulations should be classified under anyone of the following heads

(*i*) Intensive.

(*ii*) Continuous.

(*iii*) Essentially Intermittent

(*iv*) Excluded.

(*i*) The statutory limit of weekly hours for persons whose employment is classified as intensive should be fixed at 75 hours a week on the average in a month,

(*ii*) The statutory maximum limit for the employment of continuous workers should be fixed at 54 a week on the average in a month;

(*iii*) The statutory maximum for staff classified as essentially intermittent should be 75 hours a week, and

(*iv*) For excluded workers no statutory minimum limit can be prescribed but this should not absolve the Administrations of their responsibility on humanitarian grounds, of seeing that unreasonable conditions are not imposed The Government of India accepted these recommendations and by an Order dated 15th June 1948 declared them binding for a period of three years

Speaking generally, in the dry docks and workshops attached to Ports two to three shifts of 8 hours each are worked Only in the Madras Port is there a system of weekly change-over of shifts among dock workers During the war, overtime was a regular feature in the major ports due to increased activities created by war conditions.

In the major municipalities the hours of work vary from department to department but are generally 8 to 10 per day In the Water Works Department, the Pumping Station and Distribution Department in Madras, there is a regular system of change-over of shifts but such a system is not to be found in other municipalities Speaking generally, municipal workers get a weekly holiday Although those in the conservancy department get only half a day off per week, there is a certain amount of discontent among the conservancy staff for not getting a weekly holiday but since they are engaged on essential work most of the municipalities find it difficult to grant such a holiday

COST OF LIVING

Bombay was the first State in India to complete and publish a price series intended for measuring changes in the cost of living.

Labour Statistics are still in their infancy in India but in respect of family budget enquiries and compilation of cost of living index numbers, considerable amount of work has been done by the State and Central Government in recent years as would be seen from the following paragraphs.

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted a comprehensive family budget inquiry in Bombay City between Sept. 1932 and June 1933 and taking the weights based on the results of that inquiry it compiled a new cost of living index series on the price relative method with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100 A full note on the method used in the compilation of this index number has been given at pages 370-72 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1940

In addition to the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City, it also compiles similar cost of living index series for three other centres in the State of Bombay (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Sholapur, and (3) Jalgaon Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the *Labour Gazette* along with that for Bombay City The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended January 1928.

Other States in India which compile cost of living index series for working classes are Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, the old undivided Punjab and Orissa Mysore was the first Princely State to start the compilation of a Cost of Living Index for the City of Bangalore in 1942. The Mysore Government also publish now cost of living figures for Kolar

Goldfields and Mysore Among the other States which publish such figures are Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad These figures are reproduced regularly every month in the *Indian Labour Gazette* along with those for India

The Government of Madras compiles nine series in all. one for Madras City with the average prices for the year ended June 1936 equated to 100 and eight other series for low paid employees at Vishakapatnam, Ellore, Bellary, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Madura, Tiruchinapalli and Kozhikode with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh compiles two series for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with prices in January 1927 as base and six other series for Mofussil textile centres in the State Since April 1942 the base period for the indexes for Nagpur and Jubbulpore has been changed to August 1939.

In Uttar Pradesh, one series with August 1939 as the base is compiled for working classes in Kanpur and five other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially compiled for low paid Government employees at Lucknow, Benaras, Bareilly, Meerut and Gorakhpur. The Government of Bihar compiles cost of living index numbers with the average prices for the five years ending December 1914 as the base for the following six centres in the State Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Jamshedpur, Jharia and Ranchi

Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living indexes for Ludhiana in the Punjab but the base period in the Punjab is the quinquennium ending December 1935 The Government of Orissa compiles a cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar and another with average prices during the year 1939-40 as base for Berhampur.

INDEX FIGURES

Owing to the variations in the method of compilation of these indices, they are not strictly comparable, but the table below shows the movement of cost of living index numbers in selected centres for the twelve months of the year 1949.—

	BOMBAY				U P *	Madhya Pradesh*	Madras*	TRAVANCORE-COCHIN*		MYSORE †			HYDERABAD ‡
	Bombay‡	Ahmedabad*	Sholapur*	Jalgaon*	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras	Ernakulam	Trichur	Bangalore	Mysore	Kolar Goldfields	Hyderabad
1949													
January	301	323	426	458	506	380	331	368	373	300	303	313	157
February	292	329	423	441	515	374	331	368	355	297	303	316	154
March	296	332	412	391	479	374	333	363	353	300	305	309	153
April	290	333	407	412	468	376	327	370	362	297	297	314	154
May	291	341	403	422	482	377	327	368	359	300	301	311	154
June	286	340	403	424	483	379	329	356	350	302	304	309	157
July	288	351	405	417	486	378	327	361	352	303	302	314	158
August	291	348	411	422	488	378	327	366	357	302	301	315	153
September	291	345	404	425	484	381	327	367	359	296	306	318	148
October	292	342	410	432	464	381	330	366	357	300	306	319	150
November	295	345	410	424	451	377	333	365	357	305	308	324	155
December	293	341	404	442	432	366	334	367	359	¶	¶	¶	159

* Base · August 1939=100
† Base Year ending June 1936=100.
‡ Base Year ending July 1944=100.
¶ Not available.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India had commented on the unsatisfactory character of the cost of living index numbers published in India and the Rau Court of Enquiry were also greatly handicapped in their investigations owing to the paucity of reliable data in regard to the cost of living index numbers for industrial workers. The Government of India, therefore, in consultation with the State Governments, decided to launch upon an All-India Scheme for the preparation and maintenance of working class cost of living index numbers for selected centres in the country. This scheme was started in the year 1942 and was completed in 1946 Over 27,000 family budgets were collected in some 28 selected centres The data collected in the course of this investigation have now been tabulated and the Reports for some of the centres have already been published.

The main object of these investigations was to obtain weights for compiling and maintaining cost of living index numbers on uniform lines. Accordingly, the Labour Bureau of the Government of India started publishing regularly in the Indian Labour Gazette on base 1944=100 cost of living index numbers for some 15 centres in India and the latest available figures for these centres on base 1944 are given below —

	Delhi	Ajmer	Jamshedpur	Jharia	Dehri-on-Sone	Monghyr and Jamalpur	Cuttack	Berhampur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Ludhiana	Akola	Jubbulpore	Kharagpur
1949															
January .	128	161	134	148	164	163	131	151	127	132	108	169	181	157	142
February ·	127	161	131	146	160	167	135	150	131	129	105	168	169	148	135
March .	127	161	134	150	161	173	137	150	134	131	107	164	162	149	136
April ..	128	158	136	150	161	172	141	149	133	137	108	157	167	150	135
May ..	128	157	137	153	163	170	144	151	132	138	110	160	167	154	137
June ..	131	155	139	160	170	171	145	152	128	144	107	165	168	156	136 ·
July ..	134	157	139	164	177	173	144	157	127	144	109	168	171	153	139
August .	134	160	140	168	182	172	151	161	127	142	109	†	167	150	136
September	134	162	142	166	178	173	158	166	126	142	111	162	166	151	138
October .	138	172*	141	172	181	†	161	158	127	141	115	166	166	149	137
November	137	167	145	171	181	†	159	156	125	140	115	170	169	148	139
December	133	165	138	163	165	†	158	151	124	132	113	†	161	146	134

* Provisional. † Returns not received.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The Bombay Labour Office carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries were also conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Madras, the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an inquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organized and unorganized industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour A number of family budgets were also collected at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in Madhya Pradesh with the object of compiling cost of living indices

Reference has already been made in the section dealing with cost of living index numbers to the fact that the Government of India carried out extensive family budget surveys in selected centres in India The results of these surveys with the exception of those at Kanpur and Calcutta have now been published Separate reports on these surveys have been published for each centre and are available to the public The statements below contain in a tabular form the main results of these surveys.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY

Centre	Number of budgets	Number of persons per family	EARNERS				Total	DEPENDANTS				Total	Average number of dependants per family living away from the worker	Total of Col. (3) and Col. (14)
			Adults		*Children*			*Adults*		*Children*				
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Men	Women	Boys	Girls			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. W. BENGAL—														
1 Calcutta .	2,707	4 09	1 31	0 09	0 03	.	1 43	0 15	1 21	0 72	0 58	2 66	0 87	4·96
2. Howrah & Bally	1,435	4 83	1 41	0 16	0 06		1 63	0 18	1 25	0 97	0 80	3 20	0 80	5·63
3 Kharagpur	222	5 62	1 39	0 12	0 05	0 01	1 57	0 13	1 40	1 09	1 43	4 05	1·00	6 62
II. BOMBAY—														
1 Ahmedabad .	1,820	4 33	1 38	0 16	0 02		1 56	0 14	1 15	0 78	0 70	2 77	0 48	4 81
2 Bombay .	2,030	3 96	1 28	0 24	0 01	.	1 53	0·09	1 06	0 68	0 60	2 43	0 69	4 65
3. Jalgaon ..	338	5 58	1 35	0 28	0 03		1·66	0 30	1 49	1 02	1 11	3 92	0 07	5·65
4. Sholapur .	778	5 39	1 44	0 39	0 01	0 01	1 85	0 23	1 23	1 05	1·03	3 54	0·14	5·53
III. BIHAR—														
1 Dehri-on-Sone	231	6 07	1 43	0 15	0 05	0 01	1 64	0 35	1 58	1 26	1 24	4 43	1 20	7 27
2 Jamshedpur ..	691	4 42	1 22	0 09	0 02		1 33	0 10	1 18	0 95	0 86	3 09	2 94	7·36
3. Jharia .	999	3 62	1 15	0 73	0 07	0 07	2 02	0 03	0 38	0 67	0 52	1 60	1 75	5·37
4. Monghyr & Jamalpur ..	578	6 80	1 46	0 06	0 05	..	1·57	0 25	1 89	1 60	1 49	5 23	0 11	6·91
IV. MADHYA PRADESH—														
1. Akola	315	5 08	1 32	0 44	0 07	0 01	1 84	0 13	1 08	1 05	0 98	3·24	0 06	5·14
2. Jubbulpore ..	482	4 06	1·28	0 29	0·06	0 03	1 66	0 06	0 94	0 65	0 75	2 40	0 73	4·79
V. ORISSA—														
1. Berhampur ..	123	5 50	1 33	0 45	0 16	0 11	2 05	0 27	1 32	0 84	1 02	3 45	0 06	5·56
2. Cuttack ..	168	5·54	1·38	0 01	0 06	..	1 45	0 29	1 77	0 98	1 05	4 09	..	5·54
VI. PUNJAB—														
Ludhiana	213	4·56	1·21	0 07	0 05	0 01	1·34	0 19	1·20	0 95	0·88	3·22	0 08	4·64
VII. ASSAM—														
1. Gauhati ..	241	5 05	1 19	0 09	0 04	..	1 32	0 07	1·07	1 25	1 34	3 73	0 75	5·80
2. Silchar ..	386	5 91	1 36	0·03	0 01	..	1 40	0 25	1 41	1·65	1 20	4 51	0 07	5·98
3. Tinsukia ..	185	4·11	1·10	0·07	0 04	..	1 21	0 05	1·00	0 97	0 88	2 90	0·37	4·48
VIII. DELHI—														
Delhi	581	3·89	1·17	0·11	0·06	..	1·34	0 07	1 06	0 78	0 55	2 46	0·68	4·48
IX. AJMER—														
Ajmer	375	5·18	1·09	0·01	0·06	..	1 16	0·24	1·45	1 14	1 19	4 02	0 03	5·21

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, THE AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT IMPORTANT GROUPS

Centres	Average number of persons in the family	Average number of earners in the family	Average monthly income per family	Average monthly family expenditure on: Food — Actual	Food — Percentage	Fuel and Lighting — Actual	Fuel and Lighting — Percentage	House rent — Actual	House rent — Percentage	Clothing and Footwear — Actual	Clothing and Footwear — Percentage	Bedding & H Requisites — Actual	Bedding & H Requisites — Percentage	Miscellaneous — Actual	Miscellaneous — Percentage	Total family expenditure
			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.
I. W. BENGAL—																
1. Calcutta .	4·09	1 43	70 8 4	47 1 6	65 66	5 3 3	7 28	4 13 2	6 71	5 8 10	7 74	0 1 0	0 06	8 15 11	12 55	71 11 8
2. Howrah & Bally	4 83	1 63	80 4 6	59 13 11	71 49	6 6 8	7 68	4 12 5	5 72	5 5 5	6 39	0 9 1	0 67	6 12 1	8 05	83 11 7
3. Kharagpur.	5 62	1·57	120 5 8	68 12 7	69 18	5 13 8	5 89	3 5 4	3 35	10 2 8	10 23	0 6 4	0 40	10 14 5	10 95	99 7 0
II. BOMBAY—																
1. Ahmedabad	4 33	1·56	134 5 8	50 9 9	52 74	8 10 1	9 99	5 2 11	5 40	12 0 2	12 04	2 0 4	2 11	17 7 11	18·25	95 1 2
2. Bombay	3 96	1 53	97 2 3	44 15 2	51 96	5 12 8	10·16	6 3 9	7 20	10 2 2	11 72	0 6 10	0 50	15 15 5	18 46	86 8 0
3. Jalgaon	5 58	1·66	60 2 5	34 5 10	56·57	5 4 4	8 68	2 5 2	3 82	10 9 6	17 44	0 4 3	0 45	7 14 9	13 04	60 11 10
4. Sholapur	5 39	1 85	66 15 0	37 12 2	48 75	9 7 3	12 20	2 13 2	3 64	11 4 6	14 57	0 11 11	0 96	15 6 4	19 88	77 7 4
III. BIHAR—																
1. Dehri-on-Sone ..	6·07	1 64	59 6 0	38 12 10	69 62	2 9 0	4 59	1 1 5	1 96	6 8 10	11 75	1 3 6	2 19	5 8 2	9 89	55 11 9
2. Jamshedpur	4 42	1 33	92 13 3	44 11 2	65 76	3 11 0	5 43	3 3 0	4 69	6 13 6	10 07	0 3 11	0 36	9 4 11	13 69	67 15 6
3. Jharia	3 62	2 02	52 0 0	33 2 6	77 70	0 3 8	0 47	..		2 12 11	6 56	0 4 2	0 63	6 4 0	14·64	42 11 3
4. Monghyr	6 80	1 57	78 5 1	51 9 0	69 75	4 2 4	5 61	1 4 3	1 71	7 9 5	10 27	1 2 2	1 54	8 3 6	11 12	73 14 8
IV. MADHYA PRADESH—																
1. Akola	5 08	1·84	60 3 3	34 0 8	58 61	4 3 5	7 25	1 3 3	2 07	7 8 1	12 93	0 10 0	1 08	10 7 11	18 06	58 1 4
2. Jubbulpore	4 06	1 56	64 10 9	37 1 2	58 24	4 9 7	7 22	1 11 6	2 70	7 6 5	11 62	1 1 11	1 76	11 11 11	18 46	63 10 6
V. ORISSA—																
1. Berhampur.	5 50	2 05	59 12 8	48 10 6	62 42	5 13 4	7 48	2 9 0	3 28	7 15 5	10 22	0 14 6	1 17	12 0 5	15 43	77 15 2
2. Cuttack .	5 54	1 45	43 8 0	39 10 5	67 15	5 3 9	8 86	1 12 0	2 97	4 1 0	6 88	0 15 7	1 64	7 6 0	12 50	59 0 9
VI. PUNJAB—																
Ludhiana .	4·56	1 34	74 10 2	47 7 1	61 25	7 1 10	9 18	2 13 4	3 66	8 4 9	10 71	0 0 11	0 07	11 11 5	15 13	77 7 4
VII. ASSAM—																
1. Gauhati .	5 05	1 32	96 3 8	50 3 2	63·36	6 13 7	8 64	3 8 10	4 48	2 13 4	3 58	2 1 2	2·61	13 11 7	17·33	79 3 8
2. Silchar .	5 91	1 40	86 5 0	57 9 0	71·69	5 11 2	7 10	3 7 11	4·35	5 0 7	6 27	0 7 4	0 57	8 0 10	10 02	80 4 10
3. Tinsukia	4 11	1 21	83 14 5	44 1 5	68 65	4 11 7	7 35	2 1 4	3·24	4 9 11	7·19	1 4 9	2 02	7 6 9	11·55	64 3 9
VIII. DELHI— .																
Delhi .	3 80	1·34	66 4 11	36 15 2	60 98	5 5 8	8 84	2 13 7	6·35	5 8 6	9 13	1 15 9	3·27	6 14 10	11·43	60 9 6
IX. AJMER—																
Ajmer .	5 18	1·16	62 12 8	38 4 6	63 74	4 14 7	8·17	1 12 7	2 97	4 11 11	7 90	0 4 8	0·50	10 0 8	16·72	60 0 11

For the first time we have also now available in this country family living studies for plantation workers. These were conducted in the year 1947 by the Government of India and the results of these surveys have been incorporated in two separate reports. The tabular statement below contains details regarding the main findings of these enquiries in the plantations in the North, East and South India.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT GROUPS

Plantations	No of budgets	Average number of persons in the family	Average number of wage earners in the family	Average weekly income per family	Average weekly family expenditure on										Total weekly family expenditure
					Food		Lighting		Clothing and footwear		Bedding and household requisites		Miscellaneous		
					Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	
				Rs a p	Rs. a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs. a p		Rs a. p		Rs. a. p.
North India															
1. Surma Valley	200	4 57	2 29	11 3 7	8 8 8	77 07	0 2 9	1 55	0 12 3	6 90	0 2 0	1 13	1 7 8	13 35	11 1 4
2 Assam Valley	560	4 15	2 44	10 13 1	7 11 8	71 55	0 3 5	1 98	1 0 4	9 45	0 3 1	1 78	1 10 4	15 24	10 12 10
3. Bengal	297	4 16	2 52	13 5 2	9 8 4	77 42	0 4 1	2 08	0 14 11	7 58	0 2 6	1·27	1 6 11	11·65	12 4 9
South India															
1 Madras—Tea	274	3 80	2 41	11 13 1	8 10 5	73 79	0 2 7	1 38	0 15 0	7 99	0 4 1	2 18	1 11 6	14 66	11 11 7
2 Madras & Coorg-Coffee .	122	3 40	2 38	8 12 1	6 2 3	71 24	0 2 0	1 45	0 13 0	9·43	0 4 2	3 02	1 4 6	14 86	8 9 11
3. Madras & Coorg-Rubber	15	2 86	1 40	8 15 4	7 8 5	78 11	0 2 11	1 88	0 11 4	7 34	0 1 10	1 17	1 1 9	11 50	9 10 3

Even prior to the integration of the Princely States in the Indian Union, there has been a tendency for the States to take action in labour matters similar to that taken by the Government of India Accordingly, when the Government of India conducted their plantation surveys, some of the States notably Mysore, undertook a similar investigation in regard to workers employed in plantations in their territory. A report on this survey has been published

During 1949 two Reports containing the results of surveys of the socio-economic conditions of the middle classes have been published These are (i) Report on an enquiry into the family budgets of middle class employees of the Central Government, and (ii) Report on the diet and health survey of middle class families in Bombay City Brief summaries of these reports are given below

(i) In 1945, the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India undertook an enquiry into the family budgets of middle class employees of the Central Government with a view to compiling cost of living index numbers Out of a total of 71,208 permanent Government servants in important towns drawing upto Rs 500 p m , 5,068 were included in the sample It was decided to collect four budgets from each of the samples for November 1945, February, May and August 1946 The total number of finally eligible budgets received was 6,198 but only 1,007 families submitted budgets for all the four months.

The analysis of the results of the enquiries shows that the average monthly income per family varies from Rs 159-6-0 in the State of Madras to Rs 286-1-0 in Delhi The average family expenditure nowhere appears to be in reasonable correspondence with the average family income and was between Rs. 184-11-0 (Madras) and Rs 301-8-0 (Delhi). The highest number of persons per family was 7 5 Orissa, which worked out to 5 8 equivalent adult males and the lowest was 5 3 in Bombay City equal to 4 1 adult males.

(ii) The Bombay branch of the Indian Statistical Institute undertook a sample survey during the first half of 1948 to assess the nutrition and health standards of middle class employees in a part of Bombay City Middle class families were taken to be those living in residential tenements with assessed rents between Rs 16 and Rs 75 per month The number of families selected for the survey was 770 comprising a sample of about 3 8 per cent The diet survey relates to 454 families and the health survey to 302 families.

The survey revealed that nearly 76 per cent of the families had monthly income varying from Rs 100 to Rs 400 per month On an average a family consisted of 5 2 adult equivalents As regards the health survey, men and women showed an average height of 5' 4" and 4' 10" respectively, the average weights being 121 lbs and 104 lbs The expenditure on account of illness varied considerably between communities and language groups, the overall average being nearly Rs 2 per *capita* per month or about 3 7 per cent of the total monthly expenditure

RECRUITMENT

Until recently, recruitment of labour in almost all industrial undertakings with the possible exception of Railway workshops, was effected through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *Sardar*, a *Mukkadam*, a *Mistri* or a jobber. As a result, however, of the recommendations made on the subject by various committees—notably the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which have condemned this method of recruitment owing to the abuses which have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment The old method is, however, still largely prevalent in the majority of the industrial concerns

There are various forms in which a recruiting agent is remunerated He may be a salaried employee with a commission for every recruit he brings in as in the mines and plantations, or he may receive a lump sum payment for each recruit or a gang of recruits, or he may be paid a recurring sum for each man he places in employment as long as that man continues in service. Whatever be the method by which an employer remunerates the recruiting agent, it is fairly well known that the agent keeps a continuous hold on the recruit he places in employment and extracts from him recurring sums of money while he continues in that employment under pain of losing his job.

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have dealt with the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badli Control System" Daily casual vacancies are filled only from card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these card holders. The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated. The system has been highly commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all mills in the other centres of the cotton textile industry of the State A recent development in this matter is the 'decasualization' scheme of the Government of Bombay which has been introduced in some of the textile centres

In the jute mill industry during recent years, many of the mills have established what are known as Labour Bureaux one of whose functions is to recruit labour The Industrial Tribunal appointed by the Government of Bengal have stated in their award that despite the establishment of Labour Bureaux a considerable amount of recruitment was being done by the supervisory staff and have recommended that each jute mill should have a Labour Bureau and that all recruitment should be done through such Bureaux.

In this connection mention might also be made of the Employment Exchange started by the Northern India Employers' Association in Kanpur Some progressive cotton mills in the South have also opened special Labour offices through which only recruitment is made

LABOUR OFFICERS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay conducts special classes for the training of Mill Labour Officers and actively supervises and controls the work done by all such Officers where they have been appointed through the Association. Following the example of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the University of Calcutta, in co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association,

has recently inaugurated a special course of social work for giving suitable training to Labour Welfare Officers engaged in jute mills. The course covers both theoretical training and intensive practical work in the field, *i e*, the jute mills themselves The Indore Christian College has also recently started a course for the training of Labour Officers

The Indian Jute Mills Association which has appointed a large number of Labour Officers, created a special post of a Senior Labour Officer in 1944.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

About the end of the year 1940, the Government of India instituted a Technical Training Scheme designed to provide for the intensive training of a large number of skilled technicians required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for ordnance and munitions factories When the scheme was first initiated the number of persons to be trained was fixed at 15,000. This was later increased to 44,600

The number of technicians trained under the scheme and supplied to the Defence Services up to 31st October 1945 was 83,867 More than 100,000 trained men have passed through the Training Centres during the five years of the operation of the scheme With the termination of the war, however, the recruitment of trainees under the Scheme ceased

Meanwhile the Government of India appointed a Special Committee with N. R. Sarkar as Chairman to consider the question of the establishment of a high grade technological institute in India possibly on the lines of the M I T. to provide advanced instruction and training in technology to meet the demands of industry.

There were 74 Technical, 79 Vocational and 318 Apprenticeship Training Centres functioning on 30th September 1949 where 4,655 ex-servicemen were undergoing training in the technical, 2,256 in vocational and 584 in the apprenticeship training schemes Besides, these centres were imparting training to 4,782, 1,613 and 1,250 displaced persons in technical, vocational and apprenticeship schemes respectively and to 210 displaced women under the vocational training scheme.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

When the National Service Labour Tribunals were established under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, it was the intention that they should gradually assume the role of employment exchanges for technical personnel This they had been doing but the statutory powers given to Tribunals to fix wages and terms of service and to compel an employer to give up an employee and an employee to take up employment in the national service have distinguished them from the voluntary employment exchanges commonly met with in other countries The exacting needs of war made it necessary for the Tribunals to have these statutory powers and they served their purpose

As the war progressed it was felt necessary to look ahead and to build up an employment organisation which would be in a position to deal with the registration and voluntary placement of the many skilled and semi-skilled workmen who would be thrown out of employment on the termination of hostilities The Tribunals had gained much experience of the requirements of employers and the placement of labour and it was therefore decided to use these organisations in the first instance for the setting up of voluntary employment exchanges for skilled and semi skilled personnel

The Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment was set up in July 1945 consequent on the Government of India's decision that the resettlement of ex-service personnel should be a civilian and not a military responsibility. The object of the organisation is the resettlement and employment in civil life of demobilised ex-servicemen and women and discharged war-workers. Recently the scope of the functions of the employment exchanges has been considerably widened and they are also looking after the resettlement of refugees and of industrial workers generally.

The organisation is in the charge of a Directorate-General There are three Directorates namely, (1) Directorate of Employment Exchanges, (2) Directorate of training, and (3) Directorate of Publicity The country is divided into eight regions each under the administrative control of a Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment

There are 54 Employment Exchanges and 54 District Employment Offices The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange at Ambala has been raised to the status of Regional Employment Exchange for the Punjab

The Central Employment Exchange acts as an Inter-State Clearing House to balance the supply of and demand for labour within the various regions

The number of Mobile Sections attached to various Exchanges is 44. These have proved useful in securing at short notice applicants for vacancies of Forest Guards (in Patna), in Railways (in Ajmer and Jorhat), as Home Guards (in Shillong) and as manual labourers (in Ferozepur).

The following table contains particulars regarding registrations and placements by Employment Exchanges for the twelve months of the year 1949 —

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN INDIA

1949	No of exchanges at the end of the period	No of registrations during the period	No of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	No of employers using exchanges at the end of the period	No of vacancies notified during the period	No of vacancies outstanding at the end of the period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January	54	89,158	24,327	2,51,200	4,086	32,788	55,950
February	54	74,680	23,311	2,49,581	4,705	30,536	34,779
March	54	92,636	22,612	2,61,593	5,274	36,010	37,172
April	54	98,489	22,854	2,76,309	4,787	34,637	37,380
May	54	98,314	24,433	2,91,713	4,716	35,707	38,929
June	54	102,498	24,160	3,12,734	4,745	32,042	39,111
July	54	108,161	22,240	3,26,300	4,589	28,059	34,295
August	54	98,782	20,223	3,37,002	4,444	27,403	32,656
September	54	83,033	18,246	3,33,897	4,161	26,663	31,303
October	55	71,464	16,388	3,10,272	3,855	23,504	29,703
November	55	77,317	18,510	2,91,584	4,152	26,914	29,200
December	55	71,819	19,505	2,74,335	4,284	27,748	29,292

ABSENTEEISM

One of the commoner complaints of Indian industrialists has been the high percentage of absenteeism and the large turnover in Indian factories, mines, etc From the available information it is clear that the percentage of absenteeism in Indian industries and particularly in mines and plantations is very high. It amounts to about 10 to 15 per cent. in factories, and to about 25 to 30 per cent. in mines and plantations. The high percentage of absenteeism in mines is due largely to the fact that there is a periodical exodus of miners to their villages for purposes of cultivation. The high percentage of absenteeism in plantations can be attributed to the large amount of sickness which prevails, particularly in the tea plantations in Assam and West Bengal. It is noteworthy that in factories in which the conditions of work and wages are satisfactory and also where there is a system of granting leave with pay apart from the statutory holidays with pay, the incidence of absenteeism is not so high as is otherwise the case The available statistical data on absenteeism in certain types of

concerns for the years 1947, 1948 and the twelve months of 1949 are given in the tabular statement below:—

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

	Cotton Mill Industry							Woollen Industry	Leather Industry	Engineering Industry	Iron and Steel Industry	Ordnance Factories	Cement Factories	Match Factories
	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Madras	Madura	Coimbatore	Kanpur	Kanpur	Bombay	Bombay	All India	All India	All India	All India
1	(b) 2	(b) 3	(b) 4	(a) 5	(a) 6	(a) 7	(c) 8	(c) 9	(c) 10	(b) 11	(a) 12	(a) 13	(a) 14	(a) 15
1947 Average	14·4	6·4	19·1	10·3	14 7	13·8	16·1	11·5	15 5	13 8	..	10·6	12·2	12·4
1948 Average	13·3	5·9	18·1	9·1	13·9	9·6	16·1	10 6	8·0	13 4	14·3	8 5	10 9	10·9
1949														
January	14·4	5·6	20 1	8·2	13 4	7·0	14·4	9 8	7 3	11·1	12·8	6·6	7 7	8·0
February	15 3	6·6	22·0	8 3	13·9	7·3	15·3	9 9	11 3	13 8	13 0	7·3	10 4	11·8
March	16 5	7·1	19 0	8 0	14·0	7·2	14 4	9 7	8·4	13 6	14 7	8·7	9·9	11·2
April	15 3	7·8	20 6	8 8	15·8	8 5	14·0	9 0	17 0	14·9	14 0	8·4	10·2	11·1
May	16 6	7·7	27 2	9·2	13·7	13·6	16·1	14 8	22 2	17·7	18 1	10·2	11·8	13·0
June	17 4	7·6	23·0	9 4	13 6	9·3	18·5	19 4	16 1	15 7	14 0	10 9	13·2	11·8
July	16 4	7·0	18 7	8 9	17·0	6 8	16·1	12 6	24·1	12 4	16 4	5 9	10·0	11 4
August	15·4	7·4	17 9	8·9	14 4	7 2	14·9	8 7	5 3	12 2	12 0	6 4	11·1	10·4
September	15 5	8·1	18 9	9 2	14·5	8 2	14·7	8 2	5 1	12 8	11 4	6 9	7·9	10·2
October	17 1	7·9	22 3	8·4	11 4	8 4	15 4	10 4	6·9	13 8	13 5	8·0	11·5	11·5
November	15 8	8·1	23 3	7 6	11·4	8 0	16·6	10 1	6 0	12 5	12 6	8 0	10·1	9·6
December	15·3	7·7	22 5	7 9	11·3	7 3	16 7	9·3	5 6	12 3	10 9	7·7	8·7	9·2

Sources — (*a*) Government of India, Labour Bureau (*b*) Government of Bombay, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information).
(*c*) Employers' Association of Northern India

Note —The series relating to Bombay (columns 2, 3, 4, and 11) covered only the day shift till December 1948. The series now cover all shifts.

SOCIAL SECURITY

One of the resolutions unanimously passed at the Tripartite Labour Conference of 1943 asked for the setting up of machinery to investigate questions of wages and earnings, employment and housing and social conditions generally, and that as soon as possible after receipt of the required statistics and other data the Central Government should appoint a mixed committee to formulate plans of social security.

In persuance of this resolution the Governor-General-in-Council appointed, early in 1944, a Committee of Enquiry to be known as the Labour Investigation Committee The Committee made exhaustive fact-finding surveys in some 36 industries including major industries like cotton, jute, coal, etc.

In the year 1944 Prof B. P Adarkar's Report on Health Insurance for Industrial workers was published The Government of India invited the International Labour Organisation to depute two experts to advise them on matters contained in Prof Adarkar's Report These two experts were Messrs Stack and Rao of the I L O. After certain amount of touring in the country and consultations with Prof. Adarkar and certain interests concerned, Messrs Stack and Rao suggested certain alterations to the findings of Prof. Adarkar. These were published by the Government of India.

A bill incorporating a health insurance scheme was introduced in November 1947 in the Dominion Parliament by the Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

The Bill became law on 19th April 1948 The Act is known as the Employees State Insurance Act and the following are its main provisions.

The Act applies to all factories including factories belonging to Government other than seasonal factories and covers employees in receipt of wages or salaries up to Rs 400 per month The administration of the Act is entrusted to an autonomous body called the Employees State Insurance Corporation A Standing Committee is to act as the executive of the Corporation. There is also to be a Medical Benefit Council to advise the Corporation on matters relating to administration of medical benefit, certification etc. All these bodies are tripartite in character.

The scheme is contributory but the Central Government is to make an annual grant to the Corporation during the first five years of a sum equivalent to ⅓rds of the administrative expenses of the Corporation The rates of contribution payable in respect of an employee have been fixed as follows:—

Group of employees	Employees' contribution (recoverable from employees)			Employers' contribution			Total contribution (employees' and employers' contribution)		
	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As.	Ps	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Employees whose average daily wages are below Re 1	*Nil*			0	7	0	0	7	0
2 Employees whose average daily wages are Re 1 and above but below Rs 1-8-0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	9	0
3 Employees whose average daily wages are Rs 1-8-0 and above but below Rs 2-0-0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
4 Employees whose average daily wages are Rs 2-0-0 and above but below Rs 3-0-0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	2	0
5. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs 3-0-0 and above but below Rs 4-0-0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	0
6. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs 4-0-0 and above but below Rs 6-0-0	0	11	0	1	6	0	2	1	0
7. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 6-0-0 and above but below Rs 8-0-0	0	15	0	1	14	0	2	13	0
8. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 8-0-0 and above	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0

The insured persons are entitled to the following benefits:
(*i*) sickness benefit, (*ii*) maternity benefit, (*iii*) disablement benefit, (*iv*) dependants benefit and (*v*) medical benefit.

The implementation of the Act requires the setting up of an elaborate organisation and many details remained to be worked out It was, therefore, decided to make the Act applicable as an experimental measure in certain selected centres only

Dr C. L. Katial has been appointed as the Director General of the Employees State Insurance Corporation

HEALTH, SAFETY

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters

The War witnessed a tremendous drive against the scourge of malaria especially in the coalfields of W. Bengal and Bihar. For a time the whole organisation for fighting malaria by the use of D D T was taken over by the army and deaths from malaria went down to a considerable extent in a couple of years' time. The Welfare Fund as has been pointed out, is also spending large amounts for fighting the scourge of malaria.

In the tea plantations of Assam and West Bengal the Indian Tea Association is spending large sums of money in order to reduce the incidence of malaria Even so, in many of the industrial towns and in the tea plantations, there is still a considerable amount of illness resulting in absenteeism and loss of production.

Although there is not much evidence of the existence of occupational diseases notified under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the mining and factory industries of India, this may partly be due to the defective arrangements which exist for detecting such diseases Silicosis on a considerable scale is, however, to be found in the gold mines in Kolar.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, the railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them.

The Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as Indian Naval Dockyard and the various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers

All railways have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda including the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the Indian languages at all prominent points and places, the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention, publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines, addresses and magic-lantern lectures and the organisation of special safety-first committees in the larger workshops

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has done a considerable amount of good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety-first measures Working in conjunction with the Safety-first Association of India, the Association drew up a Safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published and put into operation from August 1940. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1939 Factory Departments in all States do all they possibly can in improving safety measures in factories

The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (*i.e.*, accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition

It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a State Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person

The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Provision has been made for the training of miners in first-aid There are also in the mining areas two rescue training centres where training has been given for fighting fires, etc in coal mines

In recent years the Government of India have been evincing a very great deal of interest in industrial safety Sir Wilfrid Garrett, Chief Inspector of Factories in the United Kingdom, was officially invited to India to look into the many questions dealing with factory administration and industrial safety. A new office called the Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories was started and this office now issues from time to time valuable literature on the subject of industrial safety.

The Government of India propose shortly to open in Delhi an Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Museum.

The table below shows the number of minor and fatal accidents in Indian factories and mines in the years 1939, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 —

Year	FACTORIES		MINES	
	Minor	Fatal	Minor	Fatal
1939	29,948	221	10,584	286
1943	48,799	361	9,000	328
1944	56,336	348	8,946	365
1945	58,775	342	8,724	307
1946	48,460*	252	9,312	328
1947	49,659†	214†	8,137‡	263‡
1948	41,939‡	192‡	8,518‡	272‡

* Excluding the Punjab and the N W F P.
† The figures relate to the Indian Dominion excluding Punjab whereas the previous figures relate to British India The figures have been revised.
‡ Indian Union excluding the Punjab and West Bengal

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Reports of the Labour Investigation Committee on labour conditions in 36 industries as also their Main Report as well as the issues of the Indian Labour Year Book published by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India contain detailed and comprehensive information regarding labour welfare undertaken in various States and industries The following paragraphs briefly refer to the more salient features of welfare work that is being done in the country Reference is already made to canteens and housing

Until recently the Government of India had not undertaken any activities to promote the welfare of industrial labour employed in Central concerns Recently, however, they have done a great deal in this respect Reference has already been made to the institution of the Coal Mines and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Proposals for levying a cess to create a welfare fund for tea plantations is also under consideration The Central Government have issued directives to all employing departments to constitute Labour Welfare Funds in all Government undertakings. The Fund is to be utilised for providing indoor and outdoor recreation, reading rooms, etc, to workmen employed in the undertakings. The Fund will be financed partly by Government grants

The State Governments have also given up their policy of *laissez faire* in regard to welfare work The first big step in this direction was taken during the regime of the Congress Ministries during the years 1937-39 when the Bombay Government instituted a large Welfare Department and undertook welfare activities themselves for all industrial workers in the principal industrial towns in Bombay During wartime the Bombay Government and U. P Government have directly embarked on a policy of providing welfare measures and West Bengal followed suit

HOUSING

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work places.

These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal-mine owners in Bihar and West Bengal, and sugar-cane growers and tea planters in Assam Every house in the coalfields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless certain standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. Even so, however, according to a recent *ad hoc* investigation, it was found that a considerable proportion of the mining community had not been provided with housing and that there was congestion in the houses already provided by the mines In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are called Almost all sugar factories provide housing for their employees because the factories are located near large sugar-cane plantations

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly 50 crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs 5 to Rs 8 per month The chawls are situated at Naigaum, Worli, Sewri and at DeLisle Road The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, and Madras and the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers

Perhaps the most outstanding schemes of industrial housing conceived in the country by private employers are those launched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd at Jamshedpur the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur and the Co-operative Housing Scheme of the Madura Mills. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has laid out the town of Jamshedpur on Garden City lines.

Many of the jute mills in West Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided housing for a percentage of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers are not housed by their employers.

It is of interest to observe that the Government of India, following the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Labour in India in the matter, amended the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings

The Government of Bombay, finding it desirable to take powers to control labour housing and sanitation in areas outside municipal and cantonment limits, enacted the Bombay Non-urban Labour Housing Sanitation and Provision Shops Act, 1944 in the month of April of that year.

Under the above Act, Government have the power to make regulations in respect of any

non municipal or non-cantonment area or any employer in respect of housing and sanitation It is also proposed to levy a small tax on the employers to finance industrial housing.

Despite all the efforts made by Governments, co-operative societies, etc , industrial housing, in the country continues to be most unsatisfactory, particularly in the large urban areas such as Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, etc. This has been referred to in detail in the main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee and certain suggestions have been made for tackling the problem The Committee have come to the conclusion that industrial housing cannot be regarded as the responsibility of the employer and must be regarded as a responsibility of the State just as education and medical relief are responsibilities of Government

The question of industrial housing has been the subject matter of discussion between the Central and State Governments and a scheme has recently been evolved for granting loans to State Governments for sponsoring schemes of industrial housing In the meanwhile, certain State Governments are going ahead with their own schemes Several employers also have large building programmes but the main obstacles in improving housing conditions of industrial workers have been the scarcity of suitable sites for building houses, the high cost of building material and of labour

SHELTERS, CANTEENS

Section 47 of the Factories Act, 1948 makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters and a suitable lunch room for the use of workers during periods of rest Almost all large industrial establishments had provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen Most concerns had also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this, little effort had been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West.

About the middle of the year 1943 the Government of India recommended to all employers, through the Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, the opening up of more canteens for workers In October 1943, the Central Board of Revenue issued instructions to all Income-Tax authorities stating that any loss incurred by employers in running canteens for workers should be allowed as a revenue loss in assessing income and excess profits tax while cost of building and equipment of canteens would be chargeable as capital expenditure Some progress was made though not very much Till 1945 there were only 37 canteens in Uttar Pradesh, 130 in Bombay, 70 in Madras and 133 in the Bengal area.

Pioneer work in this direction was done by Messrs E D. Sassoon & Co in Bombay This Company had established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bore the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment, and hot meals were supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company had also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company maintain a number of restaurants inside their works at Jamshedpur which ensure wholesome meals and refreshments to the workmen at cost price. A Women's Rest House has also been provided where women employees can wash and change and leave their babies to be looked after in their absence, these babies being served with milk and biscuits free of charge.

The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board which maintains four working centres in India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kanpur organises new canteens in industrial establishments. It has a large trained staff for this purpose.

The war witnessed a very large expansion in the provision of canteens in Indian industry from north to south Section 46 of the Factories Act 1940 empowers State Governments to make rules requiring that in any specified factory employing more than 250 workers a canteen or canteens should be provided and maintained by the occupier for the use of the workers

The Act of 1948 also provides for the setting up of creches in factories that employ more than 50 women.

Trade Union Activities—Except for the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, the Railwaymen's Unions, and the Mazdoor Sabha of Kanpur labour unions have not done much by way of labour welfare This has been due largely to lack of funds Some of the Railwaymen's Unions have organised co-operative societies and various kinds of funds for the provision of specific benefits, such as, legal defence, death and retirement benefits, unemployment and sickness benefits and life insurance, etc.

States—In 1939, the Bombay Government first organised model welfare centres, The expenditure sanctioned in that year was Rs 1,20,000 but it has gone up to over Rs 4 lakhs during 1948 In all, there are now 43 centres classified under four classes—'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D' At Bombay there are 3 'A' class, 12 'C' Class and 2 'D' class centres, located in various parts of the city, at Ahmedabad, 1 'A' class and 7 'C' class, at Sholapur, there are 1 'A' class and 8 'C' class centres, there is one 'C' class centre each at Hubli, Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon and Dhulia One 'B' class centre each has been opened at Hubli, Barsi, Gadag and Poona 'A' Class centres have a full-time nursery school for children, a women's section providing literacy, sewing and embroidery classes and suitable games, outdoor games and gymnasium with all facilities for men, and separate arrangements for water-taps and shower baths for both men and women Static as well as circulating libraries are attached to these centres, radio sets are provided, monthly cinema shows are arranged, and well equipped dispensaries are attached 'B' class centres are intended to be a replica of 'A' class centres but on a very much smaller scale 'C' class centres provide indoor recreation and educational facilities, static and circulating libraries and dispensaries 'D' class centres provide only outdoor recreation, such as games and sports The centres have been very popular and the response from workers has been quite encouraging.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical facilities provided by employers range from first-aid posts and dispensaries to first-class hospitals In many of the factories there are not enough drugs and appliances, nor a qualified full-time medical man appointed Some factories employ a part-time doctor who visits the factory premises once or twice a fortnight, or more often, just for an hour or so. Sometimes factories arrange to send their workers to private practitioners under an agreement There are some examples, however, in which first rate medical facilities are provided. For example the Tata Iron and Steel Co. maintain a large well-equipped hospital with 400 beds, and also 8 outdoor dispensaries. Recently a Dental clinic, an Ear, Nose and Throat Department and a Tuberculosis clinic have also been opened. The Delhi Cloth Mills maintain a hospital which is fully equipped with x-ray apparatus and other modern appliances, and which gives free medical aid to both mill workers and their families and free food to indoor patients The hospital at the Kolar Goldfield is a model of its kind The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills of Madras and the three important groups of employers of the Assam Oil Co at Digboi and many other employers have also provided adequate medical facilities. In all Class I railways in India there are medical departments under the control of chief medical and health officers with divisional medical officers seconded by a number of assistants.

Although the Factories Act requires that provision should be made for washing especially in factories where workers come into contact with injurious or obnoxious substances, very little effective provision exists in this regard because most factories only provide water for washing but not soaps, soda, towels, etc. As for bathing facilities, extremely few employers provide this amenity. Section 42 of the Factories Act 1948 provides for the maintenance of such facilities in every factory

Other types of welfare work done by factories relate to the provision of recreational facilities, amenities for the education of workers and their children, the provision of cost price grain shops, the establishment of co-operative societies, etc

The Tata Iron and Steel Co provide a network of primary and secondary schools, gymnasiums, clubs with facilities, for indoor and outdoor games, canteens, creches, co-operative stores, etc. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills have constituted an Employees' Benefit Fund to finance welfare measures, which include Gratuities, Pensions, Provident Fund, Sickness, Insurance, educational facilities for workers' children, night schools for adults, a vocational school, libraries and reading rooms, hospitals, gymnasiums, creches, sports clubs, swimming pools, dramatic clubs, theatres, facilities for excursion, canteens, messes and grainshops The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills of Madras have an excellent system of welfare work, including schools mess rooms, a co-operative society, workmen's stores, an ambulance corps, athletic associations, etc The British India Corporation of Kanpur provide schools for boys and girls, sports, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, club-rooms, a hospital, a widows' home, etc The Begg Sutherland Group of Mills, Kanpur, has provided schools for adults and children, play grounds, indoor and outdoor games, radio and well-equipped creches The J K Industries of Kanpur, have created a Trust with Rs 3,00,000 for providing several schools, a swimming pool and other amenities for their workmen The Empress Mills of Nagpur have provided 4 well-equipped dispensaries, a central primary school, Kindergarten classes, a co-operative society, a sickness benefit fund, a pensions scheme, etc. The Madura Mills provide a well-equipped dispensary, a co-operative store, a thrift society, a workers' saving fund, a child welfare centre and creches, and a tea canteen They have also contributed a sum of Rs 2,62,000 up to the end of 1948 for operating an association called "The Madura Labour Union Welfare Association", to which they are also paying a monthly contribution of Rs 5 000 The association conducts schools for adults and children, indoor and outdoor games, a reading room and a library. The four mining companies of the Kolar Gold Field have constituted a Central Welfare Committee to co-ordinate all welfare work, which includes the provision of a large hospital and five maternity homes, schools, sports clubs, cinema shows, dramatic performances, etc The Dalmia Cement Company of Dalmianagar in Bihar, have provided a well-equipped hospital with female and maternity wards, a high school, a reading room and a library and facilities for indoor and outdoor games.

On Class I railways there are educational facilities to the children of the employees mostly free of charge. Staff Benefit Funds have also been created by certain railway companies which give monetary help to the children and widows of the deceased employees On plantations, likewise, attention has been devoted to welfare activities The Tata Oil Company at Tatapuram near Ernakulam in Travancore-Cochin has introduced, numerous welfare measures including a co-operative society medical aid, gymnasium facilities and sports, a canteen, a literacy class and a *kala-samiti* to encourage the histrionic art and music. The list can be extended but this is enough to give an idea of the work being done by employers.

COAL MINES WELFARE FUND

The setting up of a fund for welfare work among miners deserves a separate note. In 1944 the Government of India promulgated the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance under the powers conferred on it by section 72 of the Government of India Act of 1935. This Ordinance was replaced by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1947 which places the Fund on a permanent footing. The principal objects for which this fund is to be utilised are defined in the Act. These are (1) the improvement of standards of living including housing and nutrition, the amelioration of social conditions and the provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the labour employed in the coal mining industry; (2) the provision of transport to and from work, (3) the improvement of educational facilities, (4) the provision of improvement of supplies of water, and (5) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, the provision of medical facilities and the improvement of existing medical facilities The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of Government Officers and an equal number of members representing colliery owners and workers employed in the coal mining industry of whom one has to be a woman.

The Act also contemplates the appointment of Welfare Administrators, Inspectors and other officers to supervise or carry out the activities financed by the fund The functions of the Advisory Committee are to advise the Central Govt on all matters which the Act requires Government to consult it and on any other matters arising out of the administration of the Act and the fund Both the cost of administration of the fund and the salaries and allowances of the officers appointed in connection therewith are to be defrayed from the fund itself

At present a cess of six annas per ton of coal or coke has been levied for being credited to the welfare fund. The principal activities of the fund which are financed out of this cess may be considered under the following heads .—

(i) Housing
(ii) Hospitals
(iii) Prevention of disease
(iv) Water supply
(v) Pit head baths and creches and others.

Out of the cess of six annas it has now been decided that Re 0-1-4 should be apportioned to the housing account A coal Mines Labour Housing Board consisting of eight members has been set up. For the coalfields in Madhya Bharat a separate Housing Sub-Committee has also been appointed The proposal is to build 50,000 houses for the miners 31,000 in Bihar, 15,500 in West Bengal and 3,500 in Madhya Pradesh Of these 1,500 are completed Certain difficulties have been experienced in rapidly carrying out the programme and the progress made so far has, therefore, been somewhat halty To speed it up the possibility of constructing separate houses and of erecting pre-fabricated houses is being explored

The fund gives certain grants and subsidies to various other funds such as the Leper Fund.

Special measures are being taken for the welfare of women and children and 19 women's welfare centres in the different coalfields have been started.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.—The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, which was designed to constitute a similar fund for the benefit of mica workers, provides for the levy of an *ad valorem* duty not exceeding 6¼ per cent on all mica exported from India The Act provides also for the constitution of two Advisory Committees, one for Madras and one for Bihar

The Committee appointed to look after the welfare of workers in mica mines has commenced work. It has decided to select suitable places in mica areas for sinking wells and for the construction of dispensaries. Certain beds are being reserved in the existing hospitals for mica workers.

The regional hospitals and maternity child welfare centres at Katras and Tisra in the Jharia coalfield and Chora and Searosole in the Raniganj coalfield were completed. The work in regard to the central hospital for Jharia coalfield is in progress.

For the prevention of disease, grants are being made to the Mines Boards of Health and a scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis has been drawn up. Anti-malaria work is also in full progress.

The construction of pit-head baths and of creches has now been made compulsory. A few pit-head baths and creche buildings have been completed.

PENSION, GRATUITIES

The subjects which we deal with under this section are pensions, gratuities, profit sharing, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans

All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of ten years' service has been put in. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although some concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns

In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all Permanent Government servants who have put in less than ten years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate

A few large industrial establishments in India such as Messrs Lever Bros (India), Ltd and others have started Retirement Benefit schemes where an account is opened for every individual worker to which a fortnight's or 13 days' pay is credited every year Interest is allowed and the amount standing at a worker's credit is paid to him on retirement.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company has instituted a gratuity scheme under which every permanent employee who has put in 20 years' service and whose salary does not exceed Rs 500 per month is eligible for gratuity equal to half a month's pay for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay In certain specified cases, employees with less than 20 years' service also become eligible for gratuity

Provident funds are of two kinds (1) contributory, and (2) non-contributory. The Provident Fund Rules of different State Governments in India are by no means uniform. The Government of Bombay, by a notification dated 20th March 1941, made it compulsory for all Government servants in receipt of a monthly income of Rs. 50 per month who joined Government service before that date or of Rs 25 per month who joined after that date to subscribe to the Government Provident Fund. Pensionable Government servants can only join the non-contributory section of the Fund.

State Railways and Ordnance factories have their own rules Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory Schemes.—Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust, whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burma-Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen.

The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the amount put in by the employee.

All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation

During the year in many cases submitted to Adjudicators and Boards of Conciliation, one of the demands of the workers has been that they should be entitled to a contributory provident fund In several cases this main demand has been met by the Adjudicators. The notable example in this connection is that of coal mines in India in which, as a result of the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of India, workers in coal mines are now entitled to a contributory provident fund.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 received the assent of the Governor-General in September 1948. It empowers Government to frame a Provident Fund Scheme and a bonus scheme for employees in coal mines Schemes for implementing the provisions of the Act have already been prepared and the schemes enforced.

PROFIT-SHARING, LOANS

Profit sharing in this country has mostly taken the form of payment of bonuses according to the profit making ability of a concern. The question of bonus has already been dealt with elsewhere Reference has also been made to the recommendations of the Profit Sharing Committee.

The co-operative movement has made considerable progress in industrial establishment all over the country notably in the south during recent years. Almost all railway systems have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies.

Speaking generally most industrial concerns do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent. The Payment of Wages Act empowers State

Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted

The system of giving advances is fairly common in the tea plantations of Assam and West Bengal. The average amount of advance, however, is nominal.

Under the Holidays with Pay Act of 1945, the factory employees are entitled to holidays with pay not exceeding 10 days in the year However the recent tendency for many units particularly in South India, has been to allow holidays with pay in excess of this limit In many of the recent awards of Adjudicators, leave with pay up to 14 days has been awarded. It is noticed generally that in the south the provision of holidays with pay is much more generous than in Bombay or in the north.

Employees of the Central Government, including those working in railways, Government owned and managed factories and Government owned mines enjoy leave facilities to a much greater extent than do private employees.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

The earliest known trade unions were (1) the Bombay Millhands' Association; (2) the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions; (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905, and (4) the Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907.

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the first world war

The decade following the end of that War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism The second world war also gave a similar impetus to trade unionism as will be seen from a subsequent paragraph in this section.

Federations.—The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the Annual Sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees The latter bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

The Split.—The Communists made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the Tenth Session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year.

Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms.

Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs S V Deshpande and B. T Randive broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in the country was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour, but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates to the International Labour Conference

With a view to bringing about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in the country—(1) the Communist group, (2) the liberal group, and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the Communists from the other sections was unbridgeable The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation.

Unity Attempts.—In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in the country. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues.

At the end of the year 1937, the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi have throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The Provisional Affiliation entered into at Nagpur in April 1938 was formally ratified at the Eighteenth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay on the 28th and 29th September 1940.

Attitude to War.—This very same session, however, was responsible for yet another split in the Congress. The Session adopted a resolution of neutrality in connexion with the war effort but certain elements headed by Mr. Aftab Ali, President of the Seamen's Union at Calcutta desired to support the war effort The Trade Union Congress while adhering to the principle of neutrality, however, gave a free hand to such of their affiliated members as desired to support the War Effort. This attitude of lukewarmness did not satisfy Mr Aftab Ali and he disaffiliated his Union from the Congress.

Another section, headed by Mr. M. N. Roy and known as the Royists with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, formed a new central organisation known as the Indian Federation of Labour with its head office at Delhi Mr Jamnadas M Mehta was appointed its President and Mr. M. N. Roy its General Secretary. Two hundred trade Unions in the country with a total membership of over a quarter of a million affiliated themselves to the new Federation which carried on a country-wide campaign and propaganda for all-out support by Indian labour for the war effort

The last few months of the year 1948 and the first few months of the year 1949 have been very eventful in the history of trade unionism in this country Once again the Communists and the Moderates are split and the Communists have regained control of the Trade Union Congress. Several unions belonging to the Trade Union Congress have seceded from it and the Trade Union Congress is no longer the influential body that it was until recently

Another development in the field of trade unions in India has been the establishment of what is known as the Indian National Trade Union Congress The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association has joined this organisation which generally follows the ideology of the Congress

The Indian National Trade Union Congress is making progress but another development has been that the Socialists under the leadership of Mr Jai Prakash Narain have now been taking active part in trade unionism and have become a vital force in the trade union movement. The federation of unions first organised by them was known as the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat.

In December 1948, representatives of the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat and the Indian Federation of Labour and several independent trade unionists met in a conference and formed a new all-India organisation, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. Some of the trade unionists who had earlier seceded from the All-India Trade Union Congress formed another all-India organisation in May 1949, namely, the United Trades Union Congress. Thus, broadly speaking, there are three leading trades union bodies, the Indian National Trade Union Congress (ideology similar to that of the Indian National Congress), the Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Socialist) and the All-India Trade Union Congress (Communist).

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS

One of the Annual Reports which the Government of India stopped publishing during the War and now revived is the one relating to the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act These reports contain statistics regarding the number of registered unions and their membership.

No State except Bombay has maintained any records for both registered and unregistered unions. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full and complete information regarding all trade unions in the State of Bombay since the year 1922. The following Table shows the progress of the trade union movement in that State during the years 1939-1948

Year	Average number of Unions during the year	Average Membership during the year
1939 . .	170	159,026
1940 . .	177	191,942
1941 .. .	174	184,517
1942 ..	183	183,364
1943 .	214	221,029
1944	261	266,042
1945	295	321,582
1946 . .	352	340,540
1947	494	446,803
1948	652	539,195

All-India Figures.—The Labour Bureau of the Government of India also publishes figures for Registered Trade Unions in the *Indian Labour Gazette* The following tabular statements show the latest available position in regard to Registered Trade Unions —

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS IN EACH STATE FOR THE YEARS 1946-47 AND 1947-48

States	No of registered trade unions		No of unions submitting returns		Membership of unions submitting returns	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
State Unions—						
Ajmer-Merwara .	8	11	8	11	5,184	6,031
Assam ..	36	80	25	43	13,518	46,706
Bihar	111	238	47	104	35,585	123,137
Bombay	168	306	126	246	267,009	316,622
Madhya Pradesh	96	94	48	55	20,149	40,198
Delhi .	52	47	32	32	43,204	20,444
Punjab* .		7		7		760†
Madras .	368	512	273	346	182,189	242,628‡
Orissa ..	42	54	31	25	8,766	5,634
U P. .	199	282	113	209	90,919	127,682
West Bengal .	569	926	259	483	488,697	418,906
Central Unions	76	109	36	67	176,742	314,181
Total	1,725	2,666	998	1,628	1,331,962	1,662,929

* In the case of the Punjab, the 1946-47 figures are not available, while those given for 1947-48 are incomplete

† Relates to 5 unions only

‡ Relates to 340 unions only

The following table shows the number and membership of the Registered Trade Unions from which returns were received, classified according to industries —

Industry	1946-47				1947-48			
	No of unions submitting returns	Number of members at the end of the year			No of unions submitting returns	Number of members at the end of the year		
		Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways) ..	117	440,829	834	441,663	150	383,683	1,180	384,863
Tramways	4	14,231	143	14,374	6	17,634	52	17,686
Textiles . ..	166	301,373	43,676	347,912*	222	385,099	45,745	430,844
Printing Presses ..	42	21,997	34	22,031	63	25,670	67	25,737
Municipal .. .	45	25,441	3,867	35,659*	70	34,567	4,587	39,154
Seamen . .	11	65,166		65,166	9	64,616	.	64,616
Docks and Port Trusts	28	42,231	457	42,688	28	42,861	232	43,093
Agriculture		...	.		13	10,292	335	10,627
Engineering ..	101	55,636	580	56,216	192	97,201	1,132	98,333
Miscellaneous .	484	290,861	15,207	306,253*	862	499,007	48,969	547,976
Total	998	1,257,765	64,798	1,331,962*	1,615†	1,560,630	102,299	1 662,929

* Sex classification of 9,399 members (2,863 in Textiles, 6,351 in Municipal and 185 under Miscellaneous) is not known

† Classification in respect of 13 unions (6 in Textiles, 2 in Docks and Port Trusts and 5 under Miscellaneous) is not known

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

Apart from dealing with labour legislation and labour conditions and attempting and bringing about uniformity of standards in the different States the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India has recently undertaken additional responsibilities for the placement of civil and military demobilized personnel, refugees, etc It has continued active co-operation with organised employers and labour organizations through the Tripartite Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee.

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the States in matters connected with Labour The participation by India in the First Session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary, however, both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised States not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and States legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 The Bureau was however abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee Since the War and the creation of the Tripartite Labour Conference the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India has considerably expanded its staff and it now deals with a much wider range of subjects than it did before the War.

Apart from the main Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour it has several attached and subordinate officers. The activities of some of these have been described in the relevant sections, such as Employment Exchanges and Resettlement, Miners' Welfare Fund, etc, but of some others are briefly given below.

Labour Bureau.—To meet the ever growing needs of Government, industry and labour for accurate and reliable information relating to labour conditions, labour legislation, etc, the Central Government established on 1st October 1946, a Labour Bureau with the following functions :—

(*a*) The collection of statistics relating to labour, etc.

(*b*) To maintain the cost of Living Index Numbers compiled under the Government of India's Scheme for the preparation of Cost of Living Index Numbers on uniform lines

(*c*) To keep up-to-date the factual data relating to working conditions collected by the Labour Investigation Committee

(*d*) To conduct research into specific problems with a view to furnishing data required for the formulation of policy.

(*e*) To edit the *Indian Labour Gazette*, and

(*f*) To edit a Labour Code of various Legislative enactments and the statutory rules made thereunder and a Year Book giving authoritative description of labour affairs in the country

The Bureau has now been in existence for over three years It has so far issued the following six publications —

1 Elements of Industrial Well-being by Sir Wilfrid Garrett

2 Problems of Indian Labour—A Symposium

3 Report on an enquiry into the cost and standard of living of plantation workers in South India

4 Report on an enquiry into the cost and standard of living of plantation workers in Assam and Bengal

5. Indian Labour Year Books, 1946, 1947

One of the extensions of the activities of this Ministry has been in the field of the collection of necessary data for compiling cost of living index numbers for selected centres in India on uniform lines Accordingly, an Officer styled Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme, was appointed in the year 1942 and he collected some 27,000 family budgets in about 28 selected centres in the country On the basis of the data collected cost of living index numbers for 15 important industrial centres in India compiled on uniform scientific lines are being published every month in the *Indian Labour Gazette*

Chief Labour Commissioner.—The Central Government, in the Ministry of Labour, have also appointed a Chief Labour Commissioner. This officer is in charge of industrial relations and conciliation, labour welfare, operation of labour laws, and maintenance of information regarding wage rates and conditions of work in Central undertakings. There are a number of deputies working under him known as Regional Commissioners. The Chief Commissioner of Labour and his deputies also intervene in disputes arising between Government and employees in the various mines and factories

Chief Adviser of Factories.—In order to ensure uniformity in the administration of the Indian Factories Act and to improve conditions generally in Indian factories, the Government of India have appointed an officer designated the Chief Adviser of Factories The first incumbent to the post was Sir Wilfrid Garrett, a distinguished officer of the Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom. The Chief Adviser of Factories has a number of deputies, including deputies who attend to matters relating to the health of the workers and the sanitation and cleanliness of factories.

FORESTS

RESERVED Forests, 83,397 sq miles, Protected Forests 14,225 sq miles, Unclassed Forests 19,044 sq miles, Total Forest area under Forest Department 116,666 sq miles

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of the country indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but, whether or not our early administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done to check uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land

The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India It was a Memorandum of the Government of India issued in 1855, arising as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management, were long and laborious tasks, which are even yet not completed Nevertheless, large tracts of forest were saved from ruin and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient management It was in 1862 that the Government of India submitted to the British Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country as a whole With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scientific management of India's forest estate Whatever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy, there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value

TYPES OF FOREST

More than one tenth of the total area of the country is under the control of the Forest Departments These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated, in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated, while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests The total forest area of India and Pakistan under the control of the old Forest Department on 31st March, 1941, was 98,258 square miles or 11.4 of the total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 72,936, Protected 6,772; Unclassed State 18,550.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of the whole country from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arid Rajasthan deserts to the eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of the country, including the Indo-Gangetic Plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nilgiris in the south, and the Himalayas and Assam-Burma hills in the north, subtropical, temperate and, in the north, alpine zones must be distinguished, each supporting its own forest types.

Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet, moist and dry forest types In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (beach), tidal, fresh-water swamp, and riverain forests.

The following is a brief description of the main forest types —

I.—TROPICAL FORESTS

1. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests.—These are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together, but according to their heights forming several canopies or layers The upper canopy trees, among which *Dipterocarps* are usually characteristic, are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached These forests are found in the areas with the heaviest rainfall In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay to Tirunelveli, *i.e.*, in the western parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin In the northern or Indo-Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of West Bengal extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam The type also occurs extensively in the Andamans

2. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests —These form an intermediate type between the wet and the moist types They are fairly widely distributed in the northern region, occurring all over upper Assam and in north and south of West Bengal (Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Kurseong, Kalimpong), and in Orissa (Puri, Angul) In the south, however, the type is not extensive, owing to the steep rainfall gradient in the Western Ghats and it is limited to narrow strips just north of Bombay, near Goa, south Cochin and part of Coorg Forming a dense forest of several canopies, there are again numerous evergreen species, but mixed with them are many deciduous species, such as the *Terminalias*, and the general height is somewhat less than in the wet evergreen forests

3. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.—In these forests the trees are leafless for part of the year, and although the canopy is complete, the forests are not so dense, nor are the trees so tall as in the preceding types. The height of the dominant trees varies from 100 to 150 feet In the southern region, *Teak* is the chief tree, mixed with *Terminalias* and many other species The type is widely distributed all over the centre and south of India, in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Cochin-Travancore In the north, *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species, and the type extends extensively through West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh up to the eastern border of East Punjab.

4. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.—This type is found throughout the Peninsula, in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, and in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, from Orissa, through Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to East Punjab, wherever the annual rainfall is from about 30 to 50 inches In the south, the most important tree is again *Teak*, but there are many associates, which often become the dominant species In the north, the forest is typically mixed, with *Sal* occurring only locally.

5. Tropical Thorn Forests.—The dry tract throughout the Peninsula, to the lee of the Western Ghats, from the extreme south to Indore and Bhopal, with a rainfall of only 20 to 35 inches per year, is characterised by a low open forest of thorny trees, of which various species of *Acacia* are especially common. The corresponding area in the north has an even lower rainfall, 10 to 30 inches per year It lies chiefly in the drier parts of Uttar Pradesh, especially on unfavourable soils *Acacias* are again characteristic, although less prominent than in the south and the related tree *Prosopis spicigera* is also generally distributed.

6. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—A special type is met on the Carnatic coast, where the rainfall is 30 to 50 inches per year, largely from the retreating (north-east) monsoon in October and November Here there is a low forest 30 to 40 feet high, consisting of small thick leaved evergreen trees, such as *Mimusops hexandra* and *Memecylon edule.*

II.—SOUTHERN SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS

These are represented only by wet types on the higher hills, such as the Nilgiris and Palni hills, where the rainfall is relatively high The subtropical zone, from about 3,000 feet to 5,500 feet, has a dense evergreen forest of medium height (60 feet) in which *Eugenia* is a characteristic genus, with *Lauraceæ* and other families also well represented Above this, in the temperate zone, rolling grassy downs are characteristic, as round Ootacamund, with patches of forest, known as *sholas*, occupying the sheltered folds in the hills. These forests, probably the relics of former much more extensive forests which have been reduced by burning, felling and grazing, are typically a relatively low but fairly dense evergreen type, 50 to 60 feet high, with a great variety of trees, among which *Ternstræmia*, *Eugenia* and *Meliosma* are typical general

III.—NORTHERN SUBTROPICAL FORESTS

1. Subtropical Wet Hill Forests.—This type occurs on the lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and in the Assam-Burma hills, from a little under 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet The forests are mostly of good height (up to 150 feet) and density, characterised by many species of evergreen *Oaks* and *Chestnuts*, with many other temperate trees, such as *Alder* and *Birch*, which are deciduous for short periods *Pines* are typically absent, or are confined to drier sandy soils or well drained ridges, while *Dipterocarps* sometimes extend upwards from the tropical wet evergreen forests

2. Subtropical Moist Hill Forests.—These extend to the whole length of the Western and Central Himalayas, from East Punjab to Bhutan, mostly between 3,000 and 6,000 feet but descending in places to 2,000 feet, and ascending on southerly aspects to 7,500 feet

The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chil* pine (*Pinus longifolia*), which forms almost pure forests over extensive areas *Oaks*, *Rhododendrons* and other trees mix with or replace the *Chir* at the higher levels and in damper situations

The type extends eastwards into the Khasi, Naga, Manipur hills, but instead of the *Chir* the dominant tree is the *Khasi pine* (*Pinus khasya*)

3. Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—These are open low scrub forests of evergreen trees and thorny shrubs, in which the chief species is the *Olive* (*Olea cuspidata*). They occur from about 1,500 feet to 5,000 feet in the Himalayan foothills and Kashmir extending westwards into Pakistan and other countries. The forests have mostly been considerably impoverished by grazing, lopping and felling and with protection the general density becomes much better.

IV.—NORTHERN TEMPERATE FORESTS

1. Wet Temperate Forests.—These are found in the Eastern Himalayas from Nepal eastwards, extending through West Bengal into the higher

hills of Assam from about 6,000 feet to 9,500 feet. They are typically fairly dense evergreen forests, in which several species of *Oaks* and *Chestnuts* predominate, but many other species are also present, including typically deciduous trees such as *Maple*, *Elm* and *Prunus*.

2. Moist Temperate Forests.—Along the Himalayas from Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir, East Punjab, Nepal and the Darjeeling district to Sikkim and Bhutan, at altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 feet, and with a rainfall from 40 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive coniferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Europe and North America The chief trees are *Spruce*, *Silver Fir*, *Cedar* (*Deodar*), *Blue Pine* (*Pinus excelsa*), and *Tsuga*. *Cypress* and *Yew* also occur to a less extent Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops of one or the other are generally more frequent, depending on the altitude, aspect and other conditions Evergreen *Oaks* are also often present, particularly on southern aspects, while in the damper situations are often many broad leaved trees, also typical of European forests, such as *Maples*, *Hornbeam*, *Horse Chestnut*, *Birch*, *Elm*, etc.

3. Dry Temperate Forests.—In the inner ranges of the Himalayas, where the south-west monsoon is feeble, and the rainfall is usually less than 40 inches a year, and that is mostly in the form of winter snow, is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest It consists chiefly of the conifers *Cedar* (*Deodar*), *Pinus gerardiana* and *Juniper* (*J. macropoda*), with some *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine* at higher elevations. Broad leaved trees, such as *Maple*, *Ash* and the *Holm Oak*, occur scattered or in pure patches, while the *Olive* spreads up from the dry subtropical zone The type occurs in Kashmir, Chamba, Inner Garhwal and Sikkim. Among the herbs and shrubs present are many medicinal plants, such as *Artemisia* and *Ephedra*.

V.—ALPINE FORESTS

The uppermost forests of the Himalayas, from about 9,500 to 12,000 feet, consist of a dense growth of small trees and large shrubs, chiefly *Birch*, *Rhododendron* and dwarf *Juniper* with patches of coniferous overwood of high level *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine*.

This gives place to an alpine scrub above, consisting of dwarf *Rhododendrons*, *Junipers* and other shrubs, interspersed with patches of grassland, which form excellent grazing areas in summer, when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers.

VI.—SPECIAL FOREST TYPES

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types, the following may be mentioned —

1. Beach Forests.—All round the coast, wherever a fair width of sandy beach occurs, there is a fringe of forest in which *Casuarina*, originally introduced from Australia, is now often the most characteristic species Elsewhere, small evergreen and deciduous trees form a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore.

2. Tidal Forests.—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers, such as the Mahanadi and Godaveri are to be found *Mangrove* (*Rhizophera*, *Brouguiera*, etc) and *Sundri* (*Heritiera*) forests, typical of salt water swamps. Many of the trees have stilt roots for support, and "knees" or pneumatophores projecting upwards from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots.

3. Fresh-water Swamp Forests.—These are not very extensive, but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions, often old river beds, in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madras. They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality. The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the *Sundri* forests, often over 100 feet high.

4. Riverain Forests.—Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture-loving trees, such as *Lagerstræmia flos-regina*, *Terminalia myriocarpa* and *Salix tetrasperma*. On recently deposited gravels and sand, extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in the north and the south, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old is the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissu*) and *Tamarix* forests found throughout the north from Assam to East Punjab. These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colonising of other species.

VII.—THE BAMBOOS

No account of the forests of the country would be complete without a reference to the *Bamboos*, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones. Tall bamboos, such as *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while *Dendrocalamus strictus* is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist deciduous forests and in some of the tropical dry deciduous forests One of the important results of forest research is the utilisation of bamboos for the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos, which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operations.

FOREST POLICY

The general policy of the Government in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely —

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods

(*b*) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of the centre and the south, the sal forests of the north, the centre and the north-east and the deodar and pine forests of the north-western Himalayas

(*c*) Minor Forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption, these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts

(*d*) Pasture lands —These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration —The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in their Departments of Agriculture. The Inspector-General of Forests is the technical adviser to the Government in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman, the then Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred to other provinces too unless any local Government on examination of the position could make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. After the Constitution of 1935 Forests were included in the schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India. And in the Constitution Act of 1950 they remain on the State list.

Territorial Charges —The various States are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; usually States containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his State. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the superior Forest Service. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers, heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Sub-divisions. The Ranges are further sub-divided into a number of rounds and beats. These are protective as well as administrative sub-divisions held by Foresters and Forest Guards.

Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, Silviculture, Utilisation and the preparation of Forest Working Plans.

The training of Forest Rangers for India is concentrated at the Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun; but in addition to sending candidates to this college, Madras and Bombay have their own Forest College for training Forest Rangers.

The training of subordinates below the rank of Rangers is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

FOREST EDUCATION

Forest education in India first started with the founding in 1878, of a Forest School at Dehra Dun, for the training of forest rangers. Direct training for the Provincial Service officers started in 1914, and continued upto 1928, when it was replaced by training for the I.F.S. With the cessation of recruitment to the I F S. the Indian Forest College was established and probationers are now being trained directly for the Superior Forest Services of the various States.

The original Forest School, established in 1878, came directly under the Government of India in 1884, when it became known as the Imperial Forest College, and trained Rangers at first for all the States. In 1912, the Madras Forest College was opened at Coimbatore, serving Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, and the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun serving the rest of India. The Madras Forest College was closed on 1st July, 1939, but was re-opened for Madras candidates only in 1945. The Government of India took over the Madras Forest College in 1948, as a Central Government Institute under the auspices of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges and it has been expanded and equipped to train both rangers and forest officers. The Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun has now been renamed the Indian Forest Ranger College, to distinguish it from the new Indian Forest College, for the training of officers for the Superior Forest Services, opened in 1938.

Research.—The Ranger College became also a recognised centre of forest research in 1906.

In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Estate, Dehra Dun. Within a very few years the war demand for forest produce emphasised the scope and need for extensive research far beyond that for which accommodation had been provided. Plans were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Kaulagarh (New Forest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November, 1929.

The Institute is under the administrative control of the President. There are ten branches of forest research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Entomology, Wood Technology, Wood Seasoning, Composite Wood and Wood Preservation, Wood Working and Timber Mechanics, Cellulose and Paper Pulp, Chemistry and Minor Forest Products and Statistical. Silviculture, which deals with all the production side of forestry, is under the direction of a Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local State silviculturists in the States, but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work, does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, *i.e.*, timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, canes, leaves, fruits, fibres, grasses, gums, resins, essential oils, medicinal and poisonous plants, fatty oils and fats, dyes, tans and animal and mineral products. All aspects of research on the minor forest produce, such as survey, chemical investigations, methods of exploitation, and cultivation, are dealt with by the Chemistry and Minor Forest Products Branch

The annual out-turn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 306 million cubic feet

New methods of timber exploitation were tried a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success It was hoped that by employing modern American methods, to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The State Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

In the Andamans notable developments have taken place. In the past, extraction of timber was done by elephant dragging with the result that only a fringe of the forests could be touched. Attempts were made in employing American methods of mechanical logging, for which machinery was bought and an American expert employed to take charge of the work The costs of extraction, however, by these means proved too high Recently the problem has been solved by means of light tramways, the trains of trucks being drawn by elephants which have been superannuated from ordinary work, and it has been found possible in this way to work large, hitherto inaccessible areas of forest very cheaply. Elsewhere in the country a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are, on the whole, regarded trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is exercised.

Forest Industries—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognised. If accurate estimates were available for the country they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, craftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, drug manufacturers, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basketmakers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The census show nearly a million people and their dependents so employed in the country and nearly a further half million in the States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not wholetime labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known product, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of the country may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results—The Revenue for 1946-47 was Rs. 13,68,21,000, expenditure Rs. 4,98,90,000, Net Revenue surplus Rs 8,69,31,000. The total output for 1946-47 was worth Rs 46 crores, timber and fuel accounting for 44 and minor products for 2.

Agencies—The general practice of the Forest Departments in the Government of India and the various States is to conduct their own sales direct with timber dealers or large consumers though there are notable exceptions Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India Sales of Indian timbers and especially timbers from the Andamans are steadily increasing.

A large number of bulletins and other publications are issued by the Forest Research Institute Of these a list can be obtained from the Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute, New Forest, Dehra Dun, who maintains close liaison with trade and industry.

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS

THE results of mountaineering in the Himalayas which has now a history of nearly a hundred years behind it, may be summed up as follows. The highest mountains so far climbed are Nanda Devi (25,660 ft) by W H. Tilman in 1936; and Kamet (25,447 ft) by F S Symthe in 1931. Both Nanda Devi and Kamet are in the central Himalayas. Among the more important of the lesser peaks climbed are Siniolchu (22,610 ft), Tent Peak (24,165 ft) The higher peaks in the Himalayas on which attempts have been made are Mt Everest (29,141 ft.), Mt Godwin Austen or K2 (28,250 ft), Mt. Kanchenjunga (28,146 ft), and Nanga Parbat. Five attempts were made to climb Mt Everest, the first in 1922 and the last in 1938. There were also two reconnaissance expeditions in 1921 and 1925. All the attempts made to get to the top failed, some of them disastrously. Two among the best known men who were killed were G. L Mallory and A C Ervine both of whom died in the second attempt on Everest in 1924. The highest point ever reached in these expeditions is 28,100 ft a height which was reached twice, first in 1924 and second in 1933. This is also the greatest height ever reached in any of the expeditions to the whole range. Mention may also be made of the air expedition which flew over Mt. Everest in 1933 and took many useful photographs of the peak. The results of the expedition on other peaks may be quickly summarized. Two attempts were made on Mt. Godwin Austen (1938, 1939) both of which were unsuccessful. On Kanchenjunga no less than five attempts were made (1905, two in 1929, 1930, 1931) but all of them ended in failure. Nanga Parbat was a German target, and saw four expeditions (1934, 1937, 1938, 1939) none of which succeeded in scaling the heights.

Some of the great names associated with Himalayan mountaineering are G. L. Mallory, A. C. Irvine, Hugh Ruttledge, F S Smythe, E E. Shipton, N. E. Odell, W. H. Tilman, Dr Merkl, Dr. Wien, Dr. Paul Baur and Dudley Wolf.

PLANS FOR 1950

There were no notable expeditions during the years 1940-1948 owing to the world war. In 1949 there were four minor expeditions chiefly of an exploratory nature. For 1950 two major and one minor expeditions are planned though the Tibetan Government has refused permission for attempts to climb Mt Everest during the year. (Thus the first Indian attempt to climb Everest which was being organized by the Himalaya Mandal of Poona was given up).

A team of six Dutch Alpinists and geologists plan to climb Shilla (22,800 ft), the highest peak in the Spiti chain in the western Himalayas The expedition which will be led by Dr. T. H F Klompe, a geologist of Bandung University (Java), will start out in May and will be away six months. The expedition is supported by the Netherlands Alpine Society and is also expected to receive help from Government.

Mount Dhaulagiri (Nepal Himalayas) is to be explored by six French Alpinists Maurice Herzong, Captain Jean Couzy, Louis Lachenal, Gaston Refuffat, Macel Echatz and Lionel le Roy. This is the first time since 1936 that the French have been taking part in Himalayan exploration. The attempt is financed by the French Secretariat of Youth and Sports.

The Hikers' Club of Bombay is fitting out an expedition, its third, to Mul Killa, the highest mountain in Lahoul, a State in the far north between Kangra and Ladakh The object of the expedition is to study climatic conditions between the monsoon and the cold season. The expedition which is scheduled to leave in October will be led by Mr. R. P Ghandhy.

Below is given a detailed account of some of the more important expeditions to the Himalayas.

A HISTORY

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi, (25,660 ft) have been scaled, while there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft Next come Godwin Austen (K2), 28,250 ft and Kanchenjunga 28,146 ft.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some hundred years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, while I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district.

Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, one of the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft on the Bride Peak Mountaineering developed rapidly in the nineties, and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C G Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain, Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D W Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

MOUNT KAMET

Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first-class porterage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr and Mrs Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W W Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of the top

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr A M Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft on Kamet

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr T. G Longstaff and A. L Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft , was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached at the time. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C F Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted Kamet at this time.

At last in the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Kamet (25,447 ft), the first peak over 25,000 ft to be climbed.

MOUNT KANCHENJUNGA

The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who also lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an international expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929 One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

MOUNT EVEREST

There have been seven expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt -Col. C K. Howard-Bury The approaches to Mt Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with the local authorities On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year (1922) under Brig -Gen the Hon C G Bruce Capt G. I. Finch and Capt J G Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig -Gen Bruce But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E F Norton took on the command Lt -Col. E F Norton and Dr T H Somervell reached a height of 28,100 feet Then a final attempt was made by G L Mallory and A C Irvine They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N E Odell and J de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 26,800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt -Col J L R Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain An Everest Committee was formed under the ægis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I C.S , accepted an invitation to take charge of the expedition Included in it as members were Mr F S Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924 They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard Owing to frost-bites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then proceeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr E E Shipton. This had as its objects Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions, examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations, a stereophotogrammetric survey, examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

1936 Expedition—The 1936 expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col.

To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk Glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W Tilman, E. E Shipton, F S. Smythe, N E Odell, Dr C B M Warren, P Lloyd and Capt P. R. Oliver and was led by Tilman It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th Wind and cold made further advance impossible and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual The route up the North Col was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down It was then decided to regain the North Col from the west *via* the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air This venture was financed by Lady Houston Major L. V. S Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt Lt A McIntyre second pilot and Major P T Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt Everest, was taken and along this route some good survey photographs were obtained as far as the poor visibility at the time of the flight in April, permitted

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R.A F at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by Flt Lt Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken Such flights were frequently made by the R A F.

NANGA PARBAT

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat It was conducted by Dr Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt R. N Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr Rand Herron and Miss E Knowlton, of Boston, U S A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a rout during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneier and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frost-bitten, one or two spent a week without food or shelter

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition, headed by Dr Wien News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr Luft, had perished Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr Paul Bauer During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23,000 ft but were forced to retreat by bad weather During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufschnaiter explored the Diamiral flank of Nanga Parbat

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party, state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher

NANDA DEVI

In 1934 E. E. Shipton and H W Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G Longstaff and Hugh Ruttledge Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri *via* the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri Glacier. Profiting by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi *via* its south-west ridge, on 29th August, 1936 Tilman and Odell being the climbers to reach the summit This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

In 1939 the first Polish expedition to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M M A Karpinski and S Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier.

Lt-Col C. F. Stoehr, R E, and Lt D. M. Burn, R E lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 3 in the Karakoram Himalayas 25,400 ft was made by Lieut J Waller, Lieut J Hunt, Dr J S Carslaw and W R Brotherhood, R A F A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated at 24,500 feet There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr C R Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frost-bite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

EAST HIMALAYAS

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Siniolchu (22,610 ft), a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer Simolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak (24,165 ft), in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak (24,115 ft) but were defeated by bad weather

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by C. R Cooke and F Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft. by Captain P R Oliver and F. S. Smythe, the latter completing the ascent alone as Capt Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised Three other peaks of 21,400 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft were also climbed by Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrated by bad weather They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut R A. Gardiner of the Survey of India In addition, Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft in July 1937 During this expedition Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a

Mirka or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the natural history authorities in London

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

GODWIN AUSTEN (K2)

In 1938 C. S Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,250 ft After failure to obtain a footing on the n w ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the n e. ridge to a height of 26,000 ft

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain.

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt J B Harrison, Lieut J. O M. Roberts, R. A. Hodgkin, Dr. T. Graham Brown and Lieut. J Waller together with Dr. G. A J Teasdale and Dr Elizabeth Teasdale. The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as a result of which they were seriously frost-bitten The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents were made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr R Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938. A little less than 10 years later (August, 1947) a Swiss party claimed that it had ascended Kedarnath.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 and by Shipton during his expedition to the Karakoram in 1939

The Himalayan Club was founded in 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to Sir Geoffrey Corbett, one-time Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M C , R E., one-time Assistant Surveyor-General The headquarters of this club has now shifted to Calcutta, and most of the members have left the country.

1949 EXPEDITIONS

A party of four Swiss made an expedition into the Himalayas in 1949. The party consisted of Dr. Edward Wyss-Dunant, a biologist who was to make scientific observations, Adolf Ruby and Jacob Bargetzi, two Alpine guides, and Anne Liese Lohnar famous woman Alpinist who lead the party. They were later joined by Rene Dittert, veteran mountaineer and author. The expedition was organized by the Zurich headquarters of the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research and was to spend six months in the unexplored wastes to the north of Kanchenjunga.

Mr. Tilman led a three-month expedition to the Nepal Himalayas. He was accompanied by Mr. Peter Lloyd, a well-known Everest climber. The object of the expedition was partly mountaineering and partly scientific. The scientific section which was financed by a number of British scientific societies consisted of a geologist Mr C S Scott, and a botanist Mr O Polunin. The object of the expedition was to explore the Langtang Himal range, of which the highest peak is Langtang Lirung, 23,771 feet high.

A Norwegian group originally formed for an attempt on Nanga Parbat tried unsuccessfully to climb Tirach Mir in Chitral (Pakistan) in 1949 July.

A Sikkim Himalayan expedition sponsored by the Hikers' Club of Bombay made a trip of the 18,000 foot high Sebula Pass in Sikkim in May 1948. The party was under the leadership of Mr. R P. Ghandhy.

This party covered a distance of 160 miles in three weeks and had some interesting mountaineering experiences This was the second venture of the Hikers' Club, undertaken not so much to discover mysteries of the Himalayan heights, as to give training in mountaineering to youth.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS

THE **Botanical Survey** Department of the Government of India is awaiting reorganisation Pending a new appointment the duties of the Director are distributed among (i) Dr. K. P Biswas, M A , D Sc (Edin), F R S E , F N I , Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta and (ii) K S Srinivasan, B.Sc , M Sc (C gr), Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers The activities of the survey have much economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plant life —the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Sciences and Forestry in India The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty-six years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaptation of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health.

The Industrial Section of the Indian Museum was founded for the exhibition of the economic resources of India (economic plants and plant products) and for serving as a Bureau of public information by diffusion of knowledge on economic Botany. The section maintains a public gallery, where plants and plant-products, such as food, fodder, spices, crude drugs and pharmaceutical products, vegetables, fibres, dyes and tans, oil and oil-seeds, gums and resins are displayed with descriptive labels Identification and supply of specimens for research work is also carried out for assisting scientists in India and abroad.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey of India is one of the oldest Geological Surveys in the world The present department, now under the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, was founded in 1851. Its primary function is the preparation of a geological map of India, the basis on which all geological work, including an appraisal of the mineral deposits of the country, must rest

Up to the beginning of the present century, most of the geological maps prepared were on the small scale of 1" = 4 miles, many of the surveys being rather in the nature of geological reconnaissances with the object of obtaining a broad view of the geology of the country as a whole During the last 40 or 50 years mapping has, wherever possible, been on a standard scale of 1" = 1 mile, and in certain areas of special economic importance on even larger scales.

The importance of geological work in connection with India's industrial development is now widely realised and, to meet enhanced demands, the gazetted cadre of the Department is being increased as rapidly as possible. The present sanctioned strength is one Director, 9 Superintending Geologists (including 1 Deputy Director), 31 Geologists, 1 Petroleum Geologist, 72 Assistant Geologists, 2 Geophysicists, 4 Assistant Geophysicists, 2 Geophysical Technicians, 2 Chemists, 1 Physicist, 9 Assistant Chemists, 1 Mining Engineer, 1 Deputy Mining Engineer, 1 Drilling Engineer, 1 Driller and 1 Registrar This staff is divided into (i) Headquarters Division, and (ii) Field Staff The Headquarters Division, with its office in Calcutta, includes 1 Deputy Director and 1 Assistant Director, who are in charge of general administration, 1 Petrologist and 1 Curator with assistant who identify rocks and minerals submitted for examination by the public and superintend the Museum collections, 1 Palæontologist with assistants who is responsible for the identification of fossils and supervision of the fossil collections, and a chemical staff working in the Headquarters Laboratory The office sections include, in addition to the general administrative sections, a Library section, a Publication section and a Drawing office, including map and process sections. Geological maps are prepared in the Drawing office and smaller maps are also printed there. The departmental Library is well-equipped with books and publications on geological and allied subjects. These may be consulted by the general public and in certain circumstances may be issued on loan.

The Field Staff, who spend about half of the year on geological fieldwork in any part of the Indian Union and the remaining 6 months at headquarters, are deputed to work either in the Field Circles or in the Specialist Sections, the former consisting at present of 6 Circles, *viz*, (1) Western Circle for Bombay, Saurastra, Kutch and Rajasthan ; (2) Northern Circle for Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and Madhya Pradesh ; (3) Central Circle for Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh ; (4) Eastern Circle for West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ; (5) Southern Circle for Madras ; and

(6) North Eastern Circle for Assam and Sikkim. The Specialist Sections consist of 6 Specialist Sections, *viz*, (1) Mineral Development Section; (2) Engineering Geology and Ground Water Section; (3) Geophysical Section; (4) Drilling Section; (5) Exploratory Mining Section and (6) Rare Minerals Section. The Field Circles each embrace one or several states, while the activities of the 6 Specialist Sections cover the whole of the Indian Union Each Field Circle is under the supervision of a superintending geologist.

The object of the Field Circles is to continue the detailed geological mapping of the Indian Union. Officers in these Circles carry out preliminary investigations on such mineral occurrences as are found during the course of mapping, and also undertake the simpler types of engineering geology and water-supply investigations They also supply the geological guidance necessary in any geophysical work which may be carried out in their areas. Officers of the Mineral Development Section are men who have specialised in the study of certain minerals, such as coal, mica, manganese, clays, gypsum, etc Their work is of an all-India character and they operate and give advice to States wherever their specialised knowledge is of advantage Similarly, the work of the Engineering Geology Section is of an all-India character, the members being highly specialised in the geological investigation of dam-sites, water-supply or any geological problems related to engineering With the present small staff, this Section can take up only a limited number of investigations but it is hoped that it will be expanded to the required cadre as quickly as possible. It works in close co-operation with the Public Works Deptt of the various State Governments The Geophysical Section is at present working mainly on water-supply and engineering geology problems, and on the location of small mineral deposits The Drilling, Mining and the Rare Minerals Sections have just begun to function—additional staff is still being recruited. For work in connection with the testing of mineral deposits, exploring dam-sites and underground water resources, drilling equipment is being purchased.

Every year, before the programme of the field surveys is decided upon, the State Governments are asked to give details of geological investigations, mineral surveys or engineering enquiries which they desire to have carried out.

Recently a Mineral Information Bureau has been organised within the Geological Survey of India with the object of assisting and advising the public on the development and utilisation of mineral resources. The Bureau publishes a quarterly journal called *Indian Minerals* in which information is given in language which can be easily understood by the general public.

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in—

(*i*) *Records* of the Geological Survey of India, which include the Annual Reports, Annual Mineral Review, and short papers. One volume of 4 parts is published annually. Every 5 years, a Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, is published as a separate volume of the *Records*.

(*ii*) *Memoirs* of the Geological Survey of India, in general each volume deals in detail with a *particular area or a particular mineral*.

(*iii*) *Palæontologia Indica*, which deals entirely with palæontological matters

As a part of the *Records*, a series of Bulletins on particular minerals have been published in recent years. These Bulletins are intended to summarise the geological information available in India on commercial minerals. As each edition goes out of print, these Bulletins are revised and reprinted.

Thus to cater for the Mineral Industry, the Geological Survey of India publishes:

(*a*) An Annual Review of Mineral Production, the contents of which are mainly production statistics relating to the previous year.

(*b*) A Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, giving a review of the trend of the industry during the past 5 years.

(*c*) Bulletins, each giving a summary of geological knowledge on a particular mineral.

(*d*) A semi-popular quarterly journal known as the *Indian Minerals* which contains articles on minerals and mining in India, mineral statistics and abstracts of world mineral news, etc

During the War, the publication of the *Records* (except Bulletins) and *Memoirs* was suspended, but this has now been resumed

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is taken by the Central Government and others on all questions of mineral policy including grant of mineral concessions. To encourage and assist the teaching of geology in classes and colleges, the Department presents collections of minerals, rocks and fossils and gives lectures to students and at times to the public with a view to popularising the study of geology.

The geological functions of the Mineral Utilisation Branch of the Department, which was established as a War measure, have now been taken over by the Mineral Development Section

The Strategic Branch, which was formed during the War with a view to providing geological information and advice for the Allied Forces, has, however, been dissolved.

SURVEY OF INDIA

The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands It was compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough charts of the coast

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell, the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has avoided the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which have been carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights,

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-nine ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey,
Observation of the direction and force of Gravity,

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time,

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and conducted this work for central and eastern India till 1905

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, the small scale topographical surveys compiled from the large scale revenue maps had fallen seriously in arrears, owing to the relatively slower pace and incompleteness of the latter, on which non-revenue-paying areas are normally shown blank.

An authoritative Survey Committee appointed by the Government of India considered the position in 1905 It was feared that a separation of the topographical and revenue surveys might result in a wasteful duplication of work and two overlapping but mutually discrepant systems of mapping These objections were met by a ruling that the basis of both systems of survey should be identical and provided either by the Survey of India or under its supervision.

Subject to this principle, the remaining revenue surveys were handed over to the States, who had always paid for them as part of the overhead charges of revenue collection, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours and proper classification of communications.

It was intended that the survey begun in 1905 should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the First World War and later retrenchments, only about three fourths of the programme had been completed by 1939, in spite of a reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although from 1905 to 1939 new surveys were carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles, an area roughly that of England, the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed, but are entered from data gathered from outside sources.

Owing to the serious financial situation in 1931, the establishment of the department was severely cut down and its annual expenditure halved.

During the Second World War, topographical survey work in India practically ceased, and since the conclusion of hostilities the main efforts of the department have been directed to large scale surveys for utilitarian purposes, such as dam sites and areas for irrigation, so that no appreciable progress has been made since 1939 in the 1905 topographical programme.

Surveys and records of international and State boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations usually on scales of about 3 inches to the mile, where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

The use of air photographs for survey purposes has become a normal practice and air survey is employed wherever it is considered advantageous to do so. The Survey of India has arranged with a company in India for the supply, on contract rates, of such photographs as it may require for survey purposes.

Air photographs in pairs for stereoscopic examination or made up in the form of mosaics are very often of value in inspecting sites prior to undertaking detailed survey operations, or may sometimes render these unnecessary.

So far as work for the Central Government will permit, this department is prepared to undertake local surveys on payment for States, municipal and other local authorities and private firms, and will give advice as to the methods to be employed on such work Surveys of the above description include .—

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riverain and irrigation surveys;

Railway and city surveys;

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas

The department is also equipped to carry out lithographic printing and can undertake such work on payment

With the establishment of an International Civil Aviation Organization, India will be required to keep up its share of certain international series of civil aviation maps and charts Orders giving the specifications for these have not yet been finalized nor has agreement been reached as to the share of mapping which will be undertaken by each of the member countries of the above Organization

The administration of the Survey of India is in the hands of the Surveyor General of India under the Ministry of Agriculture The headquarters office of the Surveyor General of India is in the Old Secretariat at Delhi and is under the administration of the Deputy Surveyor General A technical office is attached to this which can provide estimates and make arrangements for any urgent work. There is also a small map issue office in the Old Secretariat.

There are four regional Directors of Survey Circles in addition to a Director of Map Publication. The headquarters of the latter is in Dehra Dun.

The more purely geophysical and mathematical activities of the department are dealt with by the President, Geodetic and Research Branch, Dehra Dun.

There are map printing offices at Dehra Dun and Calcutta, the resources of which may be made use of by Government Departments and the public for printing special maps, illustrations for reports, patents, diagrams, etc

During the war, the Department was almost entirely devoted to work in direct support of the war effort and many of the civil activities outlined above were interrupted or suspended These activities have now been resumed and intensified particularly in relation to development projects.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Zoological Survey of India was founded in 1916 on the basis of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum which itself is a descendant of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal The extensive Zoological collections cared for and maintained by the Zoological Survey of India partly belong to the Asiatic Society, mostly to the Trustees of the Indian Museum and partly to the Central Government Besides the collections, which are rich in types and unique specimens of Indian fauna, the greatest asset of the Survey is its extensive Zoological library, probably the second best in the British Commonwealth and certainly the best in Asia Under certain rules and regulations, the books are sent out to *bona fide* research students thereby encouraging zoological research even in the remotest corners of India

In recent years, it has supplied staff for the development and research in fisheries and for the Plant Protection Bureau of the Central Government Even from a purely utilitarian aspect the potentialities and resources of the Survey are very much under-exploited

The objects for which the Zoological Survey of India was founded are (i) to undertake faunistic studies so as to acquire all possible information on the geographical distribution of Indian animals, (ii) to maintain and add to the National Zoological collections started nearly a century and a half ago by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (iii) to maintain and develop the public exhibits in the Zoological galleries of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, (iv) to identify specimens as required by investigators in any part of the country and (v) to advise the Government on zoological matters.

The Zoological Survey of India publishes *Records* and *Memoirs of the Indian Museum* which are journals of Indian Zoology and recently the publication of the *Fauna of India* has also been transferred to the Survey. The Reports of the Zoological Survey of India published triennially are well illustrated and highly informative.

The Anthropological Section of the Survey was budded off in December 1945 and formed the nucleus of the Anthropological Survey of India With it the publication of "Anthropological Bulletins" was also transferred to that Department.

Since its establishment, the Survey had to weather many heavy storms, such as the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee proposals of 1923, the 1931 Retrenchment Committee proposals which crippled it completely, the shifting of the Survey from Calcutta to Benares in April-May 1942, the Varuna Flood of September 1943, and the depletion of its staff to meet the needs of Fisheries Development and Research The report of Lt-Col R B Seymour Sewell, formerly Director, Zoological Survey of India, submitting proposals for the reconstruction and expansion of the Survey, issued in November 1946, is still under the consideration of the Govt. of India. As Zoological Departments are not well developed in most of the Indian Universities and as nature history studies are not much in vogue in this country, for the recruitment of staff, a Scheme for Training in Systematic Zoology has been in operation in the Zoological Survey of India since February 1946.

The Zoological galleries, which suffered heavy damage due to occupation of the Indian Museum by Army Authorities, are being reconstructed and restored Some of them have been thrown open to the public since October 1947.

In 1948, the Government of India decided to re-transfer the Survey to Calcutta but as sufficient accommodation for housing the collections and offices could not be found in the compound of the Indian Museum, a large rented building (Jabakusum House, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12) was placed at its disposal Library, Birds and Mammals Section and the office of the Curator, Zoological Galleries, are located in the Indian Museum while all other Sections and the main office are in the rented building. The Government proposes to put up a new Fireproof Building for the Department inside the compound of the Museum as and when funds permit and a unified plan for the development of the Indian Museum is approved

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM

THE history of Indian currency is fully summarised in the Reports of the Herschell, Fowler and Babington-Smith Committees, and the Chamberlain and Hilton Young Commissions This historical retrospect is confined to a brief review of the facts and events of the past which chiefly influence the present and serve as a guide to the future.

Prior to 1818 India was suffering from political as well as currency chaos with a variety of coins of both silver and gold of different denominations in circulation. By the Act of 1818 the East India Company made the silver rupee of 180 grains 11/12ths fine unlimited legal tender for South India. They substituted the silver rupee for the gold pagoda as the standard coin of Madras State where gold coins had been the standard currency for hundreds of years

However the various Presidencies under the East India Company had rupees of different weights and fineness and the rupee of one Presidency was not legal tender in another. Great inconvenience, therefore, arose in making payments, and in actual payment they were weighed as bullion A uniform system of coinage was, therefore, found necessary which was obtained by the Act of 1835. The 1835 Gold and Silver Coinage Act was enacted so as to make the rupee unlimited legal tender and deprive the gold coins of their legal tender character throughout British India. But in order to avoid the embarrassing fluctuations in the rate of exchange with gold standard countries consequent on the severe slump in the silver market from 1872 onwards, it was decided in 1893, in accordance with the recommendations of the Herschell Committee, to close the mints to the free coinage of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage was followed by an appreciation of the rupee, and by 1898 it had reached the level of 1*s.* 4*d.* The rupee remained unlimited legal tender, and was the standard of value for all internal transactions.

Sterling Exchange Standard.—The policy adopted in 1893, by the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, had for its declared object the establishment of a gold standard for India. The Fowler Committee favoured the making of the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin in India and recommended, at the same time, that " the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on terms and conditions such as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint."

This recommendation was accepted by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India and the effective establishment of a gold standard based on a gold currency thus became the recognised object of Government and their advisers. But Government's first attempt to introduce gold into circulation was not a success, and the Indian currency system developed in the years that followed along lines different from those foreseen in 1898. Gold never became a substantial part of the circulation. Apart from small change, the internal currency consisted almost entirely of tokens, one printed on silver, the rupee, and the other on paper, the currency note. Their value was maintained at 1*s.* 4*d.* gold (there was during this period no difference between gold and sterling) by the offer of the Secretary of State to sell bills on India without limit of amount at 1*s.* 4 1/16*d.* and by the sale of drafts on the Secretary of State on occasions when, owing to temporary variations in the currents of trade, exchange tended to fall below the 1*s* 4*d.* level. The latter process was not, however, the subject of a statutory obligation, nor was it in practice carried out as a matter of course. For instance the Secretary of State had to be consulted before offers of reverse remittances were announced, and the Government of India never went so far as to undertake to offer sterling drafts in all circumstances The standard thus evolved was commonly known as a gold exchange standard, although in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange.

The Chamberlain Commission, appointed in April 1913 to inquire, among other things, whether the then existing practice in currency matters was conducive to the interests of India, abandoned the ideal of a gold standard based on a gold currency and accepted in its place an exchange standard with an excrescent currency of sovereigns not essential to the working of the system. As the First World War broke out soon after no action was taken on these recommendations.

Fluctuations.—The war of 1914-18 put the currency system of India, in common with those of other countries, to a severe test. The price of silver rose to unprecedented heights. The world demand for silver was unusually keen, particularly for coinage. The coinage of British Empire alone absorbed nearly 108 million ounces during 1915-18 as against 30 5 million between 1910-13. The material of the silver token became worth more than its face value. The Government found it difficult to continue their unlimited offer of rupees at the long-established rate. There was a keen demand for Indian exports, and there were exceptional disbursements to to be made on behalf of the British Government Internal currency had to be in some way provided, and it could no longer be provided on the old terms. Simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the world's silver mines coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27 1/16*d* per ounce; by May 1919 it was 58*d*, and on December 17 of that year it reached 78*d* Confronted with these difficulties, the authorities allowed the rupee, so long anchored at 1*s.* 4*d*, to break loose from its moorings and follow the course of silver prices The rate of exchange accordingly rose rapidly until it reached 2*s* 4*d* sterling in December 1919 The effect of these measures was to jettison the currency policy. pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.*

The 2*s.* Ratio.—The Babington-Smith Committee was appointed in 1919 when the rate was 1*s.* 8*d.* " to examine the effect of the War on the Indian Exchange and Currency system and practice, to make recommendations as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintaining a satisfactory monetary circulation, and to ensuring a stable gold standard "

The Committee recommended the stabilisation of exchange at 2*s* gold after taking into account the high range of silver prices and the importance of safeguarding the token character of the rupee. It also recommended that during periods of exchange weakness, the Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of reverse councils. Furthermore, it advocated the movement of gold to and from India free from Government control, fixation of the statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at 40 per cent. of the gross circulation and the revaluation of the sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve at 2*s.* to the rupee.

An important member of the Committee, Mr Dadiba Dalal of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged (1) the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related at the ratio of 15 to 1, (2) the continuance of the then existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver as full legal tender, (3) the stoppage of silver rupees of 165 grains being minted as long as New York quoted silver over 92 cents and the minting of 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness, and (4) the sale of reverse drafts on London only at 1*s* 3-29/32*d* and the meeting of drafts by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1*s.* 4-3/32*d* per rupee.

Fall In Value.—The majority's recommendations were, however, accepted by the Secretary of State. The publication of the Report in 1920, coincided with a keen demand for remittances to London, and steps were at once taken to maintain the new exchange rate of 2*s* gold recommended by the Committee by the offer of reverse councils at a rate founded on that ratio, allowance being made for the depreciation of sterling in terms of gold, as shown by the dollar-sterling exchange The rates for reverse councils offered by the Government thus varied from 2*s.* 3-29/32*d* sterling to 2*s* 10-27/32*d.* sterling By the Indian Coinage Amendment Act of 1920, the sovereign was made legal tender at Rs 10 The attempt to hold the rate of 2*s* gold was not successful, and the Government of India thereupon tried, with effect from June 24, 1920, to maintain it at 2*s.* sterling This attempt also failed and was abandoned on September 28. The Government of India at this period were unable to contract currency in India at the pace at which world prices were falling. All they could do was to avoid further inflation and to effect some measure of contraction. This was insufficient to arrest the falling tide of exchange, which early in 1921 fell below the low level of 1*s* 3*d.* sterling and 1*s.* gold. The 2*s.* ratio, passed in 1920, remained on the statute book and was ineffective for purposes of tender of gold to the currency office

During this period the export trade was arrested and the import trade mounted when the precise converse was demanded and Government's action created an artificial movement of the transfer of capital from India to England; large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England Then the difference between the reverse council rate and the market rate, which on some occasion was several pence, induced gigantic speculations The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for bidding for Bills and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits

Recovery.—In this way the weekly biddings for the million of reverse councils varied from 120 millions to 130 millions and the money market was completely disorganised. In turn, business was severely affected and immense losses were incurred by all importers. Government sold £55 millions of reverse councils before abandoning their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio, the loss on this account being Rs 35 crores. According to an official statement, currency was contracted to the tune of Rs 31 1/2 crores in 1920-21 and the process was continued in the following two years by the transfer of sterling securities held in London to the Secretary of State's cash balance and by the discharge of the Indian Treasury Bills held in the reserve. The tide consequently definitely turned by January 1923, and Government exchange recovered to 1*s.* 4*d* sterling, and showed a general tendency to move upward. It reached the level of 1*s* 6*d.* sterling in October 1924 at which time it was equivalent to about 1*s.* 4*d* gold. From that time till March 1926, the upward tendency of exchange continued, but it was prevented from rising above 1*s* 6*d.* by free purchases of sterling on the part of Government Meanwhile sterling was restored to parity with gold about the middle of 1925 and the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1*s* 6*d* gold when the Hilton Young Commission was appointed in 1926.

HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION

The system existing in 1926 was summed up by the Hilton Young Commission in the following words: " At the present time Indian currency consists of two kinds of token, paper notes and silver rupees, which are mutually convertible. The paper notes are in form a promise by the Government of India to pay the bearer on demand a specified number of rupees. The rupee is a silver coin 180 grains in weight and 11/12ths fine

" The value of both forms of token currency in relation to sterling is at present being maintained between the gold points corresponding to a gold parity of 1*s.* 6*d.* No obligation has

been assumed, but Government as currency authority have freely purchased sterling when the rate has stood at 1s. 6-3/16d., and in April 1926, authorised the Imperial Bank, to make an offer on their behalf to sell sterling at 1s. 5⅞d. The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government.

"For the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency, the Government of India hold two reserves, the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve The former is composed of the proceeds of the note issue and is held as a backing against the notes in circulation; the latter has been accumulated from the profits of the coinage of silver rupees and is designed primarily to maintain the external value of these coins The permanent constitution of the Paper Currency Reserve provides for a holding of gold and silver metallic reserves of not less than 50 per cent of the total note circulation, and for the balance to be held in rupee and sterling securities These permanent provisions have not yet become operative and in the meanwhile the Reserve is governed by transitory provisions under which the fiduciary portion is limited to a maximum of Rs. 100 crores and the balance of the reserve is held in gold and silver coin and bullion. The Gold Standard Reserve at present amounts to £40 million. It is invested in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities."

The Commission's views on this system were: (1) The system is far from simple, and the basis of the stability of the rupee is not readily intelligible to the uninstructed public. The currency consists of two tokens in circulation, with the unnecessary excrescence of a third full-value coin which does not circulate at all. One form of token currency is highly expensive and is liable to vanish if the price of silver rises above a certain level (2) There is a cumbrous duplication of reserves, with an antiquated and dangerous division of responsibility for the control of credit and currency policy (the former being with the Imperial Bank) (3) The system does not secure the automatic expansion and contraction of currency. Such movements are too wholly dependent on the will of the currency authority. (4) The system is inelastic The utility of the provision for elasticity made on the recommendation of the Babington-Smith Committee is affected by the methods of financing Indian trade.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD

The Commission held the view that "the currency of the country must be linked with gold in a manner that is real and conspicuously visible." It, therefore, recommended a gold bullion standard whereby an obligation should be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limits at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required It would establish the principle that gold is the standard of Indian currency at a fixed ratio. Simultaneously it recommended that the legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

In a minute of dissent, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that it was not possible to improve upon the ideal of a gold standard based on gold reserves. He warned that the recommendation of his colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s 6d., if accepted, would disturb the country's economy and expressed his view that the Executive had already made up its mind to work up to 1s. 6d. ratio long before the appointment of the Commission.

Act of 1927.—The Currency Bill of 1927 embodying the recommendations of the majority report was passed into an Act with an amendment that the obligation placed on Government was in regard to the purchase of gold and sale of gold or sterling and not gold exchange as originally proposed. The Act came into force on April 1, 1927. Its main features were:—

(1) The silver rupee, the silver half-rupee and the currency notes were all legal tender without limit, but open to issue at the will of Government. The parity of exchange was 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee

(2) Gold coins were no longer legal tender, but could be received at any Government currency office and at any Government Treasury other than a Sub-Treasury as bullion at the rate of 8 47512 grains fine gold per rupee.

(3) Gold in the form of bars containing no less than 40 tolas (15 ounces) fine could be offered for sale in unlimited quantities to Government at the Bombay Mint, and Government was under a statutory obligation to buy gold at the rate of Rs 21-3-10 per tola fine.

(4) Holders of legal tender currency were given the right of obtaining gold at the Bombay Mint or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London, provided they paid for an amount of gold or sterling of not less value than 1,065 tolas (400 ounces) of fine gold. As for sterling Rs. 21-3-10 was to buy as much sterling as was required "to purchase one tola of fine gold in London at the rate at which the Bank of England" was bound by law to give sterling in exchange for gold, after deducting therefrom an amount being the normal cost per tola of transferring gold bullion in bulk from Bombay to London, including interest on its value during transit. As the latter rate would vary, the Governor-General-in-Council had to notify from time to time the rate determined for this purpose

Thus strictly speaking, the monetary standard created by the Act of 1927 was a sterling exchange standard with the proviso that it was like the gold exchange standard so long as sterling did not go off the gold parity. Moreover, it would have been a gold standard if Government had exercised the option of offering gold in exchange for rupees. While it retained most of the old features condemned by the Commission namely the conversion of silver rupee into paper currency, the duplication of reserves and the separation of currency from credit control, it represented an improvement over the pre-1916 standard by ensuring a statutory gold parity for the rupee and a statutory obligation on Government with regard to the purchase of gold and sale of gold or sterling.

Ratio Controversy.—The main controversy in the following years centred on the exchange ratio. From the beginning, however, Government were finding it necessary to take special measures to maintain the ratio of 1s. 6d. owing to its weakness. On February 10, 1927 when the Imperial Bank desired to borrow Rs. 2 crores from Government, it was charged seven per cent. as against the bank rate of six per cent. This created the impression that Government had changed their regulations under the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Act of 1923 without making a public announcement and that this had been done as a part of the measures to sustain the rupee exchange at 1s. 6d. Government had to remit about £7 millions between February 15 and March 31, 1930 during which sterling bills were difficult to obtain from the market and Government decided to raise the price of money in India by raising the interest on the emergency currency to be given to the Imperial Bank from 7 to 8 per cent. on February 14, 1930. The position deteriorated further by November 1930 owing to rumours about the change in the ratio, and sterling to the tune of £5,650,000 was sold between November 1930 and March 1931 on speculative account. The weakness of the exchange was followed by contraction of currency during the same period. The net contraction of note currency during the five years ending 1931 was Rs. 102¼ crores.

THE CRISIS OF 1931

By 1931 the situation had become critical owing to the economic depression resulting in the precipitate fall of agricultural prices, slump in trade and a serious deterioration in the budgetary position of the Government of India. The ways and means position was attempted to be buttressed by short term loans in the form of treasury bills which mounted upto Rs. 88.4 crores by August 1931 and thereafter by taxation and retrenchment. The flight of capital from India could not be checked and Government had to sell £11 millions sterling to maintain the ratio at the lower exchange point between August and September 19, 1931.

On September 21, 1931, the pound sterling was divorced from gold; India had a Currency Ordinance, and the Secretary of State announced Government's currency policy in terms which were not in conformity with the Currency Ordinance The confusion thus created necessitated the declaration of moratorium for three days in respect of banks and this unprecedented event was followed by the issue on September 24 of the Gold and Sterling Regulation Ordinance of 1931 The first Ordinance sought to suspend the operation of Section 5 of the Currency Act of 1927 relating to Government's obligation to sell gold or sterling at rates fixed therein In view of the emergency, while the Secretary of State made it clear before the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in London that "it has been decided to maintain the present currency standard on a sterling basis"

The Indian Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance of 1931 had the object of maintaining the sterling paper standard by strict regulation of dealings in foreign exchange and the prevention thereby of the export of capital by nationals. The Imperial Bank of India was authorised to allocate exchange for certain definite purposes such as normal trade needs, excluding the import of silver and gold, contracts done before September 21 and reasonable personal and domestic purposes. The linking of the rupee with sterling involving the loss of its freedom was strongly opposed by the public. Happily, however, the apprehensions did not materialise, but the change ensured the flow of trade between India and the British Empire while placing India at a disadvantage in respect of her trade with countries having a gold standard. An outstanding feature of our trade thereafter was the unusual exports of gold.

Rupee Unlinked.—In terms of the Anglo-American Loan Agreement signed in July, 1946, the United Kingdom undertook to negotiate with the holders of the sterling balances for the settlement of these balances and to make currently-earned sterling multilaterally convertible for current transactions, within one year of the signature of the Agreement. Consequent on this obligation to negotiate settlement of the sterling balances, a delegation from the United Kingdom visited India in February for a preliminary discussion.

Another factor conditioning the background to foreign exchange relationships was the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Consequent on India's membership of the Fund and the fixing of par values in accordance with the Articles of the Fund Agreement, sterling ceased to be the sole determinant of the external value of the rupee. The convertibility of the rupee into other currencies was therefore provided, for by the enactment of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1947, which was passed by the Central Legislature in April, 1947. The amendment repealed Sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank of India Act which had obliged the Bank to buy and sell foreign exchange at such rates and on such terms and conditions as the Central Government may determine from time to time in conformity with their obligations as a member of the Fund.

DEVALUATION

Closely following the decision of Britain to devalue sterling in terms of the U S dollar, the Government of India announced on September 20, 1949 the devaluation of the rupee to the same extent, thereby changing the par value of the rupee in terms of the U S. currency from 30·225 cents to 21 cents and in terms of

gold from 0 268601 to 0 186621 grammes of fine gold to the rupee The stock, bullion and commodity markets, banks, Government treasuries and other financial institutions were officially closed on September 19, 20, and 21 and the new exchange rates, therefore, came into force only after the end of the holidays.

With a view to meeting the situation, the Reserve Bank advised bankers to discourage advances for speculative transactions and asked scheduled banks to submit a daily return of advances of Rs one lakh and over. In order to check the rise in internal prices, Government issued an ordinance assuming powers to impose export duties on vegetable oils, oilseeds, vanaspati, shellac, steel and tobacco. This was followed in October by a comprehensive eight-point programme, which covered (1) the formulation of a new pattern of trade designed to reduce to the minimum the country's expenditure on foreign exchange, (2) scaling down of budgetary expenditure by Rs 40 crores in 1949-50 and at least Rs 80 crores in the following year, (3) reduction of about 10 per cent in the retail prices of essential commodities, (4) employment of India's bargaining capacity for the purpose of bringing down to reasonable levels prices of industrial materials imported from countries whose currencies have appreciated in relation to Indian currency, (5) intensification of the drive to promote national savings and investment in industry and provision of suitable Governmental assistance for the extension of banking facilities to rural areas, (6) extension of facilities for voluntary settlement of taxes, payable in respect of war profits, (7) imposition of customs duties on articles exported to hard currency areas, and (8) curbing of speculative price increases by legislative and other measures and by regulation of credit facilities

Pakistan, although a member of the sterling area, decided not to devalue her currency with the result that her currency appreciated both in terms of the Indian rupee and the pound sterling and her trade with India came consequently to a standstill The details will be found in the chapter on Trade.

MONEY SUPPLY

The table below gives figures of money supply with the public (excluding small coin) in undivided India upto 1947-48 and in the Indian Union for 1948-49 as on the last Friday of each year Owing to the non-availability of actual figures of circulation of notes and rupee coin in the Indian Union separately, absolute figures of money supply, including the circulation of the rupee coin, have been given

The rate of wartime expansion in money supply in undivided India, after reaching its peak in 1942-43, witnessed a progressive decline during the subsequent war years, the additions to money supply being 35 1 per cent in 1943-44, 18·7 per cent in 1944-45, and 13 4 per cent in 1945-46 Money supply increased during the years 1939-40 to 1941-42 by Rs 361 crores, by Rs 465 crores in 1942-43, and by Rs 981 crores during the following three years and stood at Rs 2,179 crore at the end of 1945-46 In the following year, with an increase of Rs 31 crores to Rs 1,358 crores or 2 3 per cent in currency with the public, and with deposit money remaining unchanged at Rs 852 crores, the upward trend in money supply, in a process of adjustment to peacetime conditions, would appear to have been halted in the first post-war year Money supply stood at Rs 2,210 crores at the end of March 1947, showing a rise of only 1 4 per cent This was mainly a result of the curtailment of the defence expenditure incurred by the Government of India on their own account as well as on behalf of Allied Governments

The process of adjustment continued in the first half of 1947-48, which also coincided with the slack season period, money supply receding by Rs. 70 crores to Rs 2,140 crores at the end of September 1947 This trend, however, received a temporary setback during the latter half of 1947-48, when money supply recorded a sharp rise of Rs 176 crores or 8 per cent Apart from the requirements of the busy season, the rise was partly due to the heavy governmental outlays following the partition and partly to the gradual widening of the free sector of internal trade following the adoption by Government of the policy of decontrol in December 1947. In the result, money supply showed a net rise of Rs 106 crores during 1947-48, rising from Rs 2,210 crores at the end of March 1947 to Rs 2,316 crores at the end of March 1948

During the year 1948-49, money supply in the Indian Union showed a net contraction of about Rs. 12 crores After an initial rise of Rs 48 crores in the first two months, the trend was reversed partly because of the onset of the slack season and partly on account of the repercussions of Government's disinflationary policy and during the four months June to September, the fall amounted to Rs 70 crores composed of a decline of Rs 74 crores in currency circulation and a rise of Rs. 4 crores in deposit money owned by the public The latter half of the year witnessed the initiation of the anti-inflationary programme, but still there was a net increase of about Rs 10 crores in money supply.

MONEY SUPPLY IN INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	March 1939	March 1940	March 1946	March 1947	March 1948	Variations* in 1948-49
India notes in circulation ..	178	225	1,219	1,242	1,304	— 7 8
Notes and coins with Treasuries .	2	2	7	2	1	— 0 1
Cash on hand of Banks	9	10	51	50	49	— 0·5
Circulation of rupee coin	—13	+ 10	166	168	155	— 4·3
Currency with the public (excluding small coin) .			1,327	1,358	1,400	— 11 5
Demand deposits of Banks	168	187	807	793	849	— 38 0
Deposits with the Reserve Bank	28	38	643	562	457	— 45 1
Deposits with the Reserve Bank (excluding those of the Central Government and Banks)	8	12	45	50	58	+ 37·8
Deposit money with the public	176	199	852	852	907	— 0 2
Money supply with the public (excluding small coin) .	.		2,179	2,210	2,316	— 11 7

* The figures are for the Indian Union only but are provisional.

TRENDS IN NOTE CIRCULATION

Underlying the general upward trend in monetary circulation, there was a relatively greater increase in demand deposits than in note circulation during the first half of the year which usually corresponds to the busy season Deposits witnessed a continuous rise during the war, the rate of increase, unlike in note circulation, being greater during the slack season than during the busy season On the other hand, the circulation of notes increased faster than demand deposits during the war. During the years 1939-40 to 1945-46, notes in circulation moved up by about six times to Rs 1,219 crores, while demand deposits rose by over four and a half times to Rs. 701 crores

After the end of the war, a decline in note circulation has been noticed in the slack season and a rise in the busy season During the first post-war year 1946-47, there was a reduction of three per cent in note circulation in the slack season and an increase of five per cent in the busy season. On the other hand, deposits increased by seven per cent. in the slack season and decreased by nine per cent. in the busy season. During 1947-48, the pattern of the seasonal trend was maintained in respect of note circulation, the slack season and the busy season absorption being five per cent. and eleven per cent. respectively Deposits unlike in 1946-47, continued to rise throughout the year, evincing a greater rate of expansion in the busy season, *viz*, seven per cent than in the slack season, *viz*., three per cent.

Similarly during 1948-49, the return of notes in the Indian Union in the slack season worked out at Rs 55 crores and the absorption in the busy season at Rs. 47 crores. Deposits showed a rise of three per cent in the slack season and a decline of eight per cent. in the busy season.

Absorption of Currency.—The wartime absorption of legal tender currency amounted to Rs. 1,198,64 crores of which notes accounted for Rs. 988,89 crores or 8 5 per cent., rupee coin for Rs. 142,16 crores or 11 9 per cent. and small coin for Rs 67,59 crores or 5.6 per cent. The decline in the relative as well as the absolute expansion of note circulation which began in 1943-44 was further accelerated in 1946-47. This was arrested during 1947-48, the total absorption being higher at Rs 53 97 crores, as compared with Rs 31 11 crores in 1946-47. Notes in circulation registered an increase of Rs 23 26 crores to Rs 1,242 03 crores at the end of 1946-47 as against Rs 133·89 crores in 1945-46, Rs 202 39 crores in 1944-45 and Rs 238 91 crores in 1943-44. The annual rate of expansion declined to 2 per cent. in 1946-47, from 12 per cent in 1945-46, 23 per cent in 1944-45 and 37 per cent in 1943-44. In 1947-48 an increase of Rs 62 33 crores was recorded in note circulation which moved to Rs 1,304 36 crores The figures for 1948-49 are available for the Indian Union only These show that there was a contraction of Rs. 784 lakhs in note circulation during that year.

With the cessation of the legal tender character of the standard rupee coin with effect from November 1, 1943, the quaternary rupees, the nickel rupees, and Government of India one rupee notes constitute as from that date the total amount of rupee coin in circulation. The aggregate amount in circulation of the Government of India one rupee notes and quaternary rupees stood at Rs 123 81 crores at the end of October 1943 The circulation of rupee coin rose to Rs 137 33 crores at the end of 1943-44, to Rs 147 28 crores at the end of 1944-45, to Rs 165 73 crores at the end of 1945-46 and to Rs 167 67 crores at the end of 1946-47. The demand for rupee coin showed a steep fall during 1946-47 the absorption amounting to Rs 1 94 crores as compared with Rs 18·85 crores in 1945-46 and Rs. 10 05 crores in 1944-45. During 1947 48, however, rupee circulation showed a decline of Rs. 12 34 crores to Rs 155 33 crores at the end of March 1948. In the following year the Indian Union alone recorded a further fall of Rs 431 lakhs

The absorption of small coin was at its height during the war period and amounted to Rs 67/59 crores between September 1939 and August 1945. While the year 1945-46 witnessed a steep fall in the demand for small coin, it was not as steep as in the case of rupee coin and notes in the following year. The absorption in 1946-47 was smaller at Rs. 5 91 crores compared with Rs 9 98 crores in 1945-46 and the record figure of Rs 19·20 crores in 1944-45 During 1947-48, the absorption was lower at Rs. 3 98 crores, the monthly absorption ranging between Rs. 79 lakhs in August 1947, and Rs 4 lakhs in March 1948 The following year witnessed a small gain of Rs. 24 lakhs for the Indian Union.

Seasonal Movements.—A study of the absorption and return of currency since 1920-21 indicates a fairly regular seasonality. The

"busy" season when currency is absorbed begins usually in August, September or October and ends with December, January or February. The "slack" season of return of currency usually begins in January, February or March and extends upto July, August or September In the pre-war years, there was a fair amount of regularity in the periodicity of the busy and the slack seasons. The wartime monetary expansion distorted this even movement. The period of absorption that began in September, 1939 did not stop, as usual in the first quarter of 1940, but continued until the end of June, 1940, there being a return of currency from July to September. Again the next period of absorption beginning in October, 1940 extended over June, 1941 followed by a return of currency only during July, 1941. There was continued absorption during the entire period from August, 1941 to June, 1944, a period during which wartime monetary expansion reached its peak Again there was a return of currency only during July, 1944. The period of absorption once more extended from August, 1944 to June, 1945 a return of currency taking place again in July, 1945. The next period of absorption which began in August, 1945 ended after December, 1945, there being a return of currency during January, 1946 There was an absorption of currency during February to June 1946, a period which is otherwise covered by the slack season. The return of currency began once again in July, 1946 and ended after September, 1946, there being an absorption of currency from October, 1946 to March, 1947 During 1947-48, there was a return of currency during the period April to September 1947, and an absorption of currency during October to March, 1948. Thus, the tide of currency expansion during the war, resulting from steadily growing Governmental outlays, submerged the seasonal ebb and flow of currency. However, the month of July appeared to mark the bottom of the slack season, and despite the rising wartime trend in currency circulation, the seasonal fall in the demand for currency, reaching its maximum in July asserted itself in 1941, 1944 and 1945 when returns of currency were noticed in that month With the end of the war, although the tempo of currency expansion slackened appreciably, seasonality did not immediately reappear, and currency absorption was noticed in the slack months of February to June, 1946

The return of currency from July to September, 1946, and the absorption in the busy months of October 1946 to March 1947, marked the beginnings of a process of return to normal conditions and the reappearance of currency trends in conformity with the normal seasonal pattern These trends appeared to have asserted themselves more fully during 1947-48, when a return of currency was witnessed in the months of April to September 1947, and an absorption during October 1947 to March 1948, which periods coincide with the slack and busy seasons of the year. In the Indian Union, the seasonal pattern was more or less maintained during 1948-49. The expansion of currency noticed during the busy season of 1947 continued during April 1948, when Rs 14 79 crores were absorbed. This was followed by a return of currency of Rs 75·14 crores during the period from May to September 1948, while the busy season from October 1948 to March 1949 showed an absorption of currency of Rs. 48·20 crores.

Before the wartime expansion of currency and credit got under way, opposite trends were witnessed in the movements of the volume of currency circulation and of demand deposits in the busy and the slack seasons. Note circulation tended to rise and demand deposits to contract in the busy season and *vice versa* in the slack season. During the war both deposits and currency circulation continued to expand, the incidence of the seasons being reflected in their varying rates of expansion. During 1946-47, which was the first full post-war year, there was evidence of the reappearance of the normal pre-war trends of the seasonal ebb and flow of currency, which seem to have asserted themselves more fully during 1947-48 and 1948-49 It is significant to note that in the latter year, despite movement of notes from India to Pakistan, the expansion of note circulation in the busy season in the Indian Union at Rs. 46 78 crores was on a smaller scale as compared with the expansion of Rs 130 77 crores for undivided India in the busy season of 1947-48. The total absorption during the busy season of 1947-48 was larger than what would appear to be warranted by the impact of the seasonal demand, owing partly to the large demand for currency, particularly after the partition, and partly to the policy of progressive decontrol resulting in a demand for large funds In the year 1948-49, the impact of the busy season on note circulation for each of the busy season months of October 1948 to March 1949 was consistently on a milder scale than during the corresponding months of 1947-48.

NOTE CIRCULATION

The denominational pattern of note circulation underwent a considerable change as a result of the promulgation of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance, 1946, issued in January, 1946, under which notes of the denomination of Rs 500 and above ceased to be legal tender. These notes were exchanged during the year for notes of lower denominations The amounts of notes of these denominations outstanding on 31st December, 1947 were Rs 3 lakhs in the case of Rs 500 denomination, Rs 1,12 lakhs of Rs. 1,000 denomination and Rs 21 lakhs of Rs 10,000 denomination, as against Rs. 26 lakhs, Rs. 113,37 lakhs and Rs. 18,46 lakhs respectively on 31st December, 1945 Rs 100 notes recorded the highest increase of Rs 51,40 lakhs, as against Rs 12,30 lakhs only in the Rs 10 denomination, while Rs. 5 notes registered a decline of Rs 1,99 lakhs

The circulation of Rs 100 denomination, which had fallen from Rs 495,84 lakhs at the end of 1945 to Rs 488,71 lakhs at the end of 1946 mainly on public apprehensions of the possible demonetisation of this denomination, rose to Rs 540,11 lakhs at the end of 1947 owing partly to the exodus of funds almost entirely in bank notes of this denomination accompanying the mass migrations after the partition. During 1948, all the current denominations of notes registered sharp declines, reflecting mainly the retirement of India notes in circulation in Pakistan The Rs 100 denomination recorded the highest decline of Rs 85, 82 lakhs as compared with decreases of Rs 24, 47 lakhs in the notes of Rs 10 denomination There was an unusual demand for the exchange of Rs 100 notes following rumours of their possible demonetisation, but it abated later following an official contradiction

The circulation of Rs. 10 denomination also mounted up year by year after 1940 and reached Rs 557,70 lakhs at the end of 1947 as against Rs 97,83 lakhs in 1940, though their percentage to gross circulation of all notes fell from 40 6 to 35 3 by the end of the war In the following year, there was a fall of Rs 24,47 lakhs. In the case of fiverupee notes, the rise was comparatively small during the war, being from Rs 44,03 lakhs at the end of 1940 to Rs 153,87 lakhs at the end of 1945, though the percentage to total gross circulation of notes fell from 18 3 to 12 8 In the following year, their circulation rose to Rs 197,09 lakhs, but it fell to Rs 195,10 lakhs by the end of 1947 and to Rs 180,53 lakhs at the end of 1948 Among the lower denominations, notes of Rs 2 denominations, introduced in 1943, declined to Rs 29,21 lakhs at the end of 1948 after reaching the peak at Rs. 33,09 lakhs at the end of the previous year.

On the eve of separation of Burma from India, an Agreement, embodied in the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937, was arrived at between the two countries, with the object of causing the least possible disturbance in the currency systems of India and Burma during the initial stages of separation. Under this Order, the currencies of both countries were to continue to be closely linked and managed by the Reserve Bank of India. Under the stress of the Japanese war, the Government of Burma and the office of the Reserve Bank of India in Rangoon temporarily moved to India. In June, 1942, the responsibility for Burma notes was transferred from the Reserve Bank of the Government of India along with the assets held by the Bank as cover against these notes, the intention being to hand over the liability along with the assets to the Government of Burma as soon as they re-established themselves in Burma The outstanding liability for the pre-war issues of Burma notes, which had been transferred from the Reserve Bank of India to the Government of India in June, 1942 was transferred together with the assets held against them, to the Government of Burma in June, 1946.

In June, 1946, the Government of Burma decided to sever the currency link with India and to establish an independent currency to be managed by a Currency Board in London with effect from 1st April, 1947. Authority was taken by an Order-in-Council in August, 1946 to amend the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937 with a view to terminating the joint monetary arrangements with India by six months' notice. The notice, which was served on the Governor-General with effect from 1st October, 1946, expired on 31st March, 1947 and with it the currency system of Burma was delinked from that of India In order to enable the Reserve Bank of India to wind up its affairs in Burma, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 was amended in March, 1947 to provide for the deletion of all references to Burma appearing in the Act The Reserve Bank's office in Rangoon formally ceased to function in that country on 1st April, 1947

Arrangements with Pakistan :—Following the decision to partition India into two Dominions from August 15, 1947, the Governor-General issued, on August 14, an Order called the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, with a view to maintaining a unified monetary system for the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, pending the establishment by the Pakistan Government of machinery to regulate currency and banking The Order embodied, among other things, certain provisions relating to currency and coinage which were to be in force until September 30, 1948, but which by a subsequent amendment will be effective only up to June 30, 1948 This arrangement came to an end on July 1, 1948 when the functions of the Reserve Bank in Pakistan were transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan. During the period of joint monetary arrangements, the Reserve Bank issued (i) Inscribed Bank notes of the denominations of Rs 2, Rs 5, Rs 10 and Rs 100, (ii) Inscribed Government of Pakistan one rupee notes and (iii) Pakistan nickel rupees and other subsidiary coins of distinctive designs These notes and coins were legal tender in Pakistan only The outstanding liability in respect of Inscribed Pakistan notes as on June 30, 1948 was taken over by the State Bank of Pakistan and assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of the value of Rs 51,57 lakhs were allocated to the State Bank of Pakistan in terms of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947.

With effect from July 20, 1948 facilities were provided for the encashment of Pakistan notes at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India for the convenience of travellers The commission chargeable was as. 4 per cent, with a minimum of as 4 per tender The Bank's offices were also authorised to sell at par and without limit Pakistan notes to the public with effect from September 30, 1948. From Feb 11, 1949, however, the facility for the encashment of Pakistan notes was restricted to a maximum of Rs 100 per person, when the rate of commission was also raised to as 8 per cent with a minimum of as. 4 Since September 20, 1949, this has also been stopped following the deadlock over the exchange rate

EXCHANGE CONTROL

The exigencies of the war necessitated the introduction of strict exchange control whose administration was entrusted to the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India. After the war, exchange restrictions became a normal feature owing to adverse

balance of payments position, particularly in respect of dollars The Foreign Exchange Act enacted on March 25, 1947 provided for retention of powers granted under the Financial Provisions of the Defence of India Rules with certain modifications It closely followed the Exchange Control Act in the United Kingdom

There was no basic change in the system of exchange control in 1948-49 except for minor alterations in some of the regulations such as those governing travel abroad and transactions with some of the foreign countries The more recent developments are enumerated below:

(1) Following the termination of the Customs Union with French-India on March 31, 1949, no licences are issued for imports into the French territories and licences issued previously were automatically cancelled No remittances can, therefore, be made or letters of credit opened, against such licences There are no restrictions on the remittance or export of Indian currency to French-India but the export of jewellery is subject to restriction

(2) Authorised dealers can open sterling credits in favour of individual German exporters subject to certain provisions

(3) The facilities so far available for making remittances in payment of goods imported under penalty for breach of any import trade control regulation were withdrawn in July, 1949

(4) All financial transactions with Czechoslovakia are conducted in sterling through the medium of the appropriate sterling accounts in London since August 23, 1949.

(5) By a notification dated September 10, 1949, the Reserve Bank prohibited import into India of Government of India one-rupee notes and of coins which are legal tender in India in excess of Rs 5 per person from any place in Pakistan or Afghanistan and of currency note which are legal tender in India or Burma in excess of Rs 100 per person from Burma

(6) The Reserve Bank notified on September 6, 1949 that the transfer or issue of any securities expressed in a foreign currency to a resident of Pakistan, any acceding state, or Hyderabad would no longer be permissible except with its special permission

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

There are two phases discernible in India's balance of payments in the period following partition, one lasting from August 1947 to June 1948 and the other from July 1948 to September 1949 Broadly speaking, the first phase was marked by an austere import policy, a rapid improvement in the terms of trade, and, consequently, a relatively easy balance of payments position The deficits in the hard currencies continued as before, but the surpluses in the transactions with the other currency groups tended to create an overall balance in the country's external accounts As a result, over the period August 1947 to June 1948, India drew only £3 million of the £83 million released for the current use from her blocked sterling balances The adverse terms of trade, together with a number of other factors, caused a violent swing of the pendulum thereafter, the most visible evidence of which was the overdrawal by July 1949 from the sterling balances of over £80 million for current transactions in addition to the quota of £80 million left over at the end of June 1948 (See below)

The position thereafter is summarised by the Finance Minister in his budget speech on February 28, 1950 when he said: "At the end of June 1949 our sterling balances stood at Rs 820 crores In the first week of September they declined to Rs 776 crores, a drop of Rs 44 crores Since September they continued to rise and the latest figure that I have is Rs 846 crores In the course of seven and a half months, there has been a surplus of Rs 26 crores. During this period, our dollar receipts also exceeded our dollar payments This situation is due to a number of temporary causes, but there is no room at all for self-complacency"

AGREEMENTS WITH U.K.

An agreement was signed between India and the United Kingdom on August 14, 1947 about the release of sterling balances for the period ending December 31, 1949. Under its terms, which became effective from July 13, 1947, the Reserve Bank opened two accounts, namely, No. 1 and No 2, with the Bank of England The total sterling assets were fixed at £1,160 million as on July 14, 1947 of which £65 million comprising an initial release of £35 million for current purposes and £30 million as a working balance were credited to No 1 account and the balance to No 2 account The balance to the credit of No 1 account, together with fresh net earnings, were made available for current expenditure, while the No 2 account represented blocked balances This agreement was later extended up to June 1948 by transferring a fresh sum of £18 million from No 2 account to No 1 account for purposes of current transactions up to that period

Following discussions in mid-1948 at the ministerial level, a fresh agreement was concluded on July 9, 1948 for extending the earlier agreement to June 30, 1951 with certain modifications Under this agreement, it was agreed that (1) a price of £100 million should be paid by India for the stores and installations whose book value had been estimated at £375 million, (2) India should purchase from the United Kingdom two sixty-year tapering annuities by paying capital sums of £147 6 million and £20 5 million in respect of the pensions payable by the Central Government and those payable by the provincial governments respectively, (3) a transfer of £80 million from No 2 account should be made to No 1 account for the period of three years ending June 30, 1951, (4) there would be no fresh release of sterling during the year ending June 1949, but the unspent balance from the preceding half year was to be available for expenditure, thus making a total of £160 million for current payments abroad during the currency of the agreement, (5) during the first year of the agreement, a maximum amount of £15 million would be made available in hard currencies in addition to the current earnings of such currencies, and (6) a sum of £55 million was fixed in final settlement of all matters arising out of the defence expenditure plan payable by the U K to India

While the agreement was in force, imports under the Open General Licence No XI (relating to purchases from the soft currency countries) proved to be much heavier than originally expected and the O G L was, therefore, cancelled in May 1949 But since the abrupt reduction of imports would have affected the economies of both India and the U K, the latter agreed to permit advance transfers of the releases for subsequent periods and also additional releases to enable India to meet her outstanding commitments under O G L XI This ultimately resulted in a fresh agreement in July 1949.

This agreement provides for (1) a release of £81 million for the year 1948-49 for which year no release had been provided, (2) an additional sum sufficient to meet the liabilities entered into under the old O G L XI prior to its cancellation, (3) an annual release of £50 million, instead of £40 million, for each of the 12 months ending June 1950 and 1951, (4) readmission of India to full membership of the sterling area, and (5) the condonation of dollar overdrawals of the preceding year.

STERLING BALANCES

The sterling balances, which had reached the peak figure of Rs 1,733 crores at the end of 1945-46, declined by Rs. 121 crores to Rs 1,612 crores during 1946-47 due mainly to large imports of food. In the following year, the reduction was somewhat smaller owing to restrictive import policy which was introduced towards the close of 1947 and the balances fell by Rs. 67 crores to Rs 1,545 crores In the following year, these balances dropped further by Rs 610 crores to Rs 935 crores The outgo comprised (1) Rs 70·31 crores on account of excess of sales of sterling over purchases by the Reserve Bank, (2) transfer of sterling amounting to Rs 349 01 crores against annuities of pensions and stores under the 1948 agreement and (3) transfer of Rs. 190 crores of sterling securities to the State Bank of Pakistan against liabilities assumed by it from the Reserve Bank of India.

These assets declined by the end of June 1949 to Rs 820 crores and to Rs. 776 crores by the first week of September. Since then they have gradually risen to Rs 832 crores towards the end of January 1950 The accumulation is largely due to the temporary suspension of dollar licences and the late issue of import licences for the July-December 1949 licensing period

Summing up the position in his budget speech, the then Finance Minister, Dr Matthai, said in Parliament on February 28, 1950 that "a balance of external payments, which is based upon a drastic reduction of imports and by continued releases of our accumulated balances abroad is an unhealthy kind of balance. If you look at the present size of our sterling balances, if you make allowance for an adequate reserve against our currency in foreign assets, and assuming for the time being that the releases would be more or less at the average rate of the past two years, our sterling balances are not likely to last us more than six or seven years."

BRETTON WOODS ORGANISATIONS

The year 1945-46 witnessed the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as in terms of the Final Act, countries representing more than 65 per cent of the total of the quotas had signed the Bretton Woods Agreement before December 31, 1945. In order to secure for India the advantages of original membership of the Fund and of the Bank, the Government of India promulgated an Ordinance on December 24, 1945, providing themselves with the necessary powers for signing the Agreement This was done on December 27. The inaugural meeting of the Boards of Governors of the Fund and of the Bank was held at Savannah (Georgia) in March 1946 It dealt with the procedural steps necessary before these institutions could begin operations India, by virtue of being one of the five largest quota holders appointed one Executive Director on the Fund and one on the Bank. In September 1947, the thirty-nine members of the Fund were notified to communicate to the Fund, within thirty days, the par value of their currencies, expressed in gold or U S. dollars, and based on the rates of exchange that prevailed sixty days before the Fund Agreement came into effect. According to the Articles of Agreement, the Fund could notify a member, or a member could notify the Fund that the par value communicated by it was unsatisfactory and could not be maintained without excessive dependence on the Fund. In such cases agreement on a suitable par value was to be reached between the Fund and the member within a reasonable period determined by the Fund The Government of India decided that the existing par value should be maintained, which, based on the rupee-sterling rate of 1s 6d and the London/New York parity of 4 03 dollars per pound, works out to Rs 350 852 per $100, or, with the U S Treasury's buying rate for gold of $35 per fine ounce, the gold content of the rupee equals 0 268601 grammes This par value was accepted by the Fund. On 18th December, 1946, the schedule of par values of the currencies of member countries was announced by the Fund. On September 20, this was revised by a large number of countries following devaluation of sterling in terms of the U S dollar The following table gives par values of the more important currencies in terms of U S cents before September 1, 1949 and on December 31, 1949:—

	Pre-September 1949	Dec. 31, 1949.
Australian pound	322 400	224·000
Belgian franc	2·28167	2·00000
Brazilian cruzeiro	5·40541	5 40541
Canadian dollar	100 000	90 9091
Chile's peso .	3 22581	3 22581

	Pre-September 1949.	Dec. 31, 1949
Cuban peso .	100·000	100·000
Czechoslavakia's koruna ..	2 00000	2·00000
Denmark's krone	20 8376	14·4778
Egyptian pound	413 300	287·156
Ethiopian dollar	40·2500	40·2500
Finnish markka	Par value not yet established	
French franc .	Since January 26, 1948 no agreed par value	
Indian rupee	30 2250	21 0000
Iranian rial	3 10078	3 10078
Iraqi dinar	403 000	280·000
Italian lira .. .	Par value not yet established	
Lebanon's pound	45 6313	45 6313
Luxembourg's franc	2 28167	2 00000
Mexican peso	20 5973	11 5607
Dutch guilder	37 6953	26 3158
Norwegian krone	20 1500	14 0000
British pound	403 000	280 000

India's Contribution.—India was called upon to pay to the Fund its subscription of $400 million by 1st March, 1947. This had to be paid partly in the form of gold and partly in the form of rupees Under the rules of the Fund, the gold subscription had either to be 25 per cent of a country's quota or 10 per cent. of its net official holdings of gold and U S dollars whichever was less. As 10 per cent. of India's gold and dollar holdings was the lower figure, gold of this value was transferred to the Fund. Of the rupee subscriptions, a certain amount was credited to the Fund's account in the books of the Reserve Bank and the balance was paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest-bearing promissory notes convertible on demand into rupees by crediting the par value to the account of the Fund.

In October, 1946, the Central Legislature, while approving the payment of India's subscription to the Bank, also approved the continued membership of the Fund and the Bank. The balance due on account of 2 per cent of India's subscription amounting to $8,000,000 of which $40,000, was paid on 27th December, 1945, was paid in U S. dollars on 12th August, 1946. In payment of the 2 per cent. of its capital subscriptions, the Bank received until the time of the first annual report $143,786,883·70 in gold and U S dollars out of a total of $153,400,000 Another call was made for the payment of 5 per cent of the subscriptions payable in the local currencies of the members by 25th February, 1947. India paid $20,000,000 (Rs. 6,61,70,400) on account of this, partly in cash and partly in non-negotiable non-interest-bearing securities. Thus in 1947 India paid $60,000,000 to the Bank (15 per cent. of its capital subscription), of which $52,000,000 were paid in Indian currency.

A further sum of Rs 79 crores was handed over to the two organisations in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities in payment of the additional sum due to them following the devaluation of the rupee

During the 13 months ended April, 1948, the Fund's operations consisted mainly in selling U.S dollars against the members' currencies, the total of such sales amounting to $594 1 million Of these, sales to the U K. accounted for $300 million, France $125 million, the Netherlands $62·5 million and Belgium $33 million As India's requirements of U S dollars for the six months ending June, 1948 were estimated to exceed her own receipts and the amount of about $40 million made available to her by the U K. in terms of the Financial Agreement between them, India, for the first time in March 1948 applied to the Fund for U S dollars and following its assent purchased $28 million.

The fourth annual report for the year ended April 30, 1949 begins by pointing out that, although the immediate task of the post-war period was to restore and increase production in most countries, "the most urgent task today is to establish better trade and payments relations" There is still a severe international payments problem which takes different forms in different countries, the most urgent problem being dollar payments

In accordance with its policy of maintaining an orderly and stable pattern of exchange rates, the Fund is concerned with the elimination of disparate cross rates between the various currencies and of multiple currency practices It says that the conditions which have led to these disorderly cross rates are likely to persist until a better equilibrium in international accounts has been established In October 1948, the French Government eliminated, except for a few special cases, the differential exchange rates which had prevailed since January 1948 and in November 1948, Italy and the U K agreed to peg sterling-lira quotations to the dollar quotations at a cross rate of 4 03

On July 14, 1948, the par value of the Brazilian cruzeiro was announced at 18 5 cruzeiros per$ In May 1949, the Fund announced the par value of the Yugoslavian dinar at 50 dinars per U S. dollar During the year under review, the par values of the Colombian peso and the Djibouti franc were changed and in June 1949, a new par value of 8 65 pesos was fixed for the Mexican peso There was no general trend towards the relaxation of exchange restrictions which were permitted in the transitional period In the year under review, there was an extension of premium markets for semi-processed gold During and since the war, there has been a continuous and serious depletion of the monetary reserves of many countries and the fall has not yet been halted

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 1949, the Fund completed 18 purchases and sales of foreign exchange, aggregating the equivalent of $119 5 million, with 10 members as against $544 million in the preceding 10 months The decline in the volume of transactions is partly explained by the Fund's decision that ERP countries should request the purchase of U S dollars only in exceptional cases Upto July 31, 1949, the transactions of the Fund totalled $725 5 million of exchange transactions and $6 2 million of gold transactions Those with certain countries had the effect of raising its holding of their currencies to amounts in excess of their quotas and making them, as a consequence, liable to pay to the Fund charges on the excess holdings in addition to the ¾ per cent of service charge paid on each transaction India is among the countries which have become liable to pay the charges leviable by the Fund.

According to the quarterly statement for the period ended October 31, 1949, the authorised subscriptions of members of the Fund aggregated $8,046 5 million of which the equivalent of $1,007 million had not yet been received chiefly because payments had not yet fallen due pending the fixation of the par values of the currencies of a few countries and certain other members, whose par value had been fixed, had not yet paid up the full amount of their subscriptions for special reasons. The Fund's holdings of members' currencies and securities with depositories amounted to the equivalent of $5,193 45 million and its gold holdings to $1,449·7 million

WORLD BANK

The International Bank cannot, and was never intended to provide the external financing required for all the projects of reconstruction and development of the post-war years. Its function is to provide a catalyst by which production may be generally stimulated and private investment encouraged The Bank, in the initial stage, placed particular emphasis on the problems of European recovery

The capital funds of the Bank required to be paid in by member governments amount to only 20 per cent of the Bank's total subscribed capital of the $1,599,985,000 paid in capital only $727,075,000 is represented by U S. dollars, the remainder being in local currencies of the various members other than the U.S. At present, the demand is primarily for U.S. dollars and the availability of the Bank's capital funds for lending is practically limited to approximately 725 million dollars. For loanable resources in excess of this amount, the Bank must look to the sale of its securities in the private investment market, for the time being predominantly the U.S. market However, it will not be possible for the Bank to sell its securities in the market unless investors have confidence that their funds will be used only for economically sound and productive purposes. On July 15, 1947, the Bank made the first public offering of its bonds consisting of $100 million ten-year 2¼ per cent and $150 million 25 year 3 per cent at par They were substantially oversubscribed. At present, however, the U S is the only market available in which the Bank's securities can be sold in large amounts. It may, however, be reasonably anticipated that in the future, as conditions improve, non-American capital may be tapped by the Bank's borrowing operations

Apart from the United States, which consented to the use of the whole of her paid-up capital for lending purposes, and Belgium which consented to the extension of a loan for 2 million dollars in Belgian francs out of her paid up capital, none of the other members has given approval to the Bank for the use of its capital amount for lending purposes

The fourth annual report of the Bank covering the period ended August 1949 says that a striking feature of the past year has been the increased attention given to the problem of economic development not only by the Bank but by other international organisations and by national governments as well as business and financial circles The Bank provides technical assistance on specific problems as well as general assistance The major effort must, however, be made by the countries themselves It is the policy of the Bank that three basic criteria must be satisfied before a loan can be granted These are (1) The loan cannot be obtained privately on reasonable terms and there are reasonable prospects of repayment, (2) the loan must be for a sound and productive purpose, and (3) the object of the loan is of sufficient importance to the economy of the country concerned to warrant incurring a foreign exchange liability to finance it

Sufficient funds were available to meet all the Bank's loan requirements and no sales of direct obligations to the Bank were necessary As of 30th June 1949 current funds on hand available for lending amounted approximately to $390 million which, the report states, appear ample to meet near term needs During the year, $19 9 million worth of securities in the Bank's loan portfolio were sold to private investors While these portfolio sales may be useful as a secondary means of approaching the market, the Bank does not expect to employ them frequently. In addition, some member governments have consented to the Bank's use of part of the 18 per cent portion of their capital subscription paid in local currency.

The loans granted by the Bank upto August 1949 totalled $716 6 million During the past year, the ERP countries did not call for financial assistance from the Bank to any great extent, but there are indications that the Bank may soon be called upon to consider long-range projects designed primarily to increase European production in the post-ERP period In the period under review, India was granted one loan of $34 million It bears three per cent interest and one per cent commission and is repayable in in 15 years The loan is intended for the rehabilitation of the Indian railways.

On September 29, 1949, the Bank sanctioned another loan of 10 million dollars to India for a term of seven years at 2¼ per cent interest This is meant to finance a portion of the cost of agricultural machinery required for reclaiming kans-infested land and the clearance of jungle lands The two loans are expected to alleviate India's balance of payment difficulties, but a further loan of about 20 million dollars for the Bokaro Thermal Plant of the Damodar Valley Project is at present in the final stages of negotiation

COINAGE

THE Act of 1818 marked the beginning of the Indian Coinage System when the silver rupee of 180 grains troy 11/12ths fine was made unlimited legal tender by the East India Company for South India where gold coins had been in circulation. Seventeen years later, the Gold and Silver Coinage Act was enacted to extend the unlimited legal tender character of the rupee to the whole of India (which then included Pakistan) by substituting monometallism for bimetallism.

SILVER

Mintage of silver rupees was undertaken in this country in 1835. It continued till June 26, 1893 when the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was amended with a view to closing the mints for the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public. For four years, no Government rupees were coined with the object of attaching higher value to it as coin than bullion, but recoinage was again undertaken in 1897 and 1898 following the conclusion of arrangements with Bhopal and Kashmir for replacing the State currency by Government rupees. In 1899 there was again no coinage of rupees; but the need for it in the following year resulted in resuming its mintage which continued almost uninterruptedly till 1922 when it was suspended. The Currency Act of 1927 made the silver rupee and the silver half-rupee legal tender without limit, but open to issue at the will of Government.

In 1940 the then Government of India decided, as a measure of conserving silver resources as far as possible in view of the rapid rise in silver price, to adopt the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy for all three coins Incorporated in the new rupee was a new security edge device consisting of the insertion of a shallow re-entrant in the centre of the milled edge which was considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting.

All Victoria and King Edward VII rupee and half rupee coins of the old fineness were withdrawn with effect from April 1, 1941 and May 31, 1942, respectively and King George V and King George VI standard silver rupees were called back with effect from May 1, 1943 These announcements marked the end of the policy which originated over 50 years ago of converting the rupee which had previously been a full value silver coin into a token. The return of coin was, however, meagre as since the end of March 1943, the average price of silver was higher than the melting point of the standard silver rupee.

As standard silver coins have been demonetised, it is no longer illegal to hoard or melt them or to purchase or sell them at a value other than their face value, consequently, large quantities of coin have been hoarded or melted and sold for their bullion content. Under the Indian Coinage Amendment Act 1918, silver two anna pieces are no longer coined and issued, but coins previously issued continue to be legal tender.

New one-rupee notes were issued through the Reserve Bank of India in July 1941; the issue of these notes does not affect the earlier issue, the Government of India one-rupee notes of the 1935 King George V pattern which continue to be legal tender

Between 1835 and 1946, the whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian mints totalled 755,29,90,130 comprising 16,39,78,572 of William IV, 352,13,80,138 of Victoria, 98,28,53,552 of Edward VII, 180,74,83,517 of George V, 98,02,178 of George VI standard and 106,74,92,173 of George VI quarternary standard

In April 1947, the Government of India enacted the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1947. Under the authority thus taken, the Government issued on May 24, 1947, two notifications, authorising the minting of rupee coin of pure nickel and prescribing its (standard) weight, dimensions, design, etc. The new coins, which were first issued from the Reserve Bank on June 2, 1947, were similar in design to the pure nickel half and quarter rupees, bearing on the obverse the King's effigy with the words, " George VI King Emperor ", and on the reverse a tiger, the word " India ", the year of issue and the denomination in English, Urdu, and Devanagari scripts

The issue of quaternary (silver) rupee coin was discontinued from the end of May, 1946 when the reform for the introduction of the nickel rupee was launched The mintage of India nickel rupees amounted to Rs. 11,51,39,000 in 1947-48 and to Rs 5,42,56,000 in the following year. Of the total mintage of Rs 9 13 crores in 1948-49, rupee coin accounted for 59 per cent. as against 68 per cent. out of an aggregate mintage of Rs. 16·94 crores in the preceding year

On March 11, 1940, Section 5 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 was modified by an Amending Act. The amendment reduced the silver content of the four-anna coin from 11/12 or 41½ grains of fine silver to 50 per cent or 22½ grains This brought the silver four anna coin into line with the British subsidiary coinage With a view to preventing counterfeiting, the Government of India directed on July 15, 1943, that the quarter-rupee coin minted during and after August 1943 should have the same security edge as quarternary rupees and half rupees.

In 1941-42, the design of the half-rupee coin of 1941 and after was altered so as to make it conform to that of the quarternary rupee coin The minting of the quarternary half and quarter rupee silver coins was, however, suspended by a notification in May 1946 in order to enable the Government to discharge the obligation to return in kind, within five years of the end of the war, the 226 million ounces of silver borrowed from the U. S. Government between 1943 and 1945

WITHDRAWAL OF SILVER COIN

As noted above all Victoria and King Edward VII rupee and half rupee coins were withdrawn from April, 1941, and May 31, 1942, respectively, and King George V and King George VI standard silver rupees and half rupees were called back from May 1, 1943. The amount of rupee coin withdrawn during the last three years is given below —

	(In lakhs of rupees)		
	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
William IV 1835 ..	..	..	..
Queen Victoria 1840 . .	0 01	.	
Standard Silver Rupees ..	2 88	0 51	0 30
Other Uncurrent Coin	0 18	0 80	0 22
Defective Quarternary Rupees ..	0·17	15 82	0 07
Total ..	3·24	17·13	0 59

With the cessation of the legal tender character of the standard rupee coin from November 1, 1943, the Government of India one rupee notes (issued from July 1940), quarternary silver rupees (issued from December, 1940 up to the end of May 1946), and nickel rupees (issued from June 1947) constitute the total amount of rupee coin in circulation The aggregate amount of these, which had stood at Rs 137·33 crores at the end of 1943-44, rose steadily to Rs. 167·67 crores at the end of 1946-47. During 1947-48, however, it showed a decline of Rs 12 34 crores to Rs 155·33 crores at the end of March, 1948. In the following year, a further fall of Rs. 4·31 crores was noted

Since the year 1942-43, which experienced the highest wartime absorption of rupee coin (44·93 crores) the demand for this form of currency has shown a decline. In 1946-47, there was a steep fall in the demand for rupee coin, the absorption amounting to Rs. 1·94 crores, as compared with Rs 18·35 crores in 1945-46. During 1947-48, a net return of Rs. 12·34 crores was witnessed, indicating a probable reversal in the wartime trend as witnessed during the years following World War I. During 1948-49, the data for which relate to the Indian Union there was also a return of rupee coin during eight months totalling Rs. 8 35 crores in the Indian Union On the other hand, the rest of the year recorded an absorption of Rs. 4·04 crores.

SMALL COIN ABSORPTION

The declining rate in the absorption of small coin noticed since 1944-45 continued in 1948-49 also, the net absorption this year being only Rs 24 lakhs (in the Indian Union) as compared with a net absorption of Rs 3 98 crores (in undivided India) during 1947-48 The return of small coin in fairly large quantities would appear to indicate a tendency to dehoard small coin, in respect of which there was a heavy demand during the war and immediate post-war years, the total amount absorbed in undivided India in the years 1939-40 to 1947-48 being Rs. 80·72 crores.

Denomination-wise, there was an absorption in the Indian Union of only Rs 18·94 lakhs of half rupees, Rs. 6·71 lakhs of four anna pieces, Rs 9 24 lakhs of half anna pieces and Rs 15·45 lakhs of single pice, the corresponding figures for undivided India for the year 1947-48 being Rs 176·71 lakhs, Rs 128 23 lakhs, Rs. 16·79 lakhs and Rs 24 03 lakhs. It may be noted that the demand for single pice, which is also used for ceremonial purposes, continues to be considerable, but the demand for half pice and pie pieces is negligible In contrast, the denomination of one anna and two annas recorded returns in the Indian Union of Rs. 13·55 lakhs and Rs. 12 60 lakhs respectively as against an absorption of Rs 24 51 lakhs and Rs. 28·25 lakhs in undivided India during 1947-48.

NICKEL

By a notification issued on May 23, 1946 the Central Government directed that the half and quarter rupee coins of the same size and weight as the quarternary coins shall be printed in pure nickel Pure nickel coins of the denominations of four annas and eight annas were issued towards the end of May, 1946

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19 8 millimetres. The advisability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18, and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel was withdrawn from circulation in 1924 but is still being received at issue offices only.

On account of the war, the demand for small coin greatly increased and in January 1942 the Government of India issued a new half-anna coin which economises metal and is convenient to the public. Further with a view to economising the use of nickel, it was decided to mint new half-anna pieces and the one anna coin and the later two anna coin in a nickel-brass alloy instead of the cupro-nickel alloy. The notification of January 24, 1942, provided for the mintage of the new half-anna coin of a square shape and equal to three-fourths the weight of one anna piece. According to this notification, the half-anna and one anna pieces were minted in nickel-brass composed of 79 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. zinc and

1 per cent. nickel. A similar change in the metallic contents of two anna piece was announced on March 21, 1942.

Towards the end of November 1945, the Government of India decided that further requirements of two anna and one anna pieces should be minted in the cupro-nickel alloy instead of nickel-brass alloy which had been adopted as a wartime expedient and later found unsatisfactory.

In May 1946 the Central Government authorised the minting and issue of half and quarter rupee coins in pure nickel owing to "inadequate supplies of silver in the open market and the prevailing high prices in India." These new coins were exactly the same size and weight as the early silver coins with designs usually adopted for decimal coins of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively The new coins have no security edge and have been designed with the margin lettering and head of the King on one side and the name of the country, the denomination in three languages, English, Devanagari and Urdu, with the figure of an Indian tiger on the reverse.

The efforts started in 1906 to avoid the wasteful use of a metal of high value like silver for coinage achieved their objective in 1947 when the Indian Coinage Act was amended further with a view to authorising the Government to issue all coins including the rupee in any metal. In the case of the half-rupee coin, the existing position was that the silver half-rupee was legal tender for any amount but the nickel half-rupee only for a sum not exceeding one rupee, under the same Act and, all half-rupee coins are legal tender for a sum not exceeding ten rupees, while coins of smaller denominations would continue to be legal tender for one rupee as before.

Eight anna cupro-nickel coins were withdrawn with effect from October 1, 1924 and are now received at the Issue Offices only.

COPPER AND BRONZE

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency (now East and West Bengal) by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844. The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows :—

	Grains troy.
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna ..	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33⅓

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins were as follows :—

	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	75	25 4
Half-pice	37½	21·15
Pie	25	17·45

Since 1924 double pice coin has been and is being withdrawn from circulation but it is still received at Treasuries and Issue Offices.

With a view to protecting further issues of pice against hoarding resulting from the black market value of the metallic contents rising above the face value, the Government of India issued in February 1943 a new design of pice, which economises the metal and is expected to be convenient to the public. The Finance Department notification dated February 23, 1943, provided for the mintage of the new pice with a smaller diameter and a circular hole in the centre, reduced in weight from 75 grains to 35 grains and with a metallic composition of 97 per cent copper, 2½ per cent. zinc and one-half per cent. tin instead of the former fineness of 95½ per cent. copper, 3 per cent. tin, and 1½ per cent. zinc. The notification also provided for the discontinuance of the coinage of half-pice and pie pieces. The new pice was issued from the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank on February 1, 1943.

GOLD

Since 1870 there has been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs suspended as from 1891-92 was undertaken for a short period in 1918 only. The Currency Act of 1927 provided that "gold coins whether coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint or at any Mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India but such coins shall be received at any Government Currency Office .. at the rate of 8,47,512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

DECIMALISATION

With a view to simplifying accounting and facilitating calculations the Government of India had under consideration the introduction of a decimal system of coinage in India. The occasion, calling for a huge recoinage programme necessitated by the unpopularity of the nickel brass coin introduced in 1942 as a wartime measure, was considered to be most opportune for the proposed reform. The proposals under this system were that the rupee would remain unaltered and the half-rupee and the quarter-rupee, while retaining their present shape, size and weight, would be issued as 50 cents and 25 cents coins The existing lower denominations of small coin would, however, be discarded and, instead, cupro-nickel coins of 10 cents, 5 cents and 2 cents and bronze coins of 1 cent and, if necessary, ½ cent would be issued. A bill incorporating the above changes was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 18th February, 1946 and circularised to elicit public opinion. The matter was, however, allowed to rest due to the great changes which followed in August 1947.

BANKING

MODERN banking in India owes its origin to the British agency houses operating in Bombay and Calcutta in the eighteenth century. The banks in those days were connected with the introduction of their notes The crisis that overtook the agency houses in the first half of nineteenth century had an adverse effect on this type of banking. Broadly, the history of Indian banking may be divided into three sections, one connected with the influence of the Presidency Banks, second following the establishment of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921, and third under the guidance of the Reserve Bank of India.

PRESIDENCY BANKS

The history of the Presidency Banks again falls into three well-defined stages. The Bank of Bengal was started in 1806, and it took 34 years more before the Bank of Bombay came into existence The Bank of Madras however came only three years later in 1843 Prior to 1862, these Banks had the right of note issue and their main activity was to facilitate the borrowing operations of the East India Company and the financing of the trade of British merchants Naturally, they were subject to Government control and their business was restricted by the terms of their charter

In 1862, these banks were deprived of the right of note issue and were authorised to transact paper currency business as agents of Government As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work in the cities and towns where they had their branches Four years later, however, they were deprived of the paper currency business and by the Act of 1876 severe restrictions were imposed on their business This system continued till 1920 when the Presidency Banks were merged into the Imperial Bank of India.

IMPERIAL BANK

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920, as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. A more detailed reference to the salient provisions in the Act will be found in the earlier editions of the Year Book, but it may be mentioned here that under the agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, the Imperial Bank continues to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank at all places in the Indian Dominion where there was a branch of the Imperial Bank and no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India before 1934.

The Imperial Bank has at present over 185 branches and over 200 sub-offices in India and Pakistan and is also the sole agent of the State Bank of Pakistan at places where the latter has no office Sir Roderick Chisholm is the Managing Director, and Mr A Poole is the Deputy Managing Director The progress of the Bank is summed up below .—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Capital	Reserve	Govt. Deposits	Other Deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
30th June							
1922 .	562	411	1,672	6,336	3,395	900	16 per cent.
1923 .	562	435	1,256	7,047	2,913	925	16 ,,
1924 .	562	457	2,208	7,662	2,195	1,175	16 ,,
1925 .	562	477	2,252	7,588	3,582	1,413	16 ,,
1926 .	562	492	3,254	7,530	4,503	2,188	16 ,,
1927	562	507	1,004	7,317	2,283	2,050	16 ,,
1928	562	517	796	7,331	1,377	2,535	16 ,,
1929	562	527	2,074	7,233	3,041	2,409	16 ,,
1930	562	537	1,391	7,003	1,696	2,969	16 ,,
1931	562	542	1,596	6,615	1,717	3,077	14 ,,
1932	562	515	1,908	6,149	2,201	2,979	12 ,,
1933	562	520	582	7,423	2,308	3,973	12 ,,
1934	562	527	791	7,483	2,165	3,932	12 ,,
1935	562	542	..	7,243	1,676	3,783	12 ,,
1936 ..	562	550	.	7,894	1,976	4,254	12 ,,
1937	562	550		8,314	2,168	4,065	12 ,,
1938 .	562	552	.	8,118	1,628	3,975	12 ,,
1939 .	562	557		8,392	1,459	4,280	12 ,,
1940	562	562		9,603	2,482	4,857	12 ,,
1941 .	562	562	.	10,891	1,526	6,439	12 ,,
1942 .	562	575	.	16,346	2,352	11,587	12 ,,
1943 .	562	585	.	21,452	5,376	12,979	12 ,,
1944 .	562	600	..	23,778	2,831	14,863	12 ,,
1945	562	607		25,937	4,159	15,417	14 ,,
1946 ..	562	612	.	26,677	6,040	15,864	14 ,,
1947	563	625	..	28,659	4,289	16,419	14 ,,
1948	563	625	..	128,963	5,458	14,718	14 ,,

Summary of Balance Sheet as on June 30, 1949.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Paid-up Capital	5,62,50,000	Loans & Advances ..	118,98,21,947
Reserve Fund	6,30,00,000	Dead Stock	1,56,21,617
Deposits	262,53,11,695	Investments ..	100,01,14,706
Dividends	49,07,312	Cash	53,85,32,882
Profit & Loss A/c.	54,96,052	Other Items..	1,08,73,907
Rs. ..	275,49,65,059	Rs. .	275,49,65,059

NATIONALISATION ISSUE

The question of nationalisation of the Imperial Bank has been hanging fire for some time, but opinion on its advisability is sharply divided. Speaking in the Dominion Parliament on February 10, 1949, Dr John Matthai, Finance Minister, said that, on a careful scrutiny of the matter, he had some doubts in his mind whether the management of commercial banks was a suitable sphere for nationalisation. "I must say that I am not satisfied myself", remarked the Finance Minister, "with the organisation and working of the Imperial Bank under its present organisation What I would like to do in the light of the criticisms which I have listened to is to see whether, without nationalising the Imperial Bank of India, it is not possible for us to secure the object which the members have in mind by undertaking a suitable revision of the Imperial Bank of India Act. What I want to do is to take in hand immediately the question of examining the provisions of the Act in the light of the actual experience or the working of it, and to see whether by revising the Act, we cannot put the Bank on a basis which would enable it to render the fullest possible service in the most suitable manner" In March 1950 the Finance Minister told Parliament that there was no need for intervention.

Reserve Bank of India

The idea of a central banking institution for the Indian sub-continent was mooted as early as in 1836 and was the subject of a minute by Mr James Wilson, the then Finance Member, in 1859 Eight years later, Mr. Dickson, the then Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks The question was again revived in 1913 by the Chamberlain Commission which went into the Indian currency and finance and was later thrashed out by the Hilton Young Commission The latter came to the conclusion that central banking functions should not be combined with commercial banking and since it did not wish to rob the Imperial Bank of its Commercial functions on the ground that such a step would arrest the progress of the country in one important sphere in which progress was most urgent and vital, it recommended a special central bank

But the question remained undecided for nearly seven years owing to differences on its constitution The matter was dropped after the introduction of two bills in the central Legislature and was reopened again in 1931 following the strong emphasis laid by the Central Banking Inquiry Committee in that year on the establishment of a Central Bank. The White Paper on Indian reforms carried the matter a step further when it laid it down as a condition that before responsibility in respect of finance was introduced at the centre a Reserve Bank free from political influence should be set up

The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function on 1st April 1935 From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. On July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

Prior to its nationalisation as from January 1, 1949, the share capital of the Reserve Bank was 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores was provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintained share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Management.—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of —

(*a*) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(*b*) Ten Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(*c*) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

FUNCTIONS

The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, *viz* :—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance, the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase, the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in India and Pakistan or of certain States in the sub-continent which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Central Government or any Provincial Government of State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver; for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares, for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1*sh.* 5 49/64*d.* and not higher than 1*sh.* 6 3/16*d.* respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds. In April 1947 The Reserve Bank Act was amended consequent on India's membership of the International Monetary Fund and the fixing of the par value of the rupee. The amended Sections 40 and 41 of the Act now require the Reserve Bank to buy and sell foreign exchange at such rates and on such terms as the Central Government may determine from time to time.

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2)

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(*a*) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Central Government [Provincial Governments,] provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations

(*b*) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks, and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit

The Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Central Government a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking and

(*b*) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Central Government

The full text of the Act will be found in the earlier editions of the Year Book.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Governor —Sir Benegal Rama Rau

Deputy Governors —Mr. M G Mehkri and Mr. N. Sundaresan.

The following have been appointed as Directors of the Central Board .—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Bombay); Mr. B M Birla (Calcutta), Sir Shri Ram (New Delhi); Mr C R Sreenivasan (Madras), Sir Rustom P Masani (Bombay), Sir Manilal B. Nanavati (Bombay); Mr. D. N. Sen (Calcutta), Mr Shri Nivas (Benares), Mr. C. S Ratnasabhapathy Mudaliar (Coimbatore), Mr R M Deshmukh (Amraoti); and Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar (Government Official).

The first four Directors have been appointed under clause (*b*) and the next six, under clause (*c*) of sub-section one of section 8, of the Reserve Bank Act 1934, as amended by the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948.

REPORT FOR 1948-49

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1949 shows a net profit of Rs. 9,05,69,731 out of which the shareholders were paid a dividend of two per cent. for the half year ended December 31, 1948 when the Bank was nationalised and the balance was paid to the Government of India.

Following the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan on July 1, 1948 the joint monetary arrangements for India and Pakistan were terminated and the Reserve Bank's offices at Lahore, Karachi and Dacca were taken over by the State Bank of Pakistan The issues by the Reserve Bank of India of Bank notes inscribed with the words Government of Pakistan " at the end of the quarter, April to June 1948, amounted to Rs. 51.57 crores and the outstanding liability in respect of them was taken over on its institution by the State Bank of Pakistan against allocation of equivalent assets from the issue department of the Reserve Bank of India. During the period April to June 1948 India notes of the value of Rs 44.98 crores were withdrawn from circulation in Pakistan India notes in circulation in Pakistan continued to be legal tender in that Dominion upto September 30, 1948 During the year Rs. 82 20 crores worth of India notes were delivered to the Reserve Bank against allocation of equivalent assets A portion of the assets of the Banking Department, worth nearly Rs. 101 crores, was also transferred in sterling on July 1, 1948 to the State Bank of Pakistan against an equivalent amount of liabilities comprising the deposits of the Pakistan Central and Provincial Governments and of scheduled banks in Pakistan.

The administration of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, has now become an important function of the Department of Banking Operations and steps are being taken to enlarge its staff in order to ensure the efficient performance of the various statutory duties imposed on the Bank. The Central Government have exempted for six months all banking companies from the provisions of the Act which debar a banking company from being managed by a person who is a director of any other company, not being a subsidiary company of the banking company, or who is engaged in any other business or vocation and from having as a director any person who is a director of any other banking company Twelve banking companies which are members of the Displaced Banks' Association have in addition been exempted during this period from the provisions which prohibit the employment of a person who is or at any time has been adjudicated insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors and also from the provisions which require a banking company to keep at the close of the last working day of every quarter assets in India equal to at least 75 per cent of its demand and time liabilities therein.

Sixteen banks were inspected during the year under review Eight were inspected under the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, five under the Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance in connection with their applications for schemes of arrangements, two for the purposes of section 42(6) of the Reserve Bank of India Act and one at the instance of a State Government 180 applications were disposed of during the year in connection with branch banking of which 99 were for opening 158 new branches and 81 for changing the location of 82 existing branches. Licences were granted for opening 95 out of the 158 offices and changing the location of all the 82 offices.

Since the promulgation of the Defence of India Rule 94-A on May 17, 1942 to the end of the year under review, the Reserve Bank of India has been called upon to give its opinion on 1,147 applications from the existing banks or proposed banking companies for issue of capital, some of them having applied more than once. Out of them, 457 were recommended for acceptance and 679 for rejection; 11 were returned to Government without comment The number of applications received during the year under review was 64 of which 20 were recommended for acceptance and 42 for rejection; two were returned to Government without comment. The Government of India permitted the issue of capital by banks to the extent of Rs. 85.57 lakhs from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949.

The services of the Agricultural Credit Department were utilised more extensively than in the preceding year by co-operative banks, Registrars of Co-operative Societies and Governments. There was a persistent demand from co-operators, official as well as non-official, that the period of nine months for which finance is available under Section 17 (2) (*b*) of the Reserve Bank of India

Act was too short to enable the provincial co-operative banks to derive full benefit from the facilities offered to them and that it should be extended to twelve months. The proposal has been submitted to the Government of India by the Central Board. There was a more frequent approach to the Reserve Bank for accommodation to the extent of Rs 141.85 lakhs in 1947-48 and Rs. 356 10 lakhs during the year under report The amount sanctioned for 1948-49 was Rs. 180 25 lakhs as against Rs. 67.70 lakhs sanctioned for 1947-48.

SCHEDULED, NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

During the year under review, three banks were included in and one excluded from the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act The total number of scheduled banks on June 30, 1949 was 101 The usual inspection in the case of all the three added to the schedule was instituted Applications from seven banks were under consideration at the end of the year During the year under review 26 banks including, three provincial co-operative banks, approached the Reserve Bank for financial accommodation, the total amount of loans granted being Rs 53 crores as against Rs 2 29 crores advanced in the preceding twelve months

The total number of offices of scheduled banks including head offices, branches, pay offices etc declined from 3,490 on June 30, 1948 to 3,008 on June 30, 1949, a decrease of 482 as against only 76 in the previous year. This reduction in the number of offices was due partly to the exclusion of offices in Pakistan on the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan and partly to the slow rate of expansion of branches owing to the operation of the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946, and the Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948 The newly scheduled banks accounted for an addition of 48 branches, while 19 new offices were opened at places which were not served by a scheduled or a non-scheduled bank with capital and reserves of over Rs. 50,000

The total number of non-scheduled banks registered and working in the Indian Union stood at 657 (including 95 loan companies) at the end of 1948 as against 688 at the end of 1947 The number submitting returns as on December 31, 1948 under Section 277 of the Indian Companies Act was only 360, with total demand and time liabilities amounting to Rs 38 50 crores as against 439 banks with total demand and time liabilities amounting to Rs 47 83 crores at the end of 1947. The decline in the number of banks submitting returns was mainly due to the non-submission of returns by most of the banks in West Bengal On the basis of the available data, the percentage of cash to total liabilities maintained by the 360 banks as a whole came to 8 8 as compared with 7.2 maintained by 439 banks at the end of 1947.

During the year, one indigenous banker was included in the list of non-scheduled banks and 4 indigenous bankers approved for concession rates for remittances under the Bank's scheme of remitttance facilities introduced in October 1940 Ten banks were excluded from the list: one of these was included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act and thus became eligible for better remittance facilities, six went into liquidation, and three were deleted from the list of which two ceased to function in the Indian Union and the third ceased to do banking business The total number of non-scheduled banks in the list thus declined from 78 to 68, while the total number of indigenous bankers rose from five to six The additional facility of opening accounts with the Reserve Bank of India afforded to non-scheduled banks from February 15, 1945 was continued and one non-scheduled bank was admitted to this facility during the year under review

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Notes held in the Banking Department	Notes in Circulation.		Total Notes Issued	Gold Coin and Bullion		Foreign Securities	Total Gold coin and Bullion and Sterling Securities	Rupee Coin	Govt of India Rupee Securities.	Internal Bills and other Commercial Paper	Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion and Sterling Securities to Total Liabilities.
		Legal Tender in India.	Legal Tender in Burma		Held in India.	Held outside India						
31st Dec 1936	11,87	192,00		203,87	41,55	2,87	71,31	115,73	64,76	23,38	*Nil*	56 768%
,, ,, 1937	29,33	180,60	4,77	214,70	41,55	2,87	80,30	124,72	62,57	27,41	*Nil*	58 092%
,, ,, 1938	18,43	180,26	7,74	206,43	41,55	2,87	59,50	103,92	70,19	32,32	*Nil*	50 339%
,, ,, 1939	17,67	225,20	11,43	254,30	41,55	2,87	107,50	151,92	64,04	38,34	*Nil*	59 739%
30th June 1940	11,09	235,04	12,70	258,83	41,54	2,87	131,50	175,91	33,32	49,60	*Nil*	67 966%
,, ,, 1941	13,07	260,01	18,26	291,34	44,41	*Nil*	118,80	163,21	36,81	91,32	*Nil*	56 022%
,, ,, 1942	14,33	447,23	*Nil*	461,56	44,42	*Nil*	266,85	311,27	28,00	122,29	*Nil*	67·439%
,, ,, 1943	13,68	732,48	*Nil*	746,16	44,41	*Nil*	567,79	612,20	15,55	118,41	*Nil*	82·047%
,, ,, 1944	12,02	931,38	*Nil*	943,40	44 41	*Nil*	828,33	872,74	12,82	57,84	*Nil*	92·511%
,, ,, 1945	14,31	1,137,48	*Nil*	1,151,79	44,42	*Nil*	1,034,33	1,078,75	15,20	57,84	*Nil*	93 658%
,, ,, 1946	17,21	1,236,87	*Nil*	1,254,08	44,41	*Nil*	1,135,33	1,179,74	16,50	57,84	*Nil*	94·072%
,, ,, 1947	41,76	1,223,55	*Nil*	1,265,31	44,41	*Nil*	1,135,33	1,179,74	27,73	57,84	*Nil*	93 237%
,, ,, 1948	30,66	1,320,43 (51,57)	*Nil*	1,351,09 (51,57)	44,41	*Nil*	1,135,33	1,179,74	43,51 (3,32)	127,84	*Nil*	87 318%
,, ,, 1949	32,69	1,154	*Nil*	1,186,44	40,02	*Nil*	685,34	725,36	47,36	413,72	*Nil*	61·138%

N Figures in brackets refer to Pakistan.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year.	Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Deposits.						Bills payable.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities and Assets	Cash	Bills purchased & discounted.	Balances held abroad	Loans and Advances.		Investments.	Other Assets.
		Central Government	Government of Burma.	Other Government Accounts	Banks	Others	Total.							To Governments.	To others.		
31st Dec.																	
1936 .	10,00	7,14 (*a*)	..	..	15,87	27	23,28	9	70	34,07	11,97	*Nil*	14,86	*Nil*	*Nil*	6,16	1,08
1937 .	10.00	9,76 (*a*)	.	.	20,16	1,27	31,19	12	56	41,87	29,41	*Nil*	3,64	2,00	2	6,24	56
1938 .	10,00	4,87	1,95	4,36	12,18	84	24,20	9	87	35,16	18,54	8,26	1,14	1,06	11	5,26	79
1939 .	10,00	6,73	1,54	4,58	18,87	1,16	32,88	9	54	43,51	17,74	10,11	6,98	1,20	*Nil*	6,42	1,06
30th June																	
1940 ..	10,00	6,20	1,45	4,42	20,98	1,46	34,51	9	49	45,09	11,21	4,09	20,20	10	15	7,70	1,64
1941 ..	10,00	15,03	3,26	4,17	30,02	2,37	54,85	39	2,07	67,31	13,19	*Nil*	47,33	15	*Nil*	5,27	1,37
1942	10,00	14,11	34	7,56	64,63	2,01	88,65	3,33	2,38	104,36	14,44	6	80,39	*Nil*	*Nil*	8,24	1,23
1943 .	10,00	8,42	63	9,98	58,24	3,05	80,32	1,60	7,19	99,11	13,84	51	75,88	*Nil*	22	7,38	1,28
1944	10,00	65,25	79	16,79	94,35	3,45	180,63	2,97	8,09	201,69	12,31	2,59	173,74	72	10	11,11	1,12
1945 .	10,00	277,97	71	22,96	80,19	17,93	399,76	3,78	12,35	425,89	14,49	*Nil*	388,13	70	*Nil*	21,44	1,13
1946 .	10,00	457,43	87	18,56	109,47	6,47	592,80	2,88	12,26	617,94	17,49	*Nil*	559,06	*Nil*	6	30,79	10,54
1947 ..	10,00	390,70	..	18,00	88,91	30,96	528,57	1,92	7,92	548,41	41,86	*Nil*	430,82	511	3	66,94	1,21
1948 ..	10,00	284,30 (69,27)	..	25,02 (5,66)	103,21	47,95	460,47 (74,92)	4,02	12,34	486,83	30,75	176	401,34	11 (3)	*Nil*	50,86	2,01
1949 ..	10,00	128,39	..	16,97	67,45	61,29	274,10	3,27	7,50	294,88	32,83	57	135,68	10,72	7,32	103,45	2,03

N. Figures in brackets refer to Pakistan.

India notes in circulation stood at Rs. 1,153·75 crores on June 30, 1949 as against Rs. 1,268 86 crores on June 30, 1948 thus showing a decline of Rs. 115 11 crores over the year. Of this reduction, India notes returned by the State Bank of Pakistan during the year under review accounted for Rs. 82 20 crores. The net contraction in notes in circulation in the Indian Union alone, over the year, was thus Rs 32 91 crores.

On the assets side, " Gold Coin and Bullion " which continued to be valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola, declined from Rs. 44·42 crores on June 30, 1948 to Rs 40 02 crores on June 30, 1949 as a result of the transfer of assets to the State Bank of Pakistan The fall in foreign securities from Rs. 1,135 32 crores to Rs 1,080 80 crores on July 23, 1948 was also accounted for mainly by the transfer of securities worth nearly Rs. 35 crores to the State Bank of Pakistan on July 1, 1948 On August 20, there was a further drop of Rs 284 16 crores to Rs 796 64 crores, reflecting the transfer to the U.K. Government in terms of the Indo-U K Financial Agreement for the purchase of stores and the funding of pension annuities Foreign securities continued to decline for the remainder of the year mainly owing to the transfer to Pakistan against notes returned from time to time and stood at Rs 685 34 crores on June 30, 1949. As a result, the percentage of gold and foreign securities to total notes issued fell sharply from 87 32 on June 30, 1948 to 61 14 at the end of the year " Rupee coin " was steady round about Rs. 42 45 crores till April but increased thereafter and closed for the year at Rs. 47 36 crores The Bank received from the Central Government Rs 5 crores of " Rupee Coin " during the year. " Rupee Securities " which stood at Rs 127 84 crores on June 30, 1948 fell to Rs 114 15 crores on July 2 owing to the transfer of nearly Rs 13 69 crores to the State Bank of Pakistan against Pakistan notes However, on August 20, they rose sharply to Rs 378 31 crores as a result of the creation of *ad hoc* treasury bills to replace, almost wholly, the sterling securities transferred to the U K Government They stood at Rs 413 72 crores at the end of the year, showing an increase of Rs. 285.88 crores over the year.

There was an almost continuous decline during the year under review in the total assets of the Banking Department from Rs 486 83 crores to Rs. 294 88 crores. This was due partly to the transfer of balances of the Central and Provincial Governments and of scheduled banks in Pakistan to the State Bank of Pakistan on its establishment on July 1, 1948, and partly to the sharp decline in the balances of the Central Government of India and banks in the Indian Union as well as in balances held abroad. The deposits of the Central Government of India rose from Rs. 215.03 crores to Rs 241 82 crores on October 29 but subsequently fell, almost uninterruptedly, to Rs. 128.39 crores at the end of the year. Deposits of the Provincial Governments in India which were at Rs 19 36 crores on June 30, 1948 declined gradually to touch Rs 9 62 crores on November 12, 1948 In the first week of March they rose sharply to Rs 46 96 crores owing to adjustments of the provincial share of income-tax, but thereafter declined to be closed at Rs 16 97 crores at the end of the year Deposits of banks also dropped from Rs 103 21 crores at the end of June 1948 to Rs. 79 60 crores on July 2 as a result of the transfer of balances of the scheduled banks in Pakistan to the State Bank of Pakistan In July they touched Rs 112 52 crores but fell thereafter to Rs 49 98 crores on April 15, 1949 mainly owing to the unusually heavy demand for funds during the busy season and finally stood at Rs. 67.45 crores at the end of the year.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

The banks carrying on exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of banks having their head offices in London, on the Continent, in the Far East or the U. S. A. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recent years, most of them, while continuing to play their main role, have also taken an active part in the financing of internal trade Before the Great War, these banks used to do their business in India with money borrowed elsewhere ; but the development of the money market in this country in the past three decades have enabled them to depend on internal deposits. No information is available as to how far each bank has secured deposits in India but the following statement published by the Reserve Bank of India throws light on the trend of their aggregate deposits and cash balances in India and Burma :—

	Deposits Rs. in 000s.	Cash Balances Rs. in 000s
Dec. 31, 1890 ..	7,53,60	3,50,43
" " 1900 ..	10,50,35	2,39,58
" " 1910 ..	24,79,17	4,38,51
" " 1920 ..	74,80,71	25,17,53
" " 1930 .	68,11,44	7,70,89
" " 1940	85,32,81	17,19,40
" " 1941	106,73,07	13,39,75
" " 1942 .	116,85,27	12,00,96
" " 1943	140,21,13	17,24,47
" " 1944	165,21,13	24,82,09
" " 1945	183,73,50	26,82,08
" " 1946 ..	181,28,46	32,02,19
" " 1947 .	180,32,42	31,96,78

INVESTMENTS

Discussing the question of investment in greater detail we find that so far as India is concerned they consist to a great extent of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian branches are more immediately concerned The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be " clean " or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India and Pakistan for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal :—

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.

(2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India or Pakistan.

(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver, bullion.

(5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India and Pakistan is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail

GROWTH OF BANKING

The credit for giving an impetus to joint stock banking in India goes to a certain passage in the Indian Companies Act of 1860 which accepted the principle of limited liability, a factor indispensable to the raising of large amounts of capital Till 1906 however, there were few banks in the country and their resources being meagre, the sphere of activity was also restricted. The *swadeshi* movement gave an impetus to indigenous banking activity in the country and between 1906 and 1913, the number of banks with capital and reserves in excess of Rs 5 lakhs doubled and their deposits increased from Rs 8 crores to Rs 18 crores The year 1913 however gave, a rude shock when several banks led by the People's Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank went into liquidation ; and though the First World War did give a fresh impetus, and the share of Indian joint stock banks in the aggregate deposits of banks in the country increased from 21 per cent. in 1914 to as much as 32 per cent in 1920, it is a fact that between 1913 and 1924 as many as 161 banks failed.

Between 1924 and 1931 the joint stock banks in the country were adversely hit by the world depression ; but the economic recovery that followed resulted in increasing the share of deposits of these banks from 31 6 per cent in 1930 to 40 2 per cent of the total banking deposits in 1936. The increase was mainly achieved at the cost of the Imperial Bank of India and the Exchange Banks. Since then there was a steady development till the outbreak of the Second World War excepting for a minor set-back in 1938 as the result of the closing down of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, Ltd. The pace of expansion accelerated during the war period and continued till August 1947 when the disturbances completely dislocated the banking system in the affected areas. Nevertheless, commercial banking in India as a whole presented an encouraging picture and even recorded further expansion.

The following table sums up the progress of Indian banking between 1938 and 1947 :—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	1938		1947	
Capital and Reserves ·				
Imperial Bank	11,18		11,88	
Other Indian Scheduled Banks	10,93		47,47	
Non-Scheduled Banks	3,74		12,28	
Co-operative Banks of more than Rs. one lakh	10,00		15,76	
Deposits ·				
Imperial Bank	81,51		286,59	
Other Indian Scheduled Banks	91,78		650 73	
Non-scheduled Banks	14,84		90,64	
Exchange Banks	67,20		180,32	
Co-operative Banks	35,23		82,20	
Small Savings (Post Office)	140,28		271,01	
Cash in hand and with Banks :		% to Deposits.		% to Deposits.
Imperial Bank	8,99	11 0	42,89	15 0
Other Indian Scheduled Banks	13,45	14 7	134,77	20 7
Non-Scheduled Banks	181	12·2	19,92	22 0
Exchange Banks	6,44	9 6	31,97	17 7
Co-operative Banks	2,13	6 0	6,11	7·4
Investments				
Imperial Bank	43,72	53 6	164,19	57 3
Other Indian Scheduled Banks	40,24	43 8	302,83	46·5
Non-Scheduled Banks	3,41	23 0	27,52	30 4
Loans and Advances ·				
Imperial Bank	38,30	457 0	89,15	31·1
Other Indian Scheduled Banks	47,69	2 0	291,27	44·8
Non-Scheduled Banks	12,16	81 9	59,36	65·5
Co-operative Banks	29,00	82 3	45,56	55·4
	1938	1945	1947	
Branch Banking :				
Imperial Bank	3,58	4,26	4,37	
Exchange Banks	93	77	79	
Other Scheduled Banks	6,77	2,454	3,025	
	1,128	2,957	3,541	
Non-Scheduled Banks	....	2,381	1,991	
Co-operative Banks	....	5,69	6,48	

The following two tables sum up the recent progress of Indian banking .—

SCHEDULED BANKS' CONSOLIDATED POSITION IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

Average of Friday Figures.	No of schedule banks at the end of periods	Demand liabilities	% of Demand liabilities to Total Deposits	Time Deposits.	Savings Deposits.	Total Demand and Time Deposits	Cash	Balances with Reserve Bank	Excess of Balances over statutory minimum	Total Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank.	% of this to total liabilities.	Advances.	Bills Discounted	Total Advances and Bills Discounted.	% of Advances to Deposits
1942-43	61	306,28	74 6	104,21	48,30	410,49	12,97	55,73	38,33	68,70	16 73	95,68	2,18	97,86	23 83
1943-44	75	456,63	76 2	142,78	68,03	599,41	20,57	63,63	37,99	84,20	14 05	156,14	5,59	161,73	26 98
1944-45	84	584,80	75 1	194,12	90,58	778,92	27,31	89,25	56,90	116,56	14 96	224,22	11,16	235,38	30·22
1945-46	91	654,53	71 6	259,52	121,56	914,05	34,80	89,91	51,99	124,71	13 64	285,07	16,05	301,12	32·94
1946-47	96	725,54	69 2	323,11	133,04	1,048,65	41,11	81,25	38,51	122,36	11·67	406,39	21,32	427,71	40·79
1947-48	101	706,65 (74,86)	67·3	343,89 (28,39)	149,71 (10,36)	1 050,54 (103,25)	39,92 (429)	100,81 (5,94)	58,60 (1,63)	140,73 (10,23)	13·40	427,54 (39,40)	16,82 (100)	444,36 (40,40)	42·30
Sept. 1948	98	689,96 (22,02)	69·2	307,62 (32)	143,39	997,58 (22,35)	38,64	93,76	53,11	132,40	13 27	391,17	13,94	405,11	40·61

NOTE.—Figures in brackets are for Pakistan.

DETAILS ABOUT NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

(Rs in Lakhs).

Last Friday of	No of Reporting Banks	Total Deposits	Demand Deposits	% of 4 to 3	Time Deposits	% of 6 to 3	Cash Balances.	% of 8 to 3
1942 . .	534	24,64	11,06	44 9	13,59	55 1	2,63	10·7
1943	530	34,79	17,52	50 4	17,27	49 6	4,88	14·0
1944 .	613	52,13	24,84	46 8	28,29	53 2	6,04	11 4
1945	632	73,64	33,92	46 1	39,71	58 2	9,24	12 6
1946 . .	659	78,44	32,79	41 8	45,65	57 9	6,59	8 4
1947	439	47,83	20,13	42 1	27,70	58 8	3,44	7·2

The Banking Companies Act enacted in April 1949 requires banking companies to furnish monthly returns of assets and liabilities as on the last Friday of every month with the result that it is now possible to have monthly statistics regarding principal items of assets and liabilities of the entire banking system in the Indian Union As regards scheduled banks, the most important additional items are those relating to investments For the non-schedule banks, the additional information now available relates to investments, loans and advances and balances with the Reserve Bank

The following table gives details about recent trends :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKING COMPANIES IN INDIA

(Rs in Lakhs)

Last Friday of	No of Reporting Banks	Paid-up Capital and Reserve.	Deposits			Due to other banks	Total Liabilities.	Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank	8 as per cent of 5	Balances with other banks	Investments		11 and 12 as per cent of 5	Loans and Advances	14 as per cent of 5.	Total Assets
			Demand	Time	Total.						Govt Securities	Others				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							A—SCHEDULED BANKS.									
September 1948 ..	94	54,01	614,03	256,58	870,61	21,76	1,066,56	123,406	14 2	26,45	462,64	17,30	55 1	352,59	40 5	1,066,56
March 1949 .	92	57,17	566,45	259,99	826,44	36,35	977,40	90 29	10 9	16,54	365,21	21,45	46 8	438,39	53 0	1,006,48
September 1949 .	91	56,73	551,48	248,44	799,92	34,12	939,96	97,88	12 2	19,44	367,05	22,03	48 6	372,36	46 5	941,41
							B—NON-SCHEDULED BANKS									
September 1948 .	418	8,36	18,03	27,70	45,73	4,18	58,59	3,36	7 3	3,22	11,16	3,84	32 8	33,63	73 5	58,59
March 1949 ..	397	8.56	18,30	27,84	46,14	4,41	62,61	3,39	7 3	1,87	10,83	3.39	30 8	37,41	81 1	61,61
September 1949 .	377	8,37	16,33	25,48	41,81	3,55	56,08	3,28	7 8	2,01	10,28	2,97	31 7	33,35	79 8	55,32
							C—TOTAL OF A AND B									
September 1948 .	512	62,37	632,06	284,28	916,34	25,94	1,125,15	126,82	13 8	29,67	473,80	21,14	54 0	386,22	42·1	1,125,15
March 1949 ..	489	65,73	584,75	287,83	872,58	40,76	10,40,01	93,68	10 7	18,41	376,04	24,84	45 9	475,80	54·5	1,068,09
September 1949 ..	468	65,10	567,81	273,92	841,73	37,67	996,04	101,16	12 0	21,45	377,33	25,00	47 8	405,71	48 2	996,73

It will be seen from the above that though the number of reporting scheduled banks has declined over the year, the paid up capital and reserves have increased due largely to the additions to reserves and partly to an increase in capital. The deposits have assumed a downward trend, while loans and advances are higher both quantitatively and in proportion to the deposits. Consequently, the percentages of cash and of investments to deposits have fallen. As against a fall of Rs. 70,69 lakhs in deposits during the year, investments in Government securities have dropped by Rs. 95,59 lakhs.

The number of non-scheduled reporting banks has declined substantially during the twelve months under review This reflects the continuation of the trend initiated by the failure of a number of non-scheduled banks, particularly in W. Bengal, during the past three years Nevertheless, those reporting under the Act have shown a slight improvement in their working The deposits are lower by Rs 3,92 lakhs, while investments in Government securities have fallen by Rs. 88 lakhs only

BANKING LEGISLATION

Ever since 1913 when the banking crisis in this country stressed the need for separate legislation to govern the working of banks, this problem has been confronting the authorities. The Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee examined the question in greater detail and advocated legislation for a Special Bank Act covering the various aspects of banking. Owing to the outbreak of War and subsequent constitutional developments, this measure could not be passed through the legislature. However, some of its more urgent provisions were brought into effect either by the amendment of the Company law or by the issue of Ordinances.

The Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies (otherwise known as the Banking Companies Bill), as reported by the Select Committee, was passed by the Indian Dominion Parliament on February 17, 1949 and brought into effect from March 16. The legislation, called the Banking Companies Act 1949, marks the culmination of the long and chequered career of the proposal for a Banking Companies Bill, first mooted in 1939 It attempts to consolidate with certain modifications the relevant provisions concerning banking companies, contained in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and various *ad hoc* measures like the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946, the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946, and the Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948, that were adopted from time to time pending comprehensive legislation.

The Act regulates all banking companies and covers all the States of India. Banking has been defined as " the accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise." Co-operative banks, however, have been excluded from the scope of the Act.

All banks working in India are to be licensed The licence is to be issued by the Reserve Bank, which may require to be satisfied that the applicant bank is in a sound position, and further in respect of a foreign bank, that the law of the country in which it is incorporated does not discriminate in any way against banking companies registered in India. It also prescribes the forms of business in which banking companies may engage

The Act lays down the minimum requirements relating to the paid-up capital and reserves of a bank incorporated in India; these requirements vary according to the geographical coverage of its operations It prohibits employment of managing agents and imposes restrictions on certain forms of employment

Scheduled banks continue to be required to keep minimum reserves with the Reserve Bank and to submit weekly returns under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. All banks other than the scheduled banks are now required to maintain in cash with them or with the Reserve Bank, or partly in cash with them and partly with the Reserve Bank, 2 per cent and 5 per cent of their time and demand liabilities respectively, and to submit monthly returns giving details of cash held and time and demand liabilities as on each Friday of the month

All banking companies are required, two years after the commencement of the Act, to maintain 20 per cent of their demand and time liabilities in India in cash, gold or unencumbered approved securities, valued at a price not exceeding the current market price. They have also to maintain in the Provinces and Acceeding States assets representing 75 per cent of their demand and time liabilities at the end of each quarter.

The Act prohibits inter-locking directorates among banking companies and the employment of managing agents It also prohibits the granting of unsecured loans or advances to any of the directors, or to firms in which the directors are interested Monthly returns are to be submitted to the Reserve Bank relating to unsecured loans to companies in which the directors are interested The payment of dividends on shares is also banned until all capitalised expenses are completely written off Until the reserve fund equals the paid up capital, at least 20 per cent of the profit must go to the reserve fund

The Reserve Bank has now the power, on a permanent statutory basis, to control not only the scheduled but also the non-scheduled banks, and, therefore, the entire joint stock banking system. It may give directions to banking companies in regard to their lending policies; the purposes for which advances may or may not be made, the margins to be maintained, and the rate of interest to be charged on advances. It may caution or prohibit banking companies generally or any banking company in particular, against entering into any particular transaction or class of transactions. It may call for periodical as well as *ad hoc* returns, and, in the public interest, it may also publish such information in any consolidated form it deems fit It may inspect any bank either on its own initiative or on being directed to do so by the Government The Reserve Bank's prior permission is required for the opening of new branches and the transfer of existing ones.

The Reserve Bank has also been given certain powers in respect of voluntary winding up and amalgamations of banking companies, and it may, on applying for it, be appointed as official liquidator.

The Reserve Bank is required to make an annual report to the Central Government on the trend and progress of banking in the country, with suggestions, if any, for the strengthening of the banking business in the country.

In March 1950 the Act was amended mainly with the object of prescribing an easy procedure for amalgamation of banks or their liquidation.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS

Long before the establishment of joint-stock banking companies in India or Pakistan indigenous bankers or *shroffs* flourished. Even at present they form an important credit agency in the banking system and are the only source of credit in many parts of the sub-continent. The difference between *shroffs* and moneylenders is that while the latter work generally with their own capital, the former use borrowed capital also either in the form of deposits from the public or by drawing and rediscounting *hundies*. A certain number of indigenous *shroffs* work on modern lines and transact all kinds of business which the ordinary joint stock banks transact, including the issue of pass books and cheque books. They do not, however, publish balance sheets and their management is entirely in the hands of a single proprietor or a firm of proprietors.

No reliable estimates of the capital employed by indigenous bankers are available, but it is recognised that amongst the agencies financing agriculture, internal trade and small industries, they occupy a prominent position. Their operations are not attended with formalities and delay, and the majority of them combine banking with some form of trade and the capital employed in banking is not distinguished from that employed in trade.

In Bombay indigenous bankers on the approved lists of joint-stock banks get advances from these banks upto their respective limits. Banks also make advances against *shroffs' hundies*, the period for which is usually 60 days. In all Provinces, the indigenous bankers get remittance facilities from the Imperial Bank on the same terms as the general public do.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee for linking indigenous bankers with the country's central banking institution, the Reserve Bank of India, on its formation, opened negotiations, but no agreement materialised since the indigenous bankers felt that the conditions laid down were rather irksome The question was brought up for discussion again in 1946 when the Central Assembly considered the Banking Bill. The Select Committee has now suggested that indigenous bankers should be brought in line with joint-stock banks and the difficulties in the way of extending the legislation to them should be examined.

In pursuance of the undertaking given in the Constituent Assembly the Government of India appointed in October 1949 a committee with Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas as chairman, (1) to consider the measures that can be immediately adopted for the extension of banking facilities in rural areas, (2) to review the present arrangements for the management of the cash work at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries and (3) to consider to what extent the extension of banking facilities will be made easier by entrusting the treasury work at places where it is not at present being managed by the Imperial Bank of India to commercial banks and co-operative banks.

THE INTEREST STRUCTURE

Recent monetary theory looks on money rates as the basic influence at work in respect of a country's economy. Banks work within the conditions set by interest rates which, in turn, are regulated, under the modern monetary technique, by the central banking institution of a country. The yield on a non-terminable Government security is generally looked upon as a barometer of long-term interest rates, while the rate of the Imperial Bank on demand loans represents earnings on short term investments The Imperial Bank's *hundi* rate is the rate at which the Bank discounts first class trade bills The call money rate is the rate for surplus money seeking investment and repayable at the option of the borrower or the lender subject to a minimum period of 24 hours. Bazaar Bill rates are the highest rates in the Indian money market and they are the rates charged by *shroffs*.

In the monetary history of the sub-continent the normal relationship between the short-term money rates and the long-term money rates is that the former stands higher than the latter. For three decades in the last century, the excess ranged between one and two per cent., but since then, the difference has narrowed down and the latest tendency is that the short-term loan rates are actually lower than the long-term interest rates This is mainly due to the exceptional demand of Government for loans

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank rate which was not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of the sub-continent until July 4, 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the banks on demand loans against Government securities and is the standard rate at which the Reserve Bank is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Reserve Bank of India Act. This rate enables the Reserve Bank to have direct contact with short-term rates and the money market and to encourage or discourage scheduled banks to obtain more cash.

The Bank rate of the Reserve Bank of India and the *hundi* rate of the Imperial Bank of India remained unchanged at three per cent throughout 1947-48. As during the previous year money conditions were generally stringent during the greater part of 1947-48. However, the inter-bank call money rate quoted by the larger scheduled banks remained nominally around ½ per cent. during the major part of the year. The 12 months rate which was quoted at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. at the end of last year was quoted at that level upto June 28 but thereafter recovered to 1½ to 1¾ per cent. continuing unaltered throughout the remaining period under review.

Money Rates.—The following is the trend of the short-term money rates in the country since 1937-38 —

Year	Bank Rate.	Imperial Bank *Hundi* Rate.		Call Money Bombay		Bazar Bill Bombay.		Average Treasury Bill Rate	Annual Deposits.	
		High.	Low.	Highest.	Lowest.	H.	L.		H.	L.
1937-38	3	3	3	1½	¼	5½	5½	0 97		
1938-39	3	3	3	2½	¼	5½	3	1 63	2	1½
1939-40	3	3½	3	2½	¼	6½	5½	1 86	2	1½
1940-41	3	3½	3	1½	¼	6½	5½	0 89	2	1½
1941-42	3	3	3	¼	¼	6½	4½	0 82	2	1½
1942-43	3	3	3	¼	¼	6½	5	0 87	2	1½
1943-44	3	3	3	¼	¼	6	4½	0 90	1½	1
1944-45	3	3	3	¼	¼	5½	4½	0 49	1½	1
1945-46	3	3	3	1	¼	5½	5½	0·38	1½	1½
1946-47	3	3	3	¼	¼	7½	5½	0 43	1½	1½
1947-48	3	3	3	¼	¼	7½	7½	0·45	2	1½
1948-49	3	3	3	1½	1	8½	7½	0·49	2	1½

Relative Rates.—The relationship between the long-term interest rates as represented by the yield on non-terminable Government loan and the short-term interest rates is established in the following table .—

Year.	Yield on 3½ p c. Rupee Security.	Average Bank rate.	Excess or Deficit of 2 over 1.
1870	4·3	5 16	+ 0 86
1880	4 3	5 01	+ 0 71
1890	4 0	5 92	+ 2 07
1900	3 64	5 51	+ 1 87
1910	3 72	5 47	+ 1 74
1920	5 9	6 20	+ 0 07
1930	5 1	5·88	+ 0 78
1931	5 5	7 04	+ 1 54
1932	5·7	5 02	— 0 70
1933	4 3	3 56	— 0 74
1934	3 9	3 50	— 0 40
1935		3 46	
1936	3 52	3 00	— 0 52
1937	3 63	3 00	— 0 63
1938	3 55	3 00	— 0 55

Year.	Yield on 3 p.c. Rupee Security	Average Bank rate.	Excess or Deficit of 2 over 1.
1940-41*	3·79	3·0	— 0·79
1941-42	3 69	3 0	— 0·69
1942-43	3 77	3·0	— 0 77
1943-44	3 57	3·0	— 0 57
1944-45	3 33	3·0	— 0·33
1945-46	3 14	3 0	— 0·14
1946-47	2 90	3·0	+ 0·10
1947-48	3 03	3 0	+ 0·03
1948-49	2 97	3 0	+ 0 03

* From this year, the yield is on 3 per cent Rupee Paper.

Clearing Houses—The Principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and of these the first two are by far the most important. In 1946-47 Clearing Houses were opened at Alleppey, Rajkot and Gaya and are being managed by the Imperial Bank of India. This brings the total number of Clearing Houses under the management of the Imperial Bank to 19. In Bombay, a Metropolitan Clearing Association was formed and registered in October 1946 to arrange for clearing for non-scheduled banks as the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House decided to restrict its membership and sub-membership only to scheduled banks

CLEARING HOUSE STATISTICS

Number in 000's
Rupees in Lakhs

Average of months.	Bombay		Calcutta		Delhi		Kanpur		Madras		Total		Other Centres*	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1918-19	..	47,45	..	61,76	..	..	..	..	..	2,12	..	..	..	..
1928-29	..	54,36	..	91,17	..	..	..	..	..	5,48	..	..	..	..
1938-39	4,20	65,52	4,93	77,89	40	1,55	13	98	1,06	8,24	10,73	1,54,18	..	2,36
1947-48	6,98	2,04,39	6,40	2,16,66	64	10,54	35	9,15	1,98	29,00	16,34	4,69,74	2,79	42,79
1948-49	7,61	2,28,21	5,42	2,21,27	72	12,39	44	11,70	2,16	33,50	16,36	5,07,08	3,33	50,13
April 1949 ..	8,07	2,23,10	5,60	2,08,76	81	12,61	45	11,82	2 28	33,39	17,20	4,89,69	3,39	59,12
May ,, ..	8,09	2 23,09	5,74	2,00,33	83	12,57	48	11,89	2,28	31,26	17,42	4,79,14	3,49	50,48
June ,, ..	7,28	2,10,67	5,46	1,84,39	78	11,04	41	9,90	2,28	28,43	16,20	4,44,44	3,22	49,95
July ,, .	7,07	1,95,82	5,49	1,76,49	80	10,58	38	9,50	2,28	27,54	16,03	4,19,91	3,42	46,17
August ,, ..	7,37	2,04,02	6,04	2,12,22	79	10,52	42	9,65	2,36	31,07	16,98	4,67,49	3,56	45,75
September ,, ..	7 23	1,95,51	5,27	1,84,20	70	9,68	35	7,88	2,08	26,57	15,63	4,23,79	3,25	42,99
October ,, .	7,72	2,02,74	5,45	1,98,73	88	11,66	47	9,27	2,46	32,60	16,98	4,55,00	3,75	47,07
November ,, ..	7,97	2,14,26	5,96	2,05,65	90	11,41	52	10,65	2,47	31,57	17,81	4,73,55	3,82	48,08
December ,, ..	8,11	2,29,55	5,82	2,09,80	91	12,13	58	12,89	2,58	33,24	18,00	4,97,61	4,01	52,25

* Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Calicut, Coimbatore, Lucknow, Madura, Mangalore, Nagpur, Simla, Patna (from April 1943), Allahabad (from October 1943), Bangalore (from October 1944), Jullunder (from February 1945), Agra (from May 1945), Dhera Dun (from February 1946), Alleppey (from November 1946), Rajkot (from January 1947), Gaya (from March 1947) and Poona and New Delhi (from August 1947).

STOCK EXCHANGE

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

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay was formally constituted by an indenture dated December 3, 1887. It has now about 500 members on its roll who carry on business in the Brokers' Hall bought in 1887 from the funds of the Association Trading is governed by the rules framed by the Governing Board The value of a broker's card fluctuated according to the volume of business in the market. Prior to 1939 it fluctuated between Rs 8,000 and Rs 20,000, in 1946 when business was brisk and the share market was in the best form, the sale of a card fetched Rs 66,000, and at present it is around Rs 43,000

This is the only share market where forward business used to be conducted in an organised way. This business is governed by separate rules approved by the Government of Bombay under powers vested in them by the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. This legislation was enacted in 1925 in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee in 1923, with Sir Wilfrid Atlay as President.

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

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

Bombay Bill.—In 1947 the Government of Bombay enacted comprehensive legislation to control and regulate forward trading in the Province by consolidating the existing laws including the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act The Act vests wide powers in Government in the matter of framing the rules of a recognised trade body and superseding its Governing Board It also provides for Government recognition of an association for purposes of forward training The rules and bye-laws of a recognized association have to be approved by the Government and no alterations or additions thereto shall be made without their prior approval The Government have also the power to add to, vary or rescind any rules or bye-laws of the recognized association It makes contracts, hitherto known as void, a penal offence, defines a ready delivery contract and bans trading in forward contracts at any place other than the trading hall of a recognised association

In the present conditions of trading, the basis is the "ready" delivery contract even though the account is cleared every fortnight This type of trading is not subject to Government control The Government of India have been considering the possibility of instituting an all India control over stock markets since 1945 Under the new constitution this is a Central subject.

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

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

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

During the boom period several stock markets were started at other industrial centres These include Delhi and Kanpur.

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

Among the former States Hyderabad has a stock market of its own

CAPITAL MARKET

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

Following the budget proposals for 1947-48, the capital market received a rude shock from which it has not recovered in spite of Government's efforts to promote capital formation. New issues have now become difficult and the share markets have continued their downward trends from the peak levels touched in August 1946 The political conditions, the economic malaise, and mismanagement in certain industries have led to loss of confidence in investment values and the share markets are now mainly in the hands of professional operators.

Following the partition of the country, the newly constituted Government of India decided to continue the taxation at a high level They also announced their views on nationalisation of industries and undertook legislation to limit the dividends which curtailed the purchasing power of the investor On the labour front awards of industrial courts and arbitrators created serious misgivings and wage costs increased while output per worker fell There were several bank failures also and abuses of company management and floatation of new companies without due regard to sound principles accentuated the situation in the capital market.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES

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

The Government of India introduced in March 1947 a Bill "to secure a balanced investment of the country's resources in industry, agriculture and the social services" The law, which was finally passed, was for a period of three years It imposed on the Central Government an obligation to communicate to the applicant the reasons for refusal of permission and provided for the machinery of an advisory committee The following are the details of the subscribed and paid up capital of companies for which permission was given upto the end of 1948 under the Capital Issues Control Order:—

(Rs in Lakhs)

Years	No of Issues Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No of Companies reporting Paid-up Capital, etc	Amount Sanctioned	Subscribed Capital	Paid-up Capital
May 17, 1943 to December 31, 1945						
Industrial	1,977	2,02,00 43	577 (405)	89,87 52 (84,99 37)	48,76 21 (44,43·50)	41,43·50 (38,11 29)
Non-Industrial	2,145	1,12,47 89	436 (318)	59,62 20 (57,93 05)	39,35 47 (38,12 65)	32,23 21 (31,24·38)
Total	4,102	3,14,48 32	1,013 (723)	1,49,49 72 (1,42,92 42)	88,11 68 (82,56 15)	73,66·81 (69,35 67)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Years	No. of Issues Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No of Companies reporting Paid-up Capital, etc	Amount Sanctioned	Subscribed Capital	Paid-up Capital
1946.						
Industrial	388	1,40,15 51	260	86,49 06	40,79 31	31,54·97
Non-Industrial	294	1,00,23 93	183	57,27 10	24,55 57	21,70 87
Total	682	2,40,39 44	443	1,43,76 16	65,34 88	53,25 84
1947 :						
Industrial	314	1,11,12 64	258	85,88 00	43,34 00	39,40 00
Non-Industrial	190	1,00,18 12	156	67,96 98	16,21 34	13,51·66
Total	504	2,11,30 76	414	1,53,84 98	59,55 34	52,91 66
1948 :						
Industrial	247	69,51 37	76	22,61·10	12,90·37	12,87·50
Non-Industrial	118	53,18 89	19	19,44 29	4,86·93	4,82·05
Total	365	1,22,70 26	95	42,05 39	17,77·30	17,69 55

Note :—The figures in brackets represent capital issues sanctioned for Rs 5 lakhs and above including banks and insurance companies.

It will be seen from the above that as against Rs. 489 crores of capital sanctioned for 1,965 companies out of 5,653 companies, the subscribed capital amounts to Rs. 230 crores and the paid up capital Rs. 197 crores. This has led the Bombay Shareholders' Association to conclude that the Capital Issues Control has failed to protect the interests of the investing public In a memorandum to the Fiscal Commission it has pointed out that the concerns floated under the patronage of Provincial Governments have also suffered from bad financial organisation. Some of the concerns have collected capital from the public but have not commenced business. Public investment in such concerns has thus been frozen, at any rate, for the time being.

During the year ended March 31, 1949, sanction was given in respect of 348 companies for an issue of Rs 111·93 crores as against 426 companies for an issue of Rs 162 99 crores in the previous year. As in the past, industrial issues predominated both in respect of the number and amount, constituting as much as 62·36 per cent. of the number and 54·78 per cent. of the amount sanctioned Out of the total consents for 348 companies, 103 related to bonus issues amounting to Rs. 21 18 crores of which 65 related to textile companies, 9 to jute companies, 3 each to sugar, tea and automobile companies, and the remaining 20 to miscellaneous companies. Capital issues sanctioned during the last quarter of the year amounted to Rs. 30·09 crores for 93 companies of which 27 related to the issue of bonus shares amounting to Rs. 3·50 crores.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, a Corporation was established on July 1, 1948 to provide medium and long-term finance to public limited companies and co-operative societies registered in India, including the acceding States, and engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power. Individuals, partnership firms or private limited companies are thus excluded from the purview of the Corporation's operations The authorised share capital is Rs 10 crores, divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 5,000 each, the paid up capital being Rs 5 crores in respect of 10,000 shares issued. To this issue, the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India subscribed Rs. one crore each, the scheduled banks and financial institutions like insurance companies and investment trusts, Rs 1½ crores each, and co-operative banks Rs ½ crore The paid up value of the share capital and dividends on it at the minimum rate of 2½ per cent per annum are guaranteed by the Government. The Board of Directors consists of twelve members, of whom four are nominated by the Central Government and two by the Reserve Bank of India, and six are representatives of scheduled banks, insurance companies, investment trusts and other financial institutions.

The Corporation is authorised to borrow up to five times the amount of its paid up capital and reserve fund. When the Reserve Fund equals the authorised capital of Rs 10 crores, the borrowing capacity of the Corporation will be Rs. 100 crores The Corporation may also accept deposits for periods of not less than five years, but the total deposits accepted may not exceed Rs 10 crores It is empowered to provide financial assistance in the following ways :

(i) grant loans or subscribe to debentures of industrial concerns repayable within a period of 25 years secured by sufficient pledge, hypothecation or mortgage of tangible assets; (ii) underwrite the issue of stocks, shares and debentures, and (iii) guarantee loans floated in the market repayable within a period not exceeding 25 years

The Corporation is prohibited from subscribing directly to the shares or stocks of companies and is primarily a lender and not a partner in industry. Its policy is to finance the acquisition of fixed assets and thereby supplement rather than compete with the activities of commercial banks.

In September 1948 the Corporation started functioning with Mr. Shri Ram as Chairman and Mr. Ram Nath as Managing Director. The first annual report for the year ended June 30, 1949 shows a net profit of Rs 85,507-13-8. During the period under report, it received inquiries for assistance from 156 concerns. Concrete proposals for accommodation were received from 95 concerns, the amount of help applied for aggregating Rs. 10·33 crores. Twenty-one applications aggregating Rs. 3·42 crores were sanctioned, the actual amount applied for by these companies amounting to Rs. 3·56 crores. The effective rate of interest charged varied from 5 to 5½ per cent. The table below shows the amount of accommodation, industry-wise —

Type of Industry	Amount Sanctioned (Rs in Lakhs)
Textile Machinery	43·00
Mechanical Engineering	10·00
Chemicals	56·50
Ceramics and Glass	60 00
Cement	40·00
Electrical Engineering	26 00
Oil Mills	1·75
Electric Power	3·00
Non-ferrous Metals	30·00
Iron and Steel	15·50
Cotton Textiles	40·00
Woollen Textiles	5·00
Unclassified	11·50
	3,42 25

BOOM AND CRASH

Stimulated by the widespread belief that the war would bring about soaring prices, profits and dividends, the stock market developed a veritable boom and Tata Deferred were lifted from Rs. 1,300 on July 25, 1939 to Rs. 2,332-8 on January 1, 1940. Fresh taxation and war reverses pressed down the quotation for a time to Rs. 1,210 by April 7, 1942 ; but the continued doses of inflationary measures gradually recovered the rate to Rs. 2,252-8 on March 20, 1944. Then followed a mild recession on fears about the end of the war and budget jitters ; but by the time Germany capitulated, the market had recovered from the shock. The Indian Government's post-war budget for 1946-47 surpassed the most optimistic expectations and this, together with the conversion

of the three and a half per cent Government Paper into three per cent non-terminable loan or the 2½ per cent 1976 loan, ushered in an orgy of speculation which literarly lifted the market to an all time record level, Tata Deferred touching Rs. 3,640 in August 1946. An idea of the boom can be had from the following table about shares quoted on the stock markets –

(Rupees in lakhs)

	August 1939	July 1946
No of Companies	628	758
Paid up Capital	Rs 12,939	Rs. 17,330
Market Value	Rs 20,441	Rs 72,629

It was clear by the beginning of August 1946 that the rise in equities was artificial. The outbreak of communal rioting, the declaration of a series of strikes, the budget proposals of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan aimed at redistribution of wealth, the partition of the country and its aftermath were the depressants in the following twelve months They naturally broke the back of the stock market, Tata Deferred slumping from the peak of Rs 3,640 in August 1946 to Rs. 1,550 in September 1947. It was at this stage that the economic malaise became a major factor in shaping the destiny of the equity market Uncertain economic policies of Government, wild statements about nationalisation by Government spokesmen, industrial awards pushing up the wage costs irrespective of considerations of output, expansionist policy of Government and several other factors rendered a definite market trend impossible during 1947-48 which was finally wound up with a slightly pessimistic note, Tata Deferred closing at Rs. 1,517-8 on March 31, 1948.

For the first time, the Government of India became conscious of the economic malaise and felt the need for providing economic incentives for production and props for sustaining the investment markets. This was done through the budget proposals, but by that time another adverse factor had crept in Several new companies had been started with inadequate resources and since the cost of imported capital goods had risen very high, it became difficult for many of them to continue. The freezing of capital in these companies scared away the middle class. Besides, the general economic uncertainty, the developments in Kashmir and Hyderabad, doubts regarding Government's attitude to private enterprise, anti-inflationary measures of the Government of India and the likely institution of profit-sharing scheme and control over futures trading were some of the other adverse influences at work. Genuine investment interest consequently began to shrink and what little remained was withdrawn following the promulgation of the Dividend Limitation Ordinance issued on October 29, 1948 and the notification relating to the restrictions on future bonus issues of companies Share values sank rapidly and reached practically. the bottom by October 1948. The following table gives an idea of the capital depreciation between the end of the boom in July 1946 and October 1948:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	July 1946	October 1948
No of Companies	758	779
Paid up Capital	Rs 17,330	Rs 20,596
Market Value	Rs 20,441	Rs 40,563

In the following two months, trading was at a low ebb, operators showing disinclination to enter into larger commitments owing to the prevailing uncertainties in regard to labour, industrial earnings and, above all, Government's anti-inflationary proposals. Even the *moorat* session which was held on October 31, 1948 lacked the usual enthusiasm. In the following month, the threat of communism in South-East Asia and apprehensions of foreign competition and liberal imports hit the sentiment. A mild recovery was, however, noted as the year came to an end following the promulgation of the Ordinance empowering the Income-Tax Investigation Commission to compound cases arising from tax evasion and improved railway transport.

INDIAN SECURITIES

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

	Government Securities	Fixed yield Industrial Securities	Variable Yield Industrial Securities									General Index
			Cotton (22 shares)	Jute (20 shares)	Coal (13 shares)	Iron and Steel (3 shares)	Tea (19 shares)	Sugar (3 shares)	Cement (1 Share)	Paper (2 Shares)	Banking (8 Shares)	
August												
1939	117 6	137·7	59·4	117 7	131 7	369 5	57 8	74 7	149·6	174 0	119·2	98 5
1939–40	111·2	134 5	85 1	64 3	164 5	539 3	69 0	97 2	162 8	346 7	116·6	120 5
1940–41	114·6	147 5	85 5	54 6	149·0	507·1	67 5	86·2	159 4	299 4	123 8	117 4
1941–42	115 9	155 9	111 0	57·2	152·5	504 3	77 7	107 2	193 9	323 9	133·3	129 0
1942–43	115 0	144 9	146 6	53 9	161 3	441 5	86·9	141·7	235 9	359 9	144 9	138·6
1943–44	117·2	164·3	198 8	65 6	227·2	555 9	118 0	211·4	278 4	488 0	190 9	182·2
1944–45	118 0	176 2	185 2	79 3	298·1	557·5	120·3	220·0	294·0	510·1	194·1	197·3
1945–46	118·6	187·0	199·0	100 9	356 4	651·1	131·8	215·3	287 6	599 2	217 6	220·8
1946–47	120 4	197 8	267 1	133·3	408 8	787·2	170·5	236 6	303·4	888·1	286 7	268 6
1947–48	117·2	169·9	194 3	90 7	260 7	525·9	145·5	164 8	215·6	609·3	222 6	191 9
1948–49	114·7	156·9	175·1	70·8	202·9	428·8	123·3	142·0	202·0	509 7	200·2	162·4

SURVEY FOR 1949

For the third year in succession share markets maintained a bearish trend. Speculators continued to depress prices, taking advantage of the absence of investment demand even at lower levels The persistent rise in the cost of living, the disinvestment of the middle class, the migration of the rich landed gentry from West Pakistan, the withdrawal of the princely and zamindari classes from markets and the extreme caution displayed by traders and merchants to come out with their hoarded money for fear of an income-tax inquiry were some of the major contributory factors. The turnover declined considerably and with a heavy discount in respect of shares of the newly floated concerns, there were practically no important company flotations during the year The downward trend continued unabated until the end of the second quarter, despite several encouraging factors provided by Government, but a slightly better tone was visible in the latter half of the year and the closing prices for the year were a shade better than those for 1948.

Anxious to tackle the prevailing economic malaise, the Government of India convened a conference of the Central Advisory Council for Industries in the last week of January with a view to expressing their determination to build the industrial structure of the country as speedily as possible Later, the Deputy Prime Minister made a statement dispelling the apprehensions regarding nationalisation of industries A Bill was introduced in the Constituent (Legislative) Assembly with a view to preventing strikes in essential services Government abolished the capital gains tax and reduced the super tax to some extent Simultaneously, the depreciation allowance was liberalised and the import control was tightened In order to maintain a steady output in the cotton textile industry and relieve the accumulation of cloth, Government removed the export duty early in June and later modified production control. As a result of the measures taken by Government, industrial disputes also declined during the latter half of the year Following devaluation of the rupee in terms of the U S dollar, the Finance Minister announced his eight-point plan to rehabilitate Indian economy.

Despite these efforts, the basic factors continued to be bearish Cost inflation played havoc and with profits squeezed between high costs of manufacture and steady prices of manufactured goods, operators did not show any considerable enthusiasm Early in January, share values were hammered down following the levy of an excise duty on cloth Later the budget prospects had a restrictive influence on the market, though the actual announcement had a slightly better effect. The opportunity was consequently seized by the Calcutta Stock Exchange to remove the floors fixed by it on July 10, 1948 in respect of coal, cotton, engineering and sugar shares Prices, however, continued downward and distress selling was noticed in June, Tata Deferred touching the low level of Rs. 1,117-8 on June 29.

The elimination of the weak position in the market helped the operators to take a constructive view of the future and a slightly better tone was noticeable in July The devaluation of the rupee provided a fresh stimulant and Government's measures to effect economy in their expenditure and the Deputy Prime Minister's appeal to industrialists helped the market to register a small rise in equities. Towards the closing weeks of the year there was optimism and confidence in all sections of the market as a result of which prices improved.

In view of the fact that a good many changes have occurred both in the number and in the relative importance of the scrips quoted on the stock markets, the Reserve Bank of India has started constructing a new series of General Purpose Index Numbers of Security Prices making it as broad-based as possible by selecting a large representative set of scrips from important stock markets. Altogether 398 scrips have been selected for the purpose and the year 1938 has been taken as the base period for calculating index numbers to facilitate comparison of the trends in the post-war period with the pre-war. The following is the trend of index numbers of security prices constructed by the Reserve Bank since December 1948 .—

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES—ALL-INDIA

Last week of	Government and Semi-Government Securities	Fixed Dividend Industrial Securities	Variable Dividend Industrial Securities																		
	Total	Total	Total	Banks	Insurance	Investment Trusts	Electricity and Trams	Shipping and other Transport	Railways	Plantations	Cotton, Woollen and Silk	Jute Mills	Coal	Mining and Oil	Iron and Steel	General Engineering	Sugar	Breweries	Chemicals	Paper	Cement
December 1948	101 7	107 6	130 3	127 8	146 3	184 7	86 1	133 0	91 1	149 4	180 3	97 2	129 5	80 0	151 5	179 0	135 1	117 6	175 6	108·7	128·2
January 1949	101 6	106 0	127 8	129 4	141 2	187 4	85 1	125 1	90 8	146 9	173 9	96 8	128 1	73 9	147 5	177 1	134 8	109 8	165 7	106 3	128·4
February ,,	101·6	105 8	127 6	130 7	141 2	187 3	86 5	121 8	91 3	142 7	173 9	96 2	125 2	73 4	148 2	170 8	135 7	111 6	166 2	100 7	126·2
March ,,	101·4	105 8	124·4	130 2	140 1	198 3	87 2	116·5	91 5	138 7	172 4	95 3	120 8	66 6	137 4	166 3	132 3	108 0	165 1	102 4	122 6
April ,,	101·4	106·1	117·9	125 3	132·3	188 5	85 0	106·1	91·9	129 9	164 2	95 1	108 4	58·8	124 9	145 7	124 2	100 9	155·3	96·4	116 5
May ,,	101 4	105 9	115 2	123 1	127 0	185 6	82 9	106 1	91 2	127 6	159 0	95 1	108 8	59 0	121 2	139 8	117 2	101 3	152 9	89 2	111·8
June ,,	101 5	104 0	110 6	119 9	122 7	179 5	82 5	100 4	93 5	123·3	153·0	94 8	102 9	51 9	108 3	130·2	115·3	97 7	145 8	80 9	109 6
July ,,	101 4	100 4	110 2	119 2	117 3	174·1	82 4	97 6	88 4	111·6	149 3	94 5	103 5	54 2	113 5	135 8	104 3	95·1	145·1	86·8	117·9
August ,,	101 4	100·1	115 0	121 9	120·0	165 7	82 0	101 1	89 0	120 1	151·4	78 9	106 1	69 4	132·2	161·9	112 0	113 5	154·9	105·1	120·5
September ,,	101 1	100 7	118 0	121 0	120 4	168 1	85 0	104 8	89 5	119 8	152 7	80·7	113 1	72 8	145 2	167 1	114 7	111 9	160 0	103 5	122·5
October ,,	101 0	99 9	114 5	119 7	122 7	169 5	85 4	96 9	90 3	121 8	147 8	77 2	111 1	64 8	134 1	160 5	112 9	112 4	159 9	102·4	114 7
November ,,	101 3	99 9	112 4	118 6	116 8	163 7	83 5	92 1	90 3	119 3	147 4	72 6	106 4	60 8	138 8	153 9	112 9	108 5	157·8	105·1	117 4
December ,,	101 2	100 8	117 9	123 1	120 5	166 3	84 6	94 7	90 1	124 7	157 5	76 6	105 9	64 2	150 4	166·1	121·7	106·3	165 7	109 6	127·5

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ASSOCIATED Chambers of Commerce of India, Royal Exchange, 6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta (Head Office located in Calcutta)—Registered in 1920 under Act VII, 1913 (Indian Companies' Act, 1913)

The object is to promote and protect the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of the country.

In all there are three classes of members, *viz.* Original, Additional and Associate, there are 11 Chambers of Commerce from different parts of the country as members of the association. Annual subscription of each member whether Original, Additional or Associate is Rs. 150 per vote.

Secretary —D. C. Fairbairn, M A , C I E.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 330. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade in particular in Calcutta There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associate) and Honorary.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1949-50 —

Vice-President —A P. Benthall.

Secretary.—D C Fairbairn, M A , C.I E , *Deputy Secretary* J J. B Sutherland, M. B E ; *Assistant Secretaries* W. D Bryden, T. R. Crook and J. J Rattray.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The West Bengal Legislative Assembly.—J. R. Walker, F.T.I.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—W. A. Bell; P G Knott.

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta —T Godley

The W. Bengal Boiler Commission —J. M. Grant, G. P. Chestney.

The W. Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission — R J. Oliver; R. H. Campbell.

The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

Calcutta Grain, Oilseed and Rice Association; Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association; Calcutta Baled Jute Association; Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association; Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association; Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association; Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association; Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association; The Masters Stevedores' Association and the Paint Federation; Calcutta Freight Brokers' Association and European Mofussil Jute Balers' Association.

The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or elsewhere in India, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants

The Licensed Measures Department of the Chamber was instituted in 1883 and is the only officially recognised concern of this nature in Calcutta. Its functions are mainly the weighment and/or measurement of cargo for freight purposes and for confirmation of invoice weights, and to act as arbitrator in cases of disputes over weights. Certificates issued for these purposes are accepted universally.

The Department is controlled by a special Committee and is supervised by a Superintendent, Head Office Manager and four Assistant Superintendents. A Staff of 129 Inspectors and Officers carry out the work of measurement and weighment at the Calcutta Docks and Jetties and on vessels loading at river moorings.

Address :—Royal Exchange, Post Box No 280, Calcutta 1.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in W. Bengal, was founded in 1887. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in W Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 600.

List of Associations Affiliated to the Chamber — All-India Jute Mill Bobbin Manufacturers' Association; All-Bengal Electrical Contractors' Association; All-India Soap Makers' Association; All-India Tea Growers' Federation; Association of Engineers; Bengal Brickfield Owners' Association, Bengal Motion Pictures Association; Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Glass Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Banks' Association; Bengal Cotton Association, Ltd; Bengal Industries Association; Bengal Stationers' Association; Bengal Bus Syndicate; Bengal Trades' Association, Bengal Tanners' Association, Bengal Oil Mills' Association; Brickfield Association, Kotrung; Bengali Jute Dealers' & Brokers Association; Brahmanbaria Merchants' Association, Calcutta Retail Cloth Shops Association; Calcutta Electric Traders' Association; Calcutta Flour Dealers' Association; Calcutta Hardware Traders Association, Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, Calcutta Jute Exchange, Ltd, Calcutta Paper Traders' Association; Calcutta Rice Dealers' Association; Calcutta Timber Merchants' Association; Calcutta Salt Association, Ltd; Calcutta Rice Mills' Association; Calcutta Stevedores' Association; Calcutta Wine Association; Dacca District National Chamber of Commerce, East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd; Eastern India Federation of Builders; Faridpur Local Merchants' Association; Gramophone & Radio Dealers' Association; Grain & Pulse Dealers' Association; Indian Insurance Institute; India Society of Engineers; Indian Lamp Factories' Association; Indian Cement Distributors' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association; Tea Chest and Plywood Trades' Association; Indian Tea Chest Batten Manufacturers Association, Indigenous Belting Industries Association; India Battery Manufacturers' Association; Metropolitan Banking Association Khulna Chamber of Commerce Memari Paddy & Rice Merchants' Association, North Bengal Timber Merchants' Associations, Pabna Mahajan Samity, Radio Industrial Association; Tripura Tea Association; Retail Textile Dealers' Association; Sirajganj Bengal Cloth & Yarn Dealers' Association, West Bengal Iron & Sheet Merchants' Association, Vanaspati Dealers' Association; West Bengal Saw Mills Association

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, W. Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, W Bengal, Indian Central Jute Committee, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Indian Coal Grading Board, Calcutta Corporation, State Sugar Board, West Bengal Electricity Power Control Board, West Bengal Boiler Commission, Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee, P & T Regional Advisory Committee at Calcutta, State Transport Authority and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President, two Vice-Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental Committees

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR, 1949-50.

President —Dr N N Law, M A , Ph D ; *Vice-Presidents* —P Mukerjee, G Basu, B A., R A , *Hony Treasurer* .—Dr Satya Charan Law, M A , Ph D

Secretary —S R Biswas, M A.

Office —P-11, Mission Row Extension, 1st & 2nd Floors, Calcutta 1.

Telephone: Calcutta City, 3381 (2 lines).

Telegram: 'Conjoint'

The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce (Orissa)—The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce was established soon after the formation of the State of Orissa It is registered under the Indian Companies' Act and is recognised by the Government of Orissa It maintains a library and an information service, arranges commercial arbitration and makes commercial opinion available to Government. It has nearly 100 members on its rolls and is represented on all important Committees set up by Government for various purposes.

President :—P. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.; *Vice-President* :—The Agent of Messrs. Haji Jamal Nur Mohamad, *Hon Jt Secretaries* :—I Rama Murti and T R Mohana Rao, B.A. *Address.*—Berhampur, Ganjam Dist., B. N. Rly.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce.—(Established 1900) The main object of this Chamber is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country, to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities, to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and industries of West Bengal, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India. It arbitrates in disputes arising out of commercial transactions and also issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods. The Chamber is generally consulted by Government on questions of public interest and commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress of legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry. It handles more than 80 per cent of distributive trade in cotton textiles and a good number of members are interested in export and import trade.

President :—Lala Lakshmipat Singhania.

Vice-Presidents :—I. P. Goenka and P. L Saraogi.

Secretary —B. N. Sengupta

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber:—Kalimpong Chamber of Commerce, Kalimpong; District Marwari Merchants' Association, Darjeeling; The, Calcutta Wheat and Seeds Association, Calcutta; Sonada Merchants' Association, Sonada; The Indian Jute & Cotton Association Ltd., Calcutta; Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce; Calcutta Salt Association, Calcutta; Cloth Merchants' Association, Siliguri; Upper Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Jorhat; Darjeeling Chamber of Commerce, Darjeeling; Swarna Rajat Kalakar Samiti, Calcutta.

Address: Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar Branch, Calcutta 7

Telephone No. B B. 2265.

Grams '—"Marchamber."

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay.—The object of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men, to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this State and to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of Bombay and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is Ordinary 311, Associate 16.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's annual subscription is Ordinary Rs 480, Associate Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions.

Officers of the Year.—The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of twelve ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and ten members. The committee as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies —

Bombay Legislative Assembly, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, two members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1949-50 and its representatives on the various public bodies:—

President: V. F. Noel Paton. *Vice-President:* L A. Halsall. *Secretary:* L Boult.

Representatives on—

Bombay Legislative Assembly: C. P. Bramble; C. R. Sharpe.

Bombay Port Trust: R. W. Bullock and A. Kirkwood Brown.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: E. E. Cockram

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board. R. W. Bullock.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: E. D. Sheppard.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: L. F. H. Goodwin.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B. Samollys.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall.

Ex-Services Association, India. V. F. Noel Paton

Ex-Services Association, Bombay Branch: B. J O'shaughnessy.

Royal Bombay Seamen's Society K. M Campbell.

Indian Sailors' Home: A. W. C. Brown and Capt. V. Bicknelle.

I. M. M. T. S Dufferin: A. Kirkwood Brown.

Traffic Advisory Committee: A. A. Pugh.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, kt

Local Railway Advisory Committees—

G. I. P C W. Warrington.

B. B & C. I.. C W. Warrington

Railway Rates Advisory Committee ' L. A. Halsall, C. J. Damala, A. P. Darlow and A L Hutson

Government of Bombay Reconstituted Board of Communications ' A A Pugh

Bombay University: A. L. Hutson.

Bombay State Transport Authority W. W. Russell.

Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee ' E. Wilkinson.

Provincial Industries Committee (Bombay) and Miscellaneous Industries Sub-Committee. L A. Halsall.

Sick and Destitute Seamen's Fund: W. P Edwards

Bombay European Hospital Trust—L A. Halsall

Indian Central Coconut Committee. C E Bingham

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrivals Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer and country craft to and from Bombay and also a weekly publication giving details of Imports of Foreign Raw Cotton into Bombay by sea.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "*Monthly Return*" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise A return of "*Current Quotations*" is issued every Monday and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 18, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated.

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce—*Object:*—To foster and develop mutual help and co-operation amongst those who are directly or indirectly interested in Trade, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, etc. and safeguard the interests of commercial communities of India.

Membership '—Any firm, company, corporation, or individual doing business, lawyer, physician, banker or man of public importance is eligible for membership on payment of subscription as determined by the committee and on recommendation in writing by any two of its members subject to the approval of the committee.

Administration:—The affairs of the Chamber shall be administered by an Executive Committee

Address '—P-5, Canning Street, Calcutta 1. Phone: Cal. 4231.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.—The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber, which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras.—

Members of the Committee—R J Haylock (*Chairman*), J W Hodges, A W. Banks. W. Le Faucheur (*Honorary Secretary*).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 8 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada, Rs. 150 per annum, payable quarterly, for others Rs. 75 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

The Delhi Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi—Was established in 1949 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 in January 1950. The main object for which the Chamber was established was to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Industry, Trade and Agriculture of the Province of Delhi in particular and of India in general.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1950-51.—*President:* Shankar Lal, Managing Director, Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd., New Delhi; *Vice-Presidents:* Kirpa Narain, Manager, Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd., Delhi and Ganga Saran, M.L.A., R. B. Narshingh

Dass & Sons, 26, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi; *Honorary Secretary* :Sirdar P. S Sodhbans F C A, Sodhbans & Co, Chartered Accountants, Paharganj, New Delhi; *Office* : Dilbar Building, Original Road, Paharganj, New Delhi.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—The Federation has 121 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 7 Associate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi. There are two classes of Members, Ordinary and Associate

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following —

(*a*) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.

(*b*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business

(*c*) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions

(*d*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*e*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*f*) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.

(*g*) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1950-51

President:—Tulsidas Kilachand, Bombay.

Hon. Treasurer :—D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Secretary :—G. L. Bansal.

Office :—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi 5.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta—The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India.

There are two classes of members, local and mofussil. The local members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 500 and the Mofussil members Rs. 250.

Office Bearers for 1950 :—*President* : Shantiprasad Jain.

Vice-President : L. N. Birla.

Secretary :—Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., LL B., Ph D., D. Litt.

Deputy Secretary .—L. S. Bisht, B.Sc., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber :—

Indian Sugar Mills' Association; Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Indian Paper Mills' Association, Engineering Association of India, Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Hemp Association, Calcutta Tea Merchants' Association, Indian Steel Makers' Association, Indian Chemical Merchants' Association; Gunny Trader's Association, Indian Rope Manufacturers Association; Cycle Manufacturers' Association, East India Jute & Hessian Calcutta Kirana Association; Automotive Manufacturers' Association, Employers' Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association; Sindhi Merchants' Association, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Association; Indian Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturers' Association, All-India Plywood Manufacturers' Association; The Indian Special Steels Marketing Board.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades —(1) Jute; (2) Gunny, (3) Sugar, (4) Piece-goods and Yarn, (5) Iron and Steel, (6) Coal and Minerals, (7) General

REPRESENTATIVES ON VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES

Calcutta Local Advisory Committee (B N Railway) —K. M. Naik, *Governing Body of Tropical School of Medicine Endowment Fund*.—K M Naik, *Traffic Advisory Board* —K. M Naik, *Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals* —N L Kanoria: *Calcutta Local Advisory Committee (E. I. Railway)*.—K L. Jatia, *Social Works Committee, University of Calcutta* :—D. C. Driver; *Industrial Research Board, West Bengal* —D. C. Driver; *Governing Body of Seth Anandram Jaipuria College* —D C Driver; *Employment Advisory Committee of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Vocational and Technical Training Sub-Committee of the Employment Advisory Committee and Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee* :—M L Shah; *West Bengal State Civil Supplies Board and Calcutta Port Trust*, M L Shah; *Calcutta Port Trust*, K P Goenka, *Calcutta Port Trust*, K K. Birla; *Representative on C S P C A*, R N Bangur, *The W Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission* —N M Bagri, *Clearance of Import Cargo Advisory Committee* —G D Binani, *Consultative Committee of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation* —K L. Jatia, *Indian Central Jute Committee* :—K D Jalan and Bhagirath Kanoria; *Regional Advisory Committee of the Railway Priorities* —Dr R D Tiwari, *Port Committee of Export Advisory Council, Calcutta* —Surajmull Mohta, *Seth Banshidhar Jalan Charitable Trust* —B M Birla: *Howrah Goods Railway Advisory Committee* —Mohanlal Nopany, *W Bengal Board of Boiler Attendants* —Gopendra Mohan Adhva, *State Advisory Board of Indian Forest Utilisation* P D. Himatsingka; *State Transport Authority in W. Bengal* :—P. D Himatsingka; *Marine Court of Enquiry* :—Dr R D Tiwari; *Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group of Hospitals* —N L Kanoria *Price Fixation Board* — B K. Birla; *Textiles Trade Marks Advisory Committee* B K. Birla; *Bengal Textile Institute*.—M. P. Mehta; *Calcutta Port Trust*.—K D Jalan; *State Labour Advisory Board* —K D Jalan, *Coal Transport Advisory Committee* — J B Elias; *Inspection Committee of Railways' Goods Sheds, Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee, and W. Bengal Bus Syndicate*, M. C. Parekh.

Address :—23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Grams :—"Indchamb."

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Ambala Cantt. (Punjab).—The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal), Ambala Cantt., was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1882 in 1913. The main object for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the East Punjab Government and the Government of India.

The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber issues certificates of Origin of goods manufactured in India and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes The Chamber has got a franchise to the Commerce and Industry Constituency of the Punjab (India) Legislative Assembly.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1949-50.

President :—Dr Dev Raj Narang; *Vice-Presidents* —Sardar Ujjal Singh, Shri Sohan Lal

Representation on Different Bodies: Punjab (India) Railway Local Advisory Committee; Janki Dass, *State Aid Board of Industries, Punjab* Sardar P S Sodhbans; *P. Employment Advisory Committee* : Dr Dev Raj Narang, *Wiring Contractors' & Licensing Board, Punjab* Sirdar H S Balhaya, *P Electric Power Control Board*, Shri Sohan Lal; *P. State Labour Advisory Board*, S B Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Shri D D Puri, Shri Hans Raj Dhanda; *P. Communication Board* Shri Raghu Raj; *Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee, Ambala* Shri D. D Puri; *Standing Advisory Committee For Industries*, Dr. Dev Raj Narang.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.—The Indian Merchants Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.

(*b*) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.

(*c*) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.

(*d*) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.

(*e*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies, and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.

(*f*) To make representations to Local, or Central authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.

(*g*) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.

(*h*) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

(j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.

(k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.

(ii) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations

(iii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.

(iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.

(l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

The Chamber also has the right to elect eight representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, and one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1950.

President :—R G Saraiya.

Vice-President —Madanmohan R Ruia.

Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies :—

Bombay Legislative Assembly.—Chhotabhai S. Patel, M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust.—M. A. Master ; Ramdas Kilachand , M R Ruia ; Mangaldas B Mehta , P M Chinai , Sankalchand G Shah , Madhavlal M. Bhatt ; Murarji J. Vaidya.

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Dahyabhai V. Patel.

Bombay Development Dept. Advisory Committee.—Manu Subedar

University of Bombay —M. A Master

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Committee.—Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.

G.I.P. Rly. Local Advisory Committee.—Chunilal B Mehta.

B. B. & C. I. Rly Local Advisory Committee.—Ratilal M. Nanavati

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Chimanlal B. Parikh.

Trustees of the Chamber.—Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas , Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee ; Gordhandas G. Morarji ; J. C. Setalvad ; Sir Behram N. Karanjia.

Bombay Board of Communications.—Keshavprasad C. Desai.

Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee.—Dr. K. A. Hamied.

Traffic Advisory Committee —Navin H Mapara

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—Vijaysinh Govindji ; J. P. Mehta.

Hony. Adviser.—J. K. Mehta.

Secretary.—A. C. Ramalingam.

Asstt. Secretary—K. P. Daru.

Address :—Lalji Naranji Memorial, Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone —26265, 26266

Grams —"Inchambu."

International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee.—The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1929 :—

To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely :

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business, men and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 48 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1949-50.

President —K D Jalan, Calcutta.
Vice-President —Tulsidas Kilachand, Bombay
Honorary Treasurer —D N Sen, Calcutta
Secretary —G. L. Bansal.
Office.—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi 5.

Madras Chamber of Commerce.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836 Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras State is eligible for Chamber membership Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras State may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs 100 once in every 10 years The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 800 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, for each representative. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, and the granting of certificates of origin

There are 83 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber ; and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 8 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1949. The officers of the Chamber are as follows :—

Chairman H I. Wonfor *Vice-Chairman* B W Batchelor, C B E , *Secretary and Adviser* G. T B Harvey, C I E. *Asstt. Secretary*, A. C. F. Hey.

The following are the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies :—

Corporation of Madras R. W. Theobald ; E deB Elphick *Madras Port Trust* J R Galloway , T G Armstrong *Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee :* J H. Hendrie *South Indian Railway Advisory Committee* W L Knopp *Board of Communications* . J. M Kennedy ; W. A Griffiths *Senate of the University of Madras* . H. I. Wonfor ; D D H Thomas ; D. J. Jigyasu. *Senate of the Annamalai University :* F. H. Oakley. *State Technical Scholarship Board* F. H Oakley. ; *Board of State Aid to Industries* R W Theobald ; S G. H. Davis *South Indian Nursing Association* · F. H. Oakley. *Madras City Excise Licensing Board* · C. D. Allerton. *Trade Marks Advisory Committee :* B. W. Batchelor. *State Cloth Advisory Committee :* D. M. Passmore, C.I.E. *Madras State Cotton Committee :* I. H. Cameron. *Port Pilferage Committee :* R. E McLellan ; J. G. Young. *Madras City Improvement Trust :* R. W. Theobald ; N. R Ramsay. *Regional Advisory Committee—M & S M Railway* E. J M Leigh. *Regional Advisory Committee—S. I Railway :* W. L Knopp ; C B Francis *Ex-Services Association (India)—Madras Branch* · I Cumming *Posts & Telegraphs Advisory Committee* I Cumming. *Executive Committee of the Tuberculosis Ex-Patients Colony Tambaram* A. Sinclair Rose. *State Advisory Committee on Forest Utilization* · N F. Still *Merchant Seamen's Welfare Committee, Madras* E W. D. Jeffares. *Seamen's Institute* . C F Turpin

Office .—"Dare House," First Line Beach, Madras.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.—Bombay, was established in 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among the commercial community of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics and disseminating information thereof amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is open to all carrying on trade, commerce and industry in Maharashtra area in Bombay State irrespective of caste, creed or community.

The Chamber is recognised by the Government of India and the Bombay Government and other Government and Semi-Government Institutions The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi , Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce , and is a member of the Indian Standards Institute and of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

Chamber's representatives on various bodies are —

Bombay Port Trust —M L. Dahanukar ; *M S M. Rly Branch Advisory Committee* — S G Padhye , *Bombay Board of Communications* S S. Naik , *Poona University* . Prof D R Gharpure, M.A , B Sc , *R A Podar College of Commerce* —G. V Puranik.

The Chamber issues a monthly bulletin and distributes it free of cost to its members.

The Chamber has over 650 members.

Office Bearers .—

President · —G V Puranik. (1948-50).
Vice-Presidents .—W. W. Wagh and K. H. Kabbur

Secretary ·—D. V. Kelkar, M A.

Address .—Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone . 26348. *Telegrams* · MAHACOM.

The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries.—The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries is an institutional organisation representing the economic, commercial and industrial interests of Maharashtra.

Members, Funds and Properties.—The Chamber was established in 1934. Shreemant Sir Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar, the Rajasaheb of Phaltan and 38 other leading industrialists, businessmen firms and Joint Stock Companies are among it patrons. The Chamber conducts a Marathi Commercial Monthly named the "*Sampada*" for the benefit of its members.

Object and Activities.—Its principal object is to work for the commercial and industrial development of Maharashtra as an integral part of India, through local initiative and effort, and to infuse confidence in the sons of the soil in the management of economic and financial institutions on modern lines. Among the more note-worthy achievements of the Chamber can be mentioned the promotion of the Bank of Maharashtra, a premier Maharashtrian Joint

Stock Bank conducted and managed by Maharashtrians, the encouragement of local enterprise in the field of general insurance business, successful advocacy for grant of post-war protection to cocoa-powder and cocoa-chocolate and hurricane lantern industries.

Every year this Chamber awards G S Parkhe Industrial Merit Prizes and organises G. P. Ogale Memorial Lecture on economic subjects and also awards to a student of the Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce the B. S. Kamat Memorial Prize.

Government Recognition and Representations on Various Bodies.—The Chamber has received the recognition of the Central as well as the Bombay State Governments It is represented on the Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, the Advisory Committee of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Poona Area; the Local Advisory Committee of the M. & S. M. Railway, for the Bombay State; the Telephone Advisory Committee, Poona; Bombay Board of Communication, Bombay State, and on the Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee, Bombay Circle. The Greater Poona Municipal Constitution Committee has recommended that this Chamber should be represented on the proposed Greater Poona Corporation It is one of the two Chambers named for electing two representatives on behalf of trade, industry and commerce on the Court of the Poona University.

OFFICE BEARERS

President '—S V Kirloskar,; *Working President* —D V Potdar, B E (Elec), B E (Mech), A M I E (India), *Founder Honorary Secretaries* — A R Bhat, M Com, G D Apte, B A, G D A, R A, *Assistant Secretary* '—D. B. Kulkarni, M A;

Address '—Mahratta Chamber's Building, 587/9, Shukrawar Peth, Tilak Road, Poona 2.

Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur.—The Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh was established in November, 1932, with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in Uttar Pradesh, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in Uttar Pradesh through proper organisation of commercial opinion The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, Oil Mills, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods, country produced Hide and Leather. Ten Commercial Organisations and Trade Associations of the State are also affiliated to the Chamber The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and State Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to its members who are scattered over the entire State. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the State The Chamber is represented on the U.P. Legislative Assembly, Court of the Lucknow University, Rly. Advisory Committees, State Economic Advisory Board, State Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Kanpur Municipal Board, and about 15 other spheres of public service The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a license under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of a President, a Vice-President and 19 Members of the Council. A wholetime Secretary is attached to the Council.

President '—Lala Parshottamdas Singhania.
Vice-President.—Kishen Narain.
Secretary :—J. V. Krishnan, M.A., B.Com.
Asst. Secretary—R. Chandra, M.A., B.Com.
Head Asstt.—Shri Ram, B.Com.
Office.—15/57, Civil Lines, Kanpur.
Grams.—" Mercham."
Phone.—Kanpur No. 2469.

Punjab Chamber of Commerce—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at New Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, Delhi and Northern India. Memberships generally is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests The entrance fee is Rs 500 and the rate of subscription Rs 300 per year for every member whether he has a place of business in Delhi proper, or outside. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Committee of Delhi as well as various other Committees and Local Government Bodies.

Office-bearers for 1949-50—S. Valdyanath Aiyar, Kashmere Gate, Delhi (*Chairman, Managing Committee*), J F Sinclair, Burmah-shell, New Delhi (*Dy. Chairman*).

Address '—Scindia House, Curzon Road, Post Box No 24, New Delhi 1.

Phone No 42127
Grams :—" Chamber," New Delhi.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce—Indian Chamber Buildings, Madras —The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras State, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be —

To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members,

To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others.

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices; certificates of sampling, analysis and weights.

The right of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1941. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly, and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Co-jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars Association the Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Madras Port Trust, the South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee, the M. & S. M Railway Local Advisory Committee, Senate of the Madras University, Senate of the Annamalai University, Board of Industries, Board of Communications, the City Improvement Trust, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, the Madras Port Committee and the Board of Referees, Excess Profits Tax.

The Chamber has about 900 members on the rolls and has its own building. Forty-eight Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President —A. M. M. Murugappa, Chettiar.
Vice-Presidents '—Rao Bahadur V. S Subramaniam, and M. A Chidambaram Chettiar.
Secretary :—K. A. Menon (Ag).

United Provinces Chamber of Commerce—Kanpur —The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce established in 1914, represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of Uttar Pradesh. The Chamber is recognised both by the State and Central Governments and jointly returns representative to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Kanpur Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North-Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the State Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intefmediate Education and Governing bodies of Government, Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College, Sir H. B Technological Institute, Kanpur, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U P. and various other public bodies in the State. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership —Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 260.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the current year

President —H S Bagla.
Vice-Presidents —D P. Singh and B. P. Srivastava
Secretary —Ram Lal Kapur
Jt Secretary —R L. Aurora
Assistant Secretary —P. K. Menon, B A
Technical Advisor —S. R Rallan, B.Com. (Hons)

Upper India Chamber of Commerce—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, established in 1888, is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in Uttar Pradesh and has its registered office at Kanpur Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Men distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows —A firm, company or association having its place of business in Kanpur, Rs 500 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Kanpur, Rs. 500, firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Kanpur pay Rs. 150 a year but the maintenance of a branch office in Kanpur necessitates payment of full rates

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has a membership of 133 excluding 2 honorary, 12 affiliated members.

President '—H. Jackson, M.B.E, O.B.E., E.D.
Vice President —J. M. Heeramaneck.
Secretary —S. V. Subramaniam.
Head Clerk.—R. K. Mehra.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

INDEX numbers of prices reflect the movement of prices within the economic system of a country. From the point of the State Governments in this country, they are the basis for determining the land revenue assessments.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The compilation of index number of wholesale prices has been undertaken since 1913 For this purpose, 1914 was taken as the basic year and the data collected for Calcutta and Bombay In the latter case, another series was undertaken on the basis of the 1929 price level computed as 100. Today several State Governments publish fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities.

The following table gives the index numbers of wholesale prices for Calcutta and Bombay from 1914 to 1939 .—

(End of July 1914=100).

Year	Calcutta	Bombay
1914 ..	100	100
1920 ..	201	
1921 ..	179	198
1933 .	87	98
1936 ..	91	96
1937 .	102	106
1938 ..	95	101
1939 ..	108	109

The outbreak of the Second World War brought to the forefront the need for better compilation of price statistics and the Economic Adviser to the Government of India proposed the week ended August 19, 1939 as the base for compilation of index numbers of wholesale prices in India by groups of articles. This is a sensitive index. Subsequently, another index for general purposes was also introduced with the year ended August 1939 as the base.

The following table relates to the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of articles since 1939-40 on the basis of the average of monthly figures and of the week ended August 19, 1939 being equivalent to 100 :—

Year	Agricultural Commodities	Raw Materials	Primary Commodities	Manufactured Articles	Chief Articles of Export	General Index
1939–40*	127 5	118·8	124 2	131·5	130 5	125·6
1940–41	108 6	121·5	113·4	119·8	114·1	114·8
1941–42	124 2	146 9	132·5	154 5	137·3	137·0
1942–43	166 2	165·9	166 0	190 4	161 7	171·0
1943–44	268 7	185 0	232 5	251·7	233 4	236 4
1944–45	265 4	206 0	240 5	258·3	243 9	244·2
1945–46	272 6	210 0	246 2	240 0	248 9	244·9
1946–47	313 8	235 3	280 0	259 1	296·8	275·4
1947–48	356 9	254 0	312 6	287 8		307 0

* Seven months ended March 1940.

The Index numbers of wholesale prices from 1947-48 are given below .—

Average of Weeks	Wholesale Prices (General Purpose) Year Ended August 1939=100					
	Food Articles	Industrial Raw Materials	Semi-Manufactured Articles	Manufactured Articles	Miscellaneous	General Index
1947–48	306 1	377·5	261·6	286 4	456·2	308·2
1948–49	382·9	444·8	327·3	346 1	525·2	376·2
1949						
Jan. ..	385·3	456·6	324·8	339 2	530·2	376·1
Feb .	383 8	457 3	322·1	330·1	524·3	372·0
March .	376 5	462 8	322 4	329·4	515·2	370·2
April .	373 8	462 8	325·2	347·0	528·5	376·1
May	377·0	463 8	324 5	347·1	526·1	377·1
June	381 6	459·7	326 3	349·2	502 3	378 3
July	395·9	449·4	326·7	344·7	535 1	380·6
Aug.	410·6	460·5	330 8	348·6	541 6	389·0
Sept .	403·1	468 5	335 0	351·4	547·1	389·8
Oct.	406·8	477 9	332 2	352·6	588 8	393·3
Nov. .	405·1	472·4	333·9	344·2	612 0	390·2
Dec.	374·1	477 4	336 0	343·8	609·8	381·6
1950						
Jan.	379 1	486 2	335 5	344 6	614 9	384·7

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDICES

Base		Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras	Delhi	Ajmer	Gauhati	Jamshedpur	Jubbulpore
		June 1934	July 1927	Jan. 1928	Aug. 1939	Aug 1939	June 1936	1944	1944	1944	1944	1944
Average	1946	259	286	290	289	285	239	107	118	96	..	
,,	1947	278	302	340	378	320	277	122	152	97	268	.
,,	1948	303	243	400	470	372	315	132	162	117	269	
January	1949	316	236	311	506	380	331	128	161	127	134	157
February	,,	307	240	309	515	374	324	127	161	131	131	148
March	,,	311	242	311	479	374	326	127	161	134	134	149
April	,,	305	243	297	468	376	320	128	158	133	136	150
May	,,	306	249	294	482	377	320	128	157	132	137	154
June	,, .	300	248	294	483	379	322	131	155	128	139	156
July	,,	302	256	296	486	378	320	134	153	127	140	153
August	,,	306	254	300	488	378	320	134	155	127	142	150
September	,,	306	252	295	484	381	320	134	157	126	142	151
October	,,	307	250	299	464	381	323	138	160	127	.	149
November	,,	310	252	299	451		326				.	148
December	,,	308	249	295	432		327	..	.		..	146
January	1950 .	309	239	295	424		321	.	.		.	

COST OF LIVING INDEX

State Governments also publish the working class cost of living index numbers. Some of the industrial towns for which these are compiled are Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Madras, Bangalore, Jamshedpur and Calcutta.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay was originally compiled on the basis of 1914 year ; but it was revised in 1937 when the July 1933 to June 1934 was adopted as the base.

The original index, with July 1914 as the base, declined from 173 in 1921 to 97 in 1934. For the following year, it recovered to 101, while the revised index stood at 100. The latter rose to 106 in 1937 at which it remained unchanged during the next two years The war signalised a sharp upward trend reaching 259 in 1946. It touched 285 in September 1947, declined to 258 in January 1948.

Since then, month by month, the index number for Bombay has been steadily rising, the number reaching an all-time high of 316 in January, 1949. Then followed a downward trend till the index number reached 300 in June 1949 after which again, a reversal of the trend was noticeable as shown above.

PRICE TREND

The outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 introduced a new chapter in the history of Indian commodity prices. After an initial rise, the prices received a sharp setback following the loss of export markets in Europe; but Japan's entry into the war placed on India the responsibility of being the supply base for the East which brought about a rapid expansion of currency and an equally rapid rise in prices. The Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices with the week ended August 19, 1939 as the base rose from 114 8 in 1940-41 to 137 in the following year, 171 in 1942-43 and 236 4 in 1943-44. The rise in the following two years was, however, comparatively small, the general index reaching 244 2 in 1944-45 and to 244·9 in the following year. The subsequent policy of decontrol had its impact on the price structure and the index advanced to 275·4 in 1946-47 and further to 307·0 in 1947-48.

The rise in prices during 1948 was primarily the result of a scarcity of commodities and not of increased money supply. The shortage, in turn, was due to fall in production The Government of India announced, on October 4, 1948, their anti-inflation measures and the resultant effect was noticed in stabilising the wholesale price index at a slightly lower level.

Price trends during 1948-49 fell into two distinct phases: first, a continued rise from April to July, and, second, a comparative stability during the succeeding five months, with signs of a downward tendency during the three closing months of the year. Broadly speaking, the upward phase was a continuation of the rise in prices since December 1947 associated with the policy of decontrol adopted in that month The second phase was associated with the reimposition of controls and adoption of other measures on October 4, 1948 It may also be noted that during the last eight months of the year, the total money supply showed a net contraction of Rs. 18 crores. As a result of disinflation, the closing quarter of the year witnessed a fall in the cost of living, the Bombay cost of living index (base: 1939 = 100) standing at 296 in March 1949 as against 310 in December 1948.

The price trend thereafter was again upward for the next six months. This coincided with the grant by Government of increases in the prices of certain controlled commodities like cloth and steel as well as with the reimposition of stringent measures of controls over imports The general index number moved up from 370 2 in March 1949 to 393·3 in October, a rise of about 6 per cent.

A new phase was initiated in November by the various measures adopted by Government after devaluation in pursuance of their eight-point programme of October 5, 1949. The general index declined from 393 3 in October to 390·2 in November and to 381 6 in December which was slightly lower than the level reached towards the end of 1948 In the year 1949, the index number of food articles as a whole showed a fall of 23 points, the index number of semi-manufactured remained more or less steady as also that of manufactured articles, the former showing a gain of seven points and the latter a fall by 3 points, and the only sector in which there was an upward trend in prices was industrial raw materials. The latter trend became particularly pronounced in the following two months and since the other groups remained more or less steady, a slightly upward trend was noticeable.

INADEQUACY OF DATA

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry including the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and also by the economists Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics. The eleventh Industries Conference held at Mysore in 1939 and the first Conference of the Labour Ministers held at New Delhi in 1940 recommended that the Central Government should undertake legislation to facilitate the collection of statistics relating to industries. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India introduced in the Legislative Assembly in 1942 a bill on the subject which was subsequently passed by the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General This Act which is called the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, empowers State Governments to arrange for the collection of statistics relating to prices of commodities as also certain other matters like wages, employment, industrial disputes, etc.

In view of the inadequacy of the existing retail price data, especially from the point of view of compiling cost of living index numbers, the Court of Enquiry constituted in August, 1940, under the Trade Disputes Act 1929 under the Chairmanship of Sir B. N. Rau to investigate the question of dearness allowance for the railway employees recommended that the Central Government should take up the work of preparation and maintenance of cost of living index figures for three distinct classes of areas in India, *viz*, city, urban and rural. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India outlined a tentative scheme for the preparation and maintenance of cost of living index numbers for important centres in the country The scope of the Scheme has been limited to the preparation of figures for industrial labour. A special post of Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme has been created and a Committee of experts has been appointed to assist him. Unweighted retail price index numbers for 15 selected rural centres where cost of living index numbers are not available are being published by the Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme.

TRADE MARKS

THE Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Act V of 1940) was passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940 to provide for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks Sections 1 and 85 of the Act came into force at once, and under the latter section, intending applicants for registration were enabled to deposit their trade marks About 158,000 trade marks were so deposited, which have since been classified and indexed

Before the other provisions of the Act could be brought into force the Act was amended in 1941 (Act XXVII of 1941) to establish a separate Trade Marks Registry in Bombay under a Bombay Registrar with jurisdiction over textile marks only. The Amended Act came into force on the 1st June 1942, but had again to be amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act, 1943. The Act was further amended in April 1946 (Act XII of 1946) with a view to avoiding conflict of registration in the Princely States which have either passed Trade Marks Act of their own or proposed to do so in the near future, and also to make trade marks registered in any territory effective in all territories in which trade marks legislation has been enacted

Infringement actions of trade marks and certification trade marks registered in India could accordingly be filed in any of the reciprocating Princely States thus making it unnecessary for the proprietor of a trade mark to register a trade mark more than once. The Trade Marks Register is kept at the Registry in Bombay under the control and management of the Registrar of Trade Marks. Mr. K S Shavaksha, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, is at present the Registrar of Trade Marks

A branch of the Trade Marks Registry is established in Calcutta, at which a copy of the Register and the Refused Textile Marks List are kept. The Branch Registry is in charge of the Deputy Registrar who is empowered under section 4 (2A) of the Act to discharge, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar, any function which under the Act may be discharged by the Registrar Any reference in the Act to the Registrar includes a reference to the Deputy Registrar when so discharging any such function Where the Registrar directs the Deputy Registrar to deal with a particular matter, he has in disposing of such matter the same powers as the Registrar At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks is Mr. C V. Nagaraja Sastri, M. A. (Oxon), M.A. (Edin.), Bar-at-Law.

The following is a summary of the important provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1940 :

A "mark" includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof, a "trade mark" means a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark A trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods Any person who is desirous of registering a mark should apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner. The application may be made either at the Registry at Bombay or at the branch office at Calcutta.

Under section 6 (1), distinctiveness is the prime requisite of a trade mark for registration. A registrable trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars: (1) name of a company or individual represented in a special or particular manner, (2) signature of the applicant or some predecessor in business, (3) one or more invented words, (4) word or words, having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary meaning a geographical name or surname or the name of a sect, caste or tribe in India and (5) any other distinctive mark A mark consisting of a name, signature, or any word other than such as fall within the above description is not registrable except upon evidence of distinctiveness In determining whether a trade mark is distinctive the extent of the inherent distinctiveness of the mark, as well as its acquired distinctiveness by use or otherwise, will be considered The commonly accepted name of any single chemical element or chemical compound is not registrable in respect of a chemical substance or preparation. Trade marks which are contrary to law or morality, or disentitled to protection in a Court of Law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion or which are likely to hurt religious susceptibilities, are not registrable The Act contains also special provisions for the registration of certification trade marks, and for defensive registration.

When an application for registration has been accepted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Registrar might think fit to impose, the Registrar shall cause the application to be advertised accordingly Under section 15 (2) any person may in the prescribed manner oppose an application so advertised within 4 months, and after hearing the parties, the Registrar will decide whether registration is to be permitted The date of registration of an application shall be the date of filing such application in the Registry

The registration of a mark will be in force for 7 years in the first instance, after which it may be renewed for a period of 15 years In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark, the fact of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of validity of the registration and of all subsequent assignments and transmissions Further, after seven years from the date of registration, the validity of the original registration cannot be questioned except on grounds of fraud or deception or unless the mark offends against section 8.

The registered proprietor of a trade mark is entitled to an action for infringement under the Act. This valuable right is extended to owners of "old" marks, who had applied for registration of their trade marks within five years from the commencement of the Act and registration of which has been refused by the Registrar. The rights of action to passing off are not affected by registration, and are expressly preserved under the Act. Registration gives to the registered proprietor the exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to the goods for which the mark is registered Where a mark is already registered by one person, the same or nearly similar mark cannot be registered by another person, except in case of honest concurrent use or of other special circumstances section 10 (2)

The proprietor of a registered trade mark has power to assign the mark, and may assign it whether in connection with the goodwill of the business or not. A registered proprietor may also assign an unregistered trade mark without the goodwill of the business along with a registered trade mark under certain circumstances Any assignment made without the goodwill of the business must be advertised as directed by the Registrar.

A person other than the proprietor of a mark may be registered as a registered user, on application being made both by the proprietor and such person to the Registrar in the prescribed manner, accompanied by particulars relating to their relationship, the control of the one over the other, and other facts relevant to the "permitted" use. The registered user may under certain circumstances file an action for infringement in his own name as if he were the proprietor, but cannot assign or transmit the mark.

Any person aggrieved by the presence of a mark or entry on the Register may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar or to a High Court for rectification of the Register The registered proprietor may apply to the Registrar for correction or cancellation of any entry in the Register, relating to his trade mark. He may also apply for alteration of the registered mark in any manner not substantially affecting its identity.

With effect from the 1st January, 1947, it will be an offence to describe a trade mark as registered when it is not so registered. This will not however apply to a trade mark, for the registration of which an application had been filed at the Trade Marks Registry before 1st January 1947 and which has not been disposed of by the Registrar The use of the word "Registered" however, is permissible if it is clearly indicated that the reference is to registration of the mark under the law of a country outside India or if the word is used solely in relation to goods to be exported to a foreign country where the mark is registered Declaration of ownership of a trade mark under the Indian Registration Act of 1908 is not equivalent to registration under the Trade Marks Act, 1940, and the use of the word "registered" to signify registration of declaration of ownership would therefore be an offence with effect from the aforesaid date. The use of Royal Arms, Heraldic devices, and State emblems without due authority may be restrained by injunction from the Registrar or at the suit of any other person who is duly authorised to use such Arms, etc , but the rights to their use acquired before the coming into force of the Act, are not affected

All appeals from the decisions of the Registrar lie to the High Court

There are also special provisions for registration of textile trade marks and for the constitution of an Advisory Committee to advise the Registrar with respect to usages of the textile trade

The criminal law relating to trade marks is contained in the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889), which has recently been amended. Section 3 of this Act enacts Sections 478—489 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

During the transitional period, *i.e.* from the 15th August 1947 to the 31st March 1948, the Trade Marks Registry, Bombay had been registering trade marks for both India and Pakistan in accordance with the special provisions made in the Indian Independence (Miscellaneous Transitional Provisions) Order, 1947. These arrangements, however, terminated on the 31st March 1948 The Trade Marks Act, 1940 now extends only to the States of India. But under the Law, as it stands, trade marks registered before the partition (*i.e.*, 15th August 1947) are automatically valid in both India and Pakistan.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

THE law relating to Patents and Designs in India is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended from time to time, ending with the adaptations contained in the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, issued under the Ministry of Law Notification No. C.O 4 dated the 26th January 1950 and other *ad hoc* and ancillary legislations thereto and the Rules issued thereunder.

This law at present extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir With the extension of the Law to the whole of the Indian Union, the existing patent laws, if any, in the "Indian States" will be repealed. The law does not extend to Pakistan, United Kingdom or any British possession.

The Patent Office at Calcutta which was established under the Indian Patents and Designs Act for the purpose of administering this Act continues to be the Patent Office for the Union of India. The Office at Calcutta is in charge of the Controller of Patents and Designs.

India is not a party to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. But, arrangements for giving "Priority" patents and registered designs exist between India on the one side and each of the following countries on the other, *viz*, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Eire, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and Pakistan In the case of Ceylon, priority arrangements exist in respect of patents only and not in respect of designs.

PATENTS

The main provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act which regulate the granting of patents and patent rights are briefly as follows .—

Varieties of Patents.—The Act provides for the granting of four kinds of patents, namely :—

(i) a patent, which is dated as of the official date of the application for the patent;

(ii) a patent of addition, for improvement or modification of an invention for which invention a patent has already been applied for or granted;

(iii) a secret patent for an invention relating to instruments or munitions of war;

(iv) a patent claiming "Priority," which is dated as of the official date of the corresponding application for patent first made in a country outside India which has established reciprocal arrangements with India for mutual protection of inventions.

What may be Patented.—The subject-matter of a patent should be a "manner of new manufacture," which may be any process or apparatus for producing, preparing, or making an article, or any article of manufacture. It is essential that the process, apparatus or article of manufacture should suggest an act to be done or an operation to be performed, and that the result must be a vendible product.

Illustrations of patentable inventions are new textile machines, power plants, agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus and processes, and sanitary appliances. New compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances. In the field of chemical industry, new processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products, food stuffs, dyes, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, toilet preparations and processes for the treatment of oil seeds, by-products and waste materials, would be patentable inventions.

The discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable. Similarly, a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music, a new method of curing diseases, natural substances suitable for food, cannot be classed as 'manufactures,' and are, therefore, not patentable.

What are commonly called "patent medicines" are medicines prepared by secret formulæ and are not usually protected by the grant of patents. The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known. "Patent or proprietary medicines" may be registered under the Drugs Act, 1940, which contains provisions for the prohibition of the import, manufacture and sale of mis-branded drugs. Applications for registration of patent or proprietary medicines should be made to the Central Drugs Laboratory, 110, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Who may obtain Patent.—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent, irrespective of his nationality. The term "person" includes a company, a firm or a partnership. An application for an ordinary patent (i.e, a patent which would be dated as of the official date of the application) may be made by any person either alone or jointly with others. An application for a patent of addition may be made only by the applicant for the original patent to which it is an addition as long as the application for the original patent is pending, or by the registered proprietor of the original patent if it has been granted. An application for a secret patent should be made by the inventor himself An application for a patent which claims a "Priority date" may be made by the person who has made the application on which the claim to priority is based, or by his legal representative, or assignee, either alone or jointly with others.

Government Servants.—Subject to any special conditions of service or to any special orders applicable to the persons employed in any particular department, all government servants are at liberty to apply for a patent direct to the Patent Office Government servants employed in the Defence Services, in the Indian Navy and in the Indian Air Force should not apply for patents except in the manner laid down in the Special Regulations applicable to them. Government servants employed on scientific or technical research should not apply or cause or permit any other person to apply for a patent for an invention made by them, save with the permission of the Government and in accordance with such conditions as the Government may impose. Railway servants are also subject to similar restrictions

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS

An application for a patent should be drawn up on the prescribed form and forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs, the Patent Office, No. 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 17. As a rule, the inventor, or his legal representative or his assignee should be a party to the application. The application should be accompanied by a specification in duplicate, prepared on the appropriate prescribed form, and also the prescribed fee.

Specifications.—The specification which should accompany an application may be either a Provisional Specification or a Complete Specification. A Provisional Specification should describe the nature of the invention. A Complete Specification must particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and the manner of performing it in practice. A Provisional Specification cannot be filed in respect of an application claiming "Priority date." A Complete Specification should, therefore, accompany every such application.

If a Provisional Specification accompanies an application it will be necessary to file the Complete Specification within 9 months from the date of the application. This period of nine months may be extended by one month by paying an additional fee of Rs. 10.

Drawings.—If the invention is capable of illustration by means of drawings, suitable drawings should also be filed in duplicate.

Fees.—The fees payable in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Provisional Specification is Rs 10, and in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Complete Specification is Rs 30. The fee payable in respect of filing a Complete Specification following a Provisional Specification is Rs. 20.

The fees may be paid in cash at the Patent Office, or may be sent by Postal Order, Money Order or Cheque, made payable to the Controller at Calcutta.

Examination.—An application properly filed in the Patent Office is accorded a serial number and date. Every application in respect of which a Complete Specification has been filed is, before it is accepted, examined with a view to ascertaining mainly whether the invention is *prima facie* a manner of new manufacture or improvement, whether the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is particularly described, and also whether the statement of claim sufficiently defines the invention.

Acceptance.—On the acceptance of an application (other than an application for a secret patent), the specification and drawings in respect of it become open to public inspection. The acceptance is advertised by the Patent Office in the Gazette of India The specification and drawings are also printed and a limited number of printed specifications are made available for sale. Printed specifications are identified by their serial numbers and are sold by the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, at Re. 1 a copy.

Opposition :—The grant of a patent on any application (other than an application for a secret patent) may be opposed by any person within 4 months of the date of advertisement of its acceptance.

Some of the grounds on which the grant of a patent may be opposed are—that the invention sought to be patented has been publicly used or made publicly known in any part of India, that the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is not sufficiently or fairly described in the specification, or that the applicant for patent is not the true inventor but the applicant obtained the invention from the opponent or from a person through whom he claims.

Sealing the Patent.—In the absence of any opposition, or in the event of an opposition if the application passes the opposition successfully, the Patent Office would send the applicant a sealing fee demand notice, and on receipt from him of his request for sealing the patent accompanied by a sealing fee of Rs 30, a patent is sealed on the application and the sealing is notified in the Register of Patents.

TERM AND CONTINUANCE

The normal term of a patent other than a patent of addition is 16 years from its date; but in special circumstances the term may be extended for a further period not exceeding 10 years. A patent of addition remains in force as long as the main patent is in force.

The continuance of a patent other than a patent of addition and a secret patent is subject to the payment of certain renewal fees. No renewal fees are payable for the continuance of patents of addition and secret patents.

To compensate patentees for losses due to circumstances arising out of the recent war and civil disturbances that followed in its wake, an *ad hoc* legislation, called the "Patents (Extension of Term) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. XXVI of 1948)" was promulgated by the then Governor-General. The said Ordinance came into force on the 1st October 1948 and expired on the 31st March 1949. According to this Ordinance, patents of the category specified in Sections 2 and 3 thereof have been granted an extension of their term for five years, without prejudice to their being further extended under Section 15 of the principal Act.

Effect of Grant.—The grant of a patent under the Act confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention throughout India and of authorising others to do so.

After a patent is obtained, the patentee may sell the patent outright, or may grant licences for its exploitation, or may work the patent himself.

Infringement of Patents.—If, during the continuance of a patent, any person makes, sells, or uses the invention protected by the patent without obtaining a licence from the patentee, or counterfeits or imitates it, the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against such person. The defendant in an infringement suit may counter-claim the revocation of the patent.

A suit for infringement may be instituted in a District Court having jurisdiction to try the suit, but when a counter-claim has been made for the revocation of the patent, the suit along with the counter-claim is decided by a High Court.

Compulsory Licences and Revocation.—An order for the grant of a compulsory licence or for revocation of any patent may be obtained on application to the Central Government by any interested person on the ground that the patentee has abused his rights under the patent What constitutes an abuse of patent rights is laid down in Sections 22 and 23 of the Act.

A patent may also be revoked on other grounds by the Controller, or the Central Government, or a High Court in certain circumstances.

DESIGNS

The main provisions of the Act relating to the registration of designs and registered designs are briefly as follows —

A Design means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament, applied to an article by any industrial process or means. To be registrable under Part II of the Act, a design must be new or original, and must be applicable to an article. A model or principle of construction of an article, or anything which in substance is a mere mechanical device cannot be registered as a design. Trade Marks and trade names are not designs for the purpose of the Act. Literary or artistic creations such as books, pictures and music which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914, do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

The novelty or the originality of a design is judged solely by the eye with reference to the external appearance of the finished article to which the design is applied. Neither the constructional details of the article which would not be visible in the finished article, nor the utility of the article, would be relevant for deciding the registrability of the design. The novelty and the originality of a design will be destroyed by the publication of the design.

For purposes of registration of designs, goods to which the designs are to be applied have been grouped into fourteen classes according to the substances composing the article. If an article is composed of more than one substance, it is classified according to the predominant substance.

WHO MAY APPLY AND HOW

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a new or original design not previously published in India may apply for the registration of the design.

An application for the registration of a design should be drawn up on the prescribed form and should be forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs. The prescribed fee and four copies of the design should accompany the application. The fee payable for filing an application for registration of a design in any one of the classes Nos. 1-12 is Rs 3, and for registration in class No. 13 or 14 is annas eight only.

The copies of the design which should accompany an application may be drawings, photographs, tracings or specimens. The representation of the design should be such as would enable a person looking at it to form a mental picture of the shape, configuration, pattern or ornament of the finished article to which the design is to be applied Representations illustrating merely the method or principle of construction or the operation of the article, are not suitable.

It is possible to register a design in more than one class, if the article to which it is to be applied is composed of substances included in different classes.

Copyright on Registration.—The registration of a design confers upon the registered proprietor, for a limited period, the exclusive right to sell or to make for sale any article to which the registered design has been applied.

The period of copyright obtainable on registration of a design is initially five years, but this initial period can be extended to two further periods of five years each, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each period of extension.

Infringement.—During the existence of copyright in a registered design, the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited. The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt; the proprietor may, in the alternative, elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement, in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded. By an amendment made in Section 18 of the Indian Sea Customs Act (No. VIII of 1878), it has been rendered possible to stop the importation into India of goods bearing a pirated design.

Cancellation—The registration of a design may be cancelled on the ground that the design has been previously registered in India, or the design has been published in India prior to the date of registration, or the design is not new or original. An application for cancellation may be made by any interested person at any time to a High Court, or to the Controller within one year from the date of registration on the ground of prior registration or prior publication mentioned above.

Registers.—The Patent Office maintains a Register of Patents and a Register of Designs. Particulars of name, addresses, nationalities of the grantees of patents, the titles of inventions, dates of patents, renewal of patents and transactions affecting the proprietorship or validity of patents are notified in the Register of Patents. Similar particulars in respect of designs accepted for registration are notified in the Register of Designs. The Registers are open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee of Re. 1 in respect of each patent or design.

Certificates.—Certified copies, sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, of any entry in the Register of Patents and the Register of Designs may be obtained by any person on application to the Controller, accompanied by the prescribed fee.

A technical library is attached to the office. The library is open to the public, free of charge.

The Patents Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Central Government in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, are expected to submit their final Report to the Central Government sometime in 1950.

BULLION

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

SILVER

Prior to the more intensive exploitation of the Mexican silver mines in 1552, Spain was the world's biggest supplier of silver; but thereafter the American Continent began to assume increasing importance and now its production represents under normal conditions about 80 per cent of the world's total silver output, while Australia is considered highly important as a potential source of supply. The downward trend in world silver production, noticed since 1940, was reversed during 1947, the estimated output of the Western Hemisphere rising to 120 2 million ounces, an increase of 8·5 per cent over 1946. The increase was accounted for entirely by the United States whose output rose from 21·7 million ounces to 33 5 million ounces The recovery in output was checked in the following year, but the production in 1949 was at its peak.

Production.—The following table gives details about the American and Indian production of silver (in millions of fine ounces) since 1941 :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*
United States of America	69 1	54 5	41 5	34 9	28 2	21 7	36 1	37·0	34·0
Mexico	78·4	80 7	71 2	63·0	61 1	48 3	49 2	46·0	50·0
Canada	22 0	22 0	18 2	14 7	13 9	13 7	13 5	16·0	16 9
Other Central and South American Countries	32 4	16 0	15 1	25 8	30 5	27 1	23 0	22 0	22 6
Total	201 9	173.2	146 0	138 4	133.7	110 8	121 8	121 0	123 5
India . ..	0·023	0 020	0 019	0 014	0 014	0 010	0 012	0 015	.

* Estimated by Handy and Harman.

During the last war, the demand for silver increased for coinage as well as for war industries with the result that the U. S stocks of silver declined by 340 million ounces, that is, from 3,343 million ounces in 1942 to 3,003 million ounces in 1944 To meet the demand, the U. S. A. passed the Green Act in July 1943 by which 410 9 million ounces of silver was given by the U. S A. as lease-lend to be returned again, ounce for ounce, within five years after the declaration of the end of the emergency by the U. S President. But this condition forced India and Britain to withdraw silver currency after the end of the war, with the result that the monetary demand for silver in the post-war period showed a downward trend. Simultaneously, the higher prices checked the consumption of silver by industries After three successive years of decline, the U. S. Government holdings of silver showed a small gain of 1¼ million ounces at 2,718¼ million ounces at the end of 1946. The United States Government's holdings of silver, which in 1946, tended to rise after three years of successive decline, rose phenomenally in 1947, the Treasury stocks including coins in circulation, soaring by 30 million ounces, from 2,718 million ounces to 2,748 million ounces. The large increase was due principally to purchases of domestic newly mined silver.

In the absence of an announcement by the U.S. President regarding the official termination of the war, no date had been fixed for the final settlement of the lend-lease silver accounts. The total outstanding of lend-lease silver as on December 31, 1947, stood at 410·5 million ounces.

Price movements of silver were largely governed by developments in silver legislation in the United States, the trend towards demonetisation and by the various restrictions on imports and exports. Following the expiry of the Green Act on December 31, 1945, a Silver Bill was enacted on July 31, 1946 authorising the Treasury to sell or lease for manufacturing use any silver, not pledged as monetary backing for silver certificates, at not less than 90½ cents per fine ounce and also to purchase all domestic silver mined after that day, if offered within one year after being mined, at a net price of 90½ cents. The tax of 50 per cent. on profits derived from transactions in silver, originally designed to prevent speculation at the expense of the Treasury, also continues to be in force in spite of considerable agitation.

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

The trend towards progressive relaxation of restrictions, which had characterised in 1946-47, was reversed from about the close of that year, following the action taken by certain countries like India to ban silver imports An important factor governing the position of world silver markets during 1947 was the acute shortage of dollars which a number of countries had to face. Several Continental and Far Eastern countries sold large quantities of the white metal in the New York Market. Price movements were also affected by other factors, including the pursuance by some countries of important coinage programmes and by adoption by others of demonetisation.

The upward trend of the U S Treasury stocks of silver noticed since 1946, after three years of successive decline, continued during 1948, the total held, including coins in circulation, showing a further increase of 37 million ounces to 2,783 million ounces On the other hand, the downward trend in the world's industrial demand noticed since 1946 was reversed, the estimated consumption rising from 121 3 million ounces in 1947 to 129·3 million ounces in 1948 as compared with the peak level of 176·5 million ounces in 1945. The monetary demand was also better. In regard to the prices, the main influence was the isolation of the silver markets of the world despite signs of a general recovery in world conditions. For seven months and a half, there was no change in the New York quotation and thereafter an upward trend was noticed with a price spread of 7¼ cents between 77⅛ cents and 70¼ cents. The strength of the market was attributable to the Mexican policy.

1949 MARKET

The outstanding features of the silver market in 1949 were. (1) Isolation of world markets. (2) Supply of the internal demand by the Bank of England. (3) Resumption of sales by the Reserve Bank of India for the first time in four years. (4) Stable prices in New York as a result of the policy of the Bank of Mexico. (5) Devaluation of the £ sterling in terms of the U. S. dollar Price-wise, there was an even more marked degree of stability in the New York market than in 1948 with the quotation rising from the year's low of 70¼ cents to 73¼ cents. The U. S. Congress took no action affecting the present laws governing silver and the Bank of Mexico was able to dispose of 57 million ounces through the market for silver coinage. Of even greater interest was the decree of the Mexican Congress at the end of the year authorising a new domestic silver coinage programme.

Production of silver in the Western Hemisphere at 123 5 million ounces represented a slight increase over 1948. Information for most countries outside the Western Hemisphere is not available, but according to the advices from London, Australia is turning out 9 million ounces, South Africa one million ounces and Belgian Congo four million ounces. Production in Japan was reported at an average of about two million ounces during the immediate post-war period and presumably the current rate is at least as high.

Treasury silver holdings continued the upward trend noted in every year since the war. Total stocks at the end of 1949 are placed at 2,820,900,000 ounces, an increase of 38·3 million ounces during the year Foreign coinage orders assumed a role of increased importance and industrial demand in the U.S., while below previous post-war years, nevertheless reflected a continuation of high production levels in general and totalled 90 million ounces representing a fall of 18 per cent. from the record peacetime year of 1948.

The following table gives the average silver quotations in New York and London since 1939 —

	New York Official	London Spot
	Cents	
1939 .. .	39 082	20·570 d.
1940 .	34 773	22 281
1941	34 783	23·439
1942 .. .	38 333	23·499
1943 ..	44 750	23·500
1944	44 750	23·500
1945 . .	51 928	30·510
1946 . .	80 151	48·700
1947 . .	71 820	44·440
1948 .	74 361	45 004
1949 .	71 930	49 243

GOLD

Gold has played a key role in shaping the life and history of the world. Between 1493 and 1600, world's production of gold was placed at 24·2 million ounces. It steadily rose to 38 million ounces during the 50 years ended 1850. Since then, however, the production has risen rather spectacularly. The annual average output mounted from 8·5 million ounces in 1850 to 19·6 million ounces in 1929 and then to 35 2 million ounces in 1936, reaching the peak figure of 41 million ounces in 1940. The greatest part of this enormous increase came since the U. S. Administration raised its price of Gold from $20 67 per ounce to $35 an ounce which made the U. S. A. a sort of magnet strongly attracting the world's entire gold production. Details of Russian output since 1940 are not available, but it is believed to be considerable. During the war production received a set-back owing to the diversion of manpower and equipment from gold mines to war requirements, but the downward trend started in 1941 was reversed in 1946. The following table, gives the figures for world gold production in thousands of fine ounces.

WORLD GOLD PRODUCTION

(In 000s of fine ounces)

Countries	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	% + or — over 1947
I. Commonwealth . .	22,471	24,054	24,145	22,466	19,084	17,501	17,225	17,179	16,839	17,686	+ 5 0
(a) South Africa	12,822	14,047	14,408	14,127	12,804	12,280	12,225	11,927	11,200	11,585	+ 3·4
(b) Canada	5,094	5,311	5,345	4,841	3,651	2,923	2,697	2,828	3,070	3,500	+14·0
(c) Australia	1,646	1,644	1,497	1,154	751	657	657	824	937	865	— 7 7
(d) New Zealand .	179	186	175	166	149	142	128	119	110	100	— 9·1
(e) India . .	317	289	286	256	252	187	168	132	172	180	+ 4 6
II. U S A. .	4,621	4,863	4,822	3,583	1,381	1,022	915	1,462	2,321	2,099	— 9 6
III. All Countries* .. .	39,038	40,702	39,847	34,427	26,479	23,770	23,067	23,335	23,700	24,200	+ 2 1

* Includes tentative figures of Russian Production.

The following are the estimates of gold production during 1949.—South Africa 11,705,000 fine ounces, Canada 4,075,000 ounces, the U. S. S. R. 2,000,000 ounces (Provisional), the U.S.A. 1,996,000 ounces, India 164,000 ounces and other countries 4,960,000 ounces.

According to Messrs Samuel Montague and Co., the world production of gold in 1949 totalled 24,900,000 fine ounces of which the Commonwealth accounted for 74 per cent It estimates the net absorption of gold for hoarding purposes at 5,500,000 ounces during the year Following the devaluation of sterling on September 18, 1949, the official price of gold in sterling was raised from 172s. 3d. per fine ounce to 248s as against a dead parity of 250s on the basis of the official U S. price.

During the year, the increase in the activity of the manufacture of gold articles has been most marked. The activity of refiners and smelters seems to have had an equally remarkable impetus. The Fund's fight against the free markets has, however, been very substantially helped by the Chinese Communists. Now that their huge off-take is no longer supporting the free market prices, gold producers may soon find they have missed the boat and this newly won freedom will not bring the financial rewards for which they had hoped.

Total gold production outside the Soviet Union declined from a peak of nearly $ 1,300 million in 1940 to less than $ 750 million in 1945. During the war, resources in some gold producing countries had been diverted away from gold mining. Moreover, the war and post-war inflation of prices and costs reduced the profitability of gold output which was undoubtedly the major reason why production did not return to the pre-war level. Since 1945 there has been a slow recovery and in 1948 world gold production was approximately $795 million on the basis of one ounce equal to $ 35. The decline in the value and volume of newly mined gold has intensified the payments problems of some countries since, in real terms, newly mined gold can pay for less than one third as much import goods as in each of the years from 1938 to 1940

Instead of being added to the gold reserves of many countries, most of the newly mined gold has had to be used, since the war, and, indeed, in the decade before the war, directly or indirectly to cover part of the payments deficits of the rest of the world with the United States A significant part has also been absorbed since the war by hoarding demands in various parts of the world On account of the disturbed conditions in international payments, the lack of confidence in some currencies, and administrative deficiencies, the monetary authorities of some countries with exchange controls have not been successful in checking the diversion of considerable sums in foreign exchange to finance the hoarding of foreign currencies or gold. It appears that a sum equivalent to not less than $ 200 million now finds its way annually from newly mined gold and central holdings into private hoards The habit of hoarding has been particularly widespread in certain countries where payments position is unusually weak, and the payment of premium prices has increased the loss of exchange resources to a figure considerably above the official value of the hoarded gold.

The general tendency for an increase in mining costs and of the policy to grant relief to the industry through subsidies noted since the end of the war became more pronounced in 1948 and 1949. The climax was reached in February 1949 when the Union of South Africa entered into a deal with a London firm for the sale of 100,000 ounces of semi-processed gold at a price above the official parity. The International Monetary Fund objected to this deal on the ground that such transactions directly or indirectly involved exchange dealings at depreciated rates and thereby threatened to disturb exchange relationships among its members and that they encouraged evasion of measures designed to conserve monetary reserves. The curb imposed by the Fund in 1947 on sales at premium prices was a success upto a point only since there was the underlying trend of an extension of premium markets for semi-processed gold. South Africa, however, pursued the matter and was partially successful in securing the Fund's connivance A statement issued later by the Managing Director of the Fund on consultations with South Africa revealed that the Union had assured him of certain safeguards for ensuring that semi-fabricated gold was sold only to manufacturers.

MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD

The table below shows the changes in monetary stocks of gold with the Central Banks and Governments of certain countries. The payments difficulties of the post-war period caused a continuous and serious depletion of the monetary reserves of many countries and a continuous rise in those of the United States. Total gold reserves outside the United States and the Soviet Union (calculated in 1934 dollars) were estimated at $ 10 8 billion in 1929 and $ 12·4 billion in 1937 and had risen to approximately $13 7 billion at the end of 1945. By the end of 1947, reserves outside the United States and the Soviet Union, and excluding the gold holdings of the Fund, had fallen to about $ 10·3 billion and by the end of 1948 to a little more than $ 9 billion. At the end of 1937, the gold holdings of Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, amounted to approximately $ 10·9 billion. At the end of 1945, their gold holdings had fallen to about $ 7 billion and at the end of 1948 to approximately $ 5·1 billion. On the other hand, United States gold holdings, which in 1929 were $ 6·6 billion and in 1937 $ 12·8 billion, had risen to $ 20 billion in 1945 and amounted to $ 24·4 billion at the end of 1948.

VALUE OF MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES
(In millions of dollars).

	END OF												
	1913	1929	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
United States ..	1,290	3,900	14,512	17,644	22,043	22,761	22,738	21,981	20,631	20,083	20,706	22,868	24,398
United Kingdom ..	165	710	3,449	2,038	293	152	1*	1*	2,354	2,342	2,588	2,036	1,829
France	679	1,633	2,430	2,709	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,777	1,090	796	548	548
Switzerland	33	115	701	549	502	665	824	965	1,158	1,342	1,430	1,356	1,337
India	124	128	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	256†
South Africa	34	37	220	245	357	366	634	706	814	914	939	762	183
Argentina	256	434	431	473	416	497	614	838	1,111	1,197	1,072	322	142
Belgium	48	163	773	731	751	751	748	748	732	733	735	594	624
Brazil	90	150	32	40	51	70	115	254	329	354	354	354	317
Mexico	..	7	29	28	46	46	37	203	222	294	181	101	45
Netherlands	61	181	998	689	599	523	435	393	500	270	265	232	167
Rumania	29	55	134	152	158	182	203	260	267	269	267	216	217
Sweden	27	66	321	308	160	223	335	387	463	482	381	105	81
Turkey	..	..	29	29	88	92	114	161	221	241	237	170	162

Figures based on one fine ounce = $20 67 till January 31, 1934 and $35 thereafter. * Nominal. † Indian Union.

A significant change in the trend of gold reserves of Central Banks has been noticeable since Britain and, in her wake several other countries, decided to devalue their currencies in terms of the U. S. dollar in September 1949. Owing to dollar shortage, a concerted policy of cutting down imports from the hard currency countries was pursued by the sterling area and other soft currency countries and, with the alignment of the price levels through devaluation, it became easier for these countries to buy less from the United States and export more. As a result of these developments, the hard currency countries lost a portion of their gold reserves during the last quarter of 1949 and the downward trend persisted in the following year.

At the end of 1948, the gold reserves of the United States were 697 million fine ounces. These went up to 708 million ounces by August 1949 and then declined to 702 million ounces by the end of 1949. Belgium was another country to register a fall in her gold reserves. On the other hand, gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area recorded a substantial improvement.

Here are the figures for gold consumption and distribution in millions of fine ounces since 1941 :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Estimated net consumption in Industrial Arts ..	2 0	2·7	4 4	5 4	6 3	7 8	8 3	9·0
Net private absorption by India, Pakistan, China, Hongkong and the Middle East	-0 1	0·9	1·6	2 2	2 3	1·6	1·7	2·7
Resulting non-monetary absorption	1·9	3 6	6 0	7 6	8 6	9 4	10·0	11·7
Gold production	39 3	34 4	26 5	23·8	23 1	23·3	23·7	24·2
Balance available for monetary use	37·4	30·8	20 5	16 2	14·5	13·9	13 7	12·5
Resulting World Stock of Monetary Gold at the end of the year	973 8	1,004 6	1,025·1	1,041 3	1,055 8	1,069 7	1,083·4	1,095·9

Since February 1, 1934, the United States Treasury price of gold continued to remain unchanged at $ 35 per fine ounce and the London Treasury price of gold remained unchanged at £ 8-12-3 till September 19, 1949, when the latter was revised upward. In the United Kingdom, sales of processed gold introduced at the end of 1945 were almost wholly stopped in the middle of 1948. As a result of restrictions in the U. K. and the U. S. in conformity with the International Monetary Fund's directive on July 18, 1947 to discourage sales of gold at premium prices, the bulk of the world's gold business flowed through other centres where the regulations were less rigid.

The past two years witnessed the re-establishment of internal free trading in gold in a number of countries and the free market gold price stood around $ 50 at the beginning of 1950 Till September, no significant change was noticeable ; but the events thereafter were rapid and sudden. Following devaluation, production of gold in the sterling area rose owing to a rise in the internal price of gold, while the demand for gold flopped owing partly to restoration of confidence in different currencies and partly to the elimination of China as an important buyer in the free market following Communists' successes. The Paris market was the first to give the signal of the significant change and other free markets soon followed suit. By April 1950, the free market rate for gold dropped to $ 38 and excepting India and the Middle East, there was practically no demand at this rate. Russia was an important seller of gold in the first quarter of 1950.

In view of this development, it is questionable whether the agitation for raising the dollar price of gold will meet with any tangible success. The Fund as well as the U. S. are stoutly opposed to this move on the ground that a rise in the dollar price of gold will have no positive effect in correcting the maldistribution of gold, unless and until the present payments difficulties have

been met. South Africa is, on the other hand, the leader of the advocates of a rise in gold price.

INDIAN MARKET

Though India happened to be an important consumer of the world's production of silver and gold, the bullion markets were not on an organised basis nor had the merchants any direct contact with London until 1905. The Exchange banks in prominent cities used to negotiate all the deals before 1901 when a prominent choksey in Bombay opened his London office. In 1913-14 an Association of Silver Merchants was formed for the first time in Bombay and rules were framed for the settlement of accounts. Forward trading in gold was started in 1915 when for the first time gold was directly imported by a merchant from the U. S. In January 1923, the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd. was floated with a view to putting forward trading on an organised basis 13 years later the Exchange established a clearing house to facilitate the settlement of forward accounts. Till the outbreak of the Second World War, the market worked smoothly; but thereafter there were frequent suspensions, defaults and intervention by the High Court.

Towards the beginning of 1948, the Government of Bombay felt the need for re-organising the trade on a sound basis. With that end in view, the Bombay Provincial Cabinet Committee made certain recommendations to Government. In pursuance of these recommendations and, at the instance of the Government of Bombay, a new Association called the Bombay Bullion Association was formed in September 1948 to replace the three existing institutions providing facilities for trading in bullion in Bombay city, viz., the Bombay Bullion Exchange, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce and the (Silver) Tukada Bazaar. The Government of Bombay extended the provisions of their Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act 1947 to the bullion trade on December 10, 1948 and forward trading in bullion was vested solely on December 25 in the new Association to the exclusion of the rest and defined the period of ready delivery as one day as against the maximum period of seven days allowed till then. A few days later, options were made illegal. The rules approved by Government provide for the appointment of two directors on the Board of the Association on behalf of Government. Forward trading under the auspices of the new Association was inaugurated on April 2, 1949 on the basis of monthly settlement under a new contract. The Association has a membership of 560 and has a governing Board of 20.

With effect from April 1, 1948, the Government of Bombay applied the sales tax to bullion, the rate being Rs. 3-2 per cent. Later, the rate was reduced to Rs 0-4 per cent with effect from November 1, 1948. The Madhya Pradesh Government imposed a similar tax at Rs 1-9 per cent. from April 1, 1949. Simultaneously with the re-organisation of the bullion trade in Bombay, the Government of Bombay levied a stamp duty on forward transactions at the rate of as. 3 for every 2,800 tolas of silver, as 12 for every 250 tolas of gold and as 9 for every 250 sovereigns.

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

	Gold (per fine tola)				Silver (per 100 tolas gross)			
	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Import Duty.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import Duty.
Year.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.
1926-27 .. .	21 11 6	21 4 6	21 7 8	..	72 0 0	55 8 0	63 1 5	..
1927-28 .. .	21 11 3	21 4 9	21 7 6	..	61 2 0	56 8 0	59 3 7	..
1928-29 ..	21 11 6	21 4 6	21 6 10	..	66 6 0	58 2 0	60 9 2	..
1929-30 .	22 0 0	21 5 3	21 7 5	..	59 7 0	46 14 0	53 9 11	..
1930-31 . .	21 13 3	21 3 6	21 12 6	..	57 4 0	39 0 0	46 15 1	9 6 0
1931-32 .. .	31 2 0	21 3 6	24 4 3	..	66 8 0	41 12 0	50 3 11	14 1 0
1932-33 .. .	32 1 6	26 10 0	29 5 2	..	60 0 0	48 14 0	52 11 4	14 1 0
1933-34 . .	34 12 0	28 11 0	32 4 5	..	59 14 0	52 15 0	56 0 10	17 9 3
1934-35 ..	36 13 3	33 3 0	35 15 8	..	69 0 0	50 7 0	60 13 5	11 11 6
1935-36 ..	36 12 0	31 3 6	35 4 11	..	87 0 0	46 12 0	65 1 1	4 11 0
1936-37 ..	35 8 0	33 15 3	34 12 6	..	56 2 0	47 0 0	50 5 8	4 11 0
1937-38 . .	35 2 0	34 3 6	34 7 10	..	55 15 6	46 1 6	51 4 1	7 0 6
1938-39 .	37 10 6	34 12 3	35 10 3	..	53 1 6	48 2 0	51 11 3	7 0 6
1939-40 .	43 8 0	36 9 0	39 13 11	.	66 4 0	44 7 6	55 4 9	7 0 6
1940-41 .. .	48 8 0	40 2 6	42 6 0	..	64 13 0	54 10 0	62 8 0	7 0 6
1941-42 ..	57 12 0	41 9 6	44 7 11	..	97 6 0	61 12 6	66 11 4	8 7 0
1942-43 .	72 0 0	44 12 0	57 10 10	..	116 8 0	75 4 0	94 2 6	8 7 0
1943-44 .. .	96 4 0	65 4 0	76 11 6	..	141 8 0	101 8 6	120 7 11	8 7 0
1944-45 .	76 12 0	61 2 0	71 7 4	.	143 4 0	113 10 0	128 10 9	8 7 0
1945-46 .. .	97 12 0	63 6 0	80 3 0	25 0 0	159 6 0	118 0 0	135 1 11	8 7 0
				25 0 0				18 12 0
1946-47 .. .	111 0 0	84 4 0	101 1 2	12 8 0	195 0 0	127 0 0	162 4 10	18 12 0
								9 6 0
1947-48	117 12 0	95 14 0	108 0 4		183 8 0	142 8 0	166 12 6	
1948-49 . ..	121 0 0	103 0 0	114 9 10	12 8 0	190 8 0	166 8 0	177 9 0	9 6 0
11 months ended January 1950..	119 10 0	107 2 0	114 4 5		192 12 0	158 14 0	172 9 7	

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

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

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

only a temporary effect of arresting the rise in prices and generally, the bullion market maintained a remarkably firm front.

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

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

The factors responsible for the bullish tone in the bullion market in 1947 asserted themselves strongly in 1948 The continuation of the ban on bullion imports by Government, tightening of the measures to check the evasion of this ban, predominance of bulls who commandeered the bulk of the floating stocks, diversion of black market money into the trade to avoid taxes, hoarding of the precious metals to escape from the proposed estate duty, all these had the cumulative effect of maintaining bullion prices near peak levels Concentration of the yellow metal in strong hands and paucity of floating stocks were visible in gold on a more aggressive manner than in silver, and the gold price sought a fresh higher level at Rs 121 for spot delivery

1949-50 SURVEY

Forward trading in bullion, which had remained suspended from December 25, 1948, was resumed on April 2, 1949 under the auspices of the newly organised Bombay Bullion Association, but throughout the year, speculative activity was rather subdued and, with neither the buyer nor the seller choosing to be aggressive, the price movement was comparatively narrow Nevertheless, prices continued to be substantially above the world parity and import restrictions left the market at the mercy of the domestic demand and supply, the latter being augmented to a certain extent by the influx of smuggled gold from the Middle East and Goa The outstanding events of the year were the sale of gold and silver by the Reserve Bank on account of the Hyderabad State and the devaluation of the £ sterling and the Indian rupee.

The gold section developed a firm tone in the last week of March after touching the low level for the previous 16 months at Rs. 102-8 on March 23. By the beginning of April, the spot quotation stood at Rs. 110 and was pushed up further to Rs. 115-4 towards the end of April. A further rise was witnessed in May and the rate touched Rs. 118-8 in the second week of June The rumours about influx of gold and the Central Government planning to regulate futures trading in bullion acted as a depressant and the market was given a downward twist by the resumption of sales by the Reserve Bank. the spot rate falling to Rs 106-8 on July 7 The fall was, however, temporary and gold staged a recovery in the following three weeks to Rs. 113-4 on spot account

One noticeable effect of the resumption of forward trading in the third week of August after a forced holiday since May owing to domestic trouble was a handsome premium of Rs 3-8 for spot delivery over the forward account for gold The devaluation of the rupee provided a fresh stimulant for the market in September during which the quotation for ready delivery for gold went up to Rs 117-4. At the beginning of October, the Reserve Bank of India announced its intention to sell 10,000 tolas of gold every day with effect from October 10 on tender basis on Hyderabad State's account The immediate reaction was a sharp fall in the spot quotation to Rs 113; but when the Bank began to reject tenders on grounds that prices were unattractive, a slight recovery was inevitable. In the middle of October, the Bank started accepting tenders at rates varying between Rs. 114-8 and Rs. 115, but the sales were suspended after some time, the total sales effected being estimated at 16,500 tolas. During November and December, the price variation in gold was extremely limited due to subdued demand for gold and the spot market closed the year 1949 at Rs. 114-2 Since then, there was an upward turn owing to the revival of the season demand; but the speculative activity was restricted owing to the fall in the world's free markets and the influx of smuggled gold On March 30, the spot rate was Rs. 115-9 and the price spread for the year was Rs 5-8 as against Rs 18 in the preceding year and Rs 21-14 in 1947-48.

The silver section was more attractive to the speculator than gold The resumption of forward business brightened the sentiment and the ready delivery silver was marked up. The efforts of the authorities to declare a state of emergency on May 13 failed and though the regulations governing trading were subsequently tightened, speculative inquiry continued to press, the spot quotation reaching Rs. 190-11 on July 4 On July 5, the Reserve Bank of India announced its decision to sell silver on behalf of the Hyderabad Government "only at rates acceptable to the Hyderabad Government" and the spot quotation consequently slumped heavily to Rs 160-8 and forward trading came to a standstill due to settlement difficulties Thereafter, the price movement was largely influenced by the silver sales policy of the Reserve Bank which sold silver at Rs 160 during the better part of August and later at Rs 159-8 On August 21, forward trading was again resumed, but it was unable to attract speculators In September, the Bank offered large quantities to the market with the result that the spot rate slipped back to Rs 155-2. Following devaluation Britain revised her silver price in the upward direction and the silver prices in Bombay were consequently marked up in sympathy In the initial stage, the forward position commanded a premium of Rs 4-4 over the spot rate, but the premium was later wiped out following the rise in the spot position. Despite the fact that the Bank had sold to the market 22,500 bars of silver, the spot rate continued to remain firm in the last quarter of the year and closed on March 30, 1950 at Rs. 187-3 as against Rs 176-8 on March 31, 1949 and Rs 169-12 on the same day in 1948. The gap between the highest and the lowest levels for the year was of Rs. 34-14 as against Rs. 24 in the preceding year and Rs. 41-5 in 1947-48.

The details about imports and exports of Gold and Silver, both on Government and private account, have been given in the previous issue These have been consolidated in the following table

*** Imports and Exports of Gold (Private and Government)**

Period	Imports		Exports	
	Ounces	Rs.	Ounces	Rs.
Total for 35 years 1900-1 to 1934-35	117,239 692	7,20,44,59,510	56,368,424	4,05,77,78,047
Total for 13 years 1935-36 to 1947-48	1,506,122	27,08,64,607	15,493,864	1,54,61,66,438
1948-49 ..	217	61,493	405	1,27,676

*** Imports and Exports of Silver (Private and Government)**

Period	Imports in ozs.		Exports in ozs		Net Imports (+) or Exports (—)		Net Total Imports (+) or Exports (-)	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private Rs	Government Rs	Quantity in Ounces	Value in Rupees
Total for 35 years 1900-1 to 1934-35	2,120,209,495	931,611,938	495,453,273	239,193,477	+2,78,05,40,143	+1,86,48,72,476	+2,317,174,683	+4,64,54,12,619
Total for 13 years 1935-36 to 1947-48	309,585,111	271,612,799	39,829,530	157,762,221	+ 55,94,00,475	+ 13,49,24,389	+383 606,159	+ 69,43,24,864
1948-49	1,714,243		122				+ 1,714,121	+ 78,81,053

* Upto and including 1941-42, figures relate to India and Burma. Figures upto the end of February 1948 are on a pre-partition basis, but those relating to the ports of Karachi and Chittagong have been excluded from August 1 and 15, 1947 respectively Sea-borne trade of Kutch has been included from June 1948. The sales of about 7 5 million ounces of gold made in India on behalf of the Allied Governments from 1943-44 to 1945-46 have been ignored.

FINANCE

THE war meant a change to Indian finance. To understand the implications of the change it may be noted, that (a) the aggregate war expenditure in India, including recoverable war expenditure during the period 1939-40 to 1945-46 came to Rs. 3,484 crores, India's share being Rs 1,744 crores or about 50 per cent and (b) that the over-all Governmental outlay (war and civil expenditure) amounted to Rs. 3,996 crores of which Rs 1,462 crores or 37 per cent was met out of revenue, the balance being partly reflected in the accumulation of sterling balances and partly in the form of an addition to India's public debt which increased by Rs 1,077 crores The following table gives an idea of the change brought about by the war in India's public revenue, expenditure and debt between 1938-39 and 1945-46 :—

(Rs. in Crores)

	1938-39	1944-45	1945-46
I—Central Government Budget :			
Revenue	84 52	335 57	360 67
Expenditure	85 15	496 71	484 57
Deficit	—0 63	—161 14	—123 90
II—Total Governmental Outlay	85 15	970 38	894 20
A On India's Account :			
(i) Civil Expenditure	38 97	101 22	124 34
(ii) Defence Expenditure . .	46 18	458 32	395 32
B. Recoverable War Expenditure .	—	410 84	374 54
III—Central Government Debt at the end of year—			
(i) Sterling Loans	464 94	34 19	33 84
(ii) Rupee Loans	437 87	1,212 14	1,492 20
(iii) Small Savings .	141 45	159 18	221·52
(iv) Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances	46 30	86 70	83 33
(v) Total Interesting Bearing Advances.	1,205 76	1,860 44	2,282 38

General Rise

Total revenue, both tax and non-tax, increased during this period rapidly Customs receipts in contrast began to shrink owing partly to transport difficulties as the war reached its climax. From being the main source of revenue in 1938-39, at Rs. 40 51 crores, it dwindled to Rs. 25.12 crores in 1942-43, although it recovered to Rs. 39 76 crores by 1944-45. Central excise duties expanded during war years to a remarkable extent reflecting the increased purchasing power in the hands of the public This expansion was secured not only by enhancing the rate on existing items but also by adding new items such as tobacco, vegetable products, betelnuts, coffee and tea

The largest expansion in yield was, however, from direct taxation under corporation, income and excess profits taxes These three taxes contributed from 20 2 per cent in 1940-41 to 49.1 per cent in 1944-45 From 1942-43 to 1945-46 one half to three fifths of the total revenue came from these taxes Total tax revenue increased from Rs 72 34 crores in 1938-39 to the peak figure of Rs 282.67 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46 Non-tax revenue also spurted up, specially after 1940-41, owing mainly to increased contributions from Railways and Post and Telegraphs and the larger profits of the Reserve Bank of India.

The expenditure under Defence mounted up steadily, especially after 1941-42, *i e*, after the entry of Japan into the war. From Rs. 49 54 crores in 1939-40 it rose to the peak figure of Rs. 458.32 crores in 1944-45, the last full year of the war. The charges for the servicing of debt more than doubled from Rs. 14 12 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 22.21 crores in 1944-45 and Rs. 33.85 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46 and this might have been larger still but for decreases in the effective rates of interest.

Deficits on revenue account grew in size from Rs. 6 53 crores in 1940-41 to Rs. 12 69 crores in 1941-42 and Rs. 112 17 crores in 1942-43 reaching the peak figure of Rs. 189.78 crores in 1943-44. With the deficit of Rs. 161.14 crores during 1944-45 and Rs 144.95 crores in the following year, the total volume of deficits during the period 1940-41 to 1945-46 came to Rs 627 26 crores.

POST-WAR PERIOD

The year 1946-47 may be regarded practically as the first post-war year which had to face the possible effects on the country's economy of a steep fall in war-time expenditure and income levels and the legacy of war-time inflation. The Finance Minister announced a substantial tax relief of which details are given below and envisaged a deficit of Rs. 44·06 crores after taking into account the war risks insurance funds amounting to Rs. 26·10 crores and tax reliefs The revenue was placed at Rs. 311·65 crores and expenditure at Rs. 355·71 crores.

The tax relief included the abolition of E P.T. after March 31, 1946, a special initial depreciation allowance of 10 per cent on new buildings and of 20 per cent on new plant and machinery, allowances for income-tax in regard to expenditure on research, the relief from import duties on raw materials and a reduction in duty on plant, a net reduction of as. 1¼ in company taxation and an exemption from income-tax for two years in the case of residential buildings and an initial depreciation allowance of 15 per cent for business premises The ceiling of tax on life offices was lowered by three pies to as. 5. Concessions were also granted in respect of taxation on personal incomes

Under indirect taxation, the duty on kerosene oil was proposed to be reduced by nine pies from as. 4½ to as. 3¾ per imperial gallon and on motor spirit from as. 15 to as. 12. Later, further concessions were granted by reducing the duty on kerosene to as. 3, a reduction in excise duty from as. 2 to anna one and of as.¼ in the customs duty on betelnuts from the proposed level, and a reduction in the unexposed cinematograph film (not exposed) from 6 pies per linear foot as originally proposed to 3 pies, in the price of a match box from 9 pies to 6 pies and in the price of a post card from 9 pies to 6 pies.

The policy of providing economic incentives to meet the post-war problems gave way to that aimed at social objectives in framing the budget for 1947-48. With that end, relief was given to lower income groups, business profits tax was introduced at 16¼ per cent on profits above Rs. one lakh, a graduated tax on capital gains exceeding Rs. 5,000 was levied, the rate of corporation tax was doubled and a steep increase was made in taxation of unearned incomes.

Following the political division of the country on August 15, 1947, the budget for the period August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 was presented on the basis of the then existing taxation. The budget for 1948-49 was framed with the object of providing incentives once again. It reduced the business profits tax from 16¼ per cent to 10 per cent, lowered the tax on undistributed profits of companies from as 5 to as. 4, increased the limit of income for maximum taxation and gave special relief to small companies. Against this, the corporation tax was raised from two to three annas. Certain excise and customs duties were also raised.

Introducing the budget for 1949-50, the Finance Minister stated that the problem was of raising additional revenue to cover the budget deficit and of considering adjustments in taxation in the light of experience. The twin objects were to check inflation and to allay the fears of businessmen and investors. With these ends in view, the relief in taxation took the form of abolition of the capital gains tax, reduction of the tax on incomes upto Rs 10,000 by three pies, reduction in super-tax, rebate of half of the corporation tax to public companies with an income of Rs 25,000, rebate of half the duty on aviation spirit, and abolition of the duty on exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils. On the other hand, indirect taxation was raised. The latter included a rise in postal rates, surcharges on import duties of a large variety of goods, a new duty of 15 per cent on exports of cigarettes, cigars, etc. and an increase in the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 3 to Rs 3-12 per cwt. and on tyres from 15 per cent to 30 per cent and the continuation of excise duties on mill cloth.

The additional taxation was expected to yield Rs 20 59 crores, while the relief was to the extent of Rs 5·35 crores Minor changes were made in the taxation proposals by the Legislature and the budget for 1949-50, as passed by the Legislature, placed the revenue at Rs. 323·02 crores and expenditure at Rs. 322·53 crores The defence expenditure on revenue account was estimated at Rs. 157·37 crores.

REPUBLICAN FINANCE

The Constitution of India declaring India a Sovereign Republic was made effective from January 26, 1950 It provides that the annual financial statement to be submitted to Parliament will show separately (1) expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and (2) other expenditure proposed to be made from the same Fund and will distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure All revenues received by the Government of India and all loans raised by that Government and all moneys received in payment of loans will constitute the Consolidated Fund of India. All other public moneys received shall be credited to the public account. Parliament may establish a Contingency Fund which will be at the disposal of the President for making advances for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by Parliament.

The financial provisions in the Constitution divide the field of taxation between the Union and States. The Union List covers (1) taxes on income other than agricultural income, (2) customs duties, (3) duties of excise on tobacco and other goods produced in India except alcoholic liquors,

opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, (4) corporation tax, (5) taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies and on the capital of companies, (6) estate duty on property other than agricultural land, (7) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land, (8) terminal taxes, (9) taxes other than stamp duties on transactions on stock exchanges and futures markets, (10) rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange, cheques, promotes, bills of lading, letters of credit, insurance policies, transfer of shares, debentures, proxies and receipts, and (11) taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein.

INDIAN STATES' FINANCE

Prior to August 15, 1947, Provinces and States developed on different lines, though geographically India was one With the attainment of independence by India, almost all States, with the exception of Hyderabad Kashmir and Junagadh "acceded" to the Dominion in the three subjects of defence, external affairs and communications with effect from August 15, 1947 and also executed "stand-still" agreements which maintained the existing "codes" in regard to most matters of common concern. The entry of the States into a defined "constitutional" relationship with the Central Government was followed by the formation of the States into Unions approximating in size and resources to Provinces This necessarily meant recognition of the principle of uniform sources of federal revenues and equality of the basis of contribution to federal finances and paved the way for the financial integration of the States with the Indian Union

The Government of India appointed on October 22, 1948 a Committee of Experts to inquire into the finances of Indian States and Unions of States with a view to facilitating their financial integration The Committee was composed of Sir V T Krishnamachari, Chairman, Mr. S K. Patil and Mr N Dandekar The summary of its recommendations, which have been accepted by Government with a few modifications, is given below .—

(1) Income-tax should be imposed in all States In States where there is no income-tax it should be imposed from April 1, 1950 or the date from which federal financial integration becomes effective at rates not lower than the pre-existing rates of the Saurashtra Union

(2) A certain measure of gradualness in reaching the Indian level of rates of income-tax is necessary. The whole process requires a period of three to six years only, depending upon the level of pre-existing rates

(3) Capital gains tax should not be levied in respect of capital gains accruing prior to federal financial integration.

(4) The commencing date of the first "chargeable" period for purposes of business profits tax should be the date of federal financial integration.

The White Paper on the Budget for 1950-51 elucidated the position further It said: "The scheme of integration, which will take effect from April 1, 1950, places the States and Unions in the same position as the Indian provinces vis-a-vis the Centre The present composite Governments of these States will be divided on a functional basis and the Centre will take over the Central subjects and services from these States with the related assets and liabilities. But since some of these States were financing what would be provincial services from the surplus of their revenue from Central subjects, some form of financial assistance to them to meet the dislocation caused by the lifting of federal revenue and expenditure from their budgets is obviously necessary. The Centre has agreed to make good (with certain adjustments) to the States the difference between the actual federal revenue lost to them and the federal expenditure saved to them as a result of federal financial integration This reimbursement will be made in full for the first five years and on a diminishing scale for the next five years.

The States will be in the same position as provinces in the matter of sharing divisible sources of revenue like income-tax but any grant made to them to cover the federal revenue gap will be set off against this share. States which are left with a surplus as a result of the integration will retain the surplus but the Privy Purses of the former Rulers of these States will be recovered from them to the extent of this surplus. They will, in addition, get their appropriate share of divisible heads of Central revenue. It will be some time before the "revenue gap" of these States can be determined but on the basis of the information now available it appears that assistance will be necessary to Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Saurashtra while Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Rajasthan will not require assistance from the Centre

INCOME-TAX ALLOCATION

While corporation tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre, the proceeds of income-tax, except the tax attributable to the Central emoluments and Centrally administered areas are divisible between the Centre and the States, under the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional) Constitution Order, 1947, the provincial share had been fixed at 50 per cent of the net proceeds to be distributed among the provinces as follows on a percentage basis —

Madras, 18; Bombay, 21, West Bengal, 12, Uttar Pradesh, 19, Punjab, 5, Bihar, 13; Madhya Pradesh, 6, Assam, 3, Orissa, 3.

There was dissatisfaction over the above distribution of the provincial share of income-tax by the Government of India. The latter then invited Mr. C D Deshmukh to inquire into the matter and decide the allocation of the States' share among them This Mr Deshmukh did on the following percentage basis:—Bombay, 21, Uttar Pradesh, 18, Madras, 17 5; West Bengal, 13.5, Bihar, 12 5, Madhya Pradesh, 6; Punjab, 5 5, Assam, 3, Orissa, 3.

Mr Deshmukh's decision, which became effective from 1950-51, will remain in force till the matter is examined and decided by the Finance Commission.

The position regarding the allocation of income-tax in 1950-51 has been complicated by the inclusion in the estimates of the revenue realised in the former Indian States, a large number of which have been merged in the Indian provinces while the remainder continue as separate States and Unions. Under the scheme of federal financial integration, continuing States and Unions are placed in the same fiscal and financial relation with the Centre as the former Indian provinces and they thus qualify for a share in divisible taxes. But such of the States and Unions as suffer an immediate loss of revenue by the transfer to the Centre of federal revenue and expenditure will be given a grant-in-aid to make good this loss This loss will be made good in its entirety in the first five years and on a diminishing scale for a subsequent period of five years and any share of divisible revenue due to them will be set off against these grants. It has been decided that similar assistance should be given to the Indian provinces in respect of the States merged in them

GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(In lakhs of rupees).

	1948-49 Actuals	1949-50 Budget	1949-50 Revised	1950-51 Budget
REVENUE—				
Customs	1,26,16	1,11,47	1,20,43	1,06,54
Union Excise Duties	50,63	69,27	69,19	71,55
Corporation Tax	62,26	41,81	40,60	38,10
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,19,50	1,06,69	1,08,40	1,29,53
Opium	92	1,18	1,28	1,55
Interest	1,61	1,19	1,32	1,14
Civil Administration	7,05	6,78	7,17	7,87
Currency and Mint	12,63	9,70	9,99	9,52
Civil Works	1,30	1,02	1,13	1,27
Pre-partition Receipts	14,36	..	..	..
Other Sources of Revenue	7,37	5,37	7,82	9,79
Post and Telegraphs—Net Constribution	2,36	4,47	3,77	4,04
Railways—Net Contribution	7,34	4,72	7,00	6,37
Deduct—Share of income-tax revenue payable to States	—41,79	—40,65	—45,74	48,08
Total	3,71,70	3,23,02	3,32,36	3,39,19
Deficit	?	+ .	—3,74	..
EXPENDITURE—				
Direct Demands on the Revenue	9,00	10,06	13,69	13,81
Irrigation, Embankments etc.	6	12	11	23
Debt Services	41,70	39,29	38,81	36,50
Currency and Mint	2,12	2,23	2,43	1,76
Civil Works	6,67	7,32	8,13	9,97
Defence Services (Net)	1,44,58	1,57,37	1,70,06	1,68,01
Miscellaneous	33,21	22,89	48,04	31,24
Grants and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	2,96	2,96	2,96	15,41
Civil Administration etc.	66,90	80,29	51,87	60,95
Total	3,07,24	3,22,53	3,36,10	3,37,88
Surplus	?	+49	..	+1,31

Note.—The figures given under Actuals 1948-49 are provisional as the accounts for that year have not yet been finally closed. Revenue estimates for 1950-51 take into account the budget proposals.

THE 1950-51 BUDGET

The first budget of the Republic of India was presented by Dr. Matthai on February 28, 1950 and since it covered the whole of the Indian Union, the figures with the previous years are not comparable. The general statement of revenue and expenditure is given elsewhere. He made the following points in introducing the Budget :—

(1) The stage of the crisis at any rate is now definitely over

(2) The upward movement of prices of industrial raw materials is a symptom of world movement and is not entirely in the hands of India.

(3) The trend of production shows signs of improvement.

(4) It is still too early to predict a permanent recovery in the investment market

(5) India must aim at self-balancing in the sphere of foreign exchange budget.

(6) At the existing level of taxation, the total revenue for 1950-51 is estimated at Rs. 347 5 crores and the total expenditure at Rs 337 88 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs 9 62 crores.

(7) Defence represents 50 per cent of the revenue expenditure These estimates are based on the assumption that no abnormal developments will occur

(8) The taxation changes are *(a)* concessional rates in respect of local postal deliveries, *(b)* reduction in the basic minimum charge for an ordinary telegram by an anna to as 8 and for express telegrams by as 2 to one rupee, *(c)* reduction in the maximum trunk call rate from Rs 16 to Rs 12, *(d)* abolition of the business profits tax, *(e)* reduction in the maximum rate of income-tax from as 5 to as 4 and from as 3½ to as 3 for the slab of Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000, *(f)* raising the exemption limit for undivided family from Rs 5,000 to Rs. 6,000, *(g)* an increase of half an anna in corporation tax, *(h)* abolition of distinction between earned and unearned incomes, and *(i)* reduction in the maximum super tax rate from as 9 to as. 8¼ to be applied to income above Rs 1¼ lakhs and an increase of roughly one anna in rates on earned incomes below that level

(9) The total relief in direct taxation is of Rs 14 99 crores of which the Centre will bear Rs. 7 87 crores This, together with the relief in indirect taxation, brings the total relief on the Centre's account to Rs 8 31 crores

(10) As a result, the year is expected to end with a small surplus of Rs. 1 31 crores.

(11) The present tax adjustments have been made within the existing framework; but Government should be able to make some satisfactory proposals next year.

(12) The Dividend Limitation Act is practically inoperative and will therefore, be abolished.

On the recommendations of the Select Committee, Parliament made the following changes in the Finance Bill which was finally passed into law .—

(1) The exemption limit for the levy of income-tax raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs 3,600 in the case of individuals, unregistered firms and associations, and from Rs 6,000 to Rs. 7,200 in the case of Hindu undivided families.

(2) In the case of match factories producing less than 100 gross boxes per day, the excise duty reduced from Rs 2-14 to Rs. 2-13 per gross boxes of 60's and from Rs 1-15 to Rs 1-14 per gross boxes of 40's In the case of the middling factories, the reduction is from Rs 2-15 to Rs. 2-14-6 and from Rs. 1-15-6 to Rs. 1-15 respectively.

Ways and Means.—Against the estimated borrowings of Rs 85 crores for 1949-50, fresh borrowings have amounted to only Rs 40 crores, while the receipts from small savings are estimated at Rs. 26 crores as against the budget estimate of Rs. 37½ crores For next year, a modest estimate of Rs 75 crores has been taken for market borrowings while the net receipts from small savings have been placed at Rs 28 crores roundly In addition to the 2½ per cent 1950 loan, with an outstanding balance of a little over Rs. 35 crores, which falls due in July 1950, Government have the option of repaying the 4½ per cent 1950-55 loan of which the rupee outstandings amount to Rs 6¾ crores and the sterling outstandings of about a million pounds Government have exercised this option and the loan has been notified for discharge.

DEBT POSITION

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 2,087 crores at the end of March 1950 and Rs. 2,126 crores at the end of March 1951. A broad analysis of the debt compared with the outstanding debt at the end of 1938-39 is given below :—

(In lakhs of rupees).

Particulars	As on 31-3-1939	As on 31-3-1950	As on 31-3-1951
RUPEE LOANS—			
Current Loans	4,37,87	14,52,15	14,85,32
Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances	46,30	3,49,09	3,49,09
Treasury Deposit Receipts	.	12,39	13,14
Special Floating Loans	..	2,12,61	2,12,61
Expired Loans	65	7,35	6,16
Total	4,84,82	20,33,59	20,66,32
STERLING LOANS—			
Current Loans	3,96,50	2,73	1,34
War Contribution	20,62	20,62	20,62
Capital portion of Railway Annuities	47,82	13,29	10,96
Expired Loans	1	7	5
Total	4,64,95	36,71	32,97
Dollar Loans	. .	16,77	26,29
Grand Total	9,49,77	20,87,07	21,25,58

The liability for the British War Loan included in the above statement remains suspended while against the outstanding Railway annuities an equivalent deposit has been made with the U K. Government who have undertaken to provide the necessary sterling as the payments fall due Omitting these items, the total outstanding debt will be Rs 2,053 crores at the end of 1949-50 and Rs. 2,094 crores at the end of 1950-51 representing at the end of the budget year an increase of Rs 1,165 crores over the corresponding figure in the last pre-war year

In addition, Government are liable to repay the balances in the various provident funds, the post office savings banks, the post office cash and national savings certificates, the depreciation and reserve funds of the railways, posts and telegraphs, etc and certain other deposits, mainly relating to the excess profits tax and income-tax These, it is expected, will have grown from Rs 256 crores on March 31, 1939 to Rs. 646 crores on March 31, 1950 and Rs 654 crores on March 31, 1951 after making a very rough allowance for Pakistan's probable share in these. Taking the regular debt and these liabilities together, there will be an increase at the end of 1949-50 of Rs. 1,514 crores in the debt of the undivided Government of India in the last pre-war year and Rs. 1,563 crores at the end of the following year The total outstanding debt, taking the regular public debt and the interest bearing obligations and excluding the war contributions and the balance of railway annuities, would stand at Rs 2,748 crores at the end of 1950-51

A part of this increase (Rs. 124 crores) is reflected in the Government's cash balances and investments which are expected to amount to Rs 154 crores on March 31, 1951 as compared with Rs. 30 crores on March 31, 1939. The balance of Rs. 1,439 crores will have been utilised towards meeting the revenue deficits of the war and post-war years and the capital expenditure The accounts for the years 1947-48 (pre-partition and post-partition) and 1948-49 have not yet been finally closed and it is not, therefore, possible to give the cumulative figures for revenue deficits and capital expenditure They will, however, be more than the net increase in debt and the excess amount will be covered by the net balance resulting in these years from the other debt head transactions such as issue of rupee coin to the Reserve Bank, small coin profits, etc.

By far the greater portion of this debt of Rs. 2,748 crores is what may be described as productive. Thus the capital outlay on railways up to March 31, 1951 account for no less than Rs. 806 crores, on posts and telegraphs and other commercial departments Rs. 88 crores, loans and advances (including Rs. 48,15 lakhs due from Burma) Rs. 235 crores, purchase of annuities for sterling pensions Rs 201 crores, and cash and investments, including India's subscription to the International Monetary Fund and payment of her quota of share in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Rs 378 crores making a total of Rs 1,708 crores. Taking a further Rs 300 crores as the probable debt of Pakistan to India (this figure is a rough guess), the total would rise to Rs. 2,008 crores This leaves an uncovered debt of Rs 740 crores against the pre-war figure of Rs 209 crores.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The statement of receipts and disbursements on capital account is a self-contained capital budget. It includes all transactions connected with loans raised by Government, treasury bills, ways and means advances, post office savings bank, all cash and savings certificates issued through the post office, all depreciation reserve and development funds, loans and advances by the Central Government, including loans to State Governments, special deposits like income-tax and excess profits tax deposits and capital grants to States for development It also includes receipts and payments on capital schemes financed by the Central Government. The capital budget also takes credit for the amount provided in the revenue budget for amortisation or reduction of debt. The exhibition of all the capital transactions in one place thus helps to focus attention on the productive and dead-weight debt of Government and the expenditure of loan moneys on productive and unproductive schemes.

Against the 1949-50 budget of Rs. 95 crores roundly for capital expenditure and Rs 76 crores for loans and advances, the revised estimate has made provision of Rs 75 crores for capital outlay and Rs. 76 crores for loans, the latter including Rs. 16 crores as temporary ways and means advances to certain States The 1950-51 budget includes Rs. 62 crores for capital outlay and Rs 43 crores for loans and advances. The revised estimate for 1949-50 includes a special payment of Rs. 79 crores to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Following the devaluation of the rupee, India's subscription to the capital of these institutions and the payment made in rupee securities to the Fund for the dollar loan taken from it had to be raised to the required amount at the altered rate of exchange. Nearly the whole of this payment has been made by the issue of non-interest bearing securities and it does not, therefore, affect the ways and means position now.

The statement summarising the estimates of Capital Receipts and Disbursements is given below :—

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

(In lakhs of rupees).

	Budget 1949-50	Revised 1949-50	Budget 1950-51
Receipts—			
Sale Proceeds of U. S and Lease-lend Surpluses ..	.	30	70
New Loans	85,00	57,22	85,36
Treasury Bills*	.	— 1,38	.
Treasury Deposit Receipts* . .	5,00	8,50	75
Other Floating Loans* . .	.	79,02	.
Post Office S. B Deposits*	24,71	14,90	18,20
Defence S. B Deposits* . ..	— 80	— 43	— 30
Post Office Cash Certs * . .	— 4,40	— 3,95	— 4,85
National Savings Certs *	18,40	15,70	15,50
Defence Savings Certs * . . .	— 85	— 28	— 70
Other Unfunded Debt *	1,79	3,77	6,72
Railway Deprecn. Fund*	—17,66	— 4,15	6
Railway Reserve Fund*			2,32
Railway Development Fund* . ..	1,61	74	4,53
Telephone Development Fund*	.	75	.
P & T. Ren. Res Fund*	30	25	— 11
Other Misc. Res. Funds* ..	2	10	4
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance Debt* ..	5,00	5,00	5,00
E P. T & Inc Tax Deposit*	—35,09	—25,99	41,56
Discount Sinking Fund* .. .	1,18	1,13	1,00
Payment by Res. Bank for Rupee Coin	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of Loans by States	4,92	14,66	13,85
Other Deposits & Advances*	12,15	4,07	16,26
Total	1,06,78	1,74,93	1,27,77
Deficit on Capital A/C	1,34,10	1,20,30	23,94
Grand Total ..	2,40,88	2,95,23	1,51,71

	Budget 1949-50	Revised 1949-50	Budget 1950-51
Disbursements—			
Capital outlay—			
Railways	28,49	20,83	19,49
Irrigation	3,23	75	50
Posts & Telegraphs .	3,82	3,82	5,64
Industrial Development ..	13,15	9,55	9,63
Aviation	2,92	2,00	1,50
Broadcasting	96	68	60
Ports	15	15	1,11
Currency . . .	4	79,16	2
Mint	88	61	49
New Capital at Delhi	1,51	1,95	1,76
Multipurpose River Schemes		1,31	1,60
Civil Works . . .	7,30	6,05	7,09
Commutation of Pensions .. .		1,17	43
Sterling Pensions .	— 7,42	— 7,42	—7,37
Defence Capital Outlay	3,20	2,40	2,15
State Trading Schemes . . .	7 90	6,33	7,37
Grants to States for Development	26,81	24,12	9,59
Other Civil Heads	1,68	60	40
Discharge of Permanent Debt .. .	71,64	68,47	47,61
Advances to State Governments	58,25	52,55	34,81
Other Loans & Advances*	16,37	20,15	7,29
Total	2,40,88	2,95,23	1,51,71

* Figures are net.

LAND REVENUE

The principle underlying the land revenue system in the sub-continent has been from time immemorial on the basis that government is the Supreme Landlord and the revenue derived from land is by way of rent. The official term for the method of collection is "Settlement" These are of three types. The permanent *Zamindari* System is mainly found in the Bengal area, Bihar, the U.P. and parts of Madras and covers roughly an area of 120 million acres equivalent to 19 per cent of the total agricultural area of the two Dominions In the second group are the temporarily settled Zamindars such as *Malguzari*, *Maharwari*, *Khoti*, *Narvadari*, *Bhagdari*, *Inami* and *Taluqdari* These are found mostly in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab, parts of U P, the Bengal area and Bombay covering about 30 per cent of the area of the two Dominions The remaining 51 per cent or approximately 285 million acres are under the *ryotwari* system covering parts of Bombay and most parts of Madras, Berar, Sind, Assam and the Punjab area

The Governments of Madras, the U P, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Berar, and West Bengal have decided to abolish the *Zamindari* system To Madras goes the credit of being the first State to put a measure of this kind on the Statute Book. The Madras Bill received the assent of the Governor-General early in April, 1949

In comparison with the Bihar Bill, the Madras enactment has less severe provisions The latter legislation includes *inam* lands, over the treatment meted out to which there was much heated controversy both in the provincial press and legislature Many of the *inamdars* were stated to belong to the lower middle class section of society, and their inclusion in the measure, it was pointed out, would mean their ruin in most cases

The measure affects nearly 14 million acres of land and approximately 2,800 *Zamindaris* and 3,500 *inams*, and the total compensation to be paid to all the dispossessed is estimated at Rs 17 50 crores This works out to a flat rate of Rs 12 5 per acre The compensation per acre will be even less for the bigger Zamindars The Government of Madras have published for eliciting public opinion the Madras Agricultural Bill, 1949, containing the official scheme for organising an efficient agricultural industry in the State

The Government of the United Provinces released, on June 10, 1949, the U P. *Zamindari* Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1949 The salient features of the Bill are .

The acquisition of the interests of all the intermediaries on land on the payment of compensation amounting to eight times their net income to all the Zamindars, and rehabilitation grants at a graded rate, ranging from twenty to two times to all the smaller Zamindars, paying annual land revenue not exceeding Rs 5,000

The Bill seeks to evolve a new and simple and uniform system of land tenure, which combines the wholesome feature of peasant proprietorship with the development of self-governing village communities, in whom will be vested the ownership of all common lands and powers of land administration and management In order to remedy the inefficiency and waste involved in the cultivation of the existing uneconomic holdings, the Bill makes provision for the encouragement and rapid growth of co-operative farming suited to Indian conditions

To overcome financial and legal difficulties, the tenants are being asked to make voluntary contributions of ten times their rent This will provide finance for the speedy abolition of *Zamindaris*, check inflation and utilise the peasants' savings for a productive purpose

The Bill further protects the interests of those cultivators who do not at present enjoy any permanent rights in land, but whose displacement would lead to social injustice and grave economic difficulties. The general body of tenants to whom hereditary rights do not accrue and of the existing sub-tenants will be given security of tenure for a period of five years, after which they can, on payment of fifteen times the hereditary rate or the rent of their tenant-in-chief, acquire *Bhumidhari* rights (rights of a tenure-holder).

To prevent the re-emergence of the landlord-tenant system, the Bill restricts the right to letting only to disabled persons, such as minors, widows and persons suffering from physical or mental infirmity To avoid accumulation of large holdings and the consequent exploitation of labour, no person will be permitted to acquire by sale or gift a holding of more than thirty acres.

It is proposed to extend the provisions of the Bill to Government estates when it becomes an Act Separate legislation is under contemplation in respect of agricultural areas lying within the limits of municipalities, cantonments, notified areas and town areas The question of scaling down the debts of intermediaries whose rights will be acquired, will also be dealt with by a separate Bill

The Premier of U. P. explaining the provisions of the Bill said that the total compensation and rehabilitation grants payable under the Bill would amount to Rs 140 crores. The proceedings for the determination of compensation to Zamindars would be completed within a year after the enactment of the Bill.

In the case of Bihar, the Bill for abolition of Zamindaris, passed earlier by the provincial legislature, was referred back by the Governor-General for a second time, suggesting a number of amendments in respect of certain clauses concerning mines minerals and compensation.

An Assam State Acquisition of *Zamindari* Bill, 1948, which provided for the abolition of the *Zamindari* system, is also passed by the provincial legislature

As regards the West Bengal measure, the provincial government, in September 1948, received a communication from the Central Government indicating certain general principles. They included: (1) any policy with regard to the abolition of rent-receiving interests should have a certain uniformity all over India; (2) the Centre's capacity to help with grants or loans was strictly limited; and (3) as far as possible, nothing should be done to encourage inflationary tendencies In another communication, the Central Government was reported to have stressed that if the scheme was to be proceeded with, the finance involved should be met from current revenues and paid in cash, and not from provincial reserves, and that it was desirable to go slow in the matter. In view of this, the West Bengal Government revised its programme and decided to implement its scheme by instalments by proposing to make a beginning with the Sunderbans.

Following the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, and the Bombay Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures Abolition Act, 1949, the Government of Bombay have published as a further measure of agrarian reform the Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Bill and the Bombay Khoti Abolition Bill providing for the abolition of the talukdari and khoti tenures in the State.

The Government of Hyderabad have appointed a committee to recommend measures for increasing agricultural production and ensuring security of tenure for the peasantry. A similar Committee has also been appointed for Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement the old undivided Bengal Government derived rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zamindari* land might be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost fell as low as 35 and even 25 per cent. and only rarely was the proportion of half the rental exceeded. In regard to *ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce was the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge varied greatly.

It may be recalled that about sixty years ago, the Government of India were invited in an influentially signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume.

In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points were noted:—(1) In *Zamindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess, (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords, (3) in *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(*a*) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (*b*) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people; (*c*) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

* Land revenue was the mainstay of provincial finance till 1938-39 and still continues to be an important source of revenue. In U P. and Madhya Pradesh, it represented 63 89 per cent. and 65.10 per cent. of the provincial revenues in 1938-39; but the respective percentage for 1949-50 was 19 36 and 31.38. Yet, its receipts have tended to be upward.

EXCISE

The excise revenue in the sub-continent can be classified into two divisions—one derived from the Central Excise Duties and belonging to the Central Government's finance and the other derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium The latter is a provincial revenue The revenue from the Central Excise Duties has increased by ten times since 1937-38. As against a comparatively small revenue of Rs. 7,66 lakhs in 1937-38 and Rs 12,79 lakhs in 1942-43, the actuals for 1945-46 totalled Rs. 46,36 lakhs. The budget for 1950-51 estimated the revenue at Rs. 71,55 lakhs. These duties are at present levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, steel ingots, tyres, tobacco, vegetable product, betel-nut, coffee, tea, cotton cloth and coal cess.

The Budget of the Government of India for 1944-45 brought in force important changes in the field of Central Excises. It raised the rates of duty on unmanufactured tobacco and on cigars and cheroots and included in the Central Excise Tariff betel-nuts, coffee and tea

A further change in respect of tobacco was proposed in the following year. Accordingly, the highest class of flue-cured tobacco in the excise tariff was sub-divided into three and subjected to a duty of Rs 7-8, Rs.5 or Rs 3-8 per lb., according as it was intended for use in manufacturing cigarettes containing more than 60 per cent, more than 40 but not more than 60 per cent. or more than 20 but not more than 40 per cent. by weight of imported tobacco. In order to avoid double incidence, some of the provincial Governments reached an agreement with the Centre by which they withdrew the provincial excise duty on tobacco in lieu of a share in the proceeds from the Centre's tobacco excise. Tobacco excise has been responsible for nearly half the receipts under Central Excise Duties.

The excise duty on cloth was first introduced in January 1949.

The provincial excise revenue in the sub-continent is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The percentage of excise to total revenues of the provincial Government increased from 16 0 to 24 5 between 1938-39 and 1945-46. Since then, however, excise revenue has been pushed into the background by the prohibition policy of the provincial governments. It completely disappeared in Madras in 1949-50 and in Bombay in the following year.

The following table shows provincial excise, together with the percentage they form of total revenue:

	Excise Revenue		*Percentage of total revenue*	
	1938-39	1949-50	1938-39	1949-50
	(In crores of rupees)			
Madras	3 72	0•40	23 06	0·72
Bombay	2 90	4 95	23 29	10·14
U.P.	1 33	5 90	10 39	11·68
Madhya Pradesh	0 64	1·78	14 98	9·37
West Bengal	1·59*	5 97	12·40	18·75
Orissa	0 33	1 25	18·13	14·04
Punjab	1 02*	2 09	8 98	14·54
Bihar	1 20	4 00	22 90	16·36
Assam	0 35	—	13 56	—

* *Undivided*

CUSTOMS

Import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the 1857 upheaval they were five per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent , but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882 The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

Since the Great War of 1914-18, there has been a growing tendency towards larger reliance on Customs duties to meet the financial needs of the Centre. Between 1913-14 and 1924-25, a certain amount of shifting of the burden from the richer class to the masses was evident Then came the policy of discriminating protection and of Imperial Preference in terms of the Ottawa Trade Agreement of 1932, which, in addition to the financial consideration shaped the Customs tariffs. The Customs schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to meet the budgetary deficit and the tariffs were raised again in 1921-22 to fill in the large gap between the revenue and the expenditure The Supplementary Finance Act of 1931 imposed fresh increases in the import duties and the Tariff Amendment Act of January 1, 1933, provided for giving effect to the Ottawa Agreement.

On the eve of the First World War, the revenue from Customs duties had totalled only Rs 11.13 crores By 1929-30 it reached Rs 51 28 crores when the law of diminishing returns became operative and by 1938-39 it declined to Rs 40 51 crores following the reduction in the international trade in the subsequent years of the war The proceeds from the Customs duties in 1942-43 amounted to only Rs 25 12 crores being the lowest for a quarter of a century Since then, however, there has been a reversal of the trend and the revised estimates for 1946-47 placed the receipts at Rs 87½ crores and those for 1947-48 at Rs 93 crores The actuals of customs revenue were Rs 126 15 crores for 1948-49 and the budget for 1950-51 placed the receipts at Rs 106 54 crores as against Rs 120 43 being revised estimates for 1949-50

The import tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule with broad distinctions indicating the treatment to be accorded to various classes of articles The general rate of import duty (now 25 per cent. plus a temporary surcharge of ¼th) applies to all articles other than those specially listed, certain luxury items which carry a high rate of tax, certain items subjected to protective duties and certain other items which are declared duty free or subjected to a low rate of duty, in the interests of indigenous industry or the economy of the country Luxury items which are subjected to the heaviest rates of duty (ranging from 75 per cent to 100 per cent), mainly consist of tobacco manufactures, wines and spirits, artificial silk goods, gold plated articles, fabrics containing gold or silver thread, gold and silver thread manufactures, silver thread and wire, games and sports requisites, clocks and watches, etc In the case of protected items, of which the more important are sugar, some chemicals, matches, silk and art silk fabrics, certain manufactures of iron and steel, sewing machines, cycles and certain items of machinery and parts. The rates of duty are fixed at such amounts and for such periods having regard to the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Grains and pulses and a number of raw materials for industry are on the free list, while a specially low but varying rates of tax cover a large number of essential items like fuel oils, batching oils, lubricants raw films, textile machinery, etc.

Export duties cover a limited number of items of which tea, jute and raw cotton are the most important. The export duty on cloth levied in 1947-48 was withdrawn during 1949-50 In the same year, export duties were imposed on black pepper, certain categories of iron and steel, and mustard oil The duties on raw cotton and hessian were also raised, the former by Rs 60 to Rs. 100 per bale and the latter by Rs 270 per ton to Rs 350.

INCOME-TAX

Income-tax was first imposed in India in 1860 in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the 1857 upheaval The rate was four per cent. on all incomes above Rs 500 Minor changes took place until the schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886 This imposed a tax on all incomes other than agricultural income. In March 1903, the minimum taxable income was raised from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,000 The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised and graduated in the budget of 1916-17 to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions

The next stage was Act XI of 1922 which is still our basic legislation in respect of income-tax, though numerous and sometimes radical changes have been made in it from time to time and particularly in 1939 The 1922 enactment recognised the expediency of limiting the Income-Tax Act to the provision of machinery and procedure for the assessment of income-tax, leaving rates of taxation to be fixed every year by Finance Acts. It adopted the principle of making the assessment on the income of the "previous year" and vested wide powers in assessing officers

In 1935, the Government of India appointed a Committee (The Ayers Committee) "to make an investigation of the Indian income-tax system in all its aspects and to report upon both the incidence of the tax and the efficiency of its administration" In making its report, this Committee claimed that its recommendations were designed "to secure the fairest possible treatment of the honest tax-payer and at the same time to strengthen the Department in dealing with fraudulent evasion and what is known as legal avoidance" Amendments based on these recommendations were introduced in the legislature in 1938 and they became law in 1939

The amendments made in 1939 and subsequently have greatly elaborated the law The tax is levied now not only on income as ordinarily understood but also on certain capital receipts which have been included in a special definition of "income" Tax at the rate fixed for the year of assessment is charged on the income of the "previous year" Both income-tax and super-tax are levied according to the slab system

Prior to 1914, the receipts from taxation on income were hardly 3 crores; but they went up to Rs 22 crores in 1921-22 owing to the increase in rates The industrial depression, however, resulted in a setback in the following years and even in 1938-39, it did not exceed Rs 17.28 crores The war period witnessed a strong emphasis on this source for the purpose of governmental finance and the revenue from this source realised in 1945-46 amounted to Rs 178 03 crores representing 49 4 per cent of the total revenue.

The total collections for 1949-50 of income-tax and corporation tax of the Indian Union are estimated at Rs. 149 crores against the original budget estimates of Rs. 148 5 crores and Rs. 181 75 crores being the actual for 1948-49. The collections for 1950-51 are estimated at Rs. 182.62 crores. The estimates include Rs 18 31 crores on account of advance payments of tax which will be taken direct to revenue instead of being initially treated as a deposit. This change in accounting, which was first introduced for corporation tax in 1948-49, will be spread over a period of three years commencing with the year 1949-50 and completed in 1951-52 The estimate also includes Rs 10 36 crores expected to be collected in the former Indian States. The rest of the increase over the current year's revised is mainly due to anticipated larger collections following the work of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission and speedier collection of arrears Excluding the revenue from the former Indian States, the share of income-tax revenue payable to the States has been worked out at Rs. 54 39 crores for 1950-51 against Rs 40 65 crores in the budget estimates and Rs 40 74 crores in the revised estimates for 1949-50 The Finance Minister announced certain concessions (detailed earlier in this chapter) which would result in a net loss of Rs 10 99 crores Of this loss, 7 12 crores will fall on the States and the balance on the Centre

The Commission submitted its report on the existing law of income-tax towards the end of 1948 and the same was published towards the end of 1949 The report is under the examination of the Government of India and a Bill based on its recommendations is being drafted. Meantime, the following summary of the principal recommendations will be found interesting —

(1) A radical change is both necessary and justified in the treatment by the Indian Income-tax Law of persons resident in the Indian States.

(2) In taxing non-residents in respect of their Indian income, the rate appropriate to their Indian income with a surcharge of 20 or 25 per cent may be adopted with an option to the assessee to prove his foreign income.

(3) The tax in respect of life insurance companies should be assessed on the aggregate of the dividends reserved for share-holders and so much of the bonus allocated to the policy-holders as is in excess of the load provided by the premia The allowance in regard to renewal premium should be raised from 12 per cent to 15 per cent. There is no justification for discriminating in favour of insurance companies and reducing in their case the 5-anna rate of income-tax to 45 pies in a rupee.

(4) There is advantage in public exposure of persons who are guilty of deliberately cheating the revenue.

(5) Income-Tax Officers should have powers to gather relevant information, particularly to deal effectively with persons suspected of having black-market dealings and to enter business premises and inspect accounts, to make a search of places and to call for information from banks and other business houses.

(6) The training to be given to officers directly recruited to the department should be improved.

(7) The investigation branch should be expanded and strengthened and the conditions of work of the ministerial staff should be improved.

Speaking in Parliament on a non-official Bill, the Finance Minister stated on March 26, 1950 — "Government intend to place before the House at a very early date a Bill for a comprehensive amendment of the Indian Income-Tax Act based principally on the recommendations which have been made by the investigating commission. A proposal we have in mind is that in the case of the people who make false statements in regard to income-tax returns, their position should be exactly the same as the position of those people who fabricate evidence in judicial proceedings"

Guide to Taxes on Income (1950-51)

Part I.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B or C of this Part applies—

	——	Rate
1.	On the first Rs 1,500 of total income	*Nil*
2.	On the next Rs 3,500 of total income	Nine pies in the rupee.
3.	On the next Rs 5,000 of total income	One anna and nine pies in the rupee
4.	On the next Rs 5,000 of total income	Three annas in the rupee
5.	On the balance of total income .	Four annas in the rupee

Provided that—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which, before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed the limit specified below ;

(ii) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit ,

(iii) the income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—

(a) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds the said limit the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(b) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates herein specified,—whichever is less

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be—

(1) Rs 7,200 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies as at the end of the previous year either of the following conditions, namely —

(a) that it has at least two members entitled to a share on partition who are not less than 18 years of age , or

(b) that it has at least two members entitled to a share on partition neither of whom is a lineal descendant of the other and both of whom are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family ; and

(2) Rs 3,600 in every other case.

B In the case of every company, not being a company to which paragraph C of this Part applies—

——	Rate.
On the whole of total income .	Four annas in the rupee.

Provided that in the case of a company which, in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-Tax Act for the year ending on March 31, 1951, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir, of the dividends payable out of such profits, and has deducted super-tax from the dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) or (3E) of section 18 of that Act—

(i) where the total income, as reduced by six and a half annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on March 31, 1951, and no order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Income-Tax Act, a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of one anna per rupee or the amount of such excess ,

(ii) where the amount of dividends referred to in clause (i) above exceeds the total income as reduced by six and a half annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, there shall be charged on the total income an additional income-tax equal to the sum, if any, by which the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by such excess (hereinafter referred to as "the excess dividend") falls short of the amount calculated at the rate of five annas per rupee on the excess dividend.

For the purposes of the above proviso, the expression "dividend" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, but any distribution included in that expression, made during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951, shall be deemed to be a dividend declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year.

For the purposes of clause (ii) of the above proviso, the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by the excess dividend shall be determined as follows —

(i) the excess dividend shall be deemed to be out of the whole or such portion of the undistributed profits of one or more years immediately preceding the previous year as would be just sufficient to cover the amount of the excess dividend and as have not likewise been taken into account to cover an excess dividend of a preceding year ,

(ii) such portion of the excess dividend as is deemed to be out of the undistributed profits of each of the said years shall be deemed to have borne tax,—

(a) if an order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act, XI of 1922, in respect of the undistributed profits of that year, at the rate of five annas in the rupee, and

(b) in respect of any other year, at the rate applicable to the total income of the company, for that year reduced by the rate at which rebate, if any, was allowed on the undistributed profits

C In the case of every local authority and in every case in which, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate—

——	Rate
On the whole of total income	Four annas in the rupee

Part II.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

A In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this Part applies—

	——	Rate
1	On the first Rs 25,000 of total income	*Nil*
2	On the next Rs 15,000 of total income	Three annas in the rupee
3	On the next Rs 15,000 of total income	Four annas in the rupee
4	On the next Rs 15,000 of total income	Six annas in the rupee
5	On the next Rs 15,000 of total income	Seven annas in the rupee
6	On the next Rs 15,000 of total income	Seven and a half annas in the rupee.
7	On the next Rs 50,000 of total income	Eight annas in the rupee
8	On the balance of total income .	Eight and a half annas in the rupee

B In the case of every local authority—

——	Rate
On the whole of total income ..	Two and a half annas in the rupee.

C In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society (other than the Sanikatta Saltowners' Society in the State of Bombay) for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, or under any law of a State governing the registration of co-operative societies—

	——	Rate
1	On the first Rs 25,000 of total income	*Nil.*
2	On the balance of total income ..	Two and a half annas in the rupee

D. In the case of every company—

——	Rate.
On the whole of total income ..	Four and a half annas in the rupee.

Provided that—

(*i*) a rebate at the rate of three annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which—

(*a*) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1951, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment in the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir of the dividend payable out of such profits and for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) or (3E) of section 18 of that Act, and

(*b*) is a public company with total income not exceeding Rs 25,000;

(*ii*) a rebate at the rate of two annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which satisfies condition (*a*), but not condition (*b*), of the preceding clause, and

(*iii*) a rebate at the rate of one anna per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, not being entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses, is—

(*a*) a public company the shares of which were offered for sale in a recognised stock exchange at any time during the previous year, or

(*b*) a company all of whose shares were held at the end of the previous year by one or more such public companies as aforesaid.

Provided further that the super-tax payable by a company the total income of which exceeds Rs 25,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the super-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs 25,000, and

(*b*) half the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs 25,000

Explanation—For the purposes of this paragraph of this Part, a company shall be deemed to be a public company only if it is neither a private company within the meaning of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, nor a company in which shares carrying more than fifty per cent of the total voting power were, at any time during the previous year, held or controlled by less than six persons

SALES TAX

Sales tax is comparatively a recent find in the field of provincial finance The credit for introducing it first in India goes to Mr C. Rajagopalachari, former Finance Minister of Madras, who was faced in 1939 with the problem of finding an alternative source of revenue consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the State Since then it has become an important feature of the provincial revenues throughout the country. W. Bengal, Bihar and Bombay have adopted a single-point sales tax on the last sales, while elsewhere it is levied at every stage A broad idea of the receipts from sales tax can be had from the following table —

(Rs. in thousands)

	First Levied	Receipts in First Year	Receipts in 1949-50	% to Total Revenue in 1949-50
Madras	1939-40	33,99	12,45,00	23·35
Bombay .. .	1942-43	11,34	6,82,59	13·98
Madhya Pradesh ..	1947-48	62,48	2,32,43	12·23
Uttar Pradesh ..	1948-49	4,00,00	6,00,00	10·77
Bihar	1943-44	—2,11	2,64,00	10·80
Assam	1947-48	2	20,00	2 24
Orissa .. .	1947-48	5,61	57,00	6·40
Punjab	1941-42	32	1,01,00	6 34
West Bengal .	1941-42	15,62	4,00,00	12·57

The need for uniformity of sales tax was often stressed by commercial bodies on the ground that it impeded the free movement of trade. The Central Government attempted to ensure this in 1949; but the provinces were opposed There was also a wide divergence of views on the question of exempting certain articles from the sales tax.

An important constitutional change in regard to the sales tax was incorporated in the Constitution of the Republic of India Article 286 of the Constitution, imposes restrictions on the power of a State to levy a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place outside the State or in the course of the import of goods into or the export of goods out of the territory of India Further, the right to impose a tax of this description will be regulated by Parliament in respect of sales or purchases taking place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce Lastly, no sales or purchase tax can be levied on articles which are declared by Parliament to be essential for the life of the community, unless agreed to by the President

As Bombay's Finance Minister, Mr V. L Mehta, observed in his budget speech on February 21, 1950, "these are all provisions, the enforcement of which will fetter—and that too with almost immediate effect in some respect—the powers of Government to utilise this form of taxation for the benefit of the people of the State. Dependence on this as a principal source of revenue is not a peculiar feature of the tax structure of State Governments in India With our authority crippled in this fashion, we shall be considerably handicapped in financing the schemes of development on which we have embarked."

INSURANCE

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book).

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Total Number of Companies	330	340	346	339	339
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	234 Up to 30th Sept. 1945	239 Up to 30th Sept 1946	245 Up to 15th Aug 1947.	232 Up to 30th Sept. 1948.	234 Up to 7th Oct. 1949.
Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	96	101	101	107	105
Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies during year	Rs. 2,128	Rs 2,205	Rs 2,177	Rs 2,306	Rs 2,306
Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by non-Indian Companies during year ..	Rs. 5,727	Rs. 6,114	Rs 6,170	Rs 6,300	Rs 6,300

LIFE BUSINESS

	New Business.					Total Business in force.				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number of Policies Issued..	451,000	599,000	617,000	544,000	486,000	2,127,000	2,592,000	2,797,000	2,936,000	3,025,000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	432,000	777,000	596,000	524,000	467,000	1,940,000	2,376,000	2,569,000	2,707,000	2,791,000
Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies .	19,000	22,000	21,000	20,000	19,000	187,000	216,000	228,000	229,000	234,000
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs. Crores
Sums Assured (including Reversionary Bonus additions) .. .	106 2	135 38	144 27	126 40	119·65	443 13	551 28	615 35	649 07	667 46
Sums Assured with Indian Companies ..	95 2	122 78	131 43	114 06	107·68	366 15	459·43	514 50	547 17	566 38
Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies ..	11·0	12 60	12 84	12 34	11·97	76 98	91 85	100 85	101 90	101 08
Premium Income	5·74	7 47	7 94	6 93	6·48	22 43	28 04	31 24	32 81	33 27
Premium Income of Indian Companies .	5 12	6 73	7 21	6 22	5 77	18 10	22 81	25 59	26 98	27·59
Premium Income of non-Indian Companies ..	·62	·74	73	·71	·71	4·33	5 23	5 65	5 83	5 68

ANNUITY BUSINESS

	1943 Rs per annum	1944 Rs per annum	1945 Rs per annum	1946 Rs per annum	1947 Rs per annum	1948 Rs per annum
Total Annuity Business in force at end of year	37,84,000	42,65,000	55,92,000	61,70,000	65,35,000	57,49,000
Amount Payable by Indian Companies .	18,33,000	21,84,000	26,11,000	28,80,000	29,80,000	30,77,000
Amount Payable by non-Indian Companies	19,51,000	20,81,000	29,81,000	32,90,000	35,55,000	26,72,000
Total New Annuity Business in year .	4,55,000	9,46,000	10,42,000	11,51,000	10,77,000	9,45,000
Share of Indian Companies .. .	1,65,000	4,09,000	4,39,000	5,03,000	3,28,000	3,81,000
Share of non-Indian Companies ..	3,90,000	5,37,000	6,03,000	6,48,000	7,49,000	5,64,000

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Total Net Premium Income . . .	Rs. 7 63 Crores	Rs 7 39 Crores	Rs. 8 88 Crores	Rs 11 55 Crores	Rs. 13·78 Crores	Rs. 15 06 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	2 89 ,,	3 22 ,,	4 94 ,,	6 68 ,,	8·41 ,,	9 27 ,,
Total Net Premium Income of non-Indian Companies . . .	4 74 ,,	4·17 ,,	3 94 ,,	4·86 ,,	5·37 ,,	5 79 ,,
Total Fire Premium Income	3 46 ,,	3·45 ,,	4 69 ,,	6·01 ,,	6·87 ,,	7 39 ,,
Total Marine Income	2 80 ,,	2·47 ,,	2·13 ,,	2·21 ,,	2 90 ,,	3·64 ,,
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income ..	1 37 ,,	1·47 ,,	1·95 ,,	3·32 ,,	4·00 ,,	4·03 ,,

GENERAL BACKWARDNESS

Though during the period of the last war, Life Insurance business in the sub-continent registered a great progress over the past, when we compare the present position of Life Insurance business in the sub-continent with that of the other more advanced countries of the world we realise that India has yet a long way to go The figures published in the Insurance Year Book, show that at the end of the year 1935 the total Life Insurance business in force amounted to Rs 235 crores distributed over 11 lakhs Policies, whereas the total Life Insurance business at the end of the year 1947 amounted to Rs 649 Crores distributed over 29 Lakhs Policies As the sub-continent holds within its borders 400 million people constituting one-fifth of the total population of the World, these figures appear insignificant altogether On an average taking 4 members in a family there should be 100 million families in India, over which are distributed 29 lakhs policies of Life Insurance Thus only 2 9 per cent of families can claim protection of Life Insurance, while 97 1 per cent. of the families are without such protection This backwardness in the progress of Life Insurance in this country can only be attributed to the lack of development in the Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural and other allied fields, the lack of education and literacy in the masses, and above all the poverty of the Indian Nation With the formation of National Government at the centre and with the popular ministries in the States and with the various schemes for Post-war agricultural, industrial and economic development of the country envisaged by these Governments, life insurance is bound to thrive in the country There are in all about 230 indigenous Life Offices in India All have not enough business, owing mostly to the backward economic condition of the country Due to the requirements under Insurance Act, 1938, as well as owing to the strict supervision of the department of the Superintendent of Insurance, Indian InsuranceCompanies in general have been improving from day to day The three main factors on which the life insurance business depends are (1) Mortality experience (2) Interest yield and (3) Expenses Mortality experience of Indian Companies is very satisfactory on the whole The same however could not be said of the other two factors. In the year 1938 the average yield realised on the funds of Life Insurance Companies was 5 15 per cent, while in 1947 it was reduced to 3·03 per cent which is likely to show further reduction in 1948 owing to the disturbed political and economic conditions in India and elsewhere. The returns for 1948 show a contraction in new life business done by insurers both in the number of new policies issued by them, as well as the sums assured The total new life business effected in India during the year consisted of 4,86,000 policies insuring a sum of about Rs 1,20 crores, showing a decrease of 58,000 policies and about 7 crores of sum insured as compared with 1947, or a decrease of about 5 per cent in the new business effected In the non-life field the picture is not so rosy. Indian companies secured only 52 per cent of the total premium income of this country in the year 1948. While the paucity in the number of well-managed Indian Companies prior to and in the immediate first post-war period, say upto 1925 might be one of the main reasons why Indian Companies did not capture the field, one can notice that when this vacuum began to be filled up, it was done with such enormous momentum that within a short time more than saturation point in the matter of new floatations was reached There were as many as 113 new floatations between 1931 and 1949 The first consideration in regulating the investments of funds of Life Offices should be to safeguard capital. Without jeopardising the safety of capital, insurance companies can be enabled to earn better interest yield, if more investments are permitted by Law in Securities other than the Government Approved Securities under Section 27 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

INCOME-TAX

Linked with the question of yield on investments is the question of income-tax to be paid by Life Offices. Insurance Associations have already made representations to the Government of India to the effect that we should be assessed on the interest less expenditure basis as is done in the United Kingdom since the year 1923 The amounts paid to, reserved for or expended on behalf of the policyholders should be exempted from the income-tax Pending consideration by the Government of the major question of the revision in the basis of the assessment of life offices, they have urged upon the Government of India to grant immediate relief to Life Offices by lowering the ceiling rate of tax from 60 to at least 45 pies in a Rupee Insurance Companies claim that immediate relief in this respect is very necessary as the low interest yield now realised is being further reduced owing to its being subjected to a rate of tax as high as 5 annas in a Rupee Further in the case of Life Offices which are being taxed on the surplus basis it has been found that several such offices during recent years had not been able to disclose a substantial surplus owing mainly to the operation of the interest factor, in their business However, tax is always deducted at the source at the highest rate prevailing under the provisions of the Income-Tax Act which remains to their credit with the Income-Tax Department and is refunded only subsequently if no surplus is disclosed at their following valuation Owing to deductions of income-tax at source at the high rate of 60 pies in a Rupee a substantial amount of the revenue of interest on the investments remains locked up with the Income-tax Department which is refunded without interest after a considerable lapse of time It is therefore essential in the interests of life policyholders that the Government of India should lower the ceiling rate of tax from the present high level to at least 45 pies in a Rupee That, broadly speaking, is how the case is presented

THE INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

The expenses of procuration of business as well as overhead expenses in this country are very high compared to other countries The Insurance (Second) Amendment Bill contemplates the working of a Company through Chief Agents or Branches and licensed Agents The present system of organisation adopted by a few big Companies who have large resources is having a Branch or Branches, under which are Inspectors paid on salary basis and licensed agents Medium sized and small companies being not sure of the turnover of the business, have got in place of paid-inspectors, special agents, *i e* (Employer of Agents other than Chief Agents who are paid on the basis of commission) The provision in the Bill preventing the employment of intermediaries, either inspector or organiser or special agents, on terms other than salary basis, will hamper the working of companies by Chief Agencies and as a consequence the increase in costs will be inevitable Such a provision will also place a handicap on companies at a time when companies will be required to make great efforts to reduce their costs to the limits in the Bill It is suggested for the consideration of the legislature that Insurance Companies should be allowed the freedom to employ intermediaries like the Inspectors or Organisers or Special Agents on the basis of commission or fixed remuneration or both Such a provision would considerably assist Insurance Companies both in building up their business and in complying with the provision of the Bill as regards restriction of over-all costs

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The total number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, up to 7th October, 1949 was 339 of which 234 Insurers were Indian insurers and 107 were non-Indian insurers.

Of the 234 Indian insurers 96 had their head offices in Bombay State, 58 in the West Bengal, 33 in the Madras State, 5 in the Punjab, 22 in Delhi State, 8 in Uttar Pradesh, 3 in Madhya Pradesh, one each in Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Ajmer-Merwara, and 5 in the former Indian States and States Unions areas.

Of the 107 non-Indian insurers 65 (including 4 insurers holding standing contracts with Lloyds) were constituted in the United Kingdom, 21 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 9 in the United States of America, 3 in Switzerland, 1 in Java and 6 in Pakistan.

Most of the Indian insurers carry on life insurance business only. They are 141 in number, and of the remaining 93 Indian insurers, 48 carry on life business along with other insurance business, and 45 carry on insurance business other than life only. Of the Indian insurers, 42 are either Mutual Insurance Companies or Co-operative Insurance Societies. Further there are a few pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, and the Postal Insurance Fund which are exempt from the operation of the Insurance Act.

As regards non-Indian insurers, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 107 non-Indian insurers, 85 carry on insurance business other than life, 5 carry on life business only, and 15 carry on life business along with other insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The total net new life insurance business effected in India during the year 1948 amounted to 486,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs 1,19,65 lakhs and having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 6 48 crores, of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 4,67,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs 107 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of Rs 5 77 crores The new life business effected by non-Indian insurers amounted to 19,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs 11.97 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of 0 71 crores.

The average sum insured per policy under the new policies issued in India by Indian insurers was Rs. 2,306 and under those issued by non-Indian insurers about Rs. 6,170

The total net life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1948 amounted to 3,025,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs 667 46 crores including bonus additions and having an annual premium income of Rs 33 27 crores Of this the share of Indian insurers is represented by 2,791,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs 566 38 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 27·59 crores. The share of non-Indian insurers is represented by 234,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 101 08 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 5 68 crores.

The following table shows the New Sums Insured by Indian Life Offices, the Average Sum Insured Per Policy and the Total Sums Insured in force at the end of the year.—

Year	New Sums Insured.		Total Sums Insured in Force.
	Sum insured (in crores)	Average sum insured per policy.	Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores)
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1933	24 83	1,573	118 77
1934	28 92	1,547	136 65
1935	32·81	1,565	151·63
1936	37·80	1,532	174 67
1937	41 74	1,520	196 74
1938	46 68	1,498	218 86
1939	45 96	1,511	232 42
1940	35 23	1,685	243 91
1941	36·68	1,841	256·43
1942	37·89	2,193	266·60
1943	65 24	2,258	310 95
1944	95 20	2,206	366·15
1945	122 78	2,128	459 43
1946	131·43	2,205	514·50
1947	114 06	2,177	547.17
1948	107 68	2,306	566·38

ANNUITY BUSINESS

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1948 was for the amount of Rs. 9,45,000 per annum, of which the share of Indian insurers was Rs. 3,81,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of the year was the amount of Rs. 57,49,000 per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian insurers was Rs. 30,77,000 per annum, and by non-Indian insurers Rs 26,72,000 per annum.

Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India also. The total new sums insured by these offices outside India in 1945 amounted to 16,500 policies insuring Rs 5 51 crores having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 0 35 crore, and the total business remaining in force at the end of 1948 amounted to 2,02,198 policies insuring Rs. 45·30 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs 2 31 crore.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian insurers during 1948, in respect of their life insurance business amounted to Rs. 44·93 crores, while the total outgo was Rs 26·64 crores.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian Insurers during the year 1948, in respect of their life insurance business was made up of .—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars of Income	Indian Insurers	Non-Indian Insurers
	Rs	Rs.
Premium . ..	30,77	5,68
Interest, Dividend and Rents	4,23	1,23
Other Receipts .	2,50	52
Total	37,50	7,43

The total outgo of these insurers during the year in respect of the life nsurance business was made up of —

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars of Outgo	Indian Insurers	Non-Indian Insurers
	Rs	Rs
Claims by death .	3,88	92
Claims by Maturity .	5,18	2,01
Annuities .. .	10	11
Surrender value .	65	94
Expenses of Management .	8,93	1,20
Depreciation and Transfer to Investment Reserves, etc. .	1,02	13
Miscellaneous	12	1,32
Transfer to Shareholders' Reserves and dividends	13	
Total .	20,01	6,63

INTEREST RATE & EXPENSE RATIO

The net rate of interest earned on the mean life insurance funds during the year 1948 by Indian Insurers was 3 02 per cent. The net rates of interest realized on mean life insurance funds by the Indian insurers in each of five years were as follows —

Year.	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Rate of Interest per annum ..	3 64	3 48	3·20	3 03	3 02

The total expenses of management of Indian insurers in respect of life insurance business, expressed as a percentage of the Premium income during each of five years was as follows :—

Year.	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Expense Ratio ..	31·2	32 2	31 2	30 4	29 0

If the figures of half a dozen Insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the case of remaining Insurers would be as under —

Year.	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Expense Ratio ..	36·1	37·6	37·8	35 1	32·4

The net rates of interest realised in India on mean life insurance funds by the non-Indian Insurers in each of five years were as followe —

Year.	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Rate of Interest per annum ..	3·35	3 22	3·18	3·10	3 15

The total expenses of management of non-Indian Insurers in respect of Life Insurance business in India expressed as a percentage of the premium income during each of five years was as follows —

Year	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Expense Ratio ..	18·6	19·3	20·2	20·0	21·1

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The net premium income of all insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1948 was Rs. 15,06 lakhs (Rs 13,78 lakhs in 1947) of which the Indian Insurers' share was Rs. 9,27 lakhs and that of the non-Indian Insurers Rs. 5,79 lakhs. The total amount was composed of Rs 7,39 lakhs from Fire, Rs 3,64 lakhs from Marine, and Rs 43 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The Indian Insurers received Rs. 5,02 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 1,77 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 2,48 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The non-Indian Insurers received Rs 2,37 lakhs from Fire, Rs 1,87 lakhs from Marine, and Rs 1,55 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

Some Indian Insurers who transact fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business also operate outside India These insurers had a net premium income of Rs 2,94 lakhs in 1948 from business outside India showing an increase of Rs. 83 lakhs over last year

ASSETS OF INSURERS

The assets of all the Indian Insurers amounted to Rs 1,91,61 lakhs on 31st December 1948, which were held invested in —

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs.
Indian Government Securities .	1,05,81
Securities of Indian States .	1,17
British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities	2,82
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Securities . .	9,98
Mortgages on Property ..	4,41
Loans on Policies ..	8,16
Loans on Stocks and Shares ..	52
Other Loans . .	1,58
Shares in Indian Companies .	24,46
Land and House Property	6,64
Agents' Balances, outstanding Premium and Interest, etc ..	10,01
Deposit, Cash and Stamps . .	10,19
Miscellaneous .. .	5,86

The following table shows the assets in India of non-Indian Insurers :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Insurers constituted in	Total Assets in India of	
	Life or composite companies	Non-life companies
United Kingdom .	16,89	2,95
Dominions and Colonies	21,94	1,53
U S A. . .	.	21
Switzerland . .	50	5
Total ..	39,33	4,74

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

On 7th October, 1949 there were in existence 98 Provident Societies

The total new business effected by the societies during the year 1948 amounted to 17,909 policies insuring a sum of Rs 1,17,52,100 and annuities for Rs. 100 per annum. The premium income received during the year on these policies amounted to Rs 4,40,500. The business in force at the end of the year amounted to 73,033 policies, insuring a total sum of Rs. 3,18,13,600 including bonuses and annuities for Rs. 15,700

The total life insurance fund of these societies at the end of 1948 amounted to Rs. 67,78,300.

The net rate of interest realized on mean life funds of the societies in the year was 3·31 per cent , and the total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income was 43 7

INSURANCE AGENTS

Insurance agents constitute an important pillar of the insurance structure The rapid increase in their number during the last few years, as indicated by the table below, naturally raises the question whether the growth has kept within healthy limits or whether the evil of overcrowding is present in this profession as well.

Year.	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number of Agents	89,202	122,926	156,992	174,169	170,016

The total number of licenses issued during 1948 fell by 4,153 (or about 2 4 per cent) as compared with the year 1947 The number of agents who did not renew their licenses recorded an increase of 6.2 per cent. as compared with the previous year This decrease in the number of licenses is perhaps due to the partition of India It is also evident that as many as about 43 per cent of the total number of licenced agents did not renew their licences for the next year, these apparently being "Casual" agents who did not care to continue in the line

This gradual increase in the volume of new business for the past several years does not in itself indicate that the country has become more insurance-minded. It is more or less a result of the war-time prosperity of the class taking to insurance In this connection it is important to stress once again the oft-repeated warning about the relative importance of quality and quantity in life insurance business Quantity implying merely the size of the premium income should never be the objective Where insurance is at its best, the underwriter is supreme, ignoring the demand for premium income at the cost of the quality of the business.

In the case of companies doing insurance business other than life, the premium incomes, in the majority of cases, show a shrinkage in the Marine branch This is an inevitable result of the complete cessation of war risk premiums The disturbed post-war conditions have also contributed to this decline in as much as normal trade facilities are still lacking and war-time controls have not yet completely disappeared It will be some time yet before the normal flow of trade begins. The claims have increased.

The premium incomes of both the Fire and Miscellaneous branches of these companies have generally increased The claims in the Fire business show a welcome drop, while in the Miscellaneous business the position remains where it was in 1946.

Insurance in modern times plays an important part in civilian life. The world is engaged in far-reaching schemes of reconstruction and India is particularly engaged in schemes of industrial expansion which will help in raising the standard of living of its teeming millions. When these schemes come to maturity insurance business of all classes is bound to increase.

TARIFF BOARD

UNTIL 1919 India had no authority to shape her fiscal policy without the approval of the Secretary of State for India. In that year, the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill recommended that "a satisfactory solution of the question (of fiscal policy) can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs" It further recommended that "the Secretary of State should, as far as possible, avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement, and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safe-guarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party" It, however, took two more years for the acceptance of this principle by the Secretary of State

Armed with this convention and as a preliminary step towards deciding the guiding principles of a fiscal policy for the country, a Resolution was issued on October 7, 1921 about the appointment of a Fiscal Commission "to examine with reference to all the interests concerned the Tariff Policy of the Government of India, including the question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference, and to make recommendations" It was this report which really laid the foundations of the tariff policy for the country and should be given credit for whatever industrial progress took place during the last quarter of a century

THREE PRINCIPLES

The Commission came to the conclusion that the industrial development of the country had "not been commensurate with the size of the country, its population and its natural resources" and, therefore, recommended "a policy of protection to be applied with discrimination" It distinguished between basic and non-basic industries and recommended that, as a rule, non-basic industries might subject to certain conditions, be assisted by means of import tariff and basic industries should be helped by means of bounties in order to see that the cost of the manufactured articles used by other industries did not rise Again, it emphasised that export duties on raw or semi-manufactured goods should not be resorted to as a means of assisting industries

For the purpose of enabling the Government of India to pursue this policy, the Fiscal Commission recommended the creation of a permanent Tariff Board charged with the task of examining the claims of various industries to protection and of watching the operations of the fiscal measures that might be taken by Government from time to time Simultaneously, the Commission laid down three important conditions for the guidance of the Board as a prerequisite to any recommendation by it for State help They were (1) The industry must have natural advantages (2) The industry is such that without protection it is not likely to develop at all or so rapidly as is desirable in the interest of the country (3) The industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection It further made clear that the question of the renewal of protection to an industry should also be examined by the Tariff Board from time to time.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission in regard to the establishment of a Tariff Board and set up the first Tariff Board in July 1923 for a period of one year The life of the Board, however, was extended from year to year until the outbreak of the World War II though the personnel changed from time to time During this period the Tariff Board examined the claims of a number of industries for protection and, as a result of its recommendations, help by means of protective tariffs, bounties or subsidies was given to steel, railway wagons, wire and wire nails, bolts and nuts, paper, printers' ink, plywood, safety matches, transmission belting, glass, sugar, silk, the cotton textile industry and a variety of other industries.

NEW DIRECTIVES

During the second world war, the need for starting new industries to fill in the gap created by the cessation of imports was keenly felt and the Government of India made a definite promise about protection and help if the need arose after the termination of the war. In the Statement of Government's industrial policy published on April 21, 1945, Government observed: "The formation of a tariff policy appropriate to the post-war needs and conditions of the country is under active consideration. The subject, however, is one of great complexity, and will require a little further time for the Government of India to determine its policy and devise the machinery for implementing it In the meantime, the position to industries which have been established or developed in wartime requires consideration Some of these are covered by the announcement made in 1940 in regard to the grant of an assurance of post-war protection to essential wartime industries. Outside the scope of this announcement, however, lie a large number of industries which have helped to sustain the national economy during an exceptionally difficult period The provision of assistance or protection to such of these industries as have been established on sound lines is likely to assume a measure of urgency during the period of transition Government propose to set up machinery without delay for the investigation of the claims of such industries for assistance or protection This is a short-term measure pending the formulation of a long-term tariff policy and the establishment of a permanent machinery for the purpose."

In pursuance of this policy the Interim Tariff Board was constituted by a Resolution dated November 3, 1945. By its terms of reference, the Board was requested to report whether an industry applying for protection satisfied the following conditions —

"(1) that it is established and conducted on sound business lines,

(2) (*a*) that, having regard to the natural or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and its actual or probable costs, it is likely within a reasonable time to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State assistance, or

(*b*) that it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance and that the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not excessive.

Where a claim to protection or assistance is found to be established, the Board will recommend (i) at what rate and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles, a protective duty should be imposed, (ii) what additional or alternative measures should be taken to protect or assist the industry, and (iii) for what period, not exceeding three years, the tariff or other measures recommended should remain in force In making its recommendations, the Board will give due weight to the interests of the consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions and also consider how the recommendations affect industries using the articles in respect of which protection is to be granted. Since relief, to be effective, should be afforded without delay, the Board is requested to complete its enquiries with all possible expedition and to submit a report as soon as the investigation of the claim of each industry is concluded."

A comparison of the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission with those embodied in the Resolution of November 3, 1945 shows a marked change in outlook and accent. In regard to the first condition, it is a question of interpretation by the Board itself how far the industry is run on sound business lines. As for the second condition, unless an industry suffers from inherent economic handicaps which cannot be remedied, there would be a *prima facie* case for keeping alive the industry until a fuller and more detailed examination is undertaken at a later stage as part of a long-term policy of protection. Even where an industry fails to establish a *prima facie* case based on this condition, the 1945 Resolution specifically asks the Board to examine whether the industry applying for protection is one "to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance" and whether "the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not excessive" This stipulation is an improvement on the condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission and provides scope for a liberal interpretation since the term "national interest" must be interpreted broadly and not confined exclusively to military and defence considerations.

The Interim Tariff Board was appointed primarily for examining the cases of wartime industries although it did, in fact, consider the question of continuing protection to industries which had been established before the war and had received protection The inquiries conducted by the Board were of a somewhat summary nature. The total number of cases referred to it was 49 of which 42 were considered by it during its term of office of a year and a half. Owing to the constitutional changes that were impending and the subsequent partition of the country, decisions on some of these recommendations of the Board were postponed. The resignation of the President (Mr Shanmukham Chetty), the opting out of one of the members (Dr Nazir Ahmad) and the transfer of the Member (Mr C C Desai), who also for some time officiated as President, rendered the reconstitution of the Board necessary

RECONSTITUTED BOARD

The Tariff Board was reconstituted in November 1947 with Mr G L Mehta as President, and Dr H L Dey and Dr. B. V Narayanaswamy Naidu as Members Apart from reassigning the functions which had been exercised by the interim Tariff Board, the reconstituted Board was entrusted with two additional functions, *viz*, (1) to report to Government as and when required factors that lead to increase in the cost of production of Indian manufactured goods as against imported articles and (2) to advise Government, as and when required, on measures whereby internal production may be secured on the most economical cost basis.

Subsequently, by Resolution dated August 6, 1948, Government entrusted the Board with the following new functions —

(1) to inquire into the cost of production of a commodity produced in the country and to determine its wholesale, retail or other prices, (2) to recommend to Government measures necessary for the protection of India's industries from dumping from abroad, (3) to undertake studies on the effects of *ad valorem* and specific duties and tariff valuations on various articles and the effects of tariff concessions granted to other countries; (4) to report to Government on combinations, trusts, monopolies and other restraints on trade, which may tend to affect the industries enjoying protection by restricting production or maintaining or raising prices, and to suggest ways and means of preventing such practices, and (5) to maintain a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries by conducting enquiries as and when necessary on the effect of the protective duties or other means of assistance granted and advise the Government regarding the necessity or otherwise of modifying the protection or assistance granted, to keep a careful watch to ensure that conditions attached

to the grant of protection were fully implemented and that protected industries were being run efficiently.

CASES REVIEWED

The reconstituted Board began to function in November 1947 with seven claims for protection which had been referred to the Interim Tariff Board. These industries were: (1) Pickers, (2) Enamelware, (3) Small Tools, (4) Wire Healds, (5) Batteries for Motor Vehicles, (6) Expanded Metal, and (7) Bobbins. Besides, it was asked upto January 31, 1949 to conduct the following inquiries :—

(a) Tariff Industries · New Cases—Plastic goods, glass and glassware, slate and slate pencils, hydraulic brake fluid, and textile machinery; Review cases—magnesium chloride, sericulture, artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics, gold and silver thread and wire and sugar in the category of pre-war industries and alloy, tool and special steels, antimony, bichromates, coated abrasives, cocoa powder and chocolate, cotton and hair belting, dry battery, electric motors, ferro-silicon, glucose, grinding wheels, hurricane lanterns, non-ferrous metals, phosphates and phosphoric acid, photographic chemicals, plywood and tea chests, potassium permanganate, sewing machines, starch, stearic acid, steel baling hoops, steel belt lacing, wood screws, motor vehicle battery and pickers. The latter are wartime industries which received protection on the recommendation of the interim Tariff Board and of the present Tariff Board.

(b) Price Inquiries: Cotton cloth and yarn, steel, paper and superphosphate

Since the Board had to consider nearly 35 cases in 1949 in addition to the new cases that might be referred to it by Government, the Board was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. M. E. Rahman as a member. In 1949, claims of 14 additional wartime industries were referred to the Board for inquiry. Mr. B N Adarkar was, therefore, appointed an additional member for a brief period

At the beginning of 1950, the Board had before it the following pending cases. Sterilised surgical catgut; Buttons; Pencils; Electric brass lampholders; Belt fasteners; Oil pressure lamps; Fine chemicals; Liver extract; Fountain-pen ink: Sago; Caustic soda and bleaching powder, Non-ferrous metals; Wood screws, Plywood and tea chests, Photographic chemicals; Steel belt lacing, Calcium chloride; Potassium permanganate; Stearic acid and oleic acid; Dry battery, Rubber goods, and Sugar.

An industry seeking protection or assistance from Government has first to submit its application to the Ministry of Commerce. This application is placed before an Inter-Departmental Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Supply, and Finance. Representatives of other Ministries, if concerned with any particular industry are also present at such meetings If it is found that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the industry in question, the Ministry of Commerce refers the case to the Board for investigation and report through a Resolution of Government.

The Board then proceeds to deal with the case as follows :—

(*a*) A press communique is issued for the information of the interests concerned

(*b*) From the Director-General of Industry and Supply, names and addresses of known persons, important consumers and importers are obtained.

(*c*) Different questionnaires, which are drawn up for the use of producers, importers and consumers, are then issued.

(*d*) These questionnaires are also sent to the State Governments, manufacturers' organisations and recognised trade associations, requesting them to furnish the Board with their views on the subject

(*e*) Information regarding the rated capacity, actual output, capital employed by the main producers is obtained simultaneously to fix its programme of inquiries and to select factories which have to be costed and visited by the Board

(*f*) The Board also receives a memorandum from the Ministry of Industry and Supply detailing information regarding the names of firms in the industry and their standing, history of the industry, statistics regarding imports, estimated demand, *c i f.* price of imported and the maximum and minimum selling prices of indigenous article, quality of imported and indigenous articles, existing rate of customs duty, handicaps from which the industry suffers, protection or assistance already enjoyed by the industry and departmental recommendations regarding protection, if any, to be afforded.

(*g*) Simultaneously, the Board compiles its own statistics and notifies the date of the public inquiry at which the oral evidence is recorded.

(*h*) The Board's report and the Resolution embodying Government's decision thereon are released to the public.

In 31 cases, both the interim Tariff Board and the present Board suggested conversion of the existing revenue duties into protective duties. This has several advantages where it is otherwise justified. It does not increase the burden on the consumer and at the same time, it gives a certain psychological reassurance to the industry that Government have recognised its importance and would stand by it. Moreover, there is the additional safeguard that in the event of a fall in the price of an imported article which competes with the Indian article or in the event of an increase in the cost of production of the indigenous article, section 4 (1) of the Indian Tariff Act can be invoked for readjustment of the duty. In 4 cases, duties were increased on the recommendation of the Board. In 10 cases, new items of classification were included in the Customs Tariff Schedule, on which protective duties were levied In 8 cases, no protection was recommended by the Board. In repect of cotton textiles, steel and paper, the interim Tariff Board recommended withdrawal of protection, which was subsequently done; and the present Tariff Board recommended a similar measure in the case of magnesium chloride, silver thread and sugar.

THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

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

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

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

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

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

Year	No of Distilleries and Breweries	Production in million gallons	Capital invested in lakhs	No of men employed	Cane-molasses produced in tons	No of Sugar factories working
1930	26	4	150	2,000	52,000	29
1942	52	6¼	250	2,600	3,69,100	150
1946	71	12	350	3,000	3,50,000	145
1947	68	10 7	400	3,000	3,19,000	137
1948	68	10	400	3,000	4,12,000	135
1949	70	10	420	3,000	4,00,000	134

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

Year	Ale, beer, porter, stout in gallons	Spirits, liquors, wines, in gallons	Total gallons	Value of ale, beer, etc in rupees	Value of spirits, etc in rupees	Total Rs.
1945–46 .	1,42,632	10,75,446	12,18,078	5,83,805	2,31,69,313	2,37,53,118
1946–47 .	5,56,335	9,10,683	19,05,423	27,19,794	2,52,54,508	3,62,69,256
1947–48	1,555,079	9,55,572	2,527,420	81,06,257	2,91 20,953	3,77,16,920
1948–49	1,404,603	4,32,512	1,838,799	71,63,414	1,39,06,868	2,10,86,756
1949–50 .. (6 months).	7,18,519	3,25,033	1,043,552	34,78,358	98,92,004	1,33,70,362

In comparison U S A , the country with the largest world-production (179 million tax gallons) and consumption (167 million gallons) of potable liquors, had in 1942, 280 distilleries, 600 breweries and 1,100 wineries Its liquor industry spent 8 billion dollars on taxes, wages and raw materials.

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

Year	Ale, beer, porter and other fermented liquor	Spirits and liquors	Wines	Total
1947–48 .	15 29	227.4	7 96	250 6
1948–49 .	22.65	165 35	4·13	192 13
1949–50 Actually (6 months)	14 9	75.5	5·5	95 9
1949–50 .. (Revised)	19	131	3	153
1950–51 .. (Budget)	4	31	1	36

Prohibition.—Prohibition is now the accepted policy in India, and in every State, there is complete prohibition or partial prohibition which is to attain completion in a definite number of years For instance, there is prohibition in about half of Madhya Pradesh Madras went completely dry on October 1, 1948 and Bombay on April 1, 1950 9 out of 40 districts in Uttar Pradesh are dry and it is proposed to extend prohibition to two more districts Mysore expects to go completely dry in five years' time

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

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

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

The loss in the excise revenue will be partly made up by fresh taxation such as sales taxes, industrial profits taxes or the raising of duty on liquor as in U P And second, the palms and the mhowa trees no longer tapped for toddy would now be available for the production of power alcohol resulting in a general increase of the country's fuel resources.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

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

In 1942 there were only 22 plants in the sub-continent for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. In 1946 there were as many as 33 capable of producing 12 million gallons But the actual production was as low as 5,031,400 gallons in 1945-46, 3,734,600 in 1946-47, 4 9 million gallons in 1948 and 2 988 million gallons in 1949. The undivided Government of India's Panel of Fine Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals estimated that the medical requirements of the sub-continent were a million gallons annually and industrial requirements 10 millions, a target which they said ought to be reached in 15 years' time. To make this possible, it is argued, the first essential is to abolish the present excise duty on industrial alcohol and the second is to have a uniform policy for the country as a whole Industrial alcohol should not cost more than a few annas a gallon As it is it costs the distiller about eight annas to make it When the producer's and middleman's profit is added the price will increase to a point where it becomes uneconomic to use it.

AMERICAN RECORD

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

This trend is shown by the comparative analysis of production figures for 1941 and 1947.

Source.	Production of Ethyl Alcohol	
	Year 1941 Per cent.	Year 1947 Per cent
Molasses . ..	70 4	21 7
Ethyl Sulphate .	23 4	53 5
Grain	5 9	16 0
Potatoes	..	5 2
Sulphite liquor ..	.	1 8
Miscellaneous .	0 3	1 8
Total	100	100

In U S A , from March 1, 1947, all restrictions on the use of principal brewing grains-malt, corn and rice were lifted and brewers produced enough beer and ale to meet the rising demand, which rose to unprecedented levels The federal excise and special taxes on beer, for the fiscal year 1947 amounted to 665 million dollars and the State and Local taxes and licence fees on beer was estimated at 180 million dollars.

ETHYL ALCOHOL IN U S A

(In millions of proof gallons)

Raw Material	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Potatoes .						3 7	12 8	17
Grain .	17 5	38 5	107 8	206 2	281 6	104 9	39 7	53
Molasses	210 4	289 3	159 1	207 5	190 2	87 1	54 1	91*
Synthetic Ethyl Sulphate	69 9	90 6	96 7	113 7	111 6	127 5	133 3	165
Sulphite liquors					1 0	2 8	4 3	6
TOTAL	298 8	424 8	447 7	636 5	683 4	353 5	298 8	332

* Approximate.

POWER ALCOHOL

Here are the production figures in million gallons for power alcohol in U.S A.

Year	Synthetic	Molasses	Grain	Import	Total
1941 . ..	43	143	31	.	217
1942 .	50	114	133	1	298
1943	56	81	300	12	449
1944	60	150	359	33	602
1945 .. .	112	190	281		683
1946	130	87	105		353
1947 .. .	137	39	54	31 9	298

And here are the consumption figures (the figures for 1945 are for six months only) —

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

We now come to the third use of alcohol, *i.e.* as motor fuel for the production of mechanical power. A great many countries in the world have to depend on imported petrol. So as a security measure some power alcohol is always being produced in nearly every big European country from local raw material such as surplus potatoes, wheat, molasses and so on.

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

In 1948 the production was 3 540 million gallons and in 1949, 4 005 millions Even this increased production falls far short of the country's needs and more intensive planned development is necessary, as the report of the panel shows. More power alcohol plants, smaller in capacity to suit the sugar factories and further improvements in fermentation practice are needed to step up output.

The Union Government propose to appoint a Power Alcohol Development Officer, in 1950, to plan the expansion and co-ordination of the industry on an All-India Basis.

Power Alcohol should also be made as in U S.A. from the wood sulphite liquors, a by-product of the paper factories proposed to be established.

Panel Report.—The report of the Panel appointed by the undivided Government of India to review the situation and make recommendations estimates that with the expected surplus of 430,000 tons of molasses 26 million gallons of alcohol can be produced And out of 26 millions as many as 20 million could be used as fuel. They recommend therefore that all the existing plants should be modernized and if necessary expanded, and that 20 new plants with a capacity of ½ to 1 million gallons a year should be built As far as possible all plants were to be fabricated locally. The capital cost of the 20 plants is estimated at Rs 2 crores. 20% of this will have to be used on imports of equipment which cannot yet be made in India such as boilers, generators, air compressors, yeast separators and control instruments The rest of the equipment could be made in India with the help of the existing personnel It is not necessary to import foreign experts but it may be useful to send out technicians from here to study the working of

foreign plants so that they might be able to employ the latest methods in Indian factories. Further recommendations are a reduction in the excise duty on power alcohol to enable the blended fuel to be sold at the same price as neat petrol, and the appointment of an Alcohol Commissioner to regulate matters relating to molasses and the price and distribution of alcohol.

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

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

The Union Government has recently taken over responsibility for Central direction and control of the Power Alcohol Industry and in order to increase production raised the price payable for power alcohol from 11 annas to 14 annas per gallon, to distillers who are obliged to sell all the power alcohol to the State Governments.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

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

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

A few years later three new companies came into existence and laid the foundation of the industry as it exists today

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

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

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

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

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

CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY

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

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

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

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES

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

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

DALMIA GROUP

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

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

EFFECTS OF WAR

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

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

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

BENEFITS

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

The progress which has been made has been largely due to the energy and enterprise of the Cement Marketing Company and the Concrete Association of India in educating the country in the uses of cement Branch offices are maintained throughout India with a staff o

over a hundred engineers, overseers and skilled masons who give technical assistance to cement users.

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

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

At the time of the partition of India in August 1947 there were 18 cement factories in the Indian Union with a total capacity of 2 1 million tons per annum. During the last two years a number of cement factories in India expanded their capacity and three new factories were erected at Jamnagar (Saurashtra), Tinnevelly (South India) and Kottayam (Union of Travancore and Cochin), resulting in a total capacity of 29 lakhs tons per annum.

At present three new factories are under construction at Sevalia (Bombay State), Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) and Raj Gangpur (Orissa) and some of the factories in the Indian Union are being extended It is expected that by the end of 1952 the total productive capacity is likely to be about 4 million tons in the Indian Union

With the return of peace, the cement industry has retained its national importance in the sense that it is one of the few commodities that can enter into every one of the main schemes of national programme, viz, communications, irrigation and agricultural development generally and proper housing of the working classes The cement industry owing to the urgency of demand placed on it in the immediate post-war years and the orderly planning of future development has received due consideration from the Government. The industry has already a programme of expansion, with years of investigation and preparation behind it which will ensure its being fully utilised in the post-war years.

The capacity of the industry has increased during the last twelve months and several projects are actively being pursued, which as noted above should add considerably to the industry's capacity for output

Its plant, technical personnel, financial resources and vast All-India sales organizations—all afford an assurance of its maintaining an important position in the country today, and the continuance of its policy to make available to the public the highest quality of cement at the lowest possible price Meanwhile the scope of labour welfare is being continuously extented.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

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

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

HEAVY CHEMICALS

With the notable exceptions of borax, nitre and elemental sulphur, the heavy chemicals do not occur in nature, and they have therefore to be manufactured from naturally occurring raw materials The names of the various heavy chemicals manufactured in India are given in the first column of the following Table (the upper half of the table gives the figures for sulphuric acid and its derivates, and the lower half for alkalies and allied products) The figures for their estimated production and imports during the pre-war period (1935-40) are given in columns 2 In column 3 are given the figures of production for the year 1946-47 except where otherwise stated For production though recent figures are not available, there has been generally speaking, no appreciable change during 1948-49 In some industries the production has actually gone down Insufficient supplies of raw materials and accumulated stocks have been given as some of the reasons for this fall The figures for consumption are equal usually to the sum of the amounts produced and those imported The figures for the targets for future production, suggested by the Advisory Planning Board of the Government of India and by other planning committees, are given in column 4 The last column indicates the main uses to which these chemicals are put. All the figures are in tons per annum.

Chemical.	Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of		Average figures		Target estimated for next five years.	Main uses.
	Production	Imports	Production 1946-47	Imports 1947-48		
Sulphuric acid	26,000	200	89,000(1949)	5	250,000	Chief basic chemical
Aluminium sulphate and alums	8,500	2,500	17,000	930	38,000	Paper, textiles, water treatments
Copper sulphate		1,700	1,000		2,000	Insecticide, fungicide
Ferrous sulphate	600	100	2,000	320	2,500	Textiles, inks, paints
Magnesium sulphate	3,500	400	3,500	1,276	4,000	Sizing, pharmacy
Sodium sulphate	1,000	1,200	2,000	46	4,500	Paper, textiles, Dyeing, pharmacy
Sodium hydrosulphite		1,600	inadequate	1,785	3,000	Textiles, sugar
Sodium sulphide		2,700	100	3,456	7,000	Dyeing, paper tanning
Sodium thiosulphate		600	400	202	1,000	Photography, leather, textiles
Hydrochloric acid	350	40	2,500	5	3,000	Textiles, Galvanizing, preparation of other chemicals
Calcium chloride		900	1,000	228	2,000	Refrigeration, road-making
Magnesium chloride	6,000	500	7,000	2		Textiles, Paper, cement
Zinc chloride		1,800	300	524	3,000	Sizing, flux, dry cells
Nitric acid	500	100	2,750	5	4,000	Gold refining
Ammonia		150	1,500	106	12,000 to 15,000	Fertilizers, refrigeration, medicine
Ammonia carbonate and bicarbonate		600	inadequate	932	600	Medicine, baking powder
Ammonia chloride		1,700	600 (1948)	3,935	4,000	Flux, dry cells, sundry trades
Caustic soda	1,500	27,000	6,200(1949)	91,589	133,000	Soap, textiles, paper, other sundry trades
Soda ash	small	69,700	28,500(1948)	162,593	270,000	Glass, textiles, paper, silicates, washing, flux, etc
Bleaching powder		10,800	2,800 (,,)	1,150	10,000	Textiles, paper, public health
Chlorine		30,000	1,800 (,,)	..	50,000	Water treatment, bleaching powder, chlorinated products
Potassium chlorate		1,900	2,000	1,080	3,500	Matches
Sodium bicarbonate	small	5,800	1,500	14,200	10,000 to 15,000	Medicine, food products, fire-extinguishers
Sodium cyanides and ferrocyanides	..	220		142	.	Extraction of Gold and Silver
Sodium silicate	.		4,000	139	.	Lining, silk, soaps
Sodium and potassium dichromates	.	900	3,500	1	5,000	Textiles, leather, matches
Calcium carbide	..	3,200	....	5,348	7,000	Oxy-acetylene welding, mining operations

SULPHURIC ACID

The production of sulphuric acid has been tripled during the last ten years (see below), the present figures for production being in the neighbourhood of 89,000 tons/annum. Even with this substantial increase in the production figures, our per capita consumption of sulphuric acid is very far below that in the U.S.A., being 0 45 lbs and 187 lbs, respectively. The pre-war production figures of hydrochloric and nitric acids were 350 tons and 500 tons per annum, respectively, their production increased substantially during the period of the World War II and, at present, nearly 2,500 tons of hydrochloric acid and 2,750 tons of nitric acid are manufactured annually

Here are the production figures for sulphuric acid :—

	Thousands of Tons
1937-38	26 8
1938-39	25 6
1939-40	30 7
1940-41	
1941-42	43 0
1942-43	40 7
1943-44	59 0
1944-45	65 0
1945-46	
1946-47	80 0
1947-48	80 0
1948-49	89 0

There are now 40 firms, which can produce about 150,000 tons of sulphuric acid in 43 units Of these, 11 are contact process units, mostly installed in the post-war period Four units are under erection which would give an additional capacity of 30000 tons The percentage of the total production that various industries use, are roughly Chemical 40, Fertilisers 40, Metals 5, Cotton Textile 5, Mineral Oil 2, Leather 1 and Engineering and other industries 7

Manufacture.—Sulphuric acid is manufactured from elemental sulphur, and since the small quantities available at Koh-i-Sultan have proved uneconomical, the sulphuric acid industry is almost entirely dependent on imported sulphur During the pre-war period (1935-40), India and Pakistan used to import about 28,800 tons of sulphur annually at a cost of about Rs. 100/ton In 1948-49, 38,330 tons of sulphur were imported at a cost of Rs 61,65,922

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

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

ALKALIES

As a heavy chemical, caustic soda is of equal importance in the soap, paper, mercerized cotton, explosives, dyestuffs, vegetable oil, rayon, and other chemical industries At present India's requirements of caustic soda are 70,000 tons/annum, of which the soap industry consumes 31,500 tons, the textile industry 19,250 tons, the paper industry 10,500 tons and other miscellaneous industries 8,700 tons The present installed capacity is 13,500 tons There are certain units which are producing their own requirements of caustic soda, and this capacity would come to some 3,000 tons At present, 3 units are under erection, which will give an additional capacity of 10,000 tons Against this the figures for consumption may increase to over 100,000 tons/annum within the next few years, with the probable expansion of different industries and the establishment of the rayon industry here

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

India's requirements of soda ash are about 120,000 tons/annum for her various industries, thus Glass industry 30,000, Silicates 15,000, Textiles 9,000, Paper 5,000, Chemical industry 6,000, Misc requirements 10 000 and Washing 45,000 The present installed capacity is 54,000 tons The chief difficulty in bridging this gap between production and domestic consumption is that of obtaining industrial salt at a reasonable price The ideal location for the soda ash industry is naturally the coalfields which are situated a long way off from the Western coast, where cheap sea salt is available or from the salt-beds of Rajasthan The cost of transport is the principal limiting factor in the development of the soda ash industry

At present, soda ash is being manufactured by two factories with an installed capacity of 54,000 tons per annum However, even these factories are not working to their full capacity, and quite a large proportion of the country's demand is being met by imports

OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS

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

India has an installed capacity of 6,400 tons for the production of liquid chlorine This is more than sufficient to meet all internal demands, but the difficulty is in transport Long distances are involved and stand in the way of free transport of liquid chlorine from the factories to places of consumption Recently, a firm has planned the production of high test hypochlorite India produces 5,160 tons of bleaching powder, and plans for expanding the capacity are in hand

From the bitterns in the manufacture of salt, India has now an established capacity for the manufacture of 200 tons of bromides The internal consumption has been computed to be 60 tons There is ample scope for catering to the export market

Another by-product in the manufacture of salt is magnesium chloride India is not only able to meet her internal demands but has been exporting magnesium chloride to various countries including U K

The demand for magnesium sulphate, alum, etc, is being fully met There is also some export trade in these chemicals

The match industry in India has expanded phenomenally during the last few years At present the country's aggregate capacity for the production of matches is 40 million gross boxes We are also having a flourishing export trade in matches To cater to the needs of the match industry, the country requires a production of 2 000 tons of potassium chlorate. The country is now almost able to meet all internal demands for potassium chlorate.

The anhydrous ammonia being manufactured at present is converted almost entirely into ammonium sulphate, and very little is thus left over for refrigeration medicine, and other uses It should be possible to obtain about 300 tons/annum of anhydrous ammonia for these uses when the new plant for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate from gypsum and ammonia, now under construction, starts functioning. The bleaching powder manufactured at present is poor in quality, and the defect is attributed to low quality lime It is necessary therefore to find deposits of and utilize high quality lime so that the available chlorine in the product is at least 30 per cent Magnesium chloride and sulphate are now manufactured on the West Coast from sea and sub-soil bitterns Large quantities of the former were exported before the War (about 1 300 tons in 1939-40), and it is gratifying to note that the exports have now increased to 3,200 tons.

Calcium carbide is a very important heavy chemical both in peace as well as in war Its manufacture has not been undertaken so far in India due largely to difficulties in finding a suitable site where coal and high-grade lime occur together, and a cheap supply of electricity is also available It is unfortunate that not much progress has been made in the erection of the 5,000 tons plant that was to be installed in Bihar

FERTILIZERS

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

Pre-war production of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate was about 30,000 and 2,000 tons/annum, respectively, but in 1949, 43,000 tons of superphosphates were produced in India alone.

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

Fertilizer.	Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of		Average figures of		Target estimated for next five years
	Production	Imports	Production 1946-47	Imports 1947-48	
Ammonium phosphate .	.	3,750		3,984	7,918
Ammonium sulphate	30,000	63,500	26,000	133,183	135,751
Potassium chloride	small	2,500	500	1,891	2,989
Potassium nitrate .	6,500		15,000		
Superphosphate .	2,000	7,000	30,000 (1948)	1,000	140,000
Fish manures, etc. .	..	2,100	..	1,914	5,068

It has been estimated that to provide a well-balanced diet for the whole population, the existing production of agricultural food products should be stepped up by the following margins Cereals (10 per cent), Pulses (20 per cent), Oils and Fats (250 per cent), Fruits (50 per cent), and Vegetables (100 per cent) It has also been estimated that food production can be increased by about 25 per cent if about 400,000 tons of ammonium sulphate are used annually To produce that amount plant at Belagula (capacity 7,500 tons per annum) has been working for some years and is being further expanded The plant at Alwaye (capacity 48,500 tons per annum) started functioning from 1948 but the biggest of these all, the plant at Sindhri (capacity 350,000 tons per annum) is still under erection Further about 22,000 tons of sulphates are produced from ammoniacal liquors of cokeovens. Although there is a difference of opinion among agricultural experts as to the utility of superphosphates in certain parts of the country, it is considered that a reasonable target for this fertilizer should be 100,000 tons/ annum. The possibility of using ammonium nitrate as an alternative fertilizer to ammonium sulphate should also be investigated.

FINE CHEMICALS

The term " fine chemicals " is applied usually to substances such as photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, pigments and varnishes, and dyestuffs The raw materials necessary for the fine chemicals industry are derived from both inorganic and organic heavy chemicals, the former of which were dealt with in the preceding pages Among the organic chemicals, by far the most important are coal and wood distillation products, fermentation products, and aliphatic and aromatic synthetic chemicals Only a few of these organic chemicals are produced in India and their figures for production and imports, targets for their future production, and main uses are presented in the following table. Figures for production are for the year 1946-47 but there has been very little change in these industries since then All the figures are in tons per annum except where otherwise stated.

Chemical	Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of		Average figures of		Target estimated for the next five years	Main uses
	Production	Imports	Production 1946-47	Imports 1947-48		
Acetic acid	unknown	350	300	410	17,000	Rayon, white lead, lead acetate, dyeing, rubber
Acetone	..	25	1,000	..	13,000	Solvent, explosives
Ethyl alcohol (gallons) .. .	750,000	..	9,000,000	..	26,000,000	Power, solid fuels, pharmaceuticals
Formaldehyde	.	200	60	..	1,000	Textiles, disinfectant, preservative
Methanol	small	..	60	..	1,200	Solvent, denaturant
Carbon disulphide	nil	..	nil		8,760	Rayon
Glycerine	650	180	2,100	nil	5,000	Pharmacy, explosives
Lead acetate	nil	..	small	13		Pigments, water-proofing textiles
Oxalic acid .. .	nil	200	36	58	.	Dyeing, printing
Urea	nil	..	nil	..	10,000	Plastics, fertilizer
Benzene (gals)	..	.	1,200,000	..	..	Solvent
Benzol (gals)	..	.	2,400,000	..	..	Solvent
Creosote oil (gals)	..	..	500,000	..	.	Insecticide
Cresylic acid . . .	.	..	60	..	.	..
Naphthalene	..	..	600	52	..	Disinfectant, etc.
Phenol .	..	40	25	29	1,000	Disinfectants, plastics

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

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

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

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products.— Prior to World War II, India was almost entirely dependent on imports for the major portion of its requirements of drugs and medicines The pharmaceutical industry developed considerably during the war period but is still in its infancy. During the war, India's requirements of galencials were entirely met from indigenous sources. Surgical dressings, vaccines and sera, rubber goods, laboratory stains and chemicals were produced on a large scale Of the drugs of natural origin, Morphine, Codeine, Strychnine, Caffeine, Ephedrine, Santonin, Quinine were produced in sufficient quantities not only for meeting internal demands, but, in some cases, for purposes of export Synthetic drugs manufactured at present in India are mostly made out of imported chemicals, and, to place the industry on a sound footing, it is of fundamental importance that the fine chemicals necessary as raw materials are produced in requisite quantities. The figures for production of certain natural vegetable drugs and synthetic chemicals, and the targets for their expansion, are given in the following table. These figures are for the year 1946-47. And just as in the previous cases there has been no improvement since then in this industry either. In the case of penicillin, however, efforts are being made to instal a plant near Bombay which will produce 105 million units in the next 2 years and four times as much in the next five years. All the figures are in lbs. per annum except where otherwise stated.

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

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

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

Item		Average production figure in 1946 47	Imports 1948-49	Target recommended for next five years
Paints and Enamels		50,000		100,000
Varnishes.	All types	2,500,000 gals.	8,872 tons	no target proposed
	Superior	135,000 gals		300,000 gals.
Pigments:	Lithopone			5,000
	Zinc oxide	4,000	1,912	6,000
	White lead, red lead, lithrage and lead chrome	4,500	4,997	8,000
	Titanium whites			3,000
	Carbon black		604	500
	Aluminium powder	250		500
	Mercuric and cuprous oxides			500

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

Dyestuffs.—In the days prior to World War I, the vegetable dyestuff indigo was produced in large quantities in India, and was actually being exported to Europe and elsewhere. The outbreak of World War I and the establishment of a synthetic dyestuffs industry in Germany marked the end of the Indian indigo industry

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

Dyestuff or Colouring material	Average figures of imports in			Value (in Rs) of imports in		
	1935–40	1946	1948–49	1935–40	1946	1948–49
Barks for tanning (cwts.)	6,98,328	7,65,235	251,403 Cwt.	44,37,970	77,84,524	40,87,850
Cochineal (cwts)	1,186	12,907	63 ,,	2,42,136	9,10,970	36,700
Cutch and Gambier (cwts.)	82,162	8,086	51,367 ,,	12,82,659	9,08,811	29,74,786
Alizarine	8,04,544	11,21,337	63,448 Lbs.	6,02,291	32,07,906	19,22,090
Congo Red	5,63,102	4,25,074	1,379,778 ,,	5,50,956	17,53,576	79,03,958
Naphthols	8,57,454	9,90,862	1,231,381 ,,	23,46,252	103,21,251	1,68,08,627
Rapid-fast colour (salts)	1,26,364	1,16,286	125,826 ,,	7,52,060	16,28,523	22,43,996
Bases	3,33,526	13,66,252	510,573 ,,	8,83,253	137,24,552	49,60,761
Other salts (naphtholic)	8,55,069	7,71,053	297,574 ,,	15,92,125	40,27,706	16,88,494
Indigo	6,98,359	7,35,092	932,898 ,,	12,27,759	39,63,278	43,00,195
Carbazole blue	64,285	31,374	19,110 ,,	1,95,543	3,90,555	2,24,550
Pastes	1,65,713	3,78,469	469,952 ,,	8,02,638	37,05,240	57,90,653
Powders	6,31,642	7,12,411	924,210 ,,	98,07,259	143,50,031	3,79,60,138
Sulphur black	37,98,823	23,55,487	3,316,179 ,,	17,82,336	39,30,233	61,41,029
Metanil yellow	2,11,163	1,16,274	275,073 ,,	2,73,876	4,95,781	12,77,070
Auramine	78	5,208	16,413 ,,	132	30,245	1,09,065
Rhodamine	..	6,546	36,420 ,,	..	74,735	12,84,693
Aniline salts	2,38,200	9,00,291	197,354 ,,	1,09,583	13,42,659	2,10,884
Others	34,81,604	36,19,554	4,569,053 ,,	77,80,062	113,69,844	3,01,63,504
Saffron	7,189	5,774	16,144 ,,	5,82,529	6,56,263	17,15,020
				Total 3,52,51,419	8,45,76,689	131,804,663

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

Raw Materials.—The raw materials necessary for the dyestuffs industry, namely, benzene, toluene, nephthalene, anthracene, carbazole, pyridine, etc, are derived from coal-tar It is regrettable that in spite of an abundant supply of coal (about 30 million tons are raised annually) India has not developed the coal-tar-distillation industry to any appreciable extent. In pre-war years about 60,000 tons of coal were distilled, this had dwindled to about 25,000 tons, but during the war, an attempt was made to obtain intermediate chemicals As a result India is now able to produce 2 million gallons of benzene and 1 million gallons of toluene per annum at a cost which compares favourably with that prevailing in other countries Recently, the manufacture of nitrobenzene at the Ordnance Factories has been established, and it is now possible for the Indian industry to obtain about 100 tons of nitrobenzene It has not been difficult to establish the production of mono-nitrotoluenes which are now obtainable at a reasonable price Manufacture was started for the production of 1,000 tons of acetone from alcohol which is also now available for industrial purposes During the war, it was felt necessary that the production of power alcohol should be taken in hand Considerable quantities of butyl and amyl alcohol are also obtainable as by-products in this industry The Indian coal is generally carbonised at a fairly high temperature with the result that the percentage of naphthalene hydrocarbons is rather high in the distillate The production of naphthalene has been developed, and we have now a capacity of 2,000 tons of naphthalene per annum, which is capable of further expansion at a short notice. A certain amount of phthalic acid is also produced. The production of other basic chemicals such as Anlline, Hydroquinol, etc has also been developed.

In pre-war years about 21 million lbs. of dyestuffs, were being imported for the production of which about 250 million lbs of refined coal-tar-distillation products would be required Our present production of the latter is only 60 million lbs / annum.

The major inorganic heavy chemicals required for the dyestuffs industry are sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, caustic soda and soda ash, salt, lime and alum It is estimated that the dyestuffs industry will consume about 30,000 tons/annum of the three acids which consumption is not provided for in the targets presented in the Table on p 180 Although these acids, alkalies and other salts are being produced in India they are more or less fully allocated to existing consumer industries, and hence it is doubtful whether the dyestuffs industry will be able to draw upon their present production Further, the prices in most cases may be too high, and it is *therefore desirable from all points* of view that the proposed Indian dyestuffs industry should manufacture its own requirements of heavy inorganic chemicals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The running of chemical industries requires skilled personnel comprising (i) managers, (ii) supervisors, and (iii) skilled workers. To meet the first need, the Government of India have plans for the establishment of 4 higher technological institutes on the model of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S A.

EXISTING UNITS

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

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

INDIA'S PLACE

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

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

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

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY

COFFEE cultivation is mainly confined to the hilly tracts of south India, from one thousand to six thousand feet above the mean sea level, and is centred in the Malnad area of Mysore, Coorg, Madras, and the United State of Travancore-Cochin In the lower elevations which have a higher rainfall, the more delicate but better quality Arabica coffee has given place to the harder but coarser Robusta coffee.

The area and production, of the two varieties of coffee, for the last six years are as under.

AREA IN ACRES

Year	Arabica	Robusta	Total
1943-44 .	1,62,217	36,102	1,98,319
1944-45	1,60,586	40,831	2,01,417
1945-46	1,64,724	46,138	2,10,862
1946-47	1,67,414	49,502	2,16,916
1947-48 .	1,66,581	52,260	2,18,841
1948-49 ..	1,66,679	54,357	2,21,036

PRODUCTION IN TONS

Production	Arabica	Robusta	Total
1943-44 .	11,870	5,370	17,240
1944-45	13,480	3,820	17,300
1945-46	19,300	6,200	25,500
1946-47	12,100	3,250	15,350
1947-48 ..	6,970	8,830	15,800
1948-49 ..	18,299	3,269	21,568

Subject to seasonal variations, the average crop at present can be said to be about 20,000 tons, though there is a tendency for production to increase to 30,000 tons, but with the difference that there will be a bigger crop of Robusta.

The coffee industry in south India, like the other major quality coffee-producing countries in the world, Columbia and Venezuela, is essentially one of small growers The total number of estates or holdings are reckoned at 27,352, of which 17,847 are below 5 acres, 2,235 are between 5 and 10 acres, 1,503 are between 10 and 25 acres, and 1,437 are over 25 acres Besides there are 4,240 small holdings in Travancore, of which the areas under the different categories is not known Thus scientific measures to improve production and marketing or to standardize the product, have got to be taken with the aim of reaching and ensuring the co-operation of these small growers

INDIAN COFFEE BOARD

The pattern of consumption till the beginning of the second World War was that more than 60 per cent of Indian coffee was exported, and less than 40 per cent was consumed in the internal market When the export markets were dislocated as a result of the War, there was a danger of all the coffee produced being dumped in the internal market, with a serious drop in prices, and the ultimate ruin of the industry Even apart from the war coffee prices in the decade 1929-39 were well below the cost of production, and most of the smaller units and many of the bigger units were also going off production.

It was at this point that the idea of forming a statutory body (now called the Indian Coffee Board), to increase internal consumption by propaganda, and also to control exports was first put forward The body that was set up as a result did achieve both these aims At the same time methods were worked out for increasing production and a larger allocation of manures has been made for coffee estates to increase yields

The average market prices at the beginning of January 1950 were as follows —

Plantation A per Cwt	Arabica Cherry flats	Robusta Cherry flats
Rs 167-4	Rs 149-14	Rs. 154-1

Since March 1949, open auctions have been held on account of improved supply position, and though there was a tendency to send up prices through speculations, it was largely curbed by the sale of coffee at fair prices through the various Co-operative Stores, and the India Coffee Houses run by the Board And in the latter part of the year, when the trade realised that there were ample stocks with the Board to meet the demand, prices started coming down to very nearly basic levels Thus the Board by its policy of controlled releases of stocks every month, prevented the cornering of stocks of coffee by the speculative trade, and kept the prices down

The export market which was selective, and was paying a high price only to certain estate marks (*i e*, coffee from certain estates which had established a reputation for quality in the London market), has now widened to take in other Indian coffee partly because of world shortage and partly because of the depreciation of sterling as against the dollar

The labour supply position which was serious during the war, has eased considerably, but the rates have gone up, and the adverse seasonal conditions in some districts have prevented the growers from taking full advantage of the easy labour conditions to catch up with the arrears of work which had accumulated during the war

THE COIR INDUSTRY

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

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

The industry as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin-Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants, dehusked and the husks are then conveyed down the backwaters to suitable places for retting Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks After filling they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action.

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

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

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

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

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

A coir industrial school is also being conducted by the Madras Department of Industries and Commerce, in the Uddanam tract of north Vishakapatnam for giving training in improved methods of coir industry for the benefit of fishermen and other educationally backward communities of the area

A large-scale Coir Factory is being started by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras at Beypore to be run on commercial lines.

The Government of Madras have constituted a coir Advisory Board consisting of non-official businessmen, traders in coir and representatives of Chambers' of Commerce with the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce as chairman to advise Government as to the steps necessary for the development of coir industry on up-to-date lines on the measures necessary for the proper grading of coir and coir products and to lay down suitable specifications with a view to maintaining the standard of quality, especially for export and also to explore the possibilities of developing export trade in coir.

Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies exist in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, Tanjore and Vishakapatnam of the Madras State engaged in the production of coir yarn, ropes and other coir goods under the control of the Co-operative Department. The Department of Industries and Commerce, renders technical assistance and advice.

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

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

THE FILM INDUSTRY

(The figures for 1948 and 1949 wherever quoted are for India only)

THE Indian film industry, which is now about 35 years old, can well claim to be the largest of the medium-scale industries in the country Early development took place in Bombay, which can today be called the chiefly "Hollywood of India" About 80 to 90 per cent of the total annual production of Indian films comes from Bombay studios, the balance coming from Madras and to a small extent Calcutta.

There are today about 50 film studios in India, and over 250 concerns engaged in producing films The principal film producing studios are located besides Bombay at Poona, Kolhapur, Calcutta, Madras, Salem and Coimbatore.

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases, it is roughly estimated that about Rs. 12 crores is invested in the production, distribution and exhibition branches of the Indian film industry, in which some 15,000 persons find employment Investment in production and distribution amounts to about Rs 4¼ crores. Investment in the construction and equipment of studios about Rs 1¼ crores, and investment in the construction and equipment of cinemas about Rs 6 crores

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

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

Year of import	Footage of Raw Film Imported
1937-38	7,42,35,103
1938-39	7,38,55,853
1939-40	8,30,00,000
1940-41	7,00,00,000
1941-42	9,30,00,000
1942-43	8,65,53,000
1943-44	7,87,58,000
1944-45	8,72,13,284
1945-46	8,08,93,563
1946-47	12,86,23,000
1947-48	17,42,00,000
1948-49	15,64,16,000

35 MM. FEATURES

The following table gives the number of short and feature 35 mm. films exhibited in the sub-continent. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore.

Year	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1939	146	224	..	672	370	672
1940	162	201	..	604	363	604
1941	137	169	..	201	306	201
1942	165	197	..	158	362	158
1943	183	212	..	202	395	202
1944	124	298	630	812	422	1442
1945	98	332	689	664	440	1353
1946	200	364*	134**	{502 / 207**}	564 / 596	843 / ..
1947	283	313	..	..	555	..
1948†	264	291	..	..	474	333
1949†	211	301	22	{344 / 205*}	..	..

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

* Including 4 narrated in Hindustani. ** Newsreels.

† India only. ‡ Including 5 newsreels reduced from 35 mm.

The following table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in the sub-continent for the years 1939 to 1949 —

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948*	1949*
India and Pakistan	146	162	137	165	183	124	98	200	250	260	211
America	178	178	167	167	180	250	290	295	225	190	224
Britain	39	22	33	22	30	30	30	63	50	50	14
Other Countries .	9	1		2	2	18	12	6			1
Total ..	370	363	337	356	395	422	430	564	525	500	450

* India only.

In the latter half of 1949 production of feature films tended to fall because of heavy general taxation, and increase in the cost of production The production of short films, however, rose when the Central Government set up a Films Division and made the exhibition of its documentaries and newsreels compulsory So far as private enterprise in this field is concerned the Government refused to permit the distribution of films produced by private companies.

The import of foreign feature and short films also shows a decline owing to the departure of most foreigners from India, the increasing patronage by Indians of Indian films and the fact that even cinemas showing foreign films have to exhibit as part of the programme Indian Government shorts Foreign shorts with Hindustani titles have not been popular Instead there were five Russian and an occasional French feature

The 16 mm foreign film continued with 67 features and 93 shorts but with little success because of the language difficulty Indian ventures in the 16 mm films have not been very successful owing chiefly to paucity of equipment and personnel.

There is one field, however, in which the 16 mm foreign film made head-way, that is the field of visual education and information. The United States and British Information Services imported as many as 345 short films in 1949 Representatives of manufactures followed suit and used as many as 296 short films to publicize the products they imported or manufactured. The imports of purely educational films exceeded all old records—2677. Feature films which were really educational in nature accounted for another 331 Thus together they represent a greater effort than either the 35 mm foreign or Indian feature

It was in 1948, that the 16 mm class-room film was, for the first time, introduced with the active patronage of the Government at the Centre and in the State of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and the Mysore State

The general policy at present is as follows —

(1) That such foreign educational films as are suitable for use in this country should be imported and should not be produced here,

(2) that the films under (1) be dubbed into Indian languages if required and possible, and

(3) that only on subjects not covered by (1) are films to be produced in this country.

In 1949, Government appealed for indigenous production by private producers, but without much response, as the producers felt that with Government undertaking to supply 16 mm. versions of their 35 mm. documentaries and newsreels, the share of the class-room film market open to them was hardly sufficient to warrant investment by them Progress would be possible, if only the Government and non-Government spheres of production were clearly earmarked.

DISTRIBUTORS

There are about 150 distributors in all, of whom 9 are distributors of foreign films. Seven of these represent American films, one distributes both Indian and foreign films while the ninth distributes British films and American films produced out of the earnings of British films in the U S A The distributors are mainly centred in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Bhusawal The Government of India distributes its own short films from exchanges at the principal centres with an additional one at Nagpur

CINEMAS

When compared with the world's film business, the Indian film industry rates below 3 per cent. For a population of 320,000,000, there are about 2,600 cinemas whether permanent or touring During 1949 some 1,100 new cinemas were started, but there are still about 2,000 towns which do not yet have a cinema.

The gross annual income of cinemas showing Indian films amounted in pre-war time to about Rs 2 40 crores The industry does not have any worthwhile foreign income About 95 per cent of the total income comes from the country itself In the pre-war time the gross annual income of cinemas showing foreign films was estimated at about Rs 60 lakhs. The gross income in 1949 is estimated at about 545 lakhs, 20 per cent of which is in respect of foreign films Of the gross income about 40 per cent represents taxes to be paid.

Country.	Population.	Cinema Houses	Persons per cinema	Cinemas per 1,000 population.
Great Britain	47,416,842	5,000	9,483	0 01
U. S A.	122,775,046	17,000	7,222	0 14
India	320,000,000	2,600	1,15,384	0 0086

The following table gives the production figures of films for the years 1943 to 1949 —

Language	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948*	1949*
Tamil	11	13	11	13	29	32	20
Telugu	4	5	4	10	6	7	7
Kanarese	4	..	1	.	..	.	6
Bengali	20	12	9	14	33	37	62
Punjabi	3	1	..		..	.	1
Gujarati	..	..	.	1	11	28	16
Marathi	7	5	..	..	6	7	15
Other regional languages	10	1	7	11	12	6	3
Hindi	98	88	67	151	187	147	159
Grand Total	157	125	99	200	283	264	289

* India only.

The provincial production showed that Bombay maintained its old ascendency in production.

The remarkable increase in the number of Bengali films since 1947 is attributable partly to the inflationary conditions of the money market, and partly to the increase in the population of West Bengal and Assam owing to immigration from East Pakistan The sudden spurt in the production of Gujarati films is due to the fact that with the apportionment to Pakistan of the Punjab, Sind and the N W F P, which yielded 50 per cent of the returns from Hindi-Hindustani films, a substantial section of the independent producers felt that production of pictures in that language was no longer economical and switched over to other languages But, 39 pictures in Gujarati in two years were far too many and nearly 50 per cent of the producers of these pictures found themselves in difficulties later The consequent fall in the number of Gujarati pictures was made good by a rise in the number of Marathi pictures

The majority of the films produced since 1943 came from independent producers who shot their films in rented studios

A fact which ought to be mentioned is the decision to set up a Central Board of censors by the Union Government This became necessary as censorship by provincial Boards based on moral grounds (deletion of drinking scenes, for instance) led to discrepancy The principle of restricting certain films to adults only was also recognized and put into practice

The taxes include (1) Import Duty on Raw Films and Production and Projection Machinery, (2) An Octroi or Terminal Tax levied by most Districts and Municipalities, **(3) An Advertisement Tax on cinema publicity of every sort including slides shown on the screen in the cinemas. This tax is levied by** important Municipalities, (4) Government Electricity Duty, (5) Entertainment Tax In West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh the Entertainment Tax works out at almost 50 per cent of the box-office collections The sum total of these taxes is estimated at 40 per cent of the gross annual income of the industry Thus, on the industry's gross income in 1946 of approximately Rs 600 lakhs roughly Rs 240 lakhs were paid in taxes inclusive of super-tax and excess profits tax.

The film industry protested against the taxes by closing all the cinemas in India for one day, while the closure in Nagpur lasted one full week.

IMPORT OF FILMS, EQUIPMENT

The following table gives in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films (from 1927) imported into the sub-continent and of the import duty paid to Government —

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		Total Import Duty
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1927–28	12,372,093	5,89,355	10,372,288	20,28,975	4,42,380
1928–29	19,161,293	8,60,478	10,792,341	19,81,911	4,99,691
1929–30	21,500,579	8,49,321	10,247,051	19,06,341	5,17,695
1930–31	28,309,211	11,07,665	10,179,699	19,60,495	6,03,984
1931–32 .. .	22,346,043	8,96,722	8,979,862	17,00,000	7,63,174
1932–33	25,579,887	10,86,247	9,501,023	19,10,051	9,48,370
1933–34 .. .	36,917,201	15,19,735	10,826,366	27,79,462	12,81,237
1934–35 .. .	60,101,131	21,49,246	9,026,721	24,88,818	13,59,483
1935–36 .. .	60,669,534	21,02,262	8,820,808	25,80,421	13,99,206
1936–37	67,832,111	23,73,899	9,407,888	24,89,887	14,45,544
1937–38 .. .	74,235,103	25,44,444	22,278,338	38,14,738	14,89,382
1938–39 .. .	73,855,853	24,99,188	26,034,479	37,69,305	15,09,356
1939–40 .. .	83,000,000	31,00,000	24,000,000	54,00,000	14,79,000
1940–41 .	70,000,000	24,00,000	17,122,000	59,00,000	14,00,000
1941–42	92 510 000	38,83,000	6,924,000	..	.
1942–43	86,553,000	31,10,000	11,021,000	..	..
1943–44	78,758,000	29,79,999	11,231,000	....	....
1944–45 .. .	87,213,284	29,59,497	11,249,716	33,84,655	..
1945–46	80,893,563	29,14,396	16,229,682	45,45,814	....
1946–47 . .	128,623,000	54,11,000	15,115,000	19,08,508	....
1947–48 .	174,200,000	71,96,000			
1948–49* .	156,416,000	76,96,000	12,391,000	31,52,000	108 48,000

The following table gives the figures of imports into the sub-continent of cinema talkie apparatus and equipment upto 1948-49 —

	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1940–41	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49*
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories .. .	8,65,447	12,39,660	9,86,536	Not available.	6,78,394	2,14,913	1,62,315	5,66,766	19,10,229	46,57,934	62,07,997	37,14,296
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories ..	3,29,416	5,72,751	3,94,758		4,51,431	1,21,537	41,214	1,87,293	15,37,559	23,17,223	84,63,968	24,52,683

Import conditions were good in 1948-49 But from April 1949 they became very difficult owing to the devaluation of the Rupee and the worsening of the exchange position The open general license for raw films and equipment from the sterling areas was cancelled, while imports from the dollar and hard currency areas became impossible Fortunately, production was not affected because enough material had been previously stocked, and also in the latter half of 1949 licenses were issued for small imports.

The plant and equipment required, whether for the production or exhibition has always been imported. The number of studios is too small to make manufacture of the production equipment economically possible, which must, therefore, continue to be imported. On the exhibition side, various mechanical parts were indigenously manufactured and used during the last War, though the quality was far below that of the imported article.

Beyond the fact that the number of pictures produced per year is second only to that of Hollywood, there is little to be said which is to the credit of the Indian film industry. The mainstay of the film industry of any country is its cinemas, which in India amount to no more than 2,600, whereas Great Britain and France, whose individual output of pictures is much below that of India, have over 4,000 each. The greater the number of cinemas, the greater is the income per picture and the higher the quality of the picture produced. Lack of resources is no disadvantage. For as an example of how a little money could be made to go a long way we have the French film industry the quality of whose production is second to that of none in the world.

Late in 1949 the Central Government appointed a Committee to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Indian film industry The report of this Committee is not expected to be published before the middle of 1951.

* India only.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

THE art of glass-making has been known in India for ages and at least in one branch, *viz*, bangle-making, it has been practised for several generations by the Shishgars of Firozabad Bangle making has considerably expanded during the last war mainly on account of the cessation of imports from Japan and Czechoslovakia

During the first World War, the industry received an impetus and the number of factories increased from 3 in 1914 to 14 in 1918 The end of the war saw the tide turning again and with the revival of foreign competition, the industry began to languish In 1927, the industry approached Government for protection, but it was refused and the glass factories had to go through a period of business recession The outbreak of the Second World War gave a strong fillip to the industry and expansion took place on a more systematic basis The number of factories increased from 80 to 174 and production from 6,000,000 sq. ft of sheet glass and 43,000 tons of other glassware in 1939 to 13,000,000 sq ft and 110,000 tons respectively in 1945

At present there are in the Indian Union 224 glass factories including 93 manufacturers of bangles and beads and false pearls The industry embraces diverse types of manufacturing organisation, varying from small workshops on a cottage industry basis to large scale units controlled by proprietary and managing agency systems. The present distribution of glass factories in the country is as under —

	Glass and Glass-ware	Bangles, Beads, etc	Total Factories
Uttar Pradesh .	24	90	114
West Bengal	34	.	34
Bihar .. .	8	.	8
Orissa .	1	.	1
Madhya Pradesh	6		6
Bombay .	32		32
Madras	4	3	7
Delhi . .	3		3
Punjab ..	7	.	7
Former States Unions	12		12
	131	93	224

It will be seen from the above that the bangle making industry is concentrated in Uttar Pradesh The majority of the glass factories, other than those engaged in the manufacture of bangles, produce either containers or lampware or both. There are at present about 20 to 30 factories manufacturing tableware in addition to containers Three factories produce sheet glass, while about 10 factories produce scientific glassware.

The more commonly used raw materials are . sand, borax, soda ash and salt-cake, dolomite, lime or limestone, salt petre and sulphur, manganese dioxide and colouring materials Though supplies of sand are in plenty, its quality is not uniform Nearly all the glass factories of northern India and West Bengal obtain their requirements of sand from the Allahabad district Subsequent to the Tariff Board's inquiry in 1932, little progress has been made in the installation of grading and washing equipment for sand. Borax is mostly obtained from abroad, while soda ash is received from indigenous manufacturers and importers Sufficient quantities of lime or lime stone are available Coal is the commonest fuel. The bulk of refractories is obtained from indigenous sources The demand for refractories by the glass industry is estimated at about 10,000 tons per year.

Sheet Glass.—All the three manufacturers of sheet glass follow the Fourcault process Their rated capacity is around 15 million sq ft., but the actual output is not more than 13 million sq. ft. This was registered in 1944-45 after which production has been on the decline until it reached 6 8 million sq ft. in 1948. The lowest production on record for several years was in the first half of 1949 when the industry produced only 1·75 million sq ft of sheet glass The quality also leaves much to be desired Though the productive capacity of the industry has doubled since 1939, imports in the three post-war years work out to an average of Rs 79 lakhs per annum

Blownware and Pressedware.—The majority of factories in India produce blownware by semi-automatic or mouth-blowing process, but in recent years a few completely automatic machines have been installed The total annual capacity for blownware and pressedware is estimated at 125,000 tons bottles and phials, 10,000 tons of lampware, 9,000 tons of tableware and 4,000 tons of pressedware for 1950 for which the demand is estimated at 120,000 tons comprising 100,000 tons of bottles and phials, 10,000 tons of lampware and 10,000 tons of tableware and pressedware After registering a sharp rise to 110,000 tons in 1945, production started falling and was about 70,000 tons in 1948 A further fall was noticed in the following year

Bangles.—There are three main types of bangles, namely, Reshmi, Hollow and Fancy, which are manufactured in the country There are at present 86 medium-sized factories which come under the purview of the Factory Act, in Firozabad, besides several hundreds of workshops on a cottage industry basis in Uttar Pradesh, in Madras and in Poona Their total productive capacity was estimated at 35,000 tons of which nearly 30,000 tons was attributed to the medium-sized factories Shortage of raw materials, transport difficulties and the grouping of the 86 factories into 29 units as a means of rationalisation for the purpose of supply of raw materials affected production which dropped to 15,000 tons in 1949 during which cottage industries produced about 2,000 tons of bangles.

IMPORTS

The following table gives the details of imports of glass and glassware for the three years 1946-49 as well as for 1938-39 —

	1938-39	1946-47		1947-48		1948-49	
	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Sheet and Plate Glass	23,70,000	154,181	39,42,489	279,409	96,64,830	357,604	1,00,79,272
Bottles & Phials							
Soda Water Bottles	5,33,000	3,659	77,628	9,266	2,60,319	6,355	1,76,406
Others	22,62,000	78,258	13,68,596	323,636	18,03,908	30,726	5,08,470
Funnels, Globes and Glass Parts of Lamps .	5,17,000		1,51,194	..	2 63,122	.	2,81,647
Tableware . .	5,90,000		27,08,684		1,20,35 314	.	2,23,529
Bangles .	24,20,000	..	2,25,165		4,46,868	.	544

Since 1929-30, India has made considerable headway towards self-sufficiency Imports of all categories of glass and glassware were valued at Rs 480 lakhs in 1929-30 By 1939-40, they dropped to Rs 128 1 lakhs and continued to decline during the war The subsequent trends are governed by import control and allocation of foreign exchange These are reviewed in the chapter on trade

In the case of sheet and plate glass, Belgium continues to be the most important source accounting for nearly half the imports under this head, while the United Kingdom ranks second Prior to the war, Japan was an important supplier, but her share has now been passed to Belgium On the other hand the trade in bottles and phials is mainly divided only between two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States because of the elimination of Germany and Japan The United States, the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia account for nearly 95 per cent of the overseas supplies of lamp glass, while the sources of tableware are widely spread over though in 1947-48, India imported over Rupees one crore worth of these goods from the U S alone

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY

The claim of the glass industry for protection was referred to the Tariff Board for the first time in 1931 The Board found that, with the exception of borax and soda ash, the other raw materials for the manufacture of glass were available in the country The Board also took the view that the high cost of soda ash was due to the high rate of duty and, in the case of blownware, was partly due to the excessive use of soda ash in Indian factories. The Board, therefore, felt that the dependence of the industry on imported soda ash did not invalidate the claim to protection, especially when there was a reasonable prospect of the manufacture of that material within the country itself It, therefore, recommended protective duties for a period of ten years The Government of India, however, rejected the recommendations of the Board on the ground that there was no indigenous source of supply of one of the most important raw materials However, by way of relief to the industry, Government granted a refund of the entire duty on soda ash of British or British Colonial origin and of the excess over 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of other soda ash.

In 1947, the industry again made an application for protection which was referred to the Tariff Board on March 20, 1948 The main recommendations of the Board on this application are as follows 1 Machinery should be installed for washing and grading of sand to improve the colour and uniformity of the finished product. 2 Detailed investigations should be undertaken by the Geological Survey of India for discovering deposits of sand of high quality. 3 There is considerable scope for improvement in the quality of indigenous sheet glass. 4. The existing revenue duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* on sheet glass should be converted into an equivalent protective duty and should remain in force upto March 31, 1952 5. The concession of duty on imported soda ash should be withdrawn 6 The quality of indigenous glass blownware and pressedware has improved considerably during the last decade and the estimated fair selling prices of indigenous make are considerably lower than the landed costs of corresponding imports The need for imposing a protective duty does not, therefore, arise. 7 The existing revenue duty of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* on imported bangles sufficiently safeguards the position of the bangle industry. 8 In their trade negotiations with neighbouring countries, Government should negotiate for exports of indigenous bangles to those countries. 9 The Government of Uttar Pradesh should make available to the bangle factories sufficient quantities of raw materials and consumable stores. 10. The bangle manufacturers of Uttar Pradesh should organise themselves into one single association for the development of the industry on healthy lines. 11 Early steps should be taken by the sheet glass units to mechanise their branches In respect of blownware and pressedware, large scale mechanisation is not feasible. Complete mechanisation of bangle-making is not desirable since it is essentially a cottage industry, but the state governments should examine the possibility of its mechanisation for improving technical efficiency without causing hardship to labour 12. Steps should be taken to avoid wasteful use of soda ash. Government have accepted the recommendations of the Board.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

THE Republic is regarded as a surplus area in respect of its resources of raw hides and skins It is estimated that normally it produces 16 2 million cattle hides, 5.5 million buffalo hides, 23 2 million goat and 15 1 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent. is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this the output of hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll of livestock Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level.

Just before the Second World War, about 10 per cent of the buffalo hides, 22 5 per cent. of the cow hides (kips), 6 5 per cent of the sheep skins and 80 per cent of the goat skins available in the Republic annually were exported and the balance tanned in the country itself. But over a course of time the surpluses for export dwindled considerably except in the case of goat skins This was due to the expansion of hide and sheep skin tanning in the country Goat skin tanning did not expand much

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first three varieties are all consumed in the country itself while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the U K and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the international trade circles as East India tanned Kips and Calf Skins. These are retanned and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (*Cassia auriculata*) which occurs in south and western India. But after the First World War they were tanned in Madras with wattle bark formerly imported from South Africa and now from East Africa as India has stopped trade with South Africa The goat and sheep skins in Madras and the cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark.

Modern tanning.—Leather for harness and saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Kanpur by western processes of vegetable tanning in pits from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs, babul bark (*Acacia arabica*) and myrobalans (*Terminalia chebula*). At present large quantities of East African wattle bark and its extract (Mimosa Extract) are also being used as the supply of babul bark is inadequate.

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

Fortythree tanneries producing pit tanned buffalo sole leather were brought under Government control and their productive capacity increased to about 2 million buffalo hides annually. During the war the tanneries could not work to full capacity through lack of raw hides. The supply of buffalo hides has not only not improved after the war but has been considerably reduced due to the partition of the subcontinent and less slaughter (most probably on account of the control which has been imposed on animal slaughter in some States) The clogged trade with Pakistan has caused a shrinkage of the market formerly operated by Indian tanneries and this shrinkage is preventing the tanneries producing sole leather from working to full capacity

Chrome tanning.—The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in the country since the First World War is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning, especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather, Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow calf from calf skins. A number of tanneries at Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers. Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small. Indian Box and Willow sides are being regularly exported to the United Kingdom and their demand and consumption in India is considerable After the partition of the subcontinent the production of chrome tanned shoe upper leather namely, Box and Willow sides and calf has suffered reduction This has been due to two causes Firstly the clogged trade with Pakistan has resulted in an appreciable shrinkage of the market formerly enjoyed by Indian chrome tanners, and secondly due to the control of cattle slaughter supply of cow hides of the quality required for the production of high class chrome shoe upper leather has been considerably reduced

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress are belting leather, chamois leather, suede leather, vegetable and chrome patent leather, improved type of case leather, picking bands, roller skins, chrome lace leather, motor car upholstery, leather, etc India's tanning capacity is fairly large It can tan all its buffalo hides and nearly all its cow hides and sheep skins. Exports of these hides and skins in the raw condition is not so necessary now as it was previously As goat skin tanning has not developed in India satisfactorily Indian goat skins have to be exported in the raw state.

There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta, Jullundur Tanning Institute, Jullundur City, Government Tanning Institute, Bombay and Leather Technology Section of Alagappa College of Technology, University of Madras may be mentioned These Institutes are maintained by the respective State Governments. A central leather research Institute is proposed to be established by the Central Government in Madras The foundation stone of this Institute is already laid There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Department of the Government of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa which hold instructional classes in rural areas to introduce improved processes of tanning.

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

Recent Developments.—There has not been any appreciable progress in the leather industry during 1949. Production of leather has decreased in comparison with that during the war period. This has been due to shortage of raw materials such as raw hides and skins, vegetable tanstuffs and tanning chemicals, insufficient transport and the partition of the sub-continent and consequent loss of market. The stoppage of import of South African wattle bark has created a shortage of vegetable tanstuffs needed for the production of sole and half tanned leathers.

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

The glace kid industry is still undeveloped in the Indian Republic. This holds out a good prospect of development as the country produces goat skins which are very suitable for making glace kid Research for developing the technique for large scale manufacture

of glace kid is being carried out at the Bengal Tanning Institute under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India.

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

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

As regards plant and equipment tanning machines such as shaving, staking, buffing, glacing, boarding sole rolling machines and tanning drums and paddles are locally made There are two firms in Calcutta which have specialized in making these tanning machines More intricate machines like splitting and measuring machines and leather presses have to be imported All tanning tools are locally made No attempt has, however, been made to manufacture shoe machines in India

Tannery labour is mostly recruited from the Chamar community. There is as yet no shortage, and the recruits pick up modern methods of work and machine operations quite well Skilled personnel to work as technical assistants in tanneries are being trained in the provincial tanning institutes The trained men are giving a good account of themselves in commercial tanneries There appears to be a dearth of skilled supervisors for the shoe industry as training institutes for the shoe industry are still lacking in this country There is thus a great need for State shoe institutes.

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

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

Here are a few statistical tables which may prove useful.

LIVE STOCK POPULATION.

	World's population	Population of undivided India	Per cent of world's population in India
	lakhs.	lakhs.	
Cattle ..	6277	2235	35 6%
Goat and sheep .	5317	1038	19·5%
	11594	3273	27·5% (mean)

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(in million pieces)

	World's production	Production in Indian Union	Percent of hides with respect to world's production
Cow and buffalo hides and kips ..	136·4	21 2	15·5
Goat and sheep	199 47	38 2	19·1

EXPORT OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS FROM UNDIVIDED INDIA.

(In lakh pieces)

	(1941–42)	(1942–43)	(1943 44)	(1944–45)	(1945–46)
Buffalo hides . . .	3 3	3 1	3 4	2 1	0 26
Cow hides	17 9	7 6	7 6	2 0	1 46
Goat skins	341 0	236 0	253 2	167 3	147 01
Sheep skins . .	28 2	9 6	16 9	35 3	56 94
Other hides ..	.	.	.	0 01	0 25
Other skins	7 6	2 9	11 0	18 5	20 64

VALUE OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS EXPORTED FROM UNDIVIDED INDIA.

(In lakh rupees)

	(1941–42)	(1942–43)	(1943 44)	(1944–45)	(1945–46)
Buffalo hides .	10 2	13 3	12 9	6 1	0 75
Cow hides . .	74 1	32 1	29 2	10 6	13 96
Goat skins .	326 1	262 1	293 4	241 4	292 72
Sheep skins .. .	54 7	18 8	61 8	110 1	121 93
Other hides ..	.	.	.	.	0 25
Other skins . . .	7 9	6 7	11 3	26 2	29 96
Total ..	473 0	330 0	408 6	394 4	459 57

TANNING CAPACITY OF TANNERIES IN THE INDIAN UNION

	(In lakh pieces)
Pit tanned sole leather from buffalo hides . .	20 38
Bag tanned sole and half tanned buffalo calf	27 22
Vegetable tanned cow hides including E I tanned kips	114 45
Chrome tanned Box and Willow sides	40 45
Vegetable tanned (E I) sheep skin and chrome tanned sheep skin leathers	124
Vegetable tanned (E I) goat skin and chrome tanned goat skin	46

EXPORT OF TANNED AND DRESSED LEATHER FROM UNDIVIDED INDIA.

(In lakh pieces)

	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46
Tanned or Dressed leather from :					
Buffalo hide	12 26	9·12	5·63	1·46	1·36
Cow hide	62·59	43 52	30 30	21·10	17 05
Goat skins	41 53	49 06	57·44	59·17	74·52
Sheep skins	88·29	76 65	66 55	59·59	40·65
Other hides .. .	·17	06	0 80	0·35	0 29
Other skins . .	14 43	37 79	52·15	63·17	72·70
Unwrought leather in lakh lbs. ..	7 4	5 5	6 09	3 85	0·36

VALUE OF ANNUAL EXPORT OF TANNED OR DRESSED LEATHER FROM UNDIVIDED INDIA.

(In lakh rupees)

	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46
Tanned or Dressed leather from .					
Buffalo hides	46 91	27·92	14 58	3 59	4·47
Cow hides	340 17	234·60	177 81	142 63	263 17
Goat skins	65 79	81·60	103 37	121 32	193 25
Sheep skins	104 43	97 74	96 24	109 17	105·55
Other hides	1 45	·85	1 62	2 82	2 51
Other skins . ..	18·27	61 75	97 99	97 07	127 98
Unwrought leather	25 93	19 16	19 40	12 68	4·42
Total	602 95	533 62	511 01	489 28	641 35

THE JUTE INDUSTRY

WORLD production of raw jute for 1947-48 was around 8 68 million bales of 400 lbs. each of which Pakistan accounted for 5 48 million bales and India 1 98 million bales. On the manufacturing side, India alone was responsible for erecting a little over 57 per cent of the 120,071 looms in the world Thus between India and Pakistan, the former undivided India monopolised the trade in jute and jute goods Since the partition of the country, however, the political conflict brought in its turn measures detrimental to the long term prosperity of the industry as well as raw jute and it is feared that a permanent damage has been inflicted by the twisting of the trade following the devaluation of sterling.

RAW JUTE

The partition of the country split up this valuable industry as well since while 70 per cent of the production of raw jute was transferred to Pakistan, all the jute mills were situated in West Bengal From the very beginning, it became clear that Indian jute mills may not be able to get adequate supplies of raw jute from Pakistan. In November 1947, the Government of Pakistan decided to levy a land tax on all raw jute passing over its borders at the rate of Rs 15 per bale of 400 lbs each in the case of kutcha bales and loose jute It was also stipulated that remittances to jute districts should pass through the Foreign Exchange Departments of the two countries A month later, the Government of India declared Pakistan foreign territory for purposes of customs duty on the export of raw jute and jute goods from India to Pakistan. This unpleasant development affected the supply position of raw jute and the position worsened following the expiry of the Stand-Still Agreement on March 31, 1948 With effect from February 28, 1949, Pakistan imposed an excise duty of Rs 1-8 per bale for cutting and Rs. 5 per bale for other jute

Though the situation improved a month later following the Inter-Dominion Conference, supplies of raw jute continued to be restricted What little, however, Indian mills used to get from Pakistan was also stopped following the decision of India to devalue her rupee on September 19, 1949 and the decision of Pakistan to maintain her rupee at the old exchange rate. The results have been summed up elsewhere in this chapter, but it may be noted here that the post-partition developments emphasised the need for India to drive towards self-sufficiency in regard to raw jute.

Since the Bengal Famine, the Government of Bengal had pursued a policy of giving preference to food crops by diverting a portion of the land under raw jute, but the threat to the economy necessitated the reversal of that policy in 1947-48 and thereafter The following table gives the details of production of raw jute in the Indian Union.—

PRODUCTION OF JUTE

(In thousand bales)

Year	Assam	Bihar	Orissa	West Bengal	Cooch Bihar	Tripura	Total
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 .	401	805	40	512	69	17	1,904
1939-40	558	709	47	455	61	29	1,859
1940-41	786	571	52	1,198	123	43	2,773
1941-42 .	593	414	59	503	43	34	1,646
1942-43 .	413	340	56	734	62	32	1,637
1943-44 .	320	411	66	602	39	25	1,463
1944-45 .	267	230	49	564	34	20	1,164
1945-46	495	274	44	585	36	25	1,459
1946-47	456	251	58	473	57	25	1,320
1947-48	536	403	44	550	99	26	1,658
1948-49 .	599	407	43	859	47	27	1,982

Indian Central Jute Committee.—Prior to the partition of the country, the Indian Central Jute Committee, which was established in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, looked after the jute interests of undivided India. The decision to reconstitute it was taken at its annual meeting on December 10, 1947 when the members representing jute producers from Pakistan were excluded and the Committee's activities outside the Union were brought to an end One of the primary functions of this Committee is to improve the yield of jute per acre The progress achieved during the past few years has been summed up below —

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

(lbs.)

Year	Assam	Bihar	Orissa	West Bengal	Cooch Bihar	Tripura	India
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 ..	941	789	888	1,024	862	850	885
1939-40 .	794	1,060	855	1,046	739	892	942
1940-41 ..	1,017	810	717	831	1,093	956	880
1941-42 .	856	684	944	1,112	441	800	841
1942-43 ..	645	584	933	1,041	670	853	773
1943-44 ..	649	814	1,100	999	650	833	836
1944-45 .	632	564	817	1,163	680	800	803
1945-46 ..	1,217	689	880	1,153	720	1,000	1,029
1946-47 ..	1,019	692	967	1,245	844	1,000	983
1947-48 ..	1,026	1,119	800	961	1,070	945	1,014
1948-49 ..	1,099	988	747	1,091	537	900	1,035

Prices.—Jute prices have generally followed the trend of prices of rice which is an alternate crop. Since September 19, 1949, they have, however, been regulated by Government. The latter developments in the field of raw jute have been summed up in a subsequent paragraph; but the following table about the trend of prices in Calcutta should be interesting —

WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW JUTE

Year	Firsts			Lightnings		
	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p
August 1939	38	8	0	35	8	0
1939-40 .	62	8	0	58	0	0
1940-41 .	41	7	0	35	7	0
1941-42 .	53	11	0	46	1	0
1942-43 .	58	12	0	51	1	0
1943-44	81	9	0	75	13	0
1944-45 .	78	13	0	74	1	0
1945-46	77	7	0	72	7	0
1946-47 .	123	5	0	118	7	0
1947-48 .	177	7	0	172	11	0
1948-49 .	206	8	0	195	12	0

Exports.—The control over export of raw jute was first introduced in 1942-43 as a war measure with the sole object of checking the supply passing into the enemies' hands. Later on, owing to world shortage, the control was assumed by the Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington in 1943 and the Government of India made allocations in consultation with this Board For this purpose, destinational quotas were fixed and the principle of "first come first serve" was accepted This system was ended in June 1946, but a new control was instituted with the object of ensuring an equitable distribution of raw jute among India's regular customers This was criticised. After the partition, raw jute became the main bargaining point along with jute goods in the conclusion of bilateral agreements.

The following table gives the details of export of raw jute in the year 1947-48 from the Indian Union —

		1947-48
U K	Tons	49,941
U S S R ..	,,	10,612
Canada ..	,,	1,519
U S A. ..	,,	42,069
Brazil	,,	10,829
Argentina ..	,,	5,302
Chile	,,	1,301
Australia ..	,,	3,253
Others ..	,,	140,191
Total ..	,,	265,017

Devaluation.—A piquant situation was created by India's decision to devalue her rupee and Pakistan's decision to maintain the *status quo.* "At Pakistan's minimum prices," to quote Mr. J R. Walker, President of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, "I estimate on the present basis of working, that without our making a single anna and all our labour and expenditure in producing the cloth given for nothing, the selling price of hessian would require to be about Rs. 61-8 per 100 yards.

Losses calculated at not less than a crore of rupees monthly would be made were we to trade at these levels" As a result, Indian jute mills were forced to boycott Pakistan jute.

The decision had an unsettling effect on the prices of raw jute in Pakistan Those who had entered into contracts for delivery of Pakistan jute to soft currency countries suffered losses and business elsewhere came to a standstill since the finance for the crop moved from Calcutta Pakistan was further handicapped by the inability of the port of Chittagong to handle the cargo and inadequate facilities for warehousing Consequently, the prices of Pakistani raw jute fell precipitately to Rs 15 per Bengal maund at Narayanganj in December 1949 To prevent a further collapse, the Government of Pakistan issued an ordinance banning transactions in raw jute below Rs. 23 The ordinance provided for the establishment of a Jute Board to look after dealings and appointing agents and brokers to buy, store and sell jute on behalf of Government at the minimum price of Rs 23 per maund of loose jute of Jat bottom Simultaneously, Government established the National Bank of Pakistan as a special commercial bank with branches in East Bengal to finance jute purchases Government also laid down that all exports should take place after being certified by the Jute Board that payments against them had been made in Pakistan and port facilities had been arranged at Chittagong

The paucity of raw jute supplies in India necessitated the Government of India, the States Governments and the Indian Jute Mills' Association to take a series of measures By an order issued by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, on October 4, 1949, for stabilisation of prices of jute and jute manufactures, the mills were debarred from the purchase of raw jute except at or below the maximum levels fixed, which in the case of loose jute were Rs 40 per maund for Tops, Rs 38 for Middles and Rs 35 for Bottoms, Tossa being one rupee per maund extra Maximum prices for pucca bales were also announced later along with those for manufactures The West Bengal Government issued on September 30, 1949 an ordinance called the West Bengal Jute (Control of Prices) Ordinance fixing the prices of pucca bales Later on October 20, 1949 they issued another order under the same Ordinance fixing the prices of raw jute The Association was also appointed as the sole licensing authority for import of raw jute. Simultaneously, exports of raw jute were restricted and jute futures were banned

One thing that became clear from the post-devaluation developments was that India could not afford to depend on Pakistan for raw jute supplies Plans have, therefore, been put into action for stepping up the Indian output of jute so as to attain self-sufficiency by the end of the next year The proposal visualises the stepping up of the output from 2 8 million bales in 1950-51 to 4 5 million in the following year. It is proposed to bring under jute cultivation an additional area exceeding two lakhs acres in the States of U P, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Travancore State Union Schemes for double cropping, improved methods of cultivation and distribution of jute seeds have also been approved by the Government of India.

"I am convinced," observed Mr J R Walker at the special meeting of the Indian Jute Mills' Association soon after devaluation, "that India has in the past shown a potential yield of some 50 lakhs bales I do not regard this figure as difficult or necessitating any very long time for its actual accomplishment One of our difficulties with a large part of the Indian grown jute has been colour Successful experiments some years ago in our laboratories have shown that its removal presents no insuperable difficulties from the scientific angle Chemical cost is negligible—less than as 4 per maund—but there are other factors which must be carefully watched"

According to the official figures, Pakistan's crop of raw jute for 1949-50 revealed a fall of 17 per cent in acreage and 32 9 per cent in output over the preceding year and totalled 15,59,000 acres and 33,32,000 bales of 400 lbs each. The heavy fall in production was caused by rains in March and April the paucity of technical personnel, inadequate warehousing facilities at Chittagong and the limited capacity of the post were the main difficulties of East Bengal On the other hand, the devaluation of most of the European currencies compelled those countries to restrict their purchases to selective grades Consequently, there was a glut of stock of inferior varieties for which Indian mills were normally the only market

JUTE INDUSTRY

Considering its present size, the jute industry of West Bengal is of very recent origin The first jute mill was erected at Rishra in 1855 thanks to the efforts of George Acland, an Englishman, who began his life as a midshipman in the navy, and Mr John Kerr of Douglas Foundry The first power loom was introduced four years later and the original out-turn was only 8 tons per day The pioneers, however, got very little out of the venture, but their lead was followed by Mr George Henderson who launched the Borneo Jute Co in 1859 By 1864, the Company doubled its works and earned profit equal to double the capital Eight years later, the company was converted into a limited liability company and was known as "Barnagore Jute Factory Co, Ltd" Four other mills followed in succession of which Gouripore, Serajgunge and India Jute Mills are well known even now

The progress of the industry during the past few years has been summed up in the following table —

PRODUCTION, EXPORT AND CLOSING STOCKS OF JUTE GOODS

(In thousand Tons)

Year (July-June)	Production					
	Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total	Exports	Stocks
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	501	628	36	1,165	1,004	147
1939-40	576	646	42	1,264	1,147	146
1940-41	449	499	36	984	821	145
1941-42	591	588	46	1,225	825	251
1942-43	484	662	59	1,205	680	275
1943-44	393	521	40	954	635	195
1944-45	415	545	40	1,000	677	177
1945-46	463	581	41	1,085	801	188
1946-47	418	510	34	962	800	176
1947-48	483	520	32	1,035	954	120
1948-49	.	.	..	1,018	926	..

Production during the past few years was affected owing to various factors. In the initial stage, labour trouble was the contributory cause and then the problem of high prices, and since the partition of the country, uncertainty of supply of raw jute from Pakistan had a restraining influence on the mill activity. As on July 17, 1948, the industry was distributed as under —

	No of Mills	No of Looms
West Bengal .. .	100	68,138
Bihar	4	1,103
Madras .	4	1,042
Uttar Pradesh .	3	891
Madhya Pradesh .	1	150
Total .	112	71,324

Price Trends.—In common with the prices of other commodities, jute goods presented a firm front since 1936-37 and reached the peak of the price in 1947-48 Then followed a slight fall, but the prices began to rise again till they reached the peak in September 1949 when the Government of India instituted the price control to counteract the adverse effects of devaluation. The following table gives the average quotations of jute manufactures since 1936-37 —

PRICES OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

July-June	Hessian 40" × 8 oz per 100 yards	B Twills—2½ lbs., 44 × 26½" 6 × 8' per 100 bags
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 .	7 12 0	22 2 0
1939-40	14 3 0	40 9 0
1940-41	13 14 0	32 3 0
1941-42	18 11 0	38 10 0
1942-43	17 5 0	56 4 0
1943-44	21 5 0	66 9 0
1944-45	22 2 0	64 2 0
1945-46	21 15 0	65 7 0
1946-47	35 10 0	97 7 0
1947-48	43 14 2	118 14 3
1948-49 .	40 11 0	137 12 0

In order, however, to have a correct perspective of the trends of prices of raw jute and jute manufactures, the following index number of prices will be interesting —

INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES

(Base July 1914=100)

Period	Raw Jute	Manufactured Jute	% of Jute Goods to Raw Jute
Average of 1914-18	77	140	182
,, ,, 1919-23	110	142	142
,, ,, 1924-28 .	114	156	137
,, ,, 1929-33	59	88	149
,, ,, 1934-38	49	69	141
,, ,, 1939-43	87	134	154
,, ,, 1944-48	188	274	146
1947	251	366	146
1948	296	383	129
1949 .	290	391	135

It will be seen from the above that the period 1914-18 marking the war period witnessed the loss of markets for raw jute and the broadening of the demand for jute goods with the result that while prices of raw jute slumped, those of jute goods continued to mount up In the following eight years, there was a move towards restoration of the equilibrium and in the four years preceding the second war, the ratio of the price index of jute goods to that of raw jute had settled down to 141 The second world war once again blocked the overseas demand for raw jute and in 1939-43 the rise in the prices of raw jute was unable to keep pace with the increase in the price index of jute goods By 1947 the ratio had settled down to more or less normal level of 146, but the partition of the country dislocated the supplies from Pakistan which received better enquiry from Europe following the rehabilitation of the jute industry on the continent and the ratio declined to 129 in 1947 and to 121 in the following year By April 1949, the disparity continued to press down further with the price index of raw jute at 303 and of jute goods at 341 reducing the ratio to 113 only It was at this stage quite clear to the industry that it was not worth its while to use the raw material and the subsequent measure resulted in pressing down the respective price indices to 280 and 487 with a ratio of 174 for September 1949 Thereafter, the Government of India maintained the statutory price control in terms of the index number for raw jute at 301 and that for jute manufactures at 424 and the ratio remained constant at 141.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The year 1949 was the worst year in the history of the jute industry which inherited from the preceding year problems arising from scarcity of raw material, falling demand for manufactured goods and rising production costs By April 1949, it was clear that stocks of raw jute would have to be conserved and the Indian Jute Mills Association introduced a new working agreement whereunder 12½ per cent of the looms of member mills were to be sealed for 24 weeks This, it was hoped, would reduce consumption of about two and a half lakhs bales of jute, especially of high quality. Simultaneously, all units were encouraged to convert hessian looms outside those already sealed to sacking with a view to encouraging the consumption of low grade quality jute which was in surplus. With a view to avoiding hardship to jute workers, it was also agreed that their loss of income should be spread evenly.

Despite these measures, stocks of raw jute with the industry continued to dwindle and reached a low level of 11 lakhs bales at the end of June when the Association introduced a new agreement providing, with effect from July 1, 1949, for the closure of mills with more than 220 looms for one week in a month In spite of this measure, the downward trend of stocks continued reaching the lowest level on record at 6·42 lakhs bales on September 15, 1949.

It was at this stage that the industry was confronted with the problems of devaluation The position was admirably summed up by Mr J. R. Walker, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, on November 25 in moving a resolution authorising member mills to work 42½ hours per week from December 5, 1949 He said "In February of this year (1949), Mr M P Birla when reviewing the events of 1948 inquired (a) how long the industry could hope to continue struggling for jute in sufficient quantities keep the mills functioning and (b) how long we could continue to pay Rs 45 per maund for our essential raw commodity. In an analysis of the position issued by me on August 30, 1949, I demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that the mills simply could not afford to return to normal working without being assured of adequate supplies of jute at reasonable rates Our prices are too high. When these prices are analysed, the chief raw material-jute-accounts for over 70 per cent of the costs of manufacture It would be nothing short of suicide to pay an additional 44 per cent for that raw commodity and still hope to continue trade. Yet that is what we are asked to do in consequence of Pakistan's decision not to devalue the rupee."

After justifying the increase in the export duty on hessian from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350 per ton, Mr. Walker said: "When more normal conditions return, when working time is stepped up to 48 hours and prices start to fall, I have the authority of Government to state that they will consider a reduction in the present high level of duties on hessian as a measure of direct help to us in rehabilitating our products in the markets of the world Already on the basis of recommendations made by us, they have agreed to exempt from the high rates of duty our webbing and jute carpet production"

"The Exports Promotion Committee note that Indian prices are far too high being, generally speaking, four times what they were before the war Raw jute prices in the season before the war were Rs 7-7-0 per maund (middles), we have fixed that today at Rs 38 per maund, that is to say, they are more than five times higher Our goods prices in the season before the war were Rs 10-4-0 per 100 yards 40" 10 oz, we have fixed them today at Rs 55 which is again more than five times higher. The warning provided by these prices is plain for all to see. At Pakistan's minimum prices, I estimate on the present basis of working, that without our making an anna and all our labour and expenditure in producing the cloth given for nothing, the selling price of hessian would require to be about Rs 61-8-0 per 100 yards Losses calculated at not less than a crore of rupees monthly would be made were we to trade at these levels The increase in duty amounts to Rs 270 per ton Were the whole of that duty applied ton for ton to our raw jute consumption, the mills would be still obliged to pay to Pakistan over Rs 40 per maund for their jute landed in Calcutta"

"The resolution asks for your acceptance of a 42½ hours week which has been agreed in consultation with the Governments concerned and also with labour Working hours should be 8½ hours per day for five days in the week, and contrary to my previous proposals that th greater number of looms should be seale against hessian production—for the 12½ pe cent sealing still applies to mills in Bengal- you are now asked to place the greatest weigh of your sealing on sacking looms By thes means several points will be gained, not th least of which will be a greater production c hessian with a lower consumption of jute estimate that if the looms are sealed again sacking, our production should rise by about 1 per cent overall and should not result in an greater increase in jute consumption than abou 10/11 per cent"

Following the devaluation, the Indian Jut Mills' Association fixed a ceiling of Rs 35 pe maund for all bottoms of raw jute, gave mill freedom to buy jute anywhere, and assume powers under Government orders as the sol licensing authority for import of jute fron Pakistan Simultaneously, the Government o India fixed a ceiling of Rs 55 per 100 yard of hessian and Rs 1,550 per ton for sacking an mills were directed to sell only on guarantee shipment or despatch out of Calcutta Th Jute Goods (Export Control) Order issued b the Government of India fixed ceiling for sal of jute goods for export and permitted shipper to charge five per cent over the selling price to cover commission, shipping charges an profits

West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madras issued ordinances for regulating pro duction, supply, distribution, etc of jute goods These authorised the Jute Controller to direct any person holding stocks of jute goods to sell the whole or a specified part thereof at such prices and to persons specified by him The ordinance issued by the West Bengal Govern ment also ordered the mills in their State to produce certain qualities of hessian and sacking to the extent of 50,000 tons to be delivered in equal monthly instalments from November 1949 to June 1950

The following table gives the recent details of mills stock and production of jute goods —

(In thousand Tons)

Month	Mills Opening	Stocks of Jute Goods Closing	Production	Despatches
June 1949	127·0	107 0	88 3	108 3
July ,,	107 0	85 8	62 9	84 1
August ,,	85 8	70 8	73 3	89 1
September ,,	70 0	66 9	73 1	76 2
October ,,	66 9	56 4	60 6	71 1
November ,,	56 4	41 9	69 1	83 9
December ,,	41 6	49 1	82 0	74 5
January 1950	49 1	55 5	71 1	64 7

Monthly exports in 1948-49 averaged just under 76,000 tons During July 1949 to January 1950, they averaged just under 68,000 tons or a fall of 10 per cent It may, however, be noted that the export achievement in 1948-49 was a record having been exceeded only on three occasions and was 13 per cent higher than the figure for the period immediately preceding World War II This improvement in export in the face of restricted production is attributable to the circular of the Commerce Ministry suggesting a 25 per cent reduction in the consumption of jute manufactures The circular stated "India's exports of jute goods in the 1949-50 season are estimated at a little below one million tons. Since devaluation, the export of Indian grown jute has been severely curtailed and apart from small quantities exported under agreements, it is not expected that more than 600,000 tons will be exported in this jute year (July 1949 to June 1950). Yet, there is a shortage of raw material."

The Government of India, in the Industries Ministry, simultaneously decided not to consider any application for the instalment of new jute mills or the expansion of the old ones The Resolution stated that "it is not their policy to create any further capacity on account of shortage of raw jute In view of the importance of the jute mill industry, however, import of essential machinery and component parts, as also the stores essentially required but not available indigenously, will be allowed"

Substitutes.—The twisting of the terms of trade as the result of the Indo-Pakistani trade deadlock had repercussions on foreign markets. The general tendency was either to find substitutes for jute goods or to instal jute mills in their own territories The Export Promotion Committee observed that the effect of the recent price changes had been a serious challenge to the jute goods' position as the world's principal packaging material In the last two years, competition by substitutes, started during the war because of the absence of sufficient jute goods to meet demand, has become increasingly grave. Its principal competitors have been cotton and paper. From many spheres, jute has been completely driven out and so utter has been its rout that there is very little chance of its return, however, low its prices sink now.

According to the delegation of the Indian Jute Mills Association, overseas markets, particularly, the U. S , call for close and continuous study. Experiments are being carried on in Germany to use fibrous material for manufacturing bags Dundee's jute industry has decided to mix a wide variety of fibres with jute with a view to minimising the latter's consumption Initial experiments on substitutes for jute in U. P have also met with success and it is suggested that linseed fibre can be mixed with jute on a fifty-fifty basis.

Brazil has planned a five-fold increase in jute production by 1953. The target has been fixed at 50,000 tons and the local fibre, which was first introduced in 1928, is said to be as good as Indian jute. The country has 42 factories producing mostly sacking and cordage and their production is rising. Iraq has decided to set up a jute factory since cultivation of jute and hemp on agricultural experimental farms has been a success Trial plantings of jute have been made in the Philippines as a part of its drive for self-sufficiency

THE LAC INDUSTRY

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

Lac is secreted by insects known as *Laccifer lacca, kerr* which live on the twigs of trees mostly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and the neighbouring regions Important trees that lend themselves to successful lac culture are *Palas, Ber* and *Kusum*

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

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

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

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

THE NON-FERROUS INDUSTRY

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

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

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

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

(*d*) **Antimony Ores** :—Antimony ore deposits have been found at the Shigree Glacier in Lahaul, Kangra District, Punjab (India)

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

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

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

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

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

DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1939

(*a*) **Production of Virgin Metals** :—The Indian Aluminium Co. achieved production of Aluminium ingots in 1943 and the Aluminium Corporation of India started production in 1944. The Indian Aluminium Co. started at first by reducing imported alumina from Canada into aluminium in their Smelter Plant at Alwaye in the United State of Travancore and Cochin The Company's Alumina Works is situated at Muri in Bihar , they have been engaged in production since 1947 The Aluminium Corporation of India has its Smelter and Alumina Plant near Asansol The combined capacity of both these concerns for aluminium ingots is 7,000 tons per annum Their total production of aluminium ingots was 3,249 tons in 1946, 3,218 tons in 1947, 3,372 tons in 1948 and 3,490 tons in 1949 The Aluminium Target Committee set up by the Industry and Supply Ministry of the Government of India has fixed the target figure for 1950 at 3,550 tons The production achieved by these two factories is very low as compared with their installed capacity due to various adverse factors, over which they had no control.

A new Company was floated in 1948 in Madhya Pradesh with the financial support and backing of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for starting an aluminium factory in the State which contains rich bauxite deposits The management of the concern is now taken over by the State Government. The prospects for the economic production of aluminium in the State seem to be very favourable, as both coal and high-grade bauxite are found in close vicinity and cheap power will be available from the use of low quality coal found in abundance As India is importing about 12,000 tons of aluminium at present and as about 7,500 tons of extra aluminium sheets per annum will be required for the new programme for the manufacture of aircraft, wagons and buses, there is wide scope for a new plant with a sufficiently high capacity.

A Smelter was set up during the war at Bombay by the Star Metal Refinery with a capacity of 300 tons of Antimony per annum. This capacity has now been increased to 900 tons, per annum The ore brought from Chitral State (Pakistan) was used for smelting antimony and the plant had reached full production in 1946-47. After the partition of the subcontinent, the ore supplies from Chitral were cut off and as a result the production suffered. The production for the last three years is 235 tons in 1947, 330 tons in 1948 and 100 tons in 1949 The fall in production in 1949 was due to heavy imports of antimony in the previous year and also to the decline in the demand

The average annual production of copper during the war years 1940 to 1946 was 6,100 tons showing only a slight increase over pre-war production The production of copper in 1948 was 5,900 tons and in 1949 6,300 tons The production could be increased, if the lower grade ore was also utilised which at present is rejected in the process of mining. The prospecting of copper mines in Khetri at Jaipur was started in the year 1947, but the work has not been pursued with enough vigour so far, and no concrete results have been achieved

A new Lead Smelter at Katrasgarh in Bihar has been recently put up with a capacity of 7,000 tons, per annum. The production of lead in 1948 and 1949 was, however, only about 600 tons a year due to the difficulties of transporting ore from the Jawar mines in Udaipur to the Smelter. The company has now set up an ore dressing plant at the mines which will reduce the weight of the ore to be transported. The capacity of this plant is reported to be 9,000 to 10,000 tons of lead concentrates of 60 to 65 per cent lead and 7,000 to 8,000 tons of zinc concentrates averaging 55 per cent zinc The production of lead can be easily stepped up to 5 000 tons per annum, if the company can obtain sufficient finance to operate their plant.

No progress has been made in the production of zinc in India. Although the Jawar mines were originally prospected by the Geological Survey of India for zinc and although the ore in the Jawar mines contains about 13 per cent. lead and 9 per cent. zinc, there is no immediate proposal for producing zinc. The present plans are only to produce from the zinc-bearing ores lithopone and zinc oxide which are required for the paint industry.

(*b*) **Production of Semi-manufactures** :—The greatest progress in the Non-ferrous Industry made since 1939 is in regard to the semi-manufactures. Several brass and copper rolling plants have been started for rolling brass and copper sheets mainly in Bombay. The combined capacity of these new plants which are already set up is about 20,000 tons per annum.

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

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

Several rolling plants for rods and bars of brass, copper, etc. were started during the war, and recently an Extrusion Press has been set up in Calcutta by National Tubes and Pipes Ltd. Arsenical copper rods which are required for Railway locomotives as boiler stays were manufactured in Jaipur by the Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd during the war and all the requirements of Railways can be met by indigenous production. The present capacity for rods and tubes of brass and copper may be estimated at about 10,000 tons, which is enough to meet the present requirements of the country The manufacture of lead pipes was started during the war at Konnanagar in former undivided Bengal.

A new plant for lead pipes was also set up in Bombay during 1949 The present production is about 500 tons per annum, but this could be increased to 1,000 tons, if required

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

A plant specially designed for the manufacture of aluminium cables has been set up recently in Travancore at Kundara by Aluminium Industries Ltd. Another plant is likely to be put up at Jaipur shortly, which would make India self-sufficient as regards the requirements of aluminium cables estimated to be 8,000 to 10,000 tons per annum for the new electrification projects.

A number of concerns have been started for manufacturing different kinds of non-ferrous alloys The refining and reconditioning of Railways scrap and other industrial non-ferrous scrap is now done in this country, which was formerly largely exported. The total present alloying capacity in the country may be estimated at about 20,000 to 25,000 tons per annum

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The Government have passed orders on the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the non-ferrous industry in their resolution dated 11th June 1948. In most cases, the Tariff Board had recommended that the existing revenue duty of 30 per cent should be converted into a protective duty of 30 per cent In certain of the cases, the duty was converted into a protective duty at a lower rate, as in the case of zinc and lead sheets where it was fixed at 20 per cent In the case of arsenical copper rods, brass rods and brass wires, a protective duty of 35 per cent was recommended. The Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Tariff Board, except the recommendation regarding remission of duty on all plant and machinery imported since the case of the non-ferrous metal industries was referred to the Board. Government said that though they could not accept the recommendation regarding the refund of duty on machinery already imported, they were considering the general question of the removal of the import duty on machinery Government have since passed orders reducing the import duty on machinery from 10 per cent to 5 per cent which is applicable to all industries. In their resolution, Government have also drawn the special attention of the industry to the recommendation of the Tariff Board in regard to the appointment of qualified technical personnel and technical Directors, to which they attach very great importance. It is to be hoped that the industry will pay due attention to this recommendation and fully implement it in their own interests. One leading concern has already done so.

PROTECTION TO ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

In a resolution dated May 15, 1949 the Government of India passed orders regarding protection to the Aluminium Industry. The Tariff Board had submitted its report about three years ago The protection to the Industry is given partly by customs duties and partly by the grant of subsidies to the two producing companies.

As regards the protective duty, the existing import duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* is to be continued and in addition further specific duties are to be imposed as follows —

Year.	Rate of additional duty on ingots in rupees per ton.	Rate of additional duty on sheets, strips and circles in rupees per ton
1949–50 .. .	328	121
1950–51 ..	237	46
1951–52 . .	146	*Nil*

The rates of subsidies which will be paid to the two producing companies are as follows :—

Year.	Rate of subsidy in rupees per ton.	
	Indian Aluminium Company.	Aluminium Corporation.
1949–50 .	330 (on sheets & circles)	710 (on sheets & circles) 900 (on ingots)
1950–51 .	230 (on sheets & circles)	610 (on sheets & circles) 825 (on ingots)
1951–52 ..	130 (on sheets & circles)	510 (on sheets & circles) 750 (on ingots)

These rates of duty and subsidy are based on the landed cost ex-duty of aluminium ingots being Rs. 1,275 per ton, and of 20 gauge circles being Rs 2,614 per ton and are liable to suitable adjustments if these prices vary appreciably. The Aluminium Pool was abolished from 15th May, 1949.

Before these orders were passed protection was granted through the working of a Pool arrangement which was introduced during the war. Under this arrangement the indigenous production is paid a price which is determined every year after examining the cost of production. As the price of indigenous production is higher than that of imported aluminium, the cost of indigenous aluminium and of imported aluminium are pooled together, and aluminium was issued to all the consumers in the country at a uniform price.

IMPORTS

The imports of both metals and manufactures during the period 1946-47 to 1948-49 increased very much due to the starving of the Indian market during the war years The manufactures constituted about 40 per cent of the total imports during this period. Detailed statistics are given below .—

IMPORTS OF NON-FERROUS METALS & MANUFACTURES

	1946–47 (Tons)	1947–48 (Tons)	1948–49 (Tons)
METALS :			
Aluminium	7,365	2,642	330
Brass	13,665	1,951	52
Copper	13,636	14,457	27,794
Lead	7,080	4,553	8,073
Tin	823	1,015	1,992
Zinc	51,334	25,039	36,015
Totals	93,903	49,657	74,256
MANUFACTURES .			
Aluminium			
Sheets & Circles	3,176	6,389	6,805
Other sorts	1,166	2,963	2,318
Brass			
Sheets	662	366	3,892
Rods, Tubes & Pipes	1,317	535	574
Other sorts	23,054	13,444	11,335
Copper			
Sheets	7,477	5,272	1,958
Rods, Tubes & Pipes	266	120	325
Other sorts	18,107	5,994	1,767
Lead			
Sheets	77	156	78
Rods, Tubes & Pipes	15	13	17
Other sorts	365	564	48
Zinc			
Sheets	1,225	2,016	1,357
Other sorts	799	582	215
Totals	57,706	38,414	30,689

WORLD PRODUCTION

The following tables give figures of production in the 6 largest producing countries of the world for copper, aluminium, zinc and lead which are the most important of the non-ferrous metals.

COPPER

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
U. S. A.	1,301,000	1,338,000	1,213,000	945,000	695,000	1,073,000
Canada	269,000	257,000	247,000	220,000	167,000	199,000
Rhodesia	280,000	277,000	246,000	216,000	205,000	218,000
Belgian Congo	183,000	173,000	182,000	177,000	158,000	166,000
Chile	526,000	539,000	540,000	509,000	395,000	450,000
Japan	130,000	135,000	140,000	50,000	26,000	41,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	3,125,000	3,184,000	3,006,000	Not available		

ALUMINIUM

(In tons of 2,000 lbs)

Name of country	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Germany	254,000	242,000	236,000	20,000		..
U. S. A.	472,000	834,000	704,000	450,000	371,000	449,000
Canada	308,000	450,000	419,000	195,000	175,000	270,000
Russia	57,000	65,000	71,000	85,000	75,000	..
France	45,000	46,000	26,000	38,000	48,000	53,000
U K.	47,000	56,000	36,000	32,000	31,000	29,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	1,477,000	1,965,000	1,651,000	900,000	750,000	Not available

LEAD

(In tons of 2,000 lbs)

Name of country	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
U S. A.	582,000	511,000	497,000	478,000	366,000	496,000
Australia	272,000	215,000	175,000	177,000	169,000	209,000
Canada	244,000	224,000	144,000	163,000	166,000	162,000
Germany	164,000	186,000	165,000		18,000*	27,000
Mexico	212,000	207,000	193,000	225,000	186,000	213,000
Belgium	18,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	27,000	45,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	1,889,000	1,575,000	1,410,000	1,175,000	Not available	

ZINC

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
U. S. A.	892,000	942,000	869,000	765,000	728,000	806,000
Germany	346,000	344,000	330,000	..	18,000*	23,000*
Canada	216,000	207,000	168,000	184,000	186,000	178,000
Belgium	26,000	31,000	9,000	4,000	89,000	147,000
Australia	86,000	86,000	88,000	94,000	85,000	78,000
United Kingdom	80,000	78,000	81,000	69,000	73,000	76,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	1,947,000	1,960,000	1,758,000	1,232,000	Not fully available	

* British Zone only

THE OPIUM INDUSTRY

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

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

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

Here are a few figures which show how in India the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium steadily diminished from 1913 to 1940. Since 1940, however, production has increased to meet increased medical and other legitimate requirements.

Year	Acres Grown	Production (Mds)
1913–14	145,000	
1930–31	36,537	7,656
1939–40	4,898	1,306
1941–42	15,301	
1943–44	36,415	9,870

The following figures show how exports fell from 1931 to 1937 :—

1931	4,792	Chests
1932	3,583	,,
1933	1,162	,,
1934	2,823	,,
1935	664	,,
1935–36	257	,,
1936–37	..	

From 1945 to 1950 they rose again :

1945-46	49 Cwts	Rs	75,432
1946-47	220 ,,	,,	3,81,000
1947-48	320 ,,	,,	8,66,424
1948-49	238 ,,	,,	7,82,400
1949-50 (6 months)	400 Cwts	,,	15,15,078

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

The net receipts (receipts less expenditure) of the Government of India have fluctuated .—

1910–11	Rs. 801	lakhs
1920–21	,, 183	,,
1935–36	,, 27	,,
1936–37	,, 19	,,
1941–42	,, +41	,,
1942–43	,, +26	,,
1943–44	,, — 2	,,
1944–45	,, — 5	,,
1945–46	,, —52	,,
1946–47	,, +48	,,
1947-48	,, +51	,,
1948-49	,, +35	,,
1949-50	,, + 7	,,

And here finally are figures which show how while the consumption of opium for medical purposes increased, excise opium sold to State Governments diminished from 1931 to 1940.

Year	Excise Opium	Medical Opium
1931	8,128 Mds.	27 6 Mds.
1932	6,403 ,,	21 0 ,,
1933	6,000 ,,	23 7 ,,
1934	5,859 ,,	24 3 ,,
1935	5,873 ,,	25 4 ,,
1936	5,596 ,,	24 1 ,,
1937	5,882 ,,	25 3 ,,
1938	5,384 ,,	24 5 ,,
1939	5,393 ,,	32 5 ,,
1940	3,347 ,,	32 9 ,,

Present Position.—The policy of the Government of India before the transfer of power was one of suppression of excessive indulgence but non-interference with moderate use. In effect this remains the policy of the Government today In 1945, there were 12,000 to 14,000 licensed shops in the sub-continent selling opium albeit in small quantities and the average consumption in eating and smoking was on an average 200 tons per annum in the decade 1930-40

The poppy s grown today in U.P. and in parts of Central India, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. This opium is bought by the Government of India at the fixed rate of Rs. 9 a seer and made into three kinds of opium at two factories, at Ghazipur and Neemuch— 1 provision opium (71° opium) for export, 2. excise opium (90° opium) sold to State Governments for local consumption, and 3. medical opium (87 5° opium) for the Medical Department in India and for export to London for sale to chemists The exports are made to Aden, Burma, Nepal, Zanzibar, etc by agreement with their respective Governments. The price of the opium sold to the States is Rs 18 per seer and of the opium exported is £129 to £240 per cwt.

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

The expenditure on opium consumed in the sub-continent still amounts to about Rs 2 to 3 crores per annum In U P alone opium consumption was as high as 250 cwts a year, in spite of duty on it being raised by 20 per cent. Whatever may have been the policy in the past it is vitally necessary to stamp out addiction to the noxious drug Assam led the way when it introduced prohibition in March 1941 The loss of State excise revenue may be as high as 3 crores (duties vary from Rs. 51 to Rs 140 per seer) but it will be amply compensated by higher national health and morale.

REVENUE ESTIMATES. (Rs. in Lakhs)

1948-49 (accounts)	1949-50 (revised)	1950-51 (Budget)
92	128	155

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES (Rs in Lakhs)

	1948-49 (accounts)	1949-50 (revised)	1950-51 (budget)
Payments to cultivators of poppy	75 80	94 10	81 77
Expenditure on the 2 factories	23 25	20 29	20 35
Administration charges	5 72	6 50	18 90
TOTAL	104 77	120 89	121 02

The expenditure is expected to be more than offset by the receipts to be realised

THE PAPER INDUSTRY

THE progress of the paper industry upto 1936-37 has been surveyed in detail by the Tariff Board which enquired into the claims of the industry for protection in 1938 Between 1936-37 and 1945-46 the number of workers in the industry increased from 7,037 to 17,629 and the total production of paper and board increased from 48,531 tons to 97,402 tons or by 100 7 per cent The most significant aspect of this development was the rapid rise in the production of unprotected varieties While the output of protected varieties increased by 35 7 per cent from 43,365 tons in 1936-37 to 58,851 tons in 1945-46, that of unprotected varieties increased from 5,176 tons to 28,551 tons The phenomenon could be traced to the wartime conditions which were responsible for increasing the latter's output from 7,265 tons in 1938-39 to 36,932 tons in 1944-45. The total production of all protected and unprotected varieties reached 100,052 tons in 1944-45

Production thereafter was generally downward owing to disturbed conditions in Bengal which is the most important producing centre and to the fact that equipment was fast wearing out Even as late as 1948 and 1949, production was comparatively low owing to the shortage of raw material following the forests for paper pulp having been transferred to Eastern Pakistan, high transport costs, exclusion of wood pulp from the open general licence and heavy imports of paper from abroad An additional cause was the unremunerative price and other restrictions imposed under the Paper Control (Economy) Order of 1943

The industry pressed for a revision of prices which Government had fixed on the recommendations of the Commodities Prices Board on the ground that world prices were higher, profits had fallen substantially, the cost had risen since the Commodities Prices Board examined the question and a further rise in manufacturing costs was expected Government granted an interim increase of one anna per lb in Government prices in order to prevent the mills from being closed down and referred the question to the Tariff Board in July 1948 The Board submitted its report in November 1948 and the Government of India passed their orders in February 1949 accepting the Board's following recommendations in regard to sales to the public —

(1) The selling price of white printing paper should be fixed at Rs 0-10-1 per lb (2) The selling prices of other varieties should be based on the revised prices fixed for white printing paper (3) The existing additional margins allowed for super-calendaring etc should be retained (4) The question should be re-examined after a year

The increase granted in the price schedule provided a stimulant for the industry and production gradually moved up quarter by quarter making the total for 1949 of 105,408 tons as against 97,905 tons for 1948 The target of production for 1951 has been placed at 110,000 tons The existing capacity of the mills is placed at that level, but extensions are being made so as to increase production by 65,000 tons Three new units, one for the manufacture of newsprint and the other two for the production of writing and printing papers, have made satisfactory progress and are expected to go into production by 1951 · The output of these three mills is expected to be 44,000 tons.

None of the paper mills in the country is in a position to meet any part of the newspaper requirements of newsprint. The whole of India's newsprint requirements is imported. Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in Kashmir and U P The two species of wood are well known raw material for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Most of the established mills have plans for the expansion of production and several new companies have been floated for the manufacture of paper, board and also newsprint which last is to be manufactured from the timber found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh But the abnormal rise in the cost of machinery and the difficulties of importing these from abroad, however remain.

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 not only gave Indian paper mills an opportunity of repairing the damage to their plant and machinery caused by the incessant and intensive work required by India's first world war demands, and of overcoming the difficulties of getting stores and machinery replacements, but also encouraged and enabled them to develop bamboo pulp as their main fibre. The protective tariff on paper was renewed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932, and imported wood-pulp was also made subject to a duty of Rs. 45, a ton This pulp duty naturally had the direct effect of preventing the establishment of new paper mills designed to work only on imported wood-pulp The mills, therefore, immediately began to develop and increase the production of bamboo pulp, which had already been proved to be eminently suitable for all the usual classes of fine writing and printing papers, banks ledgers, &c. Bamboo pulp is now the main material though Sabai grass, which is the Indian equivalent of esparto, is also used by some of the mills. Incidentally the manufacture of pulp from bamboo is at present practically confined to India.

Protection was continued till march 1947 when the Tariff Board reported that (1) the industry had failed to substantiate its case for continuing protection and (2) the duty on wood pulp should be lowered. At the same time, the Government of India assured the industry and its application for a fresh inquiry will be referred to the Tariff Board within six months from the date of its receipt.

For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making, and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making craft paper from bamboo pulp. Two paper mills have now been successfully manufacturing craft papers from bamboo for over a year The industry is making a voluntary contribution of four annas per ton of paper for expenditure on research.

The Panel of the Advisory Planning Board has recommended the establishment of mills for newsprint in Kashmir, Tehri-Garhwal and Punjab and set the target of production at 20,000 tons in 1951 and 40,000 tons in 1956 against an anticipated annual consumption of 80,000 tons and 100,000 tons respectively.

The Panel anticipating increased demand for both paper and board in the next four years, recommended a large expansion of the industry aiming at a target of production in each case, as shown below —

Kinds of paper.	Anticipated annual consumption in tons.		Present indigenous production (tons)	Target of indigenous production.	
	1951	1956	1944	1951	1956
All types of paper other than newsprint	220,000	312,000	90,000	169,000	302,000
All types of boards including strawboards .. .	75,000	119,000	141,000	75,000	119,000

As regards the location of new paper mills for the expansion of the industry, the Panel is of the opinion that no new mills should be set up in West Bengal, but instead should be distributed in the following suitable areas —

Paper :—In Madras, Bombay, Assam, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Boards :—In Bombay, West Bengal (near Calcutta), Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad State

Hand-made Paper :—The Panel recommends the expansion of this industry by organising systematically for the production of special types of paper, with semi-mechanisation of some of the processes

The Panel, while of the view that the projected increase of paper and board production can be left to private capital and enterprise without direct financial assistance from Government, has recommended that (i) a survey should be made of all cellulose raw material, (ii) that the paper pulp section of the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute should be converted into a Pulp and Paper Research Centre, the Government sharing the cost with the industry and (iii) that at least 6 young Indians should be sent abroad every year for higher training in addition to technicians trained at the Dehra Dun Centre

The Government have accepted the Panel's recommendations regarding targets of production and location of mills but no orders have been passed on the other recommendations, although some State Governments have started experimenting on suitable raw materials such as planting of encalysters and mulberry trees and growing of bhabar grass on preserved areas,

THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY

THOUGH casein was known to the Egyptians and celluloid was discovered as early as 1865 it would be correct to describe the plastics industry as one of the newer industries. Within two decades, however, plastic products have become the basic materials for industrial and constructional purposes and the number and variety of articles made of plastic substances indicate that few industries have such a wide range of products with possibilities of their utilisation in diverse ways as this industry The flexibility with which plastic materials can be worked makes them simpler and cheaper than metal, wood, stones, ceramics or glass They are being increasingly required in the manufacture of machine parts, electric gear, automobile and aircraft construction, in addition to a multitude of domestic requirements This industry also offers possibilities of assisting in the establishment of a fully developed chemical industry in the country

PRESENT POSITION

The plastics industry in India has been largely developed during the Second World War Before 1939, there were about a dozen moulding concerns manufacturing celluloid and other articles out of imported moulding powders and semi-fabricated plastic goods. The difficulty of importing moulding powders during the war led to the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder by a few concerns within the country. The other type of moulding powders and resins are all imported at present There is no production of plastic sheets or laminates in India A few machines for the production of tubes and robs have been installed in two or three places, but their production is very limited

The manufacture of plastic articles comprises four branches, namely, compression moulding, injection moulding, extrusion and fabrication There are at present about 60 firms engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods under these four branches.

In the absence of the production of moulding powders and semi-fabricated goods, which, in turn, depends upon a well-developed chemical industry for supplying the necessary basic materials, only the moulding and fabricating sections of the industry, using imported raw materials, have been established The industry also suffers from technical drawbacks from the point of view of organisation, equipment and machinery. Injection moulding side is limited to the production of utility articles and the extrusion side has only recently been developed Fabrication is restricted to a few utility articles and most of the production in this line comes under the category of "fancy goods", with the exception of umbrella handles, spectacle frames and fountain pens Nearly a dozen factories have installed machinery for manufacturing moulds, but the work is still in an experimental stage.

Only one firm is engaged in the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder for sale to the moulders It was established in 1946 and has a rated capacity of about 900 tons per annum on the basis of working two shifts The actual production was, however 72 tons in 1947 and 125 tons in 1948, while imports totalled 200 tons and 1,000 tons in the respective years No accurate estimate of the rated capacity and actual output of plastic-ware in the country is available. According to the All-India Plastics Manufacturers' Association, the present rated capacity is about 5,200 tons per annum while Government have placed it around 4,000 tons And the respective estimates of output are 3,000 tons and 1,100 tons for 1948

PROTECTION

The original application for protection was made to the Commerce Ministry on July 13, 1947, and the question was referred to the Tariff Board on March 20, 1948. The Board, which completed its inquiry in August 1949, came to the conclusion that the industry is established and conducted on sound business lines, although there was considerable room for improvement both in its commercial and technical organisation The Board found that the finishing section of the industry had developed before the establishment of the industries supplying intermediate and basic raw materials At the same time, it endorsed the opinion of the Panel on Plastics and Cellulose Industries that "India possesses the resources necessary for the production of raw materials required for the synthetic plastics industry and has, in addition, an abundance of naturally occurring resins and resin-forming materials" It further found that it was in the national interest to grant protection to it and that the probable cost of the protection to the community would not be excessive

The Board's main recommendations are given below —

(1) In the absence of a fully-developed chemical industry supplying the basic raw materials for the moulding powder section of the industry and in order to reduce the cost of production of moulding powder, the manufacturers of such powder should be allowed a refund of the whole of the duties payable on the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of powder. This should be available to those who produce at least 200 tons of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder per annum

(2) The existing revenue duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on moulding powder should be converted into an equivalent protective duty which should be kept in force till March 31, 1953.

(3) Imports of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder should be permitted only to the extent of the gap between the domestic demand and production

(4) In view of the need to expand the domestic market for plastic goods, assistance to the industry should be given in other ways than by an increase in the import duty.

(5) The section of the industry manufacturing plastic goods such as soap-boxes and spectacle frames should be helped by granting a reduction in import duty on such raw materials as are not manufactured in the country from 30 per cent to 20 per cent, both *ad valorem* The rate of duty on raw celluloid should also be 20 per cent *ad valorem*

(6) In respect of electrical accessories, the existing revenue duty should be converted into a protective duty to remain in force till March 31, 1953 and the present preferential rate of 24 per cent on imports from the United Kingdom should be raised to 30 per cent and the standard rate adjusted in accordance with the terms of the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

(7) In regard to spectacle frames, the existing revenue duty of 20 per cent should continue.

(8) Early steps should be taken to set up a central moulding powder factory in order to co-ordinate the production of the existing units and others to be established and to ensure economical production

(9) In view of the necessity for standardisation of plastic-ware and rationalisation of its production, the scheme for having a central mould-making shop should receive early and favourable consideration of Government

(10) Indian manufacturers of plastics should keep abreast of technical developments in other countries.

(11) Early steps should be taken by the industry for the formulation of proper standards for moulding powder and finished articles.

(12) The existing revenue duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder should be converted into a protective duty.

(13) The duties of 25 per cent. standard, on phenol and of 30 per cent standard and 26 per cent. preferential, both on formaldehyde and hexamine, these three being the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde powder, should be refunded on import to the manufacturers of moulding powder, who have a minimum annual production of 200 tons

The Government of India issued orders on January 7, 1950 on the Board's recommendations In regard to the main recommendation of the Board suggesting a reduction in the import duties on raw materials used by the industry in producing plastic goods like soap boxes, Government came to the conclusion that "the requirements of the case would be adequately met by a reduction of duty from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of only cellulose nitrate (sheets, rods and tubes), rennet casein and polyvinyl chloride resin" This meant that raw materials like urea-formaldehyde moulding powder, polystyrene, cellulose acetate, cellulose and butyrate, would continue to be subjected to 30 per cent duties

PLASTICS PANEL

The Panel on Plastics, appointed by the Government of India in 1947, recommended that the moulding industry should be expanded to use about 3,000 tons of moulding powders annually during the next five years and that types of automatic presses, etc, should be imported Moulding plants, the Panel opined, might be located in any part of the country, preferably near trade centres A moulding plant utilising 100 tons of moulding powders per annum is considered a minimum economic unit under Indian conditions Two Die making establishments should be set up, preferably at Bombay and Calcutta

The Panel also considered that the expansion of the plastic moulding industry could be left to private enterprise, but if private capital were not forthcoming to instal Die-making plants, Government should subsidise the undertaking

The Panel further recommended that the production of the following synthetic moulding powders should be started as soon as the basic chemicals required for their manufacture were available at economic rates and the demand was sufficiently large to justify the erection of an economic unit for each type: (1) Phenol-formaldehyde (1,500 tons), (2) Cellulose Nitrate (2,000 tons), (3) Urea-formaldehyde (500 tons), and (4) Cellulose acetate (1,000 tons) For a long-range industrial development plan, the production of the following synthetic plastics was recommended: (1) Melamine, (2) Furfural-phenol, (3) Nylon, (4) Polye-thylene, (5) Alkyd, (6) Vinyl, (7) Acrylate, (8) Silicone.

Stating that there were bright prospects of developing the naturally-occurring resins for use in the industry, the Panel strongly felt that intensification of co-ordinated research on the utilisation of lac, bhilawan and cashew-nut oil, must be undertaken.

A synthetic or a natural resin is very seldom in a condition suitable for direct moulding and requires the addition of filling materials Wood flour is one of the most important of these. The Panel recommended that the manufacture of wood flour should be undertaken in India and an annual production of 1,500 tons aimed at

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

INDIA produces about 16,000 tons of rubber a year which is a little more than one per cent of the world production of rubber Broadly speaking there are six major areas in the world where rubber is produced, and if all these areas were placed in the order of their importance as producers of rubber India would come last. The figures quoted below are for 1949.

Countries	Quantity in tons (*One ton*= 2,240 *lbs*)
Malay	671,503
Indonesia	430,829
Ceylon	89,500
Indo-China	42,222
India	15,587
Sarawak	39,461
Rest of Asia	125,000
Total	1,414,102

Area Under Cultivation.—The area under rubber cultivation in the sub-continent before the year 1925 was nearly 68,000 acres Today the area under cultivation in India stands roughly at 167 816 40 acres More than twenty years ago, about 90 per cent of the rubber plantations were owned by Europeans Today the whole industry is predominantly Indian in character and composition

		Acres
Planted earlier than	1938	108,501 38
Planted during	1938	1,771 91
,, ,,	1939	4,017 87
,, ,,	1940	3,702 14
,, ,,	1941	2,127 87
,, ,,	1942	5,932 53
,, ,,	1943	14,604 70
,, ,,	1944	10,931 62
,, ,,	1945	8,434 29
,, ,,	1946	4,040 07
,, ,,	1947	2,651 02
,, ,,	1948	1,003 28
,, ,,	1949	97 72
	Total	167,816 40

Of the whole area under cultivation by far the biggest single part is in Travancore (in Travancore-Cochin) as the following figures taken from the statistics for 1949 make clear

	Acres
Travancore	122,251 41
Cochin	13,748 75
Madras State	27,777 04
Assam	50 00
Coorg	3,196 20
Mysore	386 00
Andamans	407 00
Total	167,816 40

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

		Acres
249	estates of and above 100 acres	101,145 21
198	estates of and above 50 acres and below 100 acres	13,323 07
1,277	estates of and above 10 acres and below 50 acres	24,220 61
9,703	states of and above 1 acre and below 10 acres	27,743 84
2,416	estates below 1 acre	1,383 67
13,843	Total	167,816 40

Total Production—The most important statistics of all relate to the total amount of the production of rubber in the country As has already been stated, this is about 16,000 tons a year The yield per acre is disappointing and compares unfavourably with the average yield in Ceylon or Malay or the Indonesia

While the average yield per year per acre in the country varies from 280 to 290 lbs, the average yield per acre in Ceylon is about 350 lbs. In Malay and Indonesia it is higher still, being as much as twice the Indian yield The Indian grower ascribes the difference in yield chiefly to difference in soil, climate and the distribution in rainfall, which result in high production cost According to the Government speaking through the Member for Industries and Commerce (Sept 4, 1947), however, the low yield can be ascribed to out-of-date methods adopted in growing rubber even after due allowance is made for climatic conditions Here are the production figures for the country

Year	Production (Tons)	Tapable acreage	Average yield per acre per annum in pounds
1946	15,672	125,521	280
1947	16,449	129,370	285
1948	15,422	118,811	291
1949	15,587	123,791	282

The total amount invested by the rubber producing industry in the country is roughly 12 crores The estimated value of rubber produced in the country in 1949 at the rate of Rs 85 per 100 lbs. is 302 lakhs of rupees. All the figures we have cited together testify to the part played by the rubber growing industry in the economy of South India and the importance of ensuring that the industry pays its way.

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

The present position of the rubber growing industry is different from its position either before the war or during the war. There is a big internal market, for a great rubber manufacturing industry (*i e*, using rubber as its raw material) has grown up It consumes more rubber than the growers can produce so that some two to three thousand tons have actually to be imported to meet its total requirements. And when rubber-manufacturing enterprises, now in the process of formation, start operating the industry will need larger imports still or a much larger production than exists today But though the market for raw rubber has expanded, danger threatens the growers from two directions There is competition from imported rubber, and second there is competition from synthetic rubber The danger from foreign competition is all the greater because it is believed that world supply is actually in excess of world demand, and second while the world price of rubber is at present about Rs 85 for 100 lbs, the Indian grower cannot afford to sell at that price as the cost of production in the country is much higher

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

Finally a body under Central control, called the Indian Rubber Board was constituted with headquarters at Kottayam by an Act of the Central Legislature in 1947.

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

Two of the questions with which the Board deals are what prices should be maintained for Indian rubber in the interests of both the producing and consuming sections of the rubber industry and second what level of imports should be permitted

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

THE decline in Indian shipping and ship-building started early in the nineteenth century following the introduction of steam as motive power and steel as body and continued right down to 1920 as the result of the policy of the Government of India in supporting British shipping. Under the guidance of Mr James Mackay, who was later known as Lord Inchcape, the British India Steam Navigation Company became a powerful organisation Its resources were wide enough to launch a rate war against any new entrant with the result that the company eliminated all its rivals and obtained a virtual monopoly of carrying India's trade with the rest of the world Later Lord Inchcape succeeded in taking control of Australian shipping companies, but he achieved the greatest success of his career in 1916 when the British India and the P & O Steam Navigation Co., Ltd were amalgamated This amalgamation brought under his control a fleet of over two million tons of shipping So far as Indian shipping was concerned, the British shipping had already thwarted the early efforts of Mr. J. N. Tata to charter steamers for carrying Indian yarn to China and wiped out the Bengal Steam Navigation Co. in 1910.

It was in 1920 that British shipping was confronted with the prospect of real competition from Indian shipping. Soon after the end of the Great War, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was floated The promoters soon learnt that a single ship would not suffice to make the company self-supporting and bought and berthed steamers in Rangoon This started a deadly rate war which was followed by an offer of the British India to buy Scindia Steam. The heavy losses sustained from cut throat competition during the first four years resulted in wiping off a portion of the Scindia capital Finding that this did not deter the company from carrying on its activities, a ten-year agreement was made in 1924 whereby the Scindia Company was allowed to carry 75,000 tons of cargo Although the story on the West Coast of India was less tragic, four small Indian companies suffered from the British India's offensive in the 'thirties and some of these concerns were brought under the wings of the Scindia. In the following nine years, the company also acquired control over Indian companies plying on the Konkan Coast.

During the Second World War, most of the Indian ships were requisitioned by the Government of India and several of them were lost following enemy action. With the fleet depleted and a steep rise in replacement costs, Indian companies entered the post-war period It was estimated that there were, at the end of the War, eleven Indian companies having 63 steamers with a gross tonnage of 131,748 Of these, Scindia controlled six and accounted for 91 per cent. of the tonnage In the following two years an additional fleet was acquired by Indian companies three of whom extended their services to London, New York and other foreign ports Yet India occupies practically the last place in the following list of maritime countries as will be seen from the following table —

GROSS TONNAGE OF STEAMERS IN 000 TONS AT THE END OF JUNE.

	1919		1939		1948	
	G R.T	%	G. R T	%	G R. T.	%
India	.	.	150	0 22	315	0 39
U K.	16,345	34 13	17,891	26 12	18,025	22·45
U S A .	11,933	24 91	11,362	16 59	29,164	36 32
World Shipping	47,897	100	68,509	100	80,292	100

The following table gives an idea of the number and tonnage of steam vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes in the foreign trade of India at Indian ports during 1938-39 and 1948-49 —

	1938-39						1948-49					
	ENTERED			CLEARED			ENTERED			CLEARED		
	No of vessels	G R.T.	% to Total	No. of vessels	G R T.	% to Total	No of vessels	G R T.	% to Total	No of vessels	G.R T.	% to Total
British.. . .	2,024	6,374,352	68	2,093	6,552,994	68 4	1,346	5,143,941	63 73	1,149	4,253,281	64
(Br) Indian ..	111	291,441	3 1	107	273,345	2 8	315	176,703	2 2	369	200,795	3
Danish .	9	28,833	3	6	17,217	2	.	..	..	..	.	.
Dutch	55	228,345	2 4	40	152,675	1 6	..	..	..	..	.	..
French ..	24	166,681	1 8	24	166,681	1 7	2	6,032	·07	3	13,134	·2
German .. .	96	437,144	4 7	112	511,929	5 3	..	..	.	..	.	..
Greek	13	40,064	4	26	78,783	92	.	.	..	..		
Italian .. .	135	785,508	8 4	144	717,107	7 5	52	169,976	2 1	36	103,796	1 6
Norwegian .. .	73	247,936	2 6	69	192,795	2 02	..	..	..			..
Swedish .. .	14	46,801	5	30	98,645	1·03	.	..		..	.	..
Japanese .. .	142	569,137	6 05	155	631,019	6 6		.	.	2	9,978	·1
American .. .	33	147,623	1 6	32	143,465	1 5	160	732,224	9 1	142	699,698	10 5
Yugoslavian .. .	.	.	..	2	5,998	·07	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roumanian . .	.	.	..	1	2,673	03	..	..	..	..	.	..
Belgian .. .	.	.	..	1	3,088	03	..	..	..	.	..	..
Egyptian .. .	.	.	.	2	6,221	·08	..	..	.	..	.	..
Finnish ..	2	7,054	05	1	3,775	·05	.	..	..	..	.	..
Panamian . .	3	10,674	·1	6	15,210	·17		..	..	..	.	..
Other countries	..	.	.	..	.	..	491	1,827,215	22·8	389	1,367,917	20·7
Total ..	2,734	9,381,593	100	2,851	9,573,620	100	2,366	8,056,091	100	2,090	6,648,599	100

Sailing Vessels.—The sailing vessel is usually small in size, hardly exceeding 100 tons. It generally plies along the coast, carries a small quantity of relatively cheap commodities, is motived by the natural force of wind and worked by the labour of one or two families The capital needed for equipment and operation is also comparatively small and the structure is essentially that of a cottage industry It has helped to maintain the equilibrium that would otherwise have been upset. The need for conserving this historic industry has been recognised by Government and a special committees recommendations are under consideration The following table indicates the tonnage of cargo exported and imported by sailing vessels popularly known as country craft —

	Cargo Exported		Cargo Imported	
	No of Craft	Quantity in Tons	No of Craft	Quantity in Tons
1944-45	56,780	16,01,223	47,346	11,26,925
1945-46 . ..	82,306	22,51 902	90,684	20,22,970
1946-47	73,650	18,69,282	81,653	17,58,628
1947 48	68,341	17,95,400	79,999	17,16,973

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The first tangible measure taken by the Government of India in response to several resolutions moved in the Central Legislature was to appoint an Indian Mercantile Marine Inquiry Committee in 1923 The main recommendations of the Committee were —

(1) Reservation of coastal trade for Indian shipping by a system of licences (2) Purchase by Government of one of the existing British lines operating on the coast with a view to its eventual transfer to an approved Indian concern (3) Consideration of the question of bounties to purely Indian shipping companies (4) Mail contracts in which the whole subsidy is paid by India should include a stipulation to take Indian apprentices on the scale recommended for the licensing system

No action was taken on these recommendations except that the training ship "Dufferin" was assigned and reconditioned for the purpose of training deck officers In 1935, facilities were provided on the ship for training marine engineers In 1930 the Viceroy convened a conference of shipping interests and a temporary solution was sought by an agreement between Scindia and British India This agreement was revised in 1934 on the following basis (1) Division of the cargo between the three companies in the coastal trade of India, Burma and Ceylon (2) Permission to Scindia to carry passengers on the Rangoon-Coromandel coast and the Rangoon-Chittagong runs (3) The total gross tonnage of Scindia to be raised to 100,000 gr tons (4) Joint fixation of rates and provision for arbitration in the event of a dispute (5) Scindia's undertaking not to compete with the P & O and the British India in overseas trade.

After the end of the Second World War, the Planning Department of the Government of India appointed a Policy Committee on Shipping. It observed "For a country of its size, the length of its coastline and its strategic position athwart one of the world's main sea routes, India possesses a distressingly small number of deep sea ships which at the outbreak of the war stood at no more than 30 with a total of less than 150,000 tons gross The vulnerability of India's position has been revealed by the stress of wartime conditions, but by no circumstances more glaringly than by her inability to find adequate shipping from her own resources to provide for the transport of the food supplies required by her The rectification of this state of affairs should be one of the immediate post-war objectives" It recommended that the acquisition of an adequate share in world's carrying trade should be the aim of India's post-war shipping policy and recommended measure to achieve this objective

This was followed by the constitution of a Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee, with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as Chairman, in 1945. This Sub-Committee submitted its report in March 1947 which was approved by the Policy Committee Its principal recommendations were —

(1) India needs two million tons gross tons of shipping to carry more than 10 million tons of cargo and about three million passengers a year. The figure does not include country craft

(2) Hundred per cent of the purely coastal trade of India 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma and Ceylon and with geographically adjacent countries, 50 per cent of India's distant trades and 30 per cent of the trades formerly carried in Axis vessels in the Orient should be secured for Indian shipping in the next five to seven years

(3) As the Indian shipping industry is still very young, emphasis should now be placed on how Indian companies can expand their fleets and the Indian Shipping Board should be empowered to control deferred rebates, rate-cutting and all other evils arising from monopolies

The Government of India, by their Resolution dated July 12, 1947 fully endorsed the view of the Committee that India, like other important maritime countries, must adopt a dynamic policy with regard to Indian shipping It agreed that the definition of "Indian Shipping" should be shipping owned, controlled and managed by Indian nationals They also laid down that the following conditions should qualify any shipping company for treatment as "Indian shipping companies" —

(*a*) The steamers of the companies should be registered at a port or ports in British India (*b*) At least 75 per cent of the shares and debentures of the companies should be held by Indians in their own rights (*c*) All the directors should be Indian (*d*) The managing agents, if any, should be Indian

Government further announced that it was their intention to assist Indian shipping as far as possible in securing the shares recommended by the Sub-Committee

The Resolution of the Government of India was followed by a conference of shipping interests in Bombay on November 3, 1947 when the Commerce Minister explained the plans of the Government of India for setting up three shipping corporations with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores each to operate on three distinct routes, namely, (1) India/Persian Gulf, India/Red Sea and Egyptian Ports, India/China and Japan, and India/Australia, (2) India/America and India/Malaya and the Straits, and (3) India/East and South Africa and India/U K.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In 1949, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company added four ships of about 15,700 gross tons and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Indian Co-operative four ships of about 10,000 tons Besides, the Great Eastern Shipping Company purchased a second hand vessel of about 4,400 tons Two vessels of about 14,600 tons were purchased by the Government of India in April 1949 for the first Government-sponsored shipping corporation. These additions brought the total Indian owned registered tonnage of ships of over 150 G. R. T. to 393,821 at the end of 1949

Indian shipping interests in the coastal trade were protected by Government through the system of licensing of ships plying on the coast This was introduced under the Control of Shipping (Amendment) Act which has been renewed upto March 1952 There has been an increase in the effective tonnage employed by the Indian companies on the coast from 146,900 G R T at the end of 1948 to 214,000 G. R. T. at the end of 1949 The increase in the share of cargo carried by Indian tonnage has not, however, been proportionate to the increase in the tonnage owing to a progressive fall in the volume of general and coal cargo available as a result of business recession and the improved position of railways Added to this has been the fall in Burma rice imports, with the result that there is an excess of tonnage over requirements in the coastal trade Certain proposals submitted to Government for reducing the total volume of tonnage employed in the trade are, therefore, under consideration

The most outstanding development in the history of Indian shipping was its entry in the overseas trade in 1948 The Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the India Steam Navigation Company, who were provisionally admitted to the India/U. K Continent Conference in 1948 have been admitted for full membership of this Conference and for an increased share in its trade Indian concerns have however found that this line is not profitable Yet another important event is the decision of the Government of India to strengthen the management of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company by lending the services of Mr N. Dandekar, their senior officer, to the company.

Owing to financial stringency, the Government of India revised drastically their plans to set up the three shipping corporations It is proposed for the present to form only one Corporation which would operate shipping services in the India/Far East, India/Australia and India Middle East trades Two ships already purchased have been employed on the India/Australia run. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company has been appointed managing agents.

The following table gives the details of the ships under licence plying on the coastal and overseas trade on December 31, 1949 —

	Owned		Chartered	
	No of Ships	G R T	No of Ships	G R. T.
Indian	93	356,214	12	44,307
Pakistani	7	39,968	3	11,546
British	73	435,258	1	7,140
	173	831,440	16	62,993

The Sailing Vessels Committee submitted its report in May 1949, embodying about 75 recommendations in respect of making the sailing vessel a safer, expeditious and more efficient unit of transport and the personnel afloat better trained, competent and reliable. The report is under consideration.

The Government of India have appointed Committees to inquire into the complaints regarding passenger fares on the Konkan Coast, coal freights and the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in ships employed in the unberthed passenger trade.

SHIP-BUILDING

The history of India's ship-building industry is a story of past glory dating from 1500 B C. Even under the Marathas, the progress of Indian ship-building industry continued unabated With the beginning of the steel age, the indigenous industry fell on evil days and by 1858 the country ceased to have a great shipping and ship-building industry.

The credit for building the first modern ship-building yard goes to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. This was founded at Vizagapattam in 1941 and its progress continued unabated till 1942 when the threat of enemy action necessitated the stoppage of construction. Construction was resumed in 1943 and the company completed two berths in 1947 with a building capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tonners. The first steamer built in this yard was launched on March 14, 1948 by Pandit Nehru

In 1948, however, it was apparent to the company that the building costs in India were so high that the yard could not be used without the help of Government A claim for construction differential subsidy in respect of ships built at this yard was submitted to Government by the company Later, the company even suggested to Government that they should buy the yard. Owing to financial stringency, Government could not do this ; but meantime, they have placed orders for two steamers on a cost-cum-no-profit basis.

The Government of India entrusted the question of developing the industry for inquiry to a French Mission in 1949 The report of the Mission says : "It should be possible to obtain indigenously certain light equipment for the industry In regard to the heavy propelling machinery and steel forgings, we consider that efforts should be made to establish such an industry in India" After examining the various sites for shipbuilding yards, it concludes · "It is evident that the site at Vizagapattam is the best in India under existing conditions." It has also made several recommendations for developing the yard at Vizagapattam. The Mission's report is now under Government's consideration.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Before the railways were built inland water transport was the only highly developed mode of transport. Even today there are parts where river or canal navigation is still active As against 45,000 miles of rail-road tracks, the total length of waterways in undivided India was about 25,000 miles comprising 10,000 miles of rivers and 15,000 miles of canals.

Apart from the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Tuticorin, the Saurashtra ports and Mormugao, practically all the other ports are open roadsteads without much modern equipment for loading or unloading The Port Development Committee appointed in 1945 emphasised the importance of improving, extending and modernising the general facilities at the existing major ports to cope with all foreseeable traffic demands The report of the Ports (Technical) Committee recommended major works at Vizagapattam, Madras, Bhatkal and Sika. Though the Port Development Committee estimated the capacity of major ports at about 25 million tons as adequate, it observed that " on the grounds of defence and strategic requirements of the country and the industrial and agricultural and economic development, a deep sea port on the East Coast is a great necessity " Accordingly, the task of developing Vizagapattam as a sheltered deep sea port has been accepted Following the partition, the Government of India have decided to establish a major port at Kandla Owing to financial stringency, the consideration of the question of building up a major port between Mormugao and Cochin has been deferred

On the basis of the immediate goal of reaching a gross tonnage of two million tons in five to seven years as visualised by the Policy Committee, it is estimated that a minimum of about 1,500 certified deck officers and 1,000 certified engineers would be the immediate demand during this critical period The Government of India, therefore, appointed a Merchant Navy Officers' Training Committee in 1947 with Capt H Davis as chairman. In pursuance of its recommendations, Government have established a marine engineering college at Bombay and Calcutta The training schemes launched on October 1, 1948 have made considerable progress The training ship, " Dufferin," which previously used to train 25 executive and 25 engineer cadets, now caters for the training of executive cadets only. On the engineering side, the first batch of 50 engineering apprentices have commenced their training at Bombay and Calcutta The third link in the training is the Nautical and Engineering College which was opened in Bombay on October 1, 1948 The scheme for the pre-sea training of ratings is under examination.

The question of evolving a proper system of recruitment of seamen has been engaging Government's attention Seamen's Employment Officers have been appointed at the major ports to regulate the supply of maritime labour For this purpose, the Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1949, has been enacted. The Act makes it obligatory that all recruitment should be made through these officers and provides for the setting up of advisory boards to advise Government on the working of the offices

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Three Ministers are concerned with shipping activities in India, namely, the Commerce, Transport and the Industries The first is responsible for the administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts and of measures to ensure safety of ships at sea, for regulating recruitment and conditions of service of Indian seamen both in India and foreign ships and to promote their welfare, for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, for providing facilities for merchant navy training and generally for all matters pertaining to merchant shipping

The Transport Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Port Trusts, and the Industries Ministry is concerned with the ship-building yards While matters of policy are dealt with in the Ministries, the newly created office of the Director-General of Shipping acts as an executive officer, as distinct from the Secretary, for the co-ordinated implementation of policy The office of the Controller of Indian Shipping, the Mercantile Marine Department and the Lighthouse Department have come under his administrative control The administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts and Rules made thereunder, at the ports is undertaken by the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department at the principal ports The Assistant Director of Seamen's Welfare and his officers carry out the planning and execution of schemes and projects for seamen's welfare, scrutiny of the schemes and projects recommended by the Welfare Committees at the ports and administration of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Amenities Fund

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation is a specialised agency attached to the United Nations Organisation, on the lines of the I T O and I C A O, to deal with shipping problems on an international level It emerged out of the discussions of the United Nations Maritime Conference at Geneva in 1948 which was attended by 36 maritime countries including India

Its objects are (1) to provide machinery for co-operation among Governments in the field of Governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters affecting shipping engaged in international trade, (2) to encourage to adopt the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficiency of navigation, and (3) to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by Governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade The functions of the Organisation are consultative and advisory.

THE SILK INDUSTRY

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

The average annual production in Mysore, Kashmir and Jammu, Madras and the pre-partition Punjab would be about Rs. 38,00,000, Rs. 10,00,000, Rs 2,00,000, Rs 5,00,000, Rs. 16 600 worth of silk respectively. Bombay and Uttar Pradesh are investigating whether Sericulture can be exploited The new eri industry in the district of Baroda is spreading. Some of the other States are also trying to introduce eri silk-worm rearing

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

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

As for post-war development Bihar has prepared a very ambitious plan

THE RAYON INDUSTRY

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

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

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

Although the year 1949 has seen no new flotation in this line, the projected plants have indeed made appreciable headway The Travancore Rayon has already begun production with transparent paper to start with and should be in a position to put the first Indian rayon on the market before the end of 1950 The National Rayon Corporation is busy erecting the plant and will in all probability put it into production towards the close of the year. The Sirsilk which had practically stopped its activity due to political conditions, has now been taken over by the Hyderabad Government to carry forward the project to completion

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

TECHNICIANS

The absence in this country of technicians, capable of looking after the new rayon industry is a problem for Managing Agents There is, however, only one way of solving the difficulty, and that is to give a thorough training to selected young men in rayon factories either at home or if possible abroad The National Rayon has already moved in this matter, though the plans of the other two companies are not known There is little likelihood of any serious difficulty arising out of lack of trained labour as the Indian labourer has enough intelligence to grasp and enough dexterity to execute new methods of work

The combined daily production of the three plants, operating at full capacity, will be 16¼ tons of rayon, which is about 20 per cent of the sub-continent's pre-war consumption In spite of the separation of Pakistan from India this percentage will, in all probability, hold good for India today, because of the increased demand for rayon, in the intervening years Obviously there is vast scope for expansion of this industry in India

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

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

TABLE I

Imports of Art goods into the sub-continent (in thousand rupees and lbs)

		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Art Yarn ..	Lbs.	9,833,762	39,970,056	36,939,060
	Rs	5,52,11,033	12,82,78,036	10,45,62,067
Art Piecegoods*	Lbs.	27,876,820	4,019,677	14,250,293
	Rs.	7,59,48,886	1,03,64,527	3,14,77,315
Staple Fibre	Lbs.	83,542	52,094	488,697
	Rs	1,30,922	65,619	648,428
Staple Fibre Yarn	Lbs	216,658	750,195	2,757,991
	Rs	12,94,547	19,91,451	77,62,894

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

TABLE II

Name of Company	Formed in	Authorised Capital in lakhs	Issued Capital in lakhs	Process of manufacture	Projected production per day	Plant located in
The Travancore Rayons Ltd	January 1946	Rs 200	Rs 150	Viscose	5 tons Rayon, 1¼ tons Transparent Paper	Travancore
The Sirsilk Ltd.	August 1946	500 (O S)*	200 (O S)*	Acetate	5 tons Rayon	Hyderabad State
The National Rayon Corporation Ltd.	1946 (?)	1,000	350	Viscose	6¼ tons Rayon	Bombay State

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

* The manufacture of staple fibre must now be looked upon as the most urgent industrial problem India has to face, next only in importance to food. The crying demand for cotton raised by the textile industry in general, amply demonstrates the importance that attaches to this raw material and the immense sums that have to be provided for this commodity, partly imported from hard currency areas, and points to the urgency of substituting this imported raw material by the Indian made staple fibre.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

SOME of the major facts about the industry can be stated at once. The total output capacity of the steel industry is about 1 26 million tons of finished steel. Actual production of finished steel in 1949 was about 0·97 million tons Imports and exports of steel material and their values during the period January to November 1949 were as follows.—

Imports	
Tonnage	Value Rs.
2,17,052	11,93,21,766
Exports	
Tonnage	Value Rs.
13,423	58,75,113

The number of employees in the Tata Iron and Steel Co, at Jamshedpur is about 42,000

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

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

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

TATA IRON AND STEEL

The first successful and the most outstanding attempt to manufacture steel in the country on a commercial basis was, however, that of the Tata Iron & Steel Co and credit is due to the indefatigable perseverance and foresight of Jamsetji Tata for his pioneer efforts for the establishment of a steel industry in India Jamsetji Tata's sons and their Indian associates with the valuable assistance of "American technical experts succeeded in establishing the Tata Iron & Steel Co which started its Steel Works at Sakchi in the year 1908 Pig iron was made in 1911 and the first steel ingot a year later Several additions to the plant have since been made from time to time and this Company has now the capacity to produce over 850,000 tons of finished steel per annum What was before a small village of Sakchi has thus today grown into the foremost industrial city of India, and has been renamed Jamshedpur in memory of the founder of the Company. The present block capital invested by the company in its works is about Rs. 39 83 crores.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL

The Indian Iron & Steel Company was started in 1918 at Hirapur, about 4 miles from Asansol junction on the East Indian Railway. The rated capacity of the plant is about 500,000 tons of pig iron per annum with the necessary equipment for the production of coke, power, gas, etc Recently a new battery consisting of 72 coke ovens has been erected at a cost of about 2½ crores with a capacity to produce about 8,000 tons of coke per week It came into operation early in 1950 About 8 million tons of pig iron produced by this Company were exported after satisfying the local demand to Japan, America, Great Britain and some parts of the Continent of Europe until the outbreak of the war During the war also considerable quantities were exported to the U K. In 1936 the Company absorbed the Bengal Iron Co. Ltd which operated in Kulti at a distance of about 7 miles from Hirapur. In addition to a blast furnace and coke oven plant for the production of about 275,000 tons of pig iron, the Bengal Iron Co had an old established foundry for the production of pipes and different kinds of castings After its acquisition by the Indian Iron & Steel Company the foundries were re-organised and a plant for the spinning by centrifugal process of pipes was erected This is the only plant of its kind in this part of the world. After the amalgamation of the two Companies the Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. was constituted in association with the Indian Iron & Steel Company in 1937. Under agreement between the two Companies the Indian Iron & Steel Company supplies all the requisite pig iron (hot metal), power, gas, water, etc to the Steel Corporation of Bengal. The capacity of the Steel Corporation of Bengal is about 250,000 tons of finished and semi-finished steel including rails, structurals, sheets—both black and galvanised and billets The first ingot was cast at the Corporation's Works on 11th November 1939 in the record time of only about two years and seven months after the constitution of the Company, five days later the first ingot was rolled on its 40" blooming mill. During the war some extensions were undertaken of which the principal one was the Duplex Plant Owing to the difficulty in obtaining plant and machinery during the war the plant came into operation only in 1947 In spite of the difficulties experienced by the Company owing to the war in respect of obtaining the necessary supervisory staff and the training of Indian labour, it was able to supply for war purposes about a million tons of steel. The block capital invested by the Indian Iron & Steel Company in its two Works at Hirapur and Kulti is in the neighbourhood of 11 crores, and that invested by the Steel Corporation of Bengal about 8 crores

In close proximity to the works of Indian Iron and the Steel Corporation and under the managing agency also of Messrs Martin Burn Ltd are the works of the Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd. for the construction of wagons and other railway rolling stock This Company also receives from the other two Companies some of its raw materials, power, gas, water, etc

MYSORE IRON WORKS

An iron works was started at Bhadravati in Mysore State in 1921 to which a steel plant was added in 1934 During World War II, a 25 ton basic furnace together with two small electric furnaces were installed Their present annual production capacity for finished steel is about 25,000 tons. During the War, they made a valuable contribution to the steel industry by manufacturing ferro-silicon in their electric furnaces and thus averted a crisis in the steel production as during the War the import of foreign ferro-silicon was scarce, and but for the ferro-silicon made in Mysore, the production of good quality steel would have been impracticable The ferro-silicon plant in Mysore is producing annually about 1,600 tons of ferro-silicon. Arrangements were made to increase the production to 6 to 8,000 tons per year by the beginning of 1950. This will be sufficient for the requirements of ferro-silicon of the entire steel industry in India A rod and strip mill for the manufacture of wire rods and belting hoops which was installed during the war is now in operation. An electric pig iron furnace has been ordered by the Mysore State This furnace will supplement the production of charcoal pig iron and when it comes into operation early in 1951 the finished steel capacity of the Mysore Works will be raised to 100,000 tons per year.

During the War the Mysore Iron and Steel Works also developed a steel foundry for making steel castings required by the Railways and the various industrial concerns in the country, such as cement plants, oil mills etc It has a capacity of about 250 tons of steel castings, per annum, which is being gradually increased to a capacity of about 500 tons per annum.

Mention may also be made of the 92 recognized steel re-rolling mills in the country which produce certain sections of steel materials from billets and scrap supplied by the main steel producers Their production during 1949 was 90,000 tons of steel materials The total estimated capacity of the re-rollers is about 500,000 tons a year on a three-shift working They are, however, handicapped by the insecurity in respect of supply of their raw materials and this has, perhaps, to some extent, retarded the natural development of the industry The Government of India propose to put up two new Steel Plants each with a capacity of 500,000 tons one in Madhya Pradesh and the other in Orissa

WAR-TIME

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

The steel industry before World War II had mostly confined itself to the manufacture of ordinary mild steel Only the ordnance factories and some electric foundries made small-scale attempts to manufacture special grade high quality steels High tensile steels, corresponding to the American high-yield strength, corrosion-resistant structural steels, as well as the English high tensile steels were, however, developed even before World War II by Tatas and these high tensile steels are known as "TISCOR" and "TISCROM" The latter which is a chrome-manganese-copper, high tensile structural steel fully satisfied the requirements of the British Standard Specification 534 and is corrosion-resisting with high tensile strength and good ductility About 17,000 tons of this steel were used in the construction of the new Howrah Bridge which spans the river Hooghly at Calcutta—the third largest cantilever bridge in the world With the outbreak of World War II, the strategic position of the sub-continent and the gradual stoppage of imports owing to increased shipping difficulties, threw a challenge to India's iron and steel industry, and the industry rose to the occasion and successfully produced almost all the varieties of steel used in general engineering practice and machine construction, such as high-speed steels, hot-die steels, tap steels, nickel-chrome steels, special steels for shear blades and punches, die steel for the mints, etc.

Some Achievements.—The main developments in steel-making under the pressure of war-time necessity occurred at the Tata Iron & Steel Co 's Works. Tatas made special alloy steel products for direct War demands such as bullet-proof armour plates varying in thickness from 4 mm to 14 mm for the fabrication of armoured vehicles, bullet-proof rivet bars for the manufacture of rivets for use on these vehicles, bullet-proof plates for howitzer shields and gun turrets on armoured vehicles, nickel-chrome steel rounds for the production of 18 and 25 pounder armour piercing shells, special deep drawing quality steels for cartridge cases and for rifle and machine-gun magazines, stainless steels for surgical instruments, special steel sheets for the manufacture of nose containers for high explosives aircraft bombs and

TATA

INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

Tata Managed or Controlled Companies

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Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co Ltd
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd
Tata Power Co Ltd
United Power Ltd
Air-India Ltd
Air-India International Ltd
Tata Aircraft Ltd
Central India Spg, Wvg & Mfg Co Ltd
Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd
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Tata Mills Ltd
Tata Oil Mills Co Ltd
Tata Chemicals Ltd
Indian Hotels Co Ltd
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Other Interests

Partners in Cement Agencies Ltd (Managing Agents of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd), and in Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd (Managing Agents of Hydro-Electric group of Companies)
Promoters and Chief Agents of the New India Assurance Company Ltd
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Investa Machine Tools & Engineering Co Ltd
Vazir Enamel Works, Ltd
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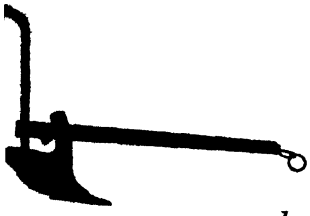

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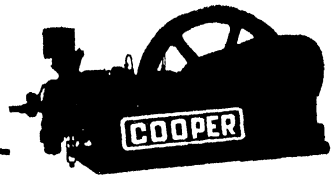

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nickel-chrome molybdenum steel bars for the manufacture of parachute equipment, etc. These are only an indication of the rich variety of special quality steels developed by The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Research on permanent magnet steels using indigenous raw materials was also undertaken in order to meet the urgent demands of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments of the undivided Government of India, owing to the acute paucity of imported magnet steel bars.

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

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

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

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

The manufacture of locomotives and boilers as a private enterprise in India was first started by the Peninsular Locomotive Company with a capital of Rs 60 lakhs. After spending about Rs 30 lakhs on the construction of workshops at Singhbhum, Bihar, the promoters of the Company decided to abandon the project, because the Tariff Board refused protection to the industry. In 1927 the Government purchased the Singhbhum Workshops from the Peninsular Locomotive Company and made them over to the East Indian Railway for the manufacture of railway carriage underframes The underframe factory was closed down in 1934 During the war the Singhbhum Workshops were made over to the Defence Department for the assembly of armoured vehicles. After the war, when the Defence Department intimated their desire to shut down the workshops, Messrs Tata Sons Limited purchased the workshops and floated a new Company, the Tata Locomotive & Engineering Company Ltd , for the manufacture of locomotive boilers and locomotives, under a 16-year contract with the Government of India

The Company has now a programme of remodelling the workshops so as to attain ultimately an output of 100 locomotives and 100 additional locomotive-boilers per year The Company also plans to instal a large up-to-date and fully-mechanized steel foundry for the production of all types of steel castings When completed, this foundry will provide, among others, all the steel castings required for the manufacture of locomotives in the country For the present, besides manufacturing locomotive-boilers, the Company also produces steam road-rollers in collaboration with Messrs Marshall Sons & Co , Ltd , of the United Kingdom The Company also supplies carriage underframes to the Indian Railways

In addition to the works of Tata Locomotive & Engineering Company, the Government of India have under construction a locomotive manufacturing workshop at Chittaranjan (Mihijam) in West Bengal This factory is scheduled to start production by 1951 Its capacity will be 120 locomotives and 50 additional boilers per year

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

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

PROTECTION

During the depression after World War I, the iron and steel industry in India had to face foreign competition when imported steel was being dumped in the Indian market at rates cheaper than the rising cost of Indian steel. In 1923 The Tata Iron & Steel Company applied to the Government for protection for the steel industry As a result of the tariff enquiry of the Steel Company's case, protection was given to the iron and steel industry in India in the year 1924 by imposing protective duties on the imported iron and steel materials of those categories which were being produced in India. Since 1924 there have been three main tariff enquiries into the case of the iron and steel industry—in 1924, 1926 and 1934. In between there were three supplementary enquiries and five special enquiries for the subsidiary industries in India The scheme of protection sanctioned as a result of the tariff enquiry held in 1934 was to remain in force for seven years till 31st March 1941 Before, however, this protection expired, World War II intervened, and the protective duties on imported steel were continued from time to time by continuation Acts, the last extension being for a period of one year till 31st March 1947.

During World War II the imports of iron and steel into India declined and the prices of imported materials went up. Thus during this period the foreign competition to the Indian steel industry ceased to exist From 1st October 1939 to 30th June 1944 though there was control over the steel prices in India for supplies meant for war requirements, there was no statutory control over commercial prices From 1st July 1944 commercial prices were also brought under statutory control and there was only one set of selling prices for war and non-war purposes. The manufacturers were however allowed separate retention prices (as distinct from issue prices), for war and non-war supplies After the termination of the War the need for separate retention prices no longer existed and so from 1st April 1946 there was only one set of retention prices. Retention prices have been generally lower than selling prices and the surcharge, i.e. the difference between the selling and retention prices which is refunded to Government by the producers to create a fund mainly to subsidise imports

The scheme of protection to the Iron and Steel Industry in India was discontinued from 1st April 1947 as there was no need for protection but the quantum of protective duties continued as revenue duties There is however protection to certain categories of tool, alloy and special steel products manufactured in India, which would last up to 31st March 1951.

The last Tariff Board enquiry held in 1949 was to consider the fair retention prices for the producers, viz The Tata Iron & Steel Company, SCOB and Mysore Iron & Steel Works. On the recommendation of the Tariff Board retention prices have been fixed by Government for these producers on the basis of cost and reasonable profit

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE present position and importance of the sugar industry in the industrial economy of India is due in a large measure to the liberal tariff policy pursued by the Government of India in granting tariff protection to the industry from 1932 till March 1950.

The following table will show at a glance the changes in the excise duty and import duty on sugar, sugar candy* and molasses in India from 1937 till 31st March 1951.

On Sugar per cwt.	Protective Import Duty per cwt.	Additional Duty per cwt.	Total Import Duty per cwt.
	Rs a p.		Rs. a. p.
From 28th February, 1937 (Rs 2-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar)	7 4 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs 2-0-0	9 4 0
From 1st April, 1939 (Rs. 2-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar).	6 12 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs 2-0-0	8 12 0
From 1st March, 1940 (Rs. 3-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar)	6 12 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 3-0-0	9 12 0
From 1st April, 1942 (Rs 3-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar).	6 12 0	Revenue surcharge of 20% on import duty and equivalent excise duty of Rs 3, with 20% surcharge thereon.	11 11 2
From 1st April, 1949 (Rs 3-12-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar).	6 12 0	Revenue surcharge of 20% on import duty and equivalent excise duty of Rs 3-12-0, with 20% surcharge thereon	12 9 7
From 1st April 1950	6 12 0 (Revenue Duty)	,,	12 9 7‡

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

‡ *Total import duty including surcharge of* 20 *per cent as from 1st April* 1949.

The import duty of Rs 12-9-7 *per cent per cwt works out at Rs* 8-15-6 *per maund and Rs* 3-12-0 *excise duty per cwt. works out at Rs* 2-10-10 *per maund.*

This is Revenue duty, and not protective, after 1st April, 1950

As a result of the recommendations of the Tariff Board in January, 1950, the Government of India removed the protective import duty on sugar, with effect from the 31st March, 1950 The Government, however, imposed a revenue duty of the same amount from the 1st April, 1950 This duty is, however, subject to revenue exigencies, and is removable at any time, without any further enquiry by the Tariff Board, or notice to the trade or industry

Protection.—It would be interesting to observe here that protection to the sugar industry, which was given initially for a period of 14 years, under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932, expired on the 31st March 1946. Protection was continued by the Government of India till 31st March 1947, and a Tariff Board inquiry was undertaken in January 1947 to decide what action was to be taken in regard to the duty on sugar after 31st March 1947 On the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Board which conducted a summary enquiry, protection was continued at the same level by the Government of India till 31st March 1949, and it was continued for a period of one more year, ending on 31st March, 1950

On the recommendation of the Tariff Board of 1950, the Government of India decided to withdraw protection to the sugar industry Thus, after a period of 18 years, protection was terminated The Government of India have decided, however, to continue the revenue duty on sugar at the same rate with effect from the 1st April, 1950 This duty can be altered or removed by Government to suit their revenue exigencies, without prior notice, and the industry cannot count upon its continuance

PRODUCTION

During this period of eighteen years, production of sugar in the country has risen considerably, from 290,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,241,000 tons in 1939-40. This has been the maximum production so far. During the war period production was generally on the decline and was well under 1,000,000 tons.

The following table shows the number of cane factories working in India, and production of sugar from cane factories, gur refineries, khandsari, net import of sugar and import in Saurashtra ports during the last 15 years, and estimates for 1950-51

Year (November-October)	No of Cane Factories working in India	Cane Factory Production (November-October)	Sugar Refined from Gur (January-December)	Khandsari Conjectural estimates (Nov -Oct)	Total Production of Sugar in India (Nov -Oct)	Net Imports (Excluding Re-exports) of Sugar in British India (Nov -Oct)	Imports of Sugar in Saurashtra Ports (Nov.-Oct)
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1933-34	112	454,000	64,900	200,000	718,900	233,366	87,094
1934-35	130	578,100	43,500	150,000	771,600	197,775	113,364
1935-36	137	932,100	47,900	125,000	1,105,000	86,962	45,218
1936-37	137	1,111,400	25,600	100,000	1,237,000	11,160	12,870
1937-38	136	930,700	17,200	125,000	1,072,900	9,410	12,238
1938-39	139	650,800	14,700	100,000	762,500	254,400†	77,000
1939-40	145	1,241,700	26,500	125,000	1,393,200	34,093	32,743
1940-41	148	1,095,400	44,700	200,000	1,340,100	27,934	15,283
1941-42	150	778,100	20,400	100,000	898,500	23,843	6,608
1942-43	150	1,070,700	7,800	214,000	1,292,500	8	—
1943-44	151	1,216,400	7,700	150,000	1,374,000	14	—
1944-45	140	953,500	6,400	125,000	1,084,900	30	—
1945-46	145	944,800	4,000	117,000	1,065,800	—	—
1946-47	140	901,100	4,000	96,700	10,01,800	—	—
1947-48	134	10,74,800	5,000	1,06,000	11,83,800	—	—
1948-49	134	10,00,900	4,000	96,000	11,00,900	14,389	—
1949-50	134	10,20,000	4,000	96,000	11,20,000	—	—
1950-51	134	10,40,000	4,000	96,000	11,40,000	—	—

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

The acreage under cultivation of sugarcane has kept pace with the increased production of sugar From 3,076,000 acres in 1931-32 it went up to 4,700,000 acres in 1940-41 The acreage has, however, fallen from that high level in subsequent years, and in 1946-47 it was in the vicinity of 4,100,000 acres.

The acreage under improved varieties has gone up from 1,170,000 acres in 1931-32 to nearly 3,500,000 acres in recent years. The average cane production per acre has not however increased during all these years, and this factor is greatly responsible for the present high cost of sugarcane and sugar in the country.

The following table shows the acreage under sugarcane, under improved varieties, production of cane per acre, gross production of gur, and calculated production of cane-crop* from 1932-33 to 1949-50. Since 1946-47, the figures are for the Indian Union only.

Year	Total acreage under sugarcane in thousand acres	Acreage under improved varieties in thousand acres	Average cane production per acre (in tons)	Gross production expressed as gur (in thousand tons)	Calculated production of sugarcane (10-11 factors) (in thousand tons)
1932—33 .	3,425	1,845	14 9	4,859	51,129
1933—34	3,422	2,295	15 3	5,055	52,455
1934—35 .	3,602	2,433	15 1	5,202	54,346
1935—36	4,154	3,056	15 3	6,102	61,202
1936—37 ..	4,582	3,452	15 6	6,932	67,322
1937—38 .	3,997	2,968	15 5	5,579	55,637
1938—39 .	3,270	2,673	15 0	3,572	35,851
1939—40 .	3,788	2,893	15 0	4,849	47,732
1940—41 .	4,749	3,529	15 0	5,992	60,668
1941—42	3,671	2,831	15 0	4,549	46,491
1942—43	3,755	3,004	15 0	5,323	54,295
1943—44 .	4,389	3,545	13 8	6,063	61,782
1944—45 .	4,305	3,604	13 2	5,679	57,699
1945—46	3,825	2,589	14·0	5,416	.. .
1946—47	3,259		13·6	5,576	..
1947—48 ..	4,047	..	..	5,803	.
1948—49 ..	3,645	. .	....	4,984	. .
1949—50	3,400		..		

* Vide *Final Sugarcane Forecast, April 1949.*

The sugar industry was controlled by the Government of India, from 1942 to 10th December 1947, when control over sugar was lifted Along with sugar, production of gur was also controlled While the control succeeded to a certain extent in preventing the indiscriminate rise in prices, it failed to increase production of sugar, although it was the avowed object of the Government to increase production With the decontrol of sugar and the fixation of higher prices of sugar by the Government of India, with effect from the 1947-48 crushing season, in order to enable them to enhance the minimum price of the raw material, namely, sugarcane, from Rs 1-4-0 per maund to Rs 2-0-0 per maund in U P and Bihar, the principal sugar-producing States of the country, larger quantities of sugarcane were available to sugar mills for crushing, and consequently production of sugar went up

The price was reduced in 1948-49 to Rs 1-13-0 per maund of cane in U P and Rs 1-10-0 per maund in Bihar in order to decrease the price of sugar The price of sugar was fixed at Rs 28-8-0 per maund in the place of Rs 35-7-0 as in the year 1947-48, and the profits of the industry were also thus reduced by the cut in price

The cane prices were fixed at Rs 1-10-0 per maund in U P and Rs 1-10-9 per maund in Bihar, in 1949-50 The price of sugar was fixed at Rs 28-8-0 for E 27 quality in 1949-50, in the place of Rs 28-8-0 for D 24 quality in 1948-49 There was also a cane cess of 0-3-0 per maund of cane in U P., Bihar and Bombay in 1949-50

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

The *per capita* consumption of sugar in the country at the present time is very low and works out to only about 6 lbs , in addition, of course, to 21 lbs of gur, the total *per capita* consumption of sugar and *gur* being about 30 lbs during the last few years The *per capita* consumption of sugar in other countries is considerably higher as can be seen from the following table, and it is hoped that before long the sugar industry in India will be able to produce a much larger quantity of sugar than at present.

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

United Kingdom	106 lbs.	per head
U S A. . .	97 ,,	,,
Brazil .	34 ,,	,,
France	52 ,,	,,
Australia ..	116 ,,	,,
Germany ..	52 ,,	,,
Cuba . .	88 ,,	,,
Java ..	11 ,,	,,
Japan .	33 ,,	,,
Union of South Africa	47 ,,	,,
Netherlands ..	64 ,,	,,
India (1947-48)	..7 (in addition to 24 lbs. *Gur*)	

It must be observed here that the Government of India appointed a Sugar Panel to investigate the possibility of increasing the sugar output of India The report of this panel was published in 1946 They recommended a target of production of 1,600,000 tons of sugar to be reached at the end of 5 years, of which 1,550,000 tons were for internal consumption and 50,000 tons for export outside India The target was later increased to 18½ lakhs

As a result of the partition in August, 1947, the Government of India reviewed their previous decision on the Panel's recommendation, and they decided in 1948 that the target of production should be lowered to 16 lakhs tons per annum

The Tariff Board of 1950 estimated (*vide* page 59) the present demand of sugar in the country at 13 lakhs tons, and added that with the improvement of economic conditions in the country, the demand was likely to increase further in the next four or five years The Tariff Board, therefore, thought that there was scope for increasing the productive capacity of the industry (presently estimated at about 12 lakhs tons) either by expansion of the existing units or installation of a few new units

In the present circumstances, there does not seem to be much hope for installation of new units for the next year or two at any rate.

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

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

Production Target.—It might be of interest to note that the number of working sugar mills in India at the present time is 134 The acreage under cane in the Union of India was approximately 34,00,000 acres.

It will also be of interest to note here that although the total acreage under cane, namely, 34,00,000 acres, appears to be very large, it comes to only about 2 per cent of the cultivated area in India, and is approximately 35 per cent. of the world's sugarcane acreage

The estimate of the total value of sugar and *gur* in India made in 1947-48 worked out to 260 crores of rupees, and the *per capita* expenditure on sugar thus works out to Rs 7-0-0 The sugar industry gives employment to 1,33,500 skilled and unskilled workmen, and interests not less than 20 million cultivators (*Vide* the Indian Sugar Industry Annual, 1948-49, by M. P Gandhi)

Import Possibilities The production of sugar in India at the present time is slightly less than its present estimated consumption, namely, 18 lakhs tons per annum There is in the country, however, the capacity for the production of a larger quantity of sugar It is not likely that in the present shortage of foreign exchange generally, and dollars particularly, the Government of India will encourage importation of sugar from any foreign countries, even if sugar is available at competitive rates If any quantity is allowed to be imported later in 1950, it will be just enough to meet the requirements of the people Judging, however, from the report of the economic and political conditions in Indonesia, it does not seem likely that Indonesia will be able to supply sugar to India in any sizable quantity The price of foreign sugar today is not substantially lower than the price of Indian sugar, and with the addition of the revenue duty of Rs 12-9-7 per cwt , the price of foreign sugar will be almost equal to the price of Indian sugar India's cost of production of sugar is on the high side, principally due to the high cost of sugarcane, which works out to over 60 per cent of the price of sugar The Tariff Board of 1950 recommended that the present gap between the price of indigenous sugar (Rs 28-8-0 per maund) and the estimated landed cost (Rs 22-8-0 per maund) being 6-0-0 per maund, the present duty of Rs. 6 per maund is quite adequate protection to the indigenous sugar industry, if such protection is needed The Tariff Board stated, however, that there is no danger of any competition from low priced imports of sugar on an appreciable scale for the next 2 or 3 years, because the surplus of sugar available from the "free market" is likely to continue to be small, and particularly because in the context of the present balance of payment position of the country, the Government are not likely to permit imports of large quantities of sugar The Tariff Board also stated that according to their estimate, the fair ex-factory price of sugar (E 27 quality) could be reduced to Rs 24-12 0 per maund in 1950-51 They have, therefore, recommended that this was the most suitable opportunity to withdraw protection without any serious risk to the industry.

The Government of India have accepted this recommendation and removed the protective duty on sugar At the same time, Government have imposed a revenue duty of the same amount on import of sugar, from 1st April 1950

Gur Production.—Having discussed the production of sugar in some detail, it would be of interest to turn to the production of *gur* which is an article of direct consumption in India, and the production of which is 3 times as large as that of sugar The following table shows the calculated net production of *gur* in India for direct consumption from 1931-32 to 1948-49

Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in Tons)	Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in Tons)
1931–32	2,758,000	1939–40	2,441,000
1932–33	3,240,000	1940–41	3,414,000
1933–34	3,486,000	1941–42	2,829,000
1934–35 .	3,701,000	1942–43	3,015,000
1935–36 ..	4,101,000	1943–44	3,499,000
1936–37	4,268,000	1944–45	3,633,000
1937–38	4,364,000	1945–46	3,578,000
1938–39	2,131,000	1946–47	3,574,000
		1947–48	3,602,000
		1948–49	3,010,000

SUGAR PRICES

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

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

In 1948-49, the price was reduced to R 28-8-0 per maund. The minimum price of ca was also brought down to Rs. 1-13-0 per mau in U. P. and Rs. 1-10-0 in Bihar in the sar period.

The excise duty on sugar, however, was i creased with effect from 1st April 1949 fro Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs 3-12-0 per maund just to ral more revenue for the Government of India.

The price of sugar in the country was fix at Rs 28-8-0 per maund for 1949-50 season, a the production of sugar during the year has be about the same as in 1948-49, although Gover ment attempted to raise the production to least 11 lakhs tons during the 1948-49 seaso The total quantity of sugar available, therefo will be smaller than the present consumptio estimated at 13 lakhs tons by the Tariff Boar and this will mean that rationing will have to continued in respect of sugar for sometime come, at any rate till the production excee 13 lakhs tons It is expected that as a resu of the recommendations of the Tariff Board, t price of sugar in 1950-51 will be lowered some extent, by lowering the price of sugarcan reducing the amount of cess, etc

It may be noted as a matter of interest th India is still the largest producer of sug (including *gur*) in the world Besides, the sug industry is India's second largest industry, secon only to the cotton textile industry, and is ver closely inter-related with agriculture in t country

[*As we go to press we learn, that the Governme of India has ordered a public enquiry into t sugar crisis in 1949*]

THE TEA INDUSTRY

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

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

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

Year	Area under tea in thousands of acres	Production in millions of lbs.	Year	Area under tea in thousands of acres	Production in millions of lbs.
1900-1904 (Average).	523	201	1934	841	395
1905-1909 ,,	539	242	1935	841	389
1910-1914 ,,	591	290	1936	842	390
1915-1919 ,,	662	374	1937	842	423
1920-1924 ,,	709	336	1938	840	447
1925	728	364	1939	841	463
1926	739	393	1940	840	471
1927	756	391	1941	840	500
1928	776	404	1942	841	570
1929	788	433	1943	843	552
1930	804	391	1944	842	507
1931	807	394	1945	841	528
1932	840	434	1946	841	590
1933	841	384	1947	842	600
			1948*	773	567

* Excluding Pakistan.

It will be seen from the above table tha since the beginning of the present centur while the area under tea has risen by 60 p cent , the production has increased by approx mately 191 per cent

Assam and West Bengal are the two importa centres of the tea industry in India, Assa alone accounting for more than half the tot production. In 1948, Assam produced 30 million lbs or 53 per cent. of the total produc tion West Bengal produced 159 million lb or 28 per cent , Southern India 101 millio lbs or 18 per cent , while the balance was grow in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura State an Nepal.

With the partition about 74,000 acres unde tea fell to Pakistan's share Pakistan, by th way, produced about 44 million pounds in 194

EXPORT TRADE

Although there has been a steady increas in the domestic consumption of tea in recen years, India is still able to export large quantitie to other countries, the principal among whic is the United Kingdom In some years ove 80 per cent of the total quantity of tea produce in the sub-continent was exported but thi figure dropped in 1945-46 to 70 per cent Of th total exports of 376 million lbs during th year 1947-48 the United Kingdom alone too 292 million lbs. Out of this India's share wa 264 millions.

Consequent on the sterling work done b the Indian Tea Market Expansion Boar constituted under the Indian Tea Cess Act 190 the consumption of tea in India and Pakista during the last ten years has risen from 7 million pounds per annum to the presen figure of 140 million pounds per annum. Th

sub-continent thus becomes one of the leading tea consuming areas although its per capita consumption compared with such countries as the U. K., Eire and Australia is exceedingly low Since the 1st August 1949, the propaganda work of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board has been taken over by the Central Tea Board, constituted under the Central Tea Board Act, 1949, which has replaced the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903

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

The International Tea Agreement which was due to expire on 31st March 1943 was extended to cover the period of the duration of hostilities and a clear two years thereafter. It expired on the 31st March 1948 and a new Agreement was prepared and was expected to be signed soon by the producers in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies

PRESENT QUOTAS

But no export quota figure was declared for the year 1948-49 as India's standard export figure had not been determined under the International Tea Agreement The Indian Tea Licensing Committee were authorised however to issue licences to cover exports upto 400 million pounds This quantity was subsequently raised to 408,723,539 lbs of which 8,723,539 lbs was to be reserved to cover exports under the Indo-Russian Food Agreement The allotment when expressed as a percentage of the standard export figure, which was declared in a notification dated 28th May 1949 as 348,246,170 lbs amounts to approximately 117 3 per cent or 78.6 per cent of the crop basis of estates

For the year 1949-50 the Government of India as in the previous year authorised the Committee to issue licences to cover exports amounting to 400 million pounds This figure was subsequently raised to 411 million pounds and later to 435 million from both of which quantities 11 million pounds had to be reserved to cover exports under the Indo-Russian Food Agreement

The final export figure of 435 million pounds is equivalent to 125 per cent of India's standard export figure and is the highest release that can be made at present under the International Tea Agreement

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

Country	1945-46 (Millions of lbs)	1946-47 (Millions of lbs)	1947-48 (Millions of lbs.)
United Kingdom .	240 3	225·5	316·7
U. S A.	51 3	39·0	30·9
Canada .	19 7	24·0	13·5
Australia	15 7	11·4	18·2
Iran	5·8	5 0	7·9
Egypt	4 7	3·5	2·5
Ceylon ..	2 8	0·3	1 9
Arabia	2 4	1·4	7·9
Chile	2 0	1·9	0 9

PRICES

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

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

Year	Average prices at auction sales			
	Teas with export rights		Teas for internal consumption	
	Price per lb.	Index No.	Price per lb	Index No.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs a p.	
1901-2 to 1910-11	0 6 0	100	For the years before the Regulation Scheme (1933) all sales are included under the heading "With Export Rights"	
1927-28	0 14 10	247		
1928-29	0 11 4	189		
1929-30	0 9 11	165		
1930-31	0 9 4	156		
1931-32	0 6 5	107		
1932-33	0 5 2	86		
1933-34	0 9 7	160	0 4 10	81
1934-35	0 8 9	146	0 5 2	86
1935-36	0 9 5	157	0 4 10	81
1936-37	0 10 1	168	0 4 8	78
1937-38	0 11 4	189	0 4 9	79
1938-39	0 9 7	160	0 4 0	67
1939-40	0 11 5	190	0 4 4	72
1940-41	0 13 6	225	0 4 1	68
1941-42	1 0 9	278	0 7 4	122
1942-43	1 0 0	267	1 0 10	209
1943-44	..	.	0 9 8	161
1944-45			0 10 7	176
1945-46	.		0 14 4	239
1946-47	1 15 7	526	1 5 10	304
1947-48	1 9 5	424	1 3 7	326
1948-49	1 10 4	439	1 5 7	360

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was fixed at Rs 1-6-0 per 100 lbs on January 10, 1948 This Act was superseded by the Central Tea Board Act on the 1st August 1949 and the cess was increased on the 5th November 1949 to Rs. 1-10-0 per 100 lbs.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

COTTON

India is the birth place of raw cotton and cotton manufactures Cotton clothes have been found in the ruins at Mohenjo-Daro, representing the Indus Valley civilization of five thousand years ago In ancient Rome, Indian muslins and chintzes were the fashion and the Dacca muslins received such poetic names as "running water", "woven air", and "evening dew" Even at the end of the seventeenth century, large quantities of cheap but graceful calicoes used to be sent to England and these could only be stopped by a legislative ban on their imports.

Ever since the opening of the sea route, Indian cotton has figured as an important article of export The American Civil War resulted in a close blockade of the confederate ports and produced a cotton famine in Lancashire thereby throwing the English spinners back on India for the supply of raw material Exports mounted up sharply from 528,000 bales to 973,000 bales and the fancy prices realised from these sales brought to Bombay an enormous flow of wealth

The area under cotton in undivided India gradually rose to a peak with 28,403,000 acres by 1925-26 for which the out-turn was placed at 6 2 million bales, as against 2,090,000 bales in 1899-1900 The world depression in the thirties, however, hit the crop adversely and the production for 1931-32 totalled only 4,007,000 bales The Indian cotton crop reached an all time record level of 6,234,000 bales in 1937-38, but Japan's subsequent decision to reduce her purchases of short staple cotton from India brought about an equally sharp contraction in the cotton crop which was estimated at 4,909,000 bales in 1939-40

The outbreak of the Second World War reminded the growers of the fortunes they had made in the past wars and consequently the crop was stepped up under the stimulus of rising cotton prices to 6,223,000 bales in 1941-42 The war developments, however, upset all calculations and the quotation for the Broach contract fell sharply to Rs 148 This synchronised with the launching of "grow-more-food-campaign" by the Government of India with the result that the acreage under cotton dropped by 22 per cent and output by 26 per cent to 19,203,000 acres and 4,702,000 bales respectively in 1942-43 The crop was higher in the following year in sympathy with better cotton prices, but the statutory ceilings on prices and legal restrictions on cotton cultivation reduced the acreage and output to the 32-year old record low level of 14,860,000 acres and 3,530,000 bales in 1945-46

The position of cotton in India at the time of the partition can be had from the following details about the Indian Union's crop for 1946-47 —

	Indian Union	Pakistan	Undivided India
Area in million acres ..	11 5	3 4	14 9
Yield per acre in Lbs .	90	188	113
Production in lakhs of bales of 392 lbs net.			
¾" and above ..	4 5	5 4	9 9
Below ¾" and above 11/16"	13 0	7 9	20 9
11/16" and below ..	8 5	2 7	11 2
Total Crop ..	26 0	16 0	42 0

Since this was an abnormal year, it is useful to have an idea of the normal size of the crop in the Indian Union and of the reduction made since the beginning of the war. The details are given below —

	In thousand Acres	In thousand Bales
1936-37 to 1937-38 Average	20,972	4,059
1939-40 .	18,216	3,630
1940-41	19,745	4,357
1941-42 .	20,468	4,424
1942-43	16,090	3,086
1943-44	17,427	3,626
1944-45	11,413	2,173
1945-46	11,349	2,119
1946-47	11,671	2,600
1947-48	10,932	1,486
1948-49	11,055	1,846

With the partition of the country, the consumption of Indian cotton began to rise with the result that the carry-over from the old crop had to be drawn heavily every year It is estimated that the cotton year 1949-50 will end with a deficit of one lakh bales of Indian cotton

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in 1921 was an important landmark in the history of this leading cash crop of the country The introduction and extension of superior varieties of cotton on which the Committee annually spends about Rs 10 lakhs has gradually changed the face of Indian cotton The production of medium and long staple cotton (⅞ inch and above) increased by 95 per cent between 1922-23 and 1943-44, while that of short staple cotton (below ⅞ inch) dropped by 49 per cent during the same period Prior to 1922, there was no production of cotton of one inch and above staple, but the same was placed in 1943-44 at 654,000 bales Simultaneously, the Committee tackled the question of yield which rose from 96 lbs to 109 lbs in the quinquennium 1937-42 and to 112 lbs in 1943-44 The bulk of the benefit was, however, derived by cotton tracts which are now within the territories of Pakistan

Following the partition of the country, the Indian Central Cotton Committee was retained, together with its laboratory, by the Government of India Today in the changed political situation of the country, it is mainly confronted with the problem of raising the cotton production with a view to meeting the entire needs of the Indian cotton industry Summing up the cotton position at the end of 1949, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said at the annual meeting of the East India Cotton Association, "We have been eating into our carry forward of cotton stocks since 1945 and have now come to a point where there is comparatively little of this carry forward to depend upon It has driven India not only to cut herself away from her once eminent position in the international field of cotton supply, but also to make her an anxious buyer of raw cotton—a situation unparalleled during the last half a century and more"

COTTON TRADE

Bombay has been the heart of the cotton trade for the past one hundred years From there has spread a network of regulated markets throughout the cotton growing tracts Trading in futures forms an integral part of the market in Bombay This was organised first in 1921 under the Cotton Contract Control Act whereby the East India Cotton Association was recognised by the Government of Bombay Government enacted in 1932 the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act which confined its limit to the city of Bombay and Salsette It stipulated that the by-laws of the recognised associations were subject to the approval of Government and contracts not in accordance with such by-laws were void.

A radical reform in the structure of the forward market in cotton was introduced in 1947 following the report of the Bombay Cabinet on the control of forward trading in Bombay State It vested the monopoly of organising hedge trading in cotton in the East India Cotton Association, conferred powers on the Government of Bombay to impose by-laws on this Association and to nominate four members on the Board, and stipulated that the membership will be open without limit It also paved the way for the merger of the Mahajan Association into this Association The question of setting up regional markets in the State is being investigated by a committee

Until the outbreak of the war, forward trading was covered by three contracts denominating three principal groups of Indian cotton Broach was the best cotton grown in Western India, Bengals was the name given to the varieties grown in the north, Oomras covered growths in Madhya Pradesh and the surrounding area. Besides, there was another group classed as Southerns embracing cotton in South India

These contracts were replaced in 1942 by a single contract, known as the Indian cotton contract with Khandesh Jarilla of ¾" staple as the basis along with other varieties having staples between ¾" and ⅞" tenderable against it This contract was specifically devised to suit the wartime conditions and a post-war contract was introduced for the 1948-49 season The principal changes in the contract are: (1) Raising of the basic staple length of Jarilla to 25 32" with a tolerance of 1/32" (2) Raising of the basic staple length of Broach to 25/32" with tolerance (3) Lowering of staple basis for Westerns to 25/32" with 1/32" tolerance and for Coomptas to 27/32" with 1/32" tolerance (4) Making Surti, 289F and Cambodia cottons tenderable upto 15/16" and inclusion of Dholleras, Kutch, Bijapur, and Bagalkot cottons among tenderable varieties (5) Exclusion of Pakistan styles from tenderable varieties (6) Abolition of upcountry tenders except in the event of an emergency (7) Restriction of tender months to February, May, July and September.

During the last three decades of the nineteenth century, Broach contract declined from Rs 255 to Rs 150½, but the upward movement that followed thereafter lifted it to Rs 561 by 1923-24 Once again, it had a setback and Japan's decision to reduce purchase of Indian cotton brought down the quotation to Rs 157 in 1937 The initial period of the war was marked by a subdued tone owing to the loss of overseas markets, but the introduction of the Indian cotton contract to replace the Broach and allied contracts was signalised by a revival of speculative activity On March 12, 1943, this contract touched Rs 637 and the Government of India closed down the futures market on May 1, 1943 This was followed by the official regulation of the movement of cotton, fixation of floors and ceilings and the resumption of trading in new crop on the basis of a new contract In September 1947, the contract remained grounded at the floor level of Rs 430, but trading in new crop contract for the 1947-48 season started with a bullish tone and both May and July contracts touched Rs 712 on April 9, 1948 and an emergency was declared by the Board After it was annulled, the May contract touched Rs 798 Since August 1948 the futures market was controlled by rumours about the revival of cotton control

Trading in new crop contract for the 1948-49 season commenced on September 15, 1948 subject to floors and ceilings, but the contract reached the ceiling on February 8, 1949 and trading had to be suspended till the end of the season except for a few days in July. Commenting on the season, 1948-49, the Board of the East India Cotton Association says: "As *kapas* was not likely to be controlled for various reasons, the whole control scheme became ineffective and great damage was caused through mixing and other malpractices." Consequently

no delivery order was issued throughout the season for delivery of cotton against hedge contract.

A Bill was introduced on May 30, 1949 in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) to amend the India (Central Government and Legislation) Act, 1946 so as to include raw cotton, both ginned and unginned and cotton seed among the commodities in respect of which the Central Government have powers of control The Bill was passed on the same day On June 27, 1949, the Government of India promulgated Ordinance No XIV of 1949 further to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, whereby raw cotton (including ginned cotton and unginned cotton) and cotton seed were included thereunder Under this Act, the Central Government issued on September 12, 1949 Cotton Control Order, 1949, to regulate the prices, supply, distribution and transport of raw cotton The Order banned any contract or any option in cotton but empowered the Textile Commissioner to exclude from clause 4 any class of contracts The Textile Commissioner issued on the same day general permission allowing trading in raw cotton for the 1949-50 season under certain conditions and subject to the floor and ceiling prices which were the same as those announced by Government in May 1949 With the approval of the Government of Bombay, forward trading in new crop started on September 17, 1949, but it was suspended indefinitely on September 30 after the prices had touched the ceiling

EXPORT TRADE

Until 1936-37 Indian cotton had assumed importance because of its value in the export market Nearly half the output of cotton of undivided India used to be shipped abroad Among them, Japan was the most important customer In 1937, Japan switched over its purchases to China and exports fell precipitately from the all time record level of 4,268,000 bales during the year ended March 31, 1937 to 2,703,000 bales in the following year The bottom was knocked out by the initial war reverses and exports were reduced to only 282,000 bales in 1943-44 Exports began to look up thereafter reaching 911,000 bales in 1946-47 The period of free exports was extended upto November 30, 1947 after which date, export of Indian cotton of staple 13/16" and above was banned On January 19, 1948, the statutory floors and ceiling prices were abolished and exports of cotton were restricted to Bengal Deshi, Oomra Deshi, Mathia, Assams and Commillas and the export duty was doubled from Rs 20 per bale to Rs 40 On March 15, 1949, exports were totally banned in view of the growing seriousness of the stock position, but an exception was made in favour of hard currency countries

The following table gives details about the trend of exports in thousand bales of 400 lbs each —

(Year ending August 30)

Countries	1936-37	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
United Kingdom	622	218	107	167	43
Other Parts of British Empire	14	57	170	37	5
Japan	2,426				78
Italy	165		14	73	*
France	155	34	44	103	20
China (exclusive of Hongkong etc)	72	74	280	216	70
Belgium	312	16	86	181	39
Spain	26	62	2	142	16
U S A		263	158	80	24
Other Countries	476	37	50	173	131
Total	4,268	761	911	1,172	426

* Figures not available

IMPORT TRADE

A word at this stage about imports of raw cotton is necessary in order to have an idea of the change in the supply position Until 1928-29, Bombay used to import about a lakh and a half bales every year, but higher imports had to be resorted to in order to meet the mills' demand for turning out finer varieties Imports in 1937-38 reached the peak at 727,311 bales and average about five and a half lakhs bales during the war period Another significant change is the disappearance of imports from Persia by 1937-38 Following the partition of the country, Pakistan is treated as a foreign territory and consequently imports recorded a substantial rise in 1948-49

The following table gives an idea of imports into Bombay —

Year ended August 31	East African	Egyptians	Sudans	Americans	Total
1938-39	238,889	91,869	66,471	3,487	400,716
1945-46	250,206	153,357	209,118	40,423	653,104
1946-47	212,815	296,364	59,508	70,316	639,003
1947-48	169,137	187,479	95,511	29,238	481,365
1948-49	202,852	380,801	37,505	77,712*	698,870

* Only Brazilian and Peruvian

The increase in imports of the African cotton in 1948-49 was mainly due to the bigger crop and the deal put through by the Indian delegation under the joint purchase plan The drop in imports of Sudans was attributed to the failure of the talks for bulk buying due to high prices. According to the Trade Agreement between India and Egypt which became effective on July 6, 1949, Egypt agreed to supply 800,000 bales of Egyptians.

The total imports of Pakistan cotton during the year ended August 31, 1949 were 321,913 bales An agreement for buying 450,000 bales of Pakistan cotton in the following year had been concluded, but the devaluation of the Indian rupee was followed by a deadlock over the exchange question between the two countries.

The cotton picture for the 1949-50 season is summed up below —

DEMAND		Bales
Estimated consumption by mills at current rate	42¼	lakhs
Estimated exports of Bengals, etc	2	,,
Extra factory consumption	2¼	,,
	47	,,
SUPPLY		Bales
Estimated Carryover on 31-8-49	12	lakhs
Estimated crop for the season	26	,,
	38	,,

Government had originally fixed an import quota of 8 lakhs bales but in view of the precarious cotton situation and the fact that there will be no cotton in the last quarter of 1950, it has been subsequently decided to import an additional quantity of six lakhs bales on Government account

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

The Indian cotton textile industry, as we see it today, is only one hundred years old Though the first unsuccessful venture was launched at Calcutta in 1820, Bombay had the privilege of establishing the first cotton mill of the country in 1854 The pioneer was an Indian, Mr Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar The American civil war gave a fillip to India's trade and industry and by the end of 1861 there were nine mills in Bombay and in the following twenty years 47 mills were erected The high dividends paid by these mills attracted more capital and enterprise to the industry and, for the first time, the tendency of setting up mills in the cotton growing tracts became visible At the end of the nineteenth century, there were 193 mills equipped with 4,945,783 spindles and 40,124 looms and had a capital investment of Rs 14 crores On the eve of the First Great War, the number rose to 271 with a capital investment of Rs 20 crores

During the war, the industry was able to earn huge profits owing to cessation of foreign competition and paid fancy dividends This attracted fresh investors and between 1920 and 1925, as many as 84 mills were erected in the country at a cost which was later found to be inflated The year 1929 saw the onset of world depression which became severe for the cotton textile industry owing to the intensification of Japanese competition, and under the protective umbrella, the industry had to put its house in order. By the time the Second World War broke out, the industry had firmly entrenched itself In the inter-war period, the number of mills increased from 258 to 389, of spindles from 6·7 millions to 10 millions and of looms from 118,000 to 202,000 The production of yarn more than doubled in weight and of piecegoods nearly trebled in length with the result that the share of imports in the country's cloth supply dropped from about four-fifths to less than a fifth The period also witnessed the introduction of numerous technical improvements, installation of modern equipment and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes which in turn, enabled the industry to produce a wide range of cotton goods to suit the complex tastes of the vast population

The Second World War brought a fresh boom to the industry With the British textile industry geared up to the war and the entry of Japan into it, India virtually enjoyed a monopoly To meet the growing demand for cotton goods, the industry raised its output and created a production record of 4,870·6 million yards of cloth and 1,680 million lbs of yarn during the year ended March 31, 1944 The decline in the following two years was caused by shortage of coal, unstable political conditions adversely affected production in 1947 and 1948 and shortage of raw material proved an important bottleneck in 1949.

The position of the industry may be summed up in the words of the committee of experts of the United Nations which surveyed the position of the cotton textile industry in the ECAFE region in 1948. It said "In India, the textile industry today, on the basis of capital invested, labour employed and money value of the output, is the biggest of the factory industries with a block capital of Rs 1,000 million and providing employment to 500,000 to 600,000 workers. The total value of production at current prices is approximately Rs 4,000 millions" The report ascribes the fall in output from 4,688 million yards in 1945 to 3,838 million yards in 1947 to (1) strikes and lockouts, absenteeism, slackness in the efforts of labour, communal troubles, (2) reduction in working hours from nine to eight per shift, (3) gradual change over to more remunerative fine counts, and (4) old worn out machinery and short supply of parts

Until 1929, Bombay occupied a leading place in the location of the industry and though the industry in this city has not expanded after 1929 and the number of mills has fallen by 16 in the following years, the State still continues to play the leading role The tendency towards a wider dispersal of the mills is due to supply of raw material and consumers near them The following table gives details about the distribution of mills in India, together with particulars for Pakistan, as on August 31, 1949 :—

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working as on 31st August 1949.

Where situated	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No of Hands employed	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed	
					Cwts	Bales of 3½ cwts.
Bombay City and Island	65	29,04,138	65,238	1,19,780	41,80,442	11,94,412
Ahmedabad (*a*) ..	74	18,75,340	42,403	77,881	22,27,799	6,36,514
Rest of Bombay State (*b*) .	70	13,03,938	26,680	66,920	16,82,100	4,80,600
Total Bombay State .	209	60,83,416	1,34,321	2,64,581	80,90,341	23,11,526
Rajasthan .. .	10	1,32,868	3,032	7,799	3,36,602	96,172
Berar	4	68,448	1,489	3,944	1,31,362	37,532
Madhya Pradesh .	7	2,97,584	5,384	17,672	4,15,779	1,18,794
Bihar and Orissa .	2	27,832	745	1,420	21,854	6,244
Hyderabad .	6	1,19,292	2,472	7,725	2,30,286	65,796
Central India .	17	4,07,706	10,949	25,320	9,28,746	2,65,356
West Bengal .	29	3,93,908	9,070	20,603	4,18,894	1,19,684
Punjab	4	39,864	824	1,725	54,964	15,704
Delhi State (*c*) .	7	1,47,604	3,850	7,065	3,72,659	1,06,474
Uttar Pradesh (*d*)	29	7,93,010	12,451	30,547	12,86,376	3,67,536
Madras State (*e*)	73	16,80,188	7,634	54,487	23,54,436	6,72,696
Cochin-Travancore .	7	86,638	726	2,835	66,759	19,074
Mysore	9	1,72,248	2,880	11,299	2,94,847	84,242
Pondicherry . .	3	83,193	1,980	6,053	1,35,128	38,608
Grand Total	416*	1,05,33,799	1,97,807	4,63,075	1,51,39,033	43,25,438

* This number does not include 28 mills which have either been registered or are in course of erection.

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

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No of Hands employed daily	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911 .. .	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916 .. .	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919 ..	258	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,227	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920	253	67,68,076	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921	257	68,70,804	1,27,783	3,32,179	74,20,805	21,20,230
1922	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1923	336	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,943	21,51,698
1924	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925 . ..	337	85,10,633	1,54,292	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
1927 ..	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,88,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34 237	20,09,782
1929	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1932	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,08,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933	344	95,80,658	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,988	94,63,965	27,03,994
1935	365	96,85,175	1,98,867	4,14,884	1,09,81,949	31,23,418
1936	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,11,34,963	31,81,418
1937	370	97,30,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,13,632	31,46,752
1938	380	1,00,20,275	2,00,286	4,37,690	1,28,19,268	36,62,648
1939	389	1,00,59,370	2,02,464	4,41,949	1,33,37,569	38,10,734
1940	388	1,00,05,705	2,00,076	4,30,165	1,28,79,559	36,79,874
1941	390	99,61,178	1,98,574	4,59,509	1,48,78,577	42,51,022
1942	396	1,00,26,425	2,00,170	4,80,447	1,65,92,527	47,40,722
1943	401	1,01,30,568	2,00,890	5,02,650	1,71,15,763	48,90,218
1944	407	1,02,22,107	2,01,761	5,05,562	1,69,55,920	48,44,564
1945	417	1,02,38,131	2,02,388	5,09,778	1,71,82,599	49,09,314
1946	421	1,03,05,169	2,02,814	4,95,456	1,59,24,762	45,49,932
1947	423	1,03,53,978	2,02,662	4,88,370	1,39,02,546	39,72,156
1948*	408	1,02,65,841	1,97,469	4,66,477	1,47,00,595	42,00,170
1949*	416	1,05,33,799	1,97,807	4,63,075	1,51,39,033	43,25,438

* Upto 1947, the figures are for undivided India. The subsequent details are for the Indian Union only.

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

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48
1s to 10s	162,804,774	179,802,924	182,837,927	151,806,794	140,954,822
11s to 20s	869,417,781	854,886,410	819,076,803	627,959,432	656,877,999
21s to 30s	373,466,316	336,246,237	342,480,082	270,556,484	235,759,167
31s to 40s	169,992,951	168,018,790	156,232,652	151,189,692	149,324,350
Above 40s	85,392,373	90,106,221	91,157,737	118,152,587	131,404,322
Wastes, etc.	19,388,387	21,864,844	23,031,645	18,367,653	15,458,456
Grand Total ..	1,680,462,582	1,650,925,426	1,614,816,846	1,338,032,642	1,329,779,116

TARIFF PROTECTION

Until the slump that followed the First Great War of 1914-18, the cotton textile industry had to depend on its own resources for survival and expansion In the initial stages it had to counteract the activities of the British cotton textile industry which looked to India as a vital market Following the latter's agitation against a revenue duty on imports of coarse yarn and cloth, it was finally abolished in 1878 Fifteen years later, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver This resulted in a fall of about 12 to 15 per cent in the exchange rate which, in turn, brought the export trade with China and Japan to a standstill To make the situation worse, an excise duty of three and a half per cent was imposed in 1896 on cloth manufactured in the country in order to offset the effect of the import duties which had been re-imposed in 1894 for revenue considerations For more than three decades, the industry agitated for its abolition

The beginning of the twentieth century signalised the growth of industry in China and Japan which were India's markets at one time, and the depression that followed the First Great War became particularly severe owing to Japanese competition in the home market In August 1925, a deputation representing the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad waited on the Viceroy, but on failing to get the excise duty abolished, the industry reduced the wages by 11¼ per cent This measure brought in its turn a wave of labour strikes and the depression deepened.

A Special Tariff Board was appointed to inquire into the position of the industry in 1926 and simultaneously the excise duty was abolished The Board found that the difficulties of the industry were mainly due to the unfair advantage which Japan enjoyed following the depreciation of the yen and adoption of the double shift system and the employment of women and children at night. The Board, however, presented a majority and minority report and Government felt unable to accept the Board's recommendation which *inter alia* favoured an increase in import duty from 11¼ per cent to 15 per cent, grant of bounty on higher counts of yarn, abolition of import duty on machinery and stores, appointment of Trade Commissioners at Basra and Mombassa, financial aid for establishing a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing plant and the appointment of a Trade Mission to explore new markets As a partial relief, however, the import duties on mill stores and textile machinery, which had been reimposed in 1921-22 following the increase in the import duty on cloth from 7½ per cent. in 1917-18 to 11 per cent, were abolished

Government's decision gave a severe jolt to the industry and the grave crisis confronting the country was brought to the notice of the Viceroy by a deputation of millowners from all over the country in July 1927. This was followed by the levy of a minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas per lb. on imported yarn with effect from September 1927 for a period of three years and the reduction in the duty on artificial silk yarn from 15 per cent. to 7½ per cent. in order to help the handloom industry and diversify the mill production The protection granted to yarn of 31s to 40s proved inadequate and imports of Japanese piece-goods began to increase rapidly There were strikes all over the industry and the depression deepened

In response to frantic appeals from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the Government of India appointed, on July 22, 1929, Mr G S Hardy, a customs official, to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the then existing *ad valorem* duties Mr Hardy's findings confirmed that Japanese competition was extremely severe in certain classes of goods manufactured in the sub-continent In February 1930, therefore, Government introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill which, as finally passed, provided for changing the revenue duty of 11 per cent to a protective duty of 15 per cent in the case of British piece-goods and of 20 per cent in the case of foreign piece-goods with an alternative minimum specific duty in either case of 3½ annas per lb on plain grey goods For revenue reasons, these *ad valorem* rates were raised by five per cent in March 1931 and a surcharge of 25 per cent of the enhanced duties was levied in October of the same year, bringing the rate of duties to 25 per cent in the case of British goods and 31¼ per cent on foreign goods with a minimum specific duty of 4⅜ as per lb on plain greys At the same time, an import duty of six pies per lb on raw cotton and of 10 per cent, on machinery and dyes used by the mills was also imposed The duty on raw cotton was raised in 1939, again for reasons of revenue, to one anna per lb

In 1932 another Tariff Board was appointed to inquire into the question of continuing protection, especially against Japanese goods By that time, Japan had depreciated its exchange by going off the gold standard Following the Board's recommendations, the duties on foreign piece-goods were raised with effect from August 1932 to 50 per cent from 31¼ *ad valorem* and the specific duty on non-British plain grey goods from as 4⅜ to as 5½ per lb These measures also proved inadequate to counteract the effects of Japanese dumping and Government had to raise, in June 1933, the level of the duty on foreign piece-goods to 75 per cent *ad valorem* or as 6¾ per lb At the same time, notice was given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904 Japan retaliated by reducing its imports of Indian cotton and sent a delegation to India to pursue trade talks.

The subsequent agreement between the two countries led to a reduction in the duty of Japanese piece-goods from 75 per cent to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of as 5½ per lb on plain greys It also provided that India should buy 325 million yards of cotton piecegoods annually from Japan against her exports to that country of one million bales of raw cotton The maximum quota allowed for Japan was 400 million yards a year, the excess being based on 10,000 bales of Indian cotton against every 1½ million yards of Japanese piecegoods. This agreement became effective on January 8, 1934 Earlier, an understanding had been reached between India and Lancashire. This pact, known popularly as Mody-Lees Pact, was signed on October 8, 1933 and provided for a reduction of duties on British cotton yarn and piece-goods and artificial silk yarn against Lancashire's promise to consume Indian cotton in increasing quantities This agreement expired in 1935

TEXTILE PROTECTION ACT, 1934

The Cotton Industry (Textile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and sericultural industries in the light of the Indo-Japanese Protocol and the unofficial agreement entered into between Indian and Lancashire millowners. So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed, fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent (British) and 6¼ per cent (non-British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas and 1⅞ annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s In the case of piece-goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent and 50 per cent on British and non-British goods respectively, with a minimum specific duty of 4¾ annas and 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods The Act also guaranteed protection to the industry for a period of five years ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Pact at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo-Japanese Protocol in March 1937. Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece-goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

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

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

Printed goods . 17½% *ad valorem*

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

Others .. .. 15 %

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million yards and

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

The protection granted by the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, for a period of five years was further extended by three years and then extended from time to time until March 31, 1947 Towards the end of 1946, therefore, the Government of India directed the Tariff Board to hold a summary inquiry into the question of continuation of protection Government agreed with the Tariff Board that the protective duties should be allowed to expire on March 31, 1947, but a tariff inquiry should be guaranteed to the industry as soon as imports of cotton piecegoods exceeded, for three consecutive months, a monthly average of 25 million yards or earlier if the industry asked for it.

TEXTILE CONTROL

It was mentioned earlier that the outbreak of the Second World War created an unprecedented demand for Indian cotton goods The demand began to outstrip supply from 1940 onward and the situation worsened as Japan advanced towards Burma Cloth prices began to soar rapidly and the consumer was hit badly By May 1943, cloth prices reached an all time record level and the Government of India issued in June 1943 the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order with the object of making cloth available to the civil consumer at a reasonable price. Under this Order, the Textile Commissioner was the administrative head of the control and a Textile Control Board comprising 25 persons, mostly drawn from the industry, was set up to advise Government through the Textile Commissioner on matters connected with the control of cotton, yarn, cloth and textile auxiliaries Besides the representatives of the industry, other interests, including the consumer, were also represented on the Board which set up its own committees to deal with the various facets of the control

Under this control, (1) ceilings were imposed on ex-mill, wholesale and retail prices of cloth and yarn, (2) limits were laid down for holding stocks of cloth and yarn by mills and dealers, (3) movement of cotton and cloth was controlled, (4) prices were required to be stamped on cloth, (5) cotton prices were allowed to fluctuate within a range of maximum and minimum prices fixed by Government which had powers to requisition cotton at ceiling prices, and (6) price movement of mill stores was regulated In May 1945, the control was further tightened by fixing quotas of cloth for each State in order to facilitate the introduction of cloth rationing and by making it compulsory for mills to use ninety per cent of their weaving capacity for producing utility cloth The latter proved unsuccessful within a few months and for the first time since 1940, cloth consumption began to fall

Between June 1943 and December 1945, the control had helped in bringing down cloth prices with the co-operation of the industry, and the Economic Adviser's index number of cloth prices showed a fall of 251 to 262 Though the year 1946 and 1947 witnessed a rise in manufacturing cost and the industry agitated for an increase in prices, Government successfully resisted the demand. In January 1948, the price control was left to the industry and three months later the control was ended with an assurance to the consumer that it would be re-imposed if the experiment proved detrimental to national interests

The abolition of control signalised a fresh wave of speculative activity and the prices of cloth began to soar once again. As a result, the control was re-imposed on July 30, 1948 and production control was introduced on November 30, 1948. The latter was amended in March 1949 in the light of the recommendation of a special committee. As a result, fine and superfine varieties also received official blessings The control was not, however, favoured by mills because it started mutilating some of the mills' most established lines and the glut of stocks accumulated by the industry in the third quarter of 1949 compelled the Government of India to abolish it finally in September

During the decontrol period, the question of cloth prices had been investigated by the Tariff Board In suggesting ex-mill prices the Board assumed that a rate of four per cent on gross block was an adequate provision for depreciation every year On December 14, 1948, Government accepted most of the recommendations of the Board, but millowners complained that *ad hoc* prices fixed under the Board's formula were unremunerative In March 1949 the details of the new price schedule were circulated among mills by the Textile Commissioner Almost simultaneously, Government extended the excise duty levied on January 1, 1949 on superfine cloth to fine and medium and coarse cloth Thus, there was an additional burden of 25 per cent, on prices of superfine cloth in which warp yarn was of more 48s, 6¼ per cent on ex-mill prices of fine varieties and of three pies per yard on coarse and medium goods The total annual revenue expected to be realised from these duties was placed at Rs 9 crores

In October 1949, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, made a representation to the Government of India pointing out that the price structure based on the Tariff Board's report was ill-conceived This representation was ignored In view of the need for adopting urgent measures to reduce the prices of essential commodities and, instead of a rise in prices, the Textile Commissioner announced on November 1, 1949 a cut of four per cent in ex-mill prices of cloth and yarn On February 1, the price structure was again revised on the basis of official ceiling prices for Indian cotton and actual prices of imported cotton Since the latter meant a slight increase in prices, Government reduced the excise duty on superfine cloth to the same extent with a view to maintaining the *status quo* in respect of the retail prices to the consumer The effect of the revision is that retail prices of fine and superfine remain unchanged, and there is a negligible reduction in prices of medium and coarse goods.

EXPORTS

Prior to 1937 India's cotton textile industry mainly concentrated on the home market excepting in the war years. For the first time, the glut of stocks necessitated the mills in 1937 to explore foreign markets in the East with a view to enabling them to continue the double shift system The outbreak of the war resulting in cutting off both Lancashire and Japan from Asian markets came as a boon to the industry and exports of cotton piecegoods reached 818 million yards valued at Rs 38 76 crores in 1942-43 Then followed a setback owing mainly to domestic shortage of cloth supplies and rising prices and by 1947-48 exports shrank to 192 million yards The low export in that year was caused incidentally by the levy of an export duty of as 4 per square yard with effect from November 1947 This was replaced by an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent in March 1948 from which handloom cloth was exempted and the duty of as 6 per lb of yarn was withdrawn.

Exports became further difficult following the withdrawal of price control, and the subsequent re-institution, coupled with the reduction in export duty to 10 per cent in November 1948, failed to push up exports of cloth and on March 26, 1949 the Government of India were obliged to impose price control on cloth shipped from this country This provided that mills should sell cloth to exporters at not more than eight per cent above ex-mill prices and the latter, in turn, should not charge more than 10 per cent above ex-mill prices to overseas buyers. This had also no response from abroad Government, therefore, abolished the export duty altogether in June As a part of the measures to clear stocks and avoid mill closures, free export licensing of cloth and yarn upto 20s was introduced a month later This enabled Indian cloth to have a price advantage over its competitors and exports began to look up despite the fact that Pakistan had by that time ceased to be India's customer On February 1, 1950 the Central Government abolished price control on cloth exported, but directed the mills not to sell cloth to shippers at more than eight per cent above ex-mill prices This encouraged the industry to cater directly for export markets and there was a certain amount of confusion and dislocation of trade Ultimately, a fortnight later, the restriction on prices to be charged to shippers was also withdrawn

The following table gives the details of exports during the past four years —

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs
United Kingdom . ..	..	.	..	.
Burma	..	..	..	55,758
Straits Settlements . ..	.	..	..	..
Hongkong	.	..	..	..
Syria	498,100	56,800	..	
Others	14,313,183	3,734,087	41,580	7,351,782
Grand Total ..	14,811,283	3,790,887	41,580	7,407,540

Exports of cotton piece-goods —

	(In thousands of yards)					
	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Burma			.		..	15,457
Iran	8,900	11,565	5,425	17,226	7,121	2,588
Iraq	12,750	25,172	34,171	21,317	7,081	395
Straits Settlements .	..	.	..	.	..	5,120
Aden, etc.	34,460	52,769	37,830	13,007	11,153	7,776
Kenya, etc.	40,589	28,614	39,450	20,777	12,203	20,356
Ceylon	37,646	43,800	27,808	32,118	20,027	29,781
Portuguese East Africa ..	204	285	832	536	179	183
Others	326,788	260,816	311,629	213,337	134,058	259,209
Grand Total .	461,337	423,021	457,145	318,318	192,422	340,865

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Hand weaving has been the largest single unit among India's small scale industries controlled mainly by a small class of entrepreneur It is also the oldest industry of the country Yet very little information is available about it It is essentially an urban industry and the combined capacity of India and Pakistan was placed in 1942-43 around 2,000 million yards The industry was then reported to have two and a half million looms of which 64 per cent were throw-shuttle looms and the rest fly-shuttle The industry then supported about 2,400,000 weavers Throughout the history of the industry, the supply of yarn was the factor governing its fortunes

Prior to the First World War, the major portion of cloth supply was from this source, but the First World War reduced the production of handloom cloth from 1,088 million yards to 506 million yards In the following years, the tariff policy of Government, *Khaddar* movement and the changing habits of the population adversely affected the fortunes of the industry and the final blow was given by the erection of power-looms Apart from the drop in production, the drop in the wages of handloom weavers was severe by 1932-33, according to the Tariff Board

The economic plight of the handloom weaver focussed the attention of the Government of India and State Governments on the remedial measures and as a result of the recommendations of the Industries Conference held in 1933, the Centre distributed Rs 50 lakhs as a grant to the industry This grant helped the State Governments to launch schemes for marketing of handloom cloth and improvement of its designs The grant was finally stopped in April 1947.

The hope that the Second World War would give a fillip to the industry did not materialise owing mainly to shortage of cotton yarn The Government of India, therefore, appointed a Fact Finding Committee in 1943 to undertake a comprehensive survey of the industry and suggest remedial measures The establishment of the Cottage Industries Board in August 1948 marked a fresh milestone in the history of the industry It was followed by the appointment of a Standing Handloom Committee for which a grant of Rs 10 lakhs was given As a result of its deliberations, the question of reserving a section of the field for handloom has been engaging Government's attention.

Throughout 1949, the industry's position was rather bad mainly because of the change in the market from sellers' to that of buyers'. The high cost of production could not be offset by the excise duty on mill cloth and even the relief in freight could not bring a tangible relief. Owing to a fall in exports, especially to Pakistan which ceased buying from India in September 1949, and reduced purchases in the Indian market, the industry had to accumulate stocks and was unable to use its full quota of cotton yarn

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

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

The Indian Union is one of the principal tobacco producing regions of the world, being third after U S A and China

In 1947-48, the area and production of tobacco in the major tobacco growing areas was as follows —

Area.	Acres.	Yield (Tons)
Assam	19,447	9,740
Bihar . ..	1,18,300	42,200
Bombay .	1,48,045	31,526
Madhya Pradesh	6,938	1,760
Delhi	121	151
Punjab .	4,200	1,900
Madras .. .	2,93,759	1,07,210
Orissa . .	31,100	9,654
U P .. .	45,408	16,196
West Bengal .	26,100	9,400
Baroda (Bombay)	46,657	5,099
Hyderabad .	21,673	4,591
Mysore	22,448	2,673

RESEARCH

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

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

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

The Committee has already established a Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry (Madras) for fundamental research on all types of tobacco, a Cigarette Tobacco Research Station at Guntur (Madras), a Bidi Tobacco Research Station at Anand (Bombay) and a Main Experimental Research Station for Cigar and Cheroot Tobacco at Dindigul (Madras) Laboratories for these stations have yet to be constructed and equipped. A main experimental Research Station for Hookah-cum-Chewing types of tobacco, for which necessary lands have been acquired is to be set up from April 1950 at Pusa (Bihar). In addition, the Committee is intending to establish a main experimental Research Station for Cigar wrapper tobacco only in West Bengal of which soil and climatic conditions are considered to be suitable for producing quality wrapper-tobacco for use in the country's cigar manufacturing industry

Each Main Station will have sub-stations for the particular types of tobacco A sub-station for hookah and snuff tobacco at Ferozepur (Punjab), a sub-station for Bidi tobacco at Nipani (Bombay) and one sub-station for chewing tobacco at Dindigul (Madras) have already been started, while a sub-station for Hookah tobacco is also intended to be opened shortly at Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) Sub-stations for cigarette tobacco will be started in due course The Committee is already carrying out exploratory survey work with a view to determine the location for such sub-stations in the various parts of the country in so far as their suitability for producing best quality of cigarette tobacco combined with high yield is concerned.

The Committee's headquarters are in Madras

The Cigarette Tobacco Research Station at Guntur has evolved a strain of cigarette tobacco, *viz*, Amarelo 5 which is better than the standard imported American variety of Harrison Special, in that it gives a higher yield of top grades bright leaf, cures better and matures earlier This strain however possesses "oriental flavour" The possibility of its development for utilisation in the American brands of Cigarettes is at present under the Committee's consideration. The "oriental flavour" is generally not liked by English smokers In order to do away with this flavour, the Committee is making crosses with Amarelo 5, so that if a strain retaining its parental characteristics but without 'oriental flavour' is evolved, it may be introduced into U K markets

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

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

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

The Tobacco Research Sub-station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco found that jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than maize and variga (*Panicum Miliaceum*).

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

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

MARKETING

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

With a view to controlling the quality of tobacco exported from the country, the Government of India have banned under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 the export of unmanufactured tobacco of flue-cured and sun cured Virginia, sun-cured *Natu* (country) and *Motahari* Jutty grown in Madras, Jati and Jati-Bishpath grown in West Bengal, Top leaf and White Burley tobacco. An Inspectorate staff was appointed in 1945 consisting of a Chief Inspector and several Inspectors for examining the quality of tobacco and for supervising its grading on the basis of specifications laid down for Agmark grades. The staff was considerably augmented at the beginning of 1946 A panel of members from the trade has also been set up to settle disputes between the Inspectorate and the authorised packers in respect of the quality of tobacco.

The total quantity of tobacco graded during the period from April to November, 1949, was 199,099 packages containing 66 3 million lbs. valued at 6 02 crores of rupees. The details and particulars are given as under :—

Kinds of Tobacco.	Quantity (in lbs.).	Value (in Rs)
Flue-cured Virginia ..	52,569,550	5,34,37,432
Sun-cured Virginia ..	1,872,150	9,39,480
White Burley ..	2,154,640	14,52,039
Sun-cured *Natu* (Country)	6,349,820	38,26,605
Jutty	2,713,750	5,43,836
Stems	642,000	45,656
Motihary ..	14,940	13,455

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

As a first step towards improvement in the present system of marketing of tobacco in India, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, in collaboration with the Government of Madras, under the provisions of the Commercial Crops Market Act, is contemplating to organise from 1951 marketing season open sales system of compulsory buying and selling of tobacco in auction floors of specified markets in one centre of the Guntur district (Madras), so that the grower may get fair price for his produce

For the benefit of the smaller growers in the Guntur area, the Committee is establishing a tobacco re-drying factory to be located at a suitable place With a view to popularise Indian tobacco in European countries, find out its sales and keep the Indian Exporters informed about its position in those countries from time to time, the Committee has appointed a Sales Officer in the U.K.

PRODUCTION

Indian production is concentrated in 4 clearly defined areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

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

NOTE —Value for manufactured products are given for the Indian Union

(1) Hookah (7 53), (2) Cheroots (9 86), (3) Bidis (8 20), (4) Cigarettes (8 52), (5) Chewing (2 15), (6) Snuff (2 88), (7) Cigars (1 02) (Total 40 16).

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

In 1947-48 tobacco worth Rs 210 lakhs was imported through India and Pakistan representing a decrease of 16 per cent as compared with the value of imports in 1946-47. The total value of the tobacco exported from India and Pakistan in 1947-48 was Rs 660 lakhs as against Rs. 592 lakhs in 1946-47.

INDIA

The area and production of tobacco in the Indian Union for 1947-48 was as follows —

Excise collectorate	Acreage	YIELD				
		Flue-cured	Air-cured	Stalks	Quantity retained for personal consumption by growers	Total yield
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
MADRAS ..	293,364	74,038,000	1,50,481,000	7,920,000	5,688,000	2,38,127,000
BOMBAY ..	127,788	5,000	79,436,000		989,000	80,430,000
CALCUTTA ..	50,935	1,254,000	59,306,000	1,057,000	2,975,000	64,592,000
ALLAHABAD ..	30,098	102,000	41,822,000	3,602,000	3,933,000	49,459,000
DELHI ..	4,162	2,000	3,823,000	284,000	878,000	4,987,000
SHILLONG ..	618		403,000	..	119,000	522,000
TOTAL ..	506,965	75,401,000	3,35,271,000	12,863,000	14,582,000	4,38,117,000

THE VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

DURING the last ten or fifteen years the production of oil seeds in the former Indian Empire, now split up into India and Pakistan, has remained stagnant at about 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons The world production, on the other hand, showed a definite increase from about 24,000,000 tons in 1930 to about 30,000,000 tons in 1939, when the Second World War started. Statistics of production in several important producer countries being unavailable since then, world production cannot be estimated with any accuracy at the present time Before the Second World War, the Eastern group of countries consisting of China, India and the Indonesian Group of Islands accounted for nearly three-quarters of the world production of oil seeds The Japanese war having cut off this source of supply to the American continents, the United States of America, Canada, Brazil and Argentina increased their efforts to become self-sufficient in their needs for vegetable oils This growth is illustrated in the Table below

PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAS

Ref. · *Reviews of Frank Fehr. & Co., London.* *Figures in thousand tons*

CROP	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Linseed	1,537	1,594	2,435	1,618	2,127	1,778	1,968	1,872
Groundnut	461	525	614	631	627	705	568	804
Cotton Seed	4,475	3,850	3,500	3,260	5,017	4,024	5,276	4,799
Soya Bean	299	476	991	793	1,098	1,540	2,341	2,139
Sunflower Seed ..	..	..	..		..	241	270	325
Castor Seed ..	..	..	..	.	120	126	125	117
TOTAL ..	6,772	6,445	7,540	6,302	8,989	8,414	10,548	10,056

CROP	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Linseed	2,519	2,992	3,096	2,403	1,828	1,674	2,354	26,90
Groundnut .. .	757	1,338	1,240	1,171	1,070	1,049	1,081	1,113
Cotton Seed	6,255	6,076	5,735	6,067	4,708	4,639	5,741	6,993
Soya Bean . ..	2,858	5,624	5,244	5,166	5,135	5,391	4,917	5,898
Sunflower Seed ..	426	707	436	1,074	1,032	925	712	974
Castor Seed . ..	222	200	250	170	182	143	145	210
TOTAL ..	13,037	16,937	16,001	16,051	13,955	13,821	14,950	17,878

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

OIL SEEDS PRODUCTION IN INDIA

	TONS IN THOUSANDS (Average for the triennial periods)				
	1934-36	1937-39	1940-42	1943-45	1946-48
LINSEED ..	393	441	421	399	361
GROUNDNUT ..	2,424	3,038	3,138	3,346	3,371
SESAMUM SEED .	450	449	423	422	337
COTTON SEED ..	2,025	2,383	2,100	1,967	2,000
RAPESEED (India Mixed) ..	933	970	1,100	1,020	901
COPRA ..	...	...	157	...	...
CASTOR SEED ..	126	114	97	139	111
TOTAL ..	6,351	7,395	7,436	7,293	7,081

MARKET PRICES

For several years before the beginning of the War, there had been a world depression. Prices in the international oil seeds markets had been dropping since the boom created by the First World War spent itself and the prices reached their lowest levels in 1933-34. There was a temporary recovery but again prices began to drop in 1937 till the beginning of the Second World War During the war period, the open international market disappeared. Almost all Governments introduced price controls as also controls on imports and exports Whatever trade was conducted was through the respective Governments. Internal prices were however uncontrolled till 1943 and even then, it was introduced only in regard to copra and cocoanut oil imported from Ceylon As a result of general inflation, increased demands, shortage of production, prices of oil seeds rose steeply. In the Bombay Market, groundnuts rose from about Rs 124 per ton in August 1939 to Rs 695 per ton in July 1947 In the Cochin Market, copra rose from Rs 148 per ton in August 1939 to Rs 1,556 in November 1946 In the case of Mawrah seeds, the Bombay Market showed a rise of over seven times the pre-war prices. Since then the prices of seeds and oils showed a tendency to drop during the years 1947-48 but thereafter they have risen again though not to the peak price levels of 1947.

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

PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS

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

The principal oil seeds of India are :—Groundnuts, Cottonseed Rapeseed, Linseed, Copra, Castor and Sesamum

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

Madras State produces nearly 45 per cent. of the total production, followed by Bombay 25 per cent , Hyderabad State 20 per cent. and the rest of the country 10 per cent. As a result of the expansion of the Vanaspathi industry and increased demand attempts are being made to extend the area of cultivation of groundnuts in Uttar Pradesh and the Punjabs.

A considerable quantity of nuts are used for edible purposes. Before the Second World War, undivided India was one of the principal exporting countries in groundnuts. During the war an impetus was given to the crushing industry as Government banned free export in order

to conserve groundnut cake as cattle feed and fertilisers and encouraged the manufacture of Vanaspathi, popularly known as Vegetable Ghee. Though no statistics of groundnut crushing are available, an idea of the rapid growth of the industry can be obtained from the large number of expellers of indigenous manufacture installed during the war.

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

Cotton Seed.—Though the sub-continent produces nearly 2,000,000 tons of cotton seed annually, the crushing industry had ignored till lately the possibilities of this raw material. The export market also had not taken much notice of it India produces, about 16,000,000 tons. As both Sind and Punjab (Pakistan) were deficient in other oil seeds, what little crushing of cotton seeds was done in the sub-continent during the last fifteen years was in this area With the partition, it is to be expected that Pakistan will exploit cotton seed crushing to the fullest extent so that cotton seeds will hereafter provide lint for medical dressings, hydrogenated oil for human consumption and nutritive oil cake for the cattle

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

An important reason for the unpopularity of cotton seed with oil millers is the fact that it requires special preparatory machinery known as delinters to prepare the seed for crushing and special tempering apparatus to remove the gossipol from the cake. If these precautions are not taken, not only will the oil be of a poor quality but the cake will not be of use as cattle feed In cold pressing of cotton seed, gossipol would be retained in the cake making it unfit for feeding cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESENT POSITION

As there are no authoritative statistics of production for the Vegetable Oil Industry, and whatever information is available is only from indirect sources, it is impossible to get a true picture of the state of the industry today. According to the Agricultural Marketing Reports on Linseed, Groundnuts and Copra, it was estimated that 25 lakhs to 30 lakhs of tons of seeds were crushed annually in the pre-war days. On the outbreak of the war (as has already been stated), not only was the export of oil seeds severely curtailed but there was a very rapid rise in the price of oil seeds, oils and oil cakes These two factors gave a tremendous impetus to the oil crushing industry A survey conducted during 1944-45 indicated that nearly 35 lakhs of tons were being crushed annually.

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

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

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

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

THE FUTURE

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

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

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

VANASPATHI

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

Year	No. of factories	Sale in sub-continent in Tons
1936	5	22,000
1937	5	32,000
1938	5	40,000
1939	9	51,000
1940	11	65,000
1941	12	84,000
1942	12	71,000
1943	16	87,000
1944	18	103,000
1945	21	134,000
1946 . .	21	138,000
1947	23	96,000
1948	26	127,000
1949	38	152,728

In 1944, the Government introduced legislation to control the industry by establishing a Vegetable Oil Products Controller and also promulgated the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order Under this control, the quality of the product was standardised and new factories had to obtain permits before starting operations. The number of factories in 1944 were 18 with a total capacity of 166,000 tons The Government gave permits to 17 applicants to start new factories, and planned their location both from the point of view of supply of groundnuts and the consuming markets According to this plan, the capacity of the 35 factories would be 4,500,000 tons by 1950.

Early in 1947, however, the Food Minister raised doubts in the minds of the consuming public about the suitability of Vanaspathi for edible purposes. There was even a threat of the total stoppage of Vanaspathi manufacture, if the experiments that were being conducted at the Biological Institutes of Government proved that it was harmful to human beings This attitude of Government introduced an element of nervousness in the Vanaspathi Industry. As the capital invested in the industry exceeds Rs. 30 crores and as it employs several thousands of workmen it is obvious that if the Government should take the threatened step, it will produce great distress.

As a result of protests from several quarters the Government has, however, assured the industry that no hasty step will be taken.

Late in 1949, the Food Minister mentioned in Parliament that the results of research conducted at the several Indian Medical and Biological Research Institutes had proved that Vanaspati had no injurious effect as an edible product Nevertheless Government have not taken any step to encourage the development of the industry On the other hand, their policy of controlling the price of the manufactured product without controlling the price of crude vegetable oils has proved disastrous to the industry especially to the newcomers

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

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

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

The first power spinning plant appears to have been the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, established in 1876, followed in 1882 by the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills also in 1882 which took over a concern known as the Bangalore Woollen Mills and by the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company at Dadar in 1888 The mills at Amritsar were chiefly meant for producing carpet yarn.

The First World War gave a fillip to the woollen industry, both the mill industry and the handloom industry. After the end of the war, more mills were started, especially during the period 1919-20, and the capital invested in the industry reached the total of nearly Rs two crores The war-time prosperity, however, proved impermanent and the industry had to face severe competition, especially from Japan.

This will be clear from the fact that, while the total imports of woollen cloth increased between 1931-32 and 1934-35 from 5 5 million yards to 13 7 million yards, imports from Japan alone increased from 1 2 million yards to 7.3 million yards. Representations were made to the Government of India about the need for protecting the Indian woollen industry. The Tariff Board examined the case for protection of the woollen industry in 1935 and recommended a scale of protective duties ranging from four annas per lb. to one rupee per lb , depending upon the class of goods imported, in addition to *ad valorem* duties of 25 to 40 per cent The Government of India, however, did not accept these recommendations, on the ground that the industry especially the worsted branch depended upon imported raw materials and therefore, was not entitled to protection. As regards the woollen branch the Government of India felt that the Board's recommendations were vitiated by the fact that an important section of the industry had failed to appear before the Board to tender evidence. The only recommendation that was accepted by the Government was of a minor nature and related to the need for technical advice and assistance to the small-scale woollen industry. The Government of India made a grant of Rs five lakhs with a view to helping this section of the woollen industry

The outbreak of World War II hit the Indian woollen industry in a variety of ways, the most important of which was the industry's difficulties in getting supplies of yarn. The power-loom weaving mills in Amritsar and Ludhiana, producing shirtings, light weight suitings and shawls, were particularly depressed, owing to shortage of yarn, though some relief was later provided to the mills, thanks to imports of yarn from the U K. and Australia arranged by the Government of India. The war-time demand, however, provided a fresh impetus to the industry and the annual out-turn per shift increased from seven million lbs. before the war to nearly fifteen millions

PRESENT POSITION

There are three main groups of mills, those which operate both woollen and worsted systems, those with woollen or worsted systems only, and lastly, the Amritsar group of mills which purchase ready spun yarn, and from that stage occupy themselves in weaving, dyeing and finishing.

Among the first group, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills and the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal each with more than 15 000 spindles and operating both woollen and worsted systems, are the largest units in India at the present time. Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay, were recorded to have 13,280 spindles in 1946 of which a large proportion were worsted spindles

At the outbreak of the war (1939) there were fifteen woollen mills in India Two new woollen mills, one at Allahabad and the other at Bangalore were started in 1943 for producing blankets Adding the Amritsar units erected later the total capital invested has been estimated to be over Rs four crores

Of the fifteen original mills, four were fitted out for woollens and worsted, one was a purely worsted spinning mill, while the rest were mainly woollen mills producing rugs and coarse woollen cloth

The existing capacity of the woollen industry consists of about 50,000 woollen spindles, 40,000 worsted spindles, 2,300 power-looms and 500 handlooms. Out of the 2,300 power looms about 800 power looms were in the Amritsar area The Amritsar group of mills also had 2,400 woollen and 18,000 cotton spindles while there were about 700 power looms and 4,000 handlooms located in that area, which were not usually working on woollen fabrics The present output of the industry is difficult to estimate, in view of the paucity of statistics Production in 1948 is estimated at over 23 6 million lbs In 1949, the production was expected to be slightly lower, at approximately 20 million lbs But these figures do not include the production of small-scale and cottage industry units The industry, it is estimated, gives employment to about 25,000 people

While considering the present position of the woollen industry in India one could also take note of the statistical information provided by the Rege Committee though the information relates to the year 1941 This Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of labour conditions in various industries, submitted a report on the woollen industry also According to its findings, the number of woollen mills in India during 1944 was 24. Out of these, 15 were in the area formerly called British India and 9 in the former Indian States. They employed 17,201 persons daily Besides, there were 19 woollen carpet and shawl weaving establishments and 73 hosiery factories employing 3,382 and 264 persons respectively As many as 8,000 workers out of 17,201 were employed in factories using mechanical power.

Then there is information collected and published by another well-known authority. According to this authority there are today 73 manufacturing units engaged in the production of woollen cloth, yarn, carpets, shawls, blankets, rugs, etc These mills are distributed as follows: Bombay 11, Bengal 1, Bihar 1, Gwallor 1, Mysore 3, Madras 5, Punjab (India and Pakistan) 33, Ajmer and Jaipur 2, Travancore 1, Uttar Pradesh 12, and Kashmir 3

Fortunately for India, the woollen industry has not been affected by the Partition in respect of raw material, to the same extent as have the Indian cotton textile and the Indian jute mill industries The total production of wool in India before the Partition was 2 5 lakh bales, of which one lakh bales were consumed at home, the balance being exported That this position remains more or less unaffected is evident from the fact that Pakistan's internal production is only about 20,000 bales

The demand for woollen piece-goods cannot be met and there is no doubt that there is great scope for extension of production in a number of varieties, particularly finer varieties It may be mentioned here that the weight of piece-goods imported during 1935-36 to 1939-40, averaged eight ounces to a yard as against the Indian average of 16 ounces to a yard, which indicates the demand for finer varieties of woollen fabrics There is also a considerable demand for soft blanket and rugs of the type manufactured in Europe Indeed, the Panel on woollen industry appointed by the Government of India in 1945 estimates that the approximate Indian consumption of mill made woollen fabrics should be at least 60 per cent more than it was before the war It may be noted here that the O G L XVI issued last year excludes the import of blankets and rugs, as also woollen fabrics and woollen hosiery, with a view to improving India's balance of payments position

The following table gives as estimated by the Panel on woollen industries the Indian production, imports and post-war Indian requirements of woollen goods :

	Annual average of 1936-39.			Est. Demand (In million lbs.)
	Output lbs.	Imports lbs.	Total lbs.	
Woollen knitted apparel	269,000	950,000	1,219,000	2 2
Woollen worsted piece-goods ..	2,153,000	1,347,000	3,500,500	5·5
Mixtures	1,413,000	74,500	1,487,500	2·5
Blankets and rugs	3,635,000	2,137,000	5,772,000	9·4
Worsted yarn..	1,617,000	59,000	1,676,000	3·0
Knitted wools and hosiery yarns ..	1,169,000	430,000	1,599,000	2 6
Shawls and Lohis	*Nil*	672,000	672,000	1·0
Carpet yarns	*Nil*	1,856,000	1,856,000	3·0
Mechanical cloth	144,000	67,000	211,000	0·3
Other goods	700,000	334,000	1,034,000	1·0
Total ..	11,100,000	7,927,500	19,027,500	30·5

It will be seen from the above table that the Indian woollen industry has considerable scope for expansion in most varieties of woollen manufacture, the extent of the increase envisaged by the Panel being from 19,027,500 to 30,500,000 million lbs. or about 55 per cent

Workmanship has improved steadily and a much greater variety of designs is available. But the most striking improvement in woollen yarns and materials however is still confined to medium and coarse qualities, though in worsted and in hosiery yarns and fabrics the tendency towards finer qualities has been more pronounced It is for this reason that the Panel thinks that the industry would be well-advised to concentrate on the following types of goods :

1. Cheap blankets and rugs of the European type using blends containing processed wools ,
2. Tweeds and allied fabrics of the cheaper varieties ,
3. Light weight worsted ; and
4. Mixture cloths and tropicals.

Thus, while the question of increasing the production of woollen materials is an important one, it is no less important that this increase should be accompanied by improvement in quality There is still much progress to be made before Indian products can compete with the more highly specialised foreign varieties But this is in a way dependent on improved types of raw material and of machinery being made available to the industry The finer types of wool, for instance (used for making tweeds, overcoatings, civilian blankets, rugs, and serge waft yarns) have generally to be imported from abroad. One encouraging sign, however, is that experiments conducted in sheep breeding centres in India have indicated that it is possible to improve the quality of Indian wool

Following the report of the Wool Survey Mission deputed by the International Wool Secretariat which visited India early in 1947, the Executive of the Secretariat set up a branch at New Delhi in order to assist the Industry in using more of its own wools by suggesting methods of blending with imported grades and also in the task of improving the quality of woollen fabrics made in India It is noteworthy that the Panel on woollen industry also emphasised the need for starting woollen development sections as a part of the Industries Departments in the different States and for making arrangements to train woollen technicians in India and abroad.

Machinery.—The problem of technical re-quipment of the woollen industry depend for its solution on the availability of machinery from abroad. The war-time backlogs in replacements need urgently to be tackled. The Government of India has announced that every facility is being afforded to the industry for importing machinery for replacement purposes while every care is taken to see that the already adequate capacity for production of heavier types of goods is not added to The Panel on woollen industry, it might be noted in this connection, considered it desirable that " the manufacture of woollen machinery, at least the essential parts, should be established in this country " This question will perhaps be taken up when the efforts now being made in the country for the manufacture of cotton textile machinery begin yielding concrete results, since the manufacture of woollen machinery has many things in common with the manufacture of cotton textile machinery

During the war years practically all the mills were fully employed on orders for Government This resulted in a gradual using up of all stocks available for the general public from the retail shops At the end of 1946 therefore, when the controls were withdrawn the Mills anticipated a very big demand for the 1947 winter season. In actual fact the demand was overwhelming and it is expected that the demand will remain in excess of supply for some time to come. Doubts, however, have been expressed whether the boom period will last long enough to justify the erection and establishment of new mills in the country it is feared that any new mills erected at the present time of high prices for plant might later find themselves in great difficulties.

COTTAGE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

The cottage woollen industry, the products of which have maintained through centuries a reputation for quality, is now facing some very difficult problems, such as, lack of facilities for the purchase of raw materials, and equipment, lack of finishing and marketing facilities, lack of standardisation of the products of the industry and absence of adequate technical guidance and finance. The industry suffered much during the pre-war years from the change of fashions and also from competition from shoddy fabrics from Italy and Poland. At the outbreak of the war which brought some prosperity to the industry, there were about one lakh handlooms working in the sub-continent. The wartime prosperity has again proved too short-lived for the cottage woollen industry.

The chief centres of the industry are Kashmir, Amritsar, Agra, Gwalior and Jaipur for high class carpets, Mirzapur and Bhadoi for medium and cheap class carpets, Bangalore and Warangal in the South for druggets. When the demand for carpets is normal the industry employs 30,000 to 40,000 workers on its 8,000 to 10,000 looms

Among the different woollen fabrics manufactured on cottage industry basis in the country the most important is perhaps the hand made carpets, an industry which can be traced to the early Mughal period. Indian carpets form an important item of the country's export trade and constitute the major portion of the exports of woollen manufactures. In pre-war years, carpets and rugs used to be exported to the tune of 8 to 9 million lbs valued at Rs 80 to Rs 100 lakhs

The industry faces two chief difficulties. In the first place, there is considerable uncertainty in marketability, largely due to the fact that the industry deals in luxury goods, nearly 90 per cent. of which is exported abroad. Secondly, the industry has to compete, on the one hand with cheap machine-made carpets in foreign markets and, on the other, with similar classes of carpets from China and Persia There would appear to be considerable scope for market research in this field It must be emphasised here that India has all the raw materials needed for machine-made carpets, like wool, cotton and jute, and the cheap " machine-made carpets ", such as those which enter into competition with Indian carpets can also be made, provided the requisite types of machinery are imported from abroad. The establishment of this industry, as the Wool Industry Panel has pointed out, " will supplement and not compete with the demand for hand-made carpets and, if properly organised, will open a very useful vista for a considerable volume of exports "

The Panel on woollen industry made two notable recommendations in this respect In the first place, the Panel recommended that the State Departments of Industries should establish carding, designing, dyeing and finishing centres at suitable places Secondly, the Panel emphasised that the cottage woollen tweed and rug industry which " prospered during the war as a result of scarcity and of high prices can only survive if it turns its attention to the production of exclusive lines of woollen goods, in other words, prestige products."

MINES AND MINERALS

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

India's position on the mineral map of the world may be described as follows :

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

LACK OF POLICY

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

The Government of India enacted the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, in 1948 and have established a Bureau of Mines to advise them in all matters relating to mining and the mineral industry in general

INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

The Indian Bureau of Mines was set up in March 1948, but until late in that year it was merely a continuation of the Office of the Mineral Adviser A few officers and a ministerial staff have since been recruited and it is expected that in the course of a year or so the Bureau will have the necessary staff and facilities for undertaking the inspection of mines from the conservation point of view, for undertaking research in the beneficiation and utilisation of minerals and or organising and handling statistics relating to minerals in India The Bureau continues to tender advice to Government on mineral concessions and has taken the lead in formulating rules for the issue of mineral and petroleum licenses and leases These rules have been notified under the Ministry of Works, Mines & Power No M-II-155(24)-2 dated 18th October 1949 and No M-II-152(17) dated 27th December 1949 respectively, and are in force in all areas except Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin Rules are also being framed in respect of other clauses of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act

The Bureau's work in future will be to secure the following objectives —(*i*) Estimation of the country's resources in all minerals in collaboration with the G S I , (*ii*) Improvement of the mining industry by the adoption of mining methods suitable for each deposit, by the elimination of the waste of valuable minerals in mining and processing, and the provision of the necessary facilities for the mining industry for making it efficient, (*iii*) Regulation of the export of key minerals such as Manganese, Chromite, Ilmenite, Mica, etc , (*iv*) The encouragement of the production of non-ferrous metals within the country, (*v*) Research work in connection with the beneficiation of all minerals and advice to the mineral industry in the setting up of commercial beneficiation plants

Under the new Constitution, the constituted States of the Indian Union are the owners of the minerals occurring within their areas, and are responsible for the actual development of the deposits, including the grant of concessions for working them. The Central Government will exercise powers only to the extent of co-ordinating the policy of the State Governments, taking into consideration special local conditions In certain restricted spheres they will also exercise revisionary powers over the action of State Governments

Steps are being taken to expand the organisation of the Geological Survey of India, which is engaged in the task of protecting, investigating, and mapping mineral deposits, and tackling the engineering problems connected with the country's big hydro-electric projects.

Iron

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

(*i*) *Singhbhum and Orissa* · In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring States, there exist some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world The iron content of the ore considered usable varies from 60% to 65% and these deposits have recently been estimated at 8,000 million tons, which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for centuries In other parts of the world, Brazil for example, equally rich iron ore may be found, but rarely can it be loaded at the iron works so cheaply as in India. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron ore is, therefore, very great.

(*ii*) *Mysore* There are big deposits of quartz—magnetite ore in Mysore but they are of low grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60% iron Incidentally, the total quantity of ore available is not less than 100 million tons.

(*iii*) *Madras* · Very large deposits, mainly magnetite, occur in the Salem and Ceded Districts and in Sandur They have been estimated at 200 and 150 million tons respectively They will, however, require concentration before use, and there may be considerable losses in the process.

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

(*v*) *Other Districts*. Similar rich ores occur in the Drug District (200 million tons), and Goa (estimates not available).

Salt

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

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

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

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

Plans for the development of salt industry, both short-term and long-term are being completed by the Government of India A complete survey of salt production, consumption, distribution, quality, imports and prices, has been undertaken The necessity for fostering and directing the salt industry having been established, outlines of method of control have also been drawn up

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

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE IN RS OF MINERALS AND METALS DURING THE YEARS 1947 AND 1948 —

	1947	1948
Apatite .. .	8,533	15,410
Asbestos .. .	15,394	2,750
Barytes .. .	3,29,557	3,51,105
Bauxite . .	1,48,316	1,61,255
Bentonite .. .	3,550	1,100
Building Materials	3,58,14,385	2,96,84,087
Calcite .. .	20,543	3,330
Chromite .. .	9,97,639	6,51,003
Clays .. .	28,13,382	15,22,275
Coal	43,77,20,245	45,20,56,474
Copper (Refined) .	88,31,259	5,41,83,830
Corundum .. .	48,760	30,750

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE IN RS. OF MINERALS AND METALS DURING THE YEARS 1947, 1948—*contd.*

	1947	1948
Diamonds	1,72,652	2,08,687
Felspar	16,874	8,773
Fuller's Earth	29,104	1,67,486
Gold	4,89,54,639	5,41,83,830
Graphite	1,55,317	2,64,349
Gypsum	4,66,283	8,26,095
Ilmenite	31,59,271	29,09,451
Iron—		
Pig Iron	2,75,88,470*	4,15,52,000 (approx)
Steel	21,28,23,450	37,68,00,000 (approx)
Kyanite	5,99,282	5,64,490
Lead (Metal)	4,23,720	41,800 (approx)
Magnesite	6,86,956	6,61,015
Manganese Ore	96,40,563†	1,24,37,652
Mica	4,65,89,163‡	5,75,45,710
Ochre	2,00,153	2,32,201
Petroleum	1,08,30,060	1,08,09,126
Rutile	30,858	49,793
Salt	2,46,89,794	1,61,62,100 (approx)
Saltpetre	6,34,960‡	
Silver	54,725	60,299
Steatite	10,02,819	11,76,239
Total		111,64,14,465

* Value of pig iron left after consumption in steel making
† f o b value at Indian ports
‡ Export value

COAL (IN TONS) FOR 1947

	Quantity	*Value (Rs)*
Assam	355,001	73,54,580
Bengal West	7,646,357	10,67,57,227
Bihar	17,318,165	25,71,71,727
Madhya Pradesh (a)	2,590,411	3,35,47,142
Hyderabad	1,163,077	2,13,61,743
Kashmir	8,627	72,090
Orissa (b)	431,742	53,36,304
Rajasthan (Bikaner)	62,099	5,93,252
Vindhya Pradesh (Rewa)	569,026	55 26,180
Total	30,144,505	43,77,20,245

(a) Including Korea & Raigarh States
(b) Including Talchir State

IRON ORE (IN TONS) FOR 1947

	Quantity	*Value (Rs)*
Bihar	1,105,767	43,32,231
Madhya Pradesh	637	19,162
Mysore	50,150	(a) 1 50,450
Orissa	1,341,905	35,65,962
Total	2,498,459	80,67,805

(a) Estimated

MANGANESE ORE (IN TONS) FOR 1947

	Quantity	*Value*
		f o b at Indian ports (£)
Bihar	18,454	31,833
Bombay	19,654	33,903
Madhya Pradesh	2,74,432	5,05,413
Madhya Bharat	450	574
Madras	44,695	39,108
Mysore State	558	516
Orissa	91,057	1,06,494
Rajasthan	1 734	1,604
Total	451,034	7,19,445

SALT (IN TONS) FOR 1947

	Quantity	*Value (Rs)*
Bengal West	1,880	1,60,252
Bihar & U P	1,201	1,12,761
Bombay	370 264	1,06,71,483
Madras	628 147	88,82,556
Himachal Pradesh	4 532	1,76,229
Rajasthan Salt Sources	497,152	41,78,391
Orissa	47 177	5,08,122
Total	15,40,353	2,46,89,794

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDIA is an agricultural country with farming regarded by the people as a tradition rather than as business There has, however, been a persistent trend towards industrialisation

If we look back on the course of agriculture over a long period of years, we note a striking development towards stability Before the dawn of the twentieth century, the out-turn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions The spread of irrigation has produced a great change during the past half a century Simultaneously, there has been a tendency towards industrialisation for which the requisite impetus was provided by the Swadeshi movement of 1908, the two world wars and the policy of discriminating protection adopted by the Government of India in 1924 to satisfy the growing political consciousness in the country.

A great political and economic change came over the country on August 15, 1947 when the country was divided in order to form two independent Dominions The Indian Union now covers an area of approximately 1,220,000 square miles and has a population of about 320 millions

The following table gives a broad idea of the total resources of India

AGRICULTURAL

Jute (000 acres)	984
Cotton (000 acres)	13,770
Tea (000 acres)	641
Rice (000 tons)	17,229
Wheat (000 tons)	4,200
Sugar (000 tons)	2,631
Peanuts (000 tons)	2,274

MINERAL

Coal (000 tons)	25,080
Petroleum (000 gallons)	65,969
Chromite (000 tons)	5
Copper Ore (000 tons)	288
Manganese Ore (000 tons)	766
Magnesite Ore (000 tons)	23
Mica (000 cwts)	109

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS (numbers)

Cotton Mills	380
Jute Mills	108
Sugar Mills	156
Iron and Steel Mills	18
Cement Factories	16
Paper Mills	16
Glass Works	77
Shipbuilding Yards	5

INCOME (1948-49)

	Rs
National Income	6,968 crores
Per Capita	272
Income from Agriculture	1,770 crores
Income from Urban Areas	2,107 ,,

COMMUNICATIONS (miles)

Railways	34,000
Roads	204,605

INDIA'S EXTERNAL TRADE

The most important outcome of the policy of industrialisation was a significant change in the composition of India's import trade In 1920-21 imports of finished goods accounted for 84 per cent of the total value of the imports of India including Burma By 1936-37 the corresponding percentage had declined to 75. In value the fall was from Rs 274 crores to Rs 92 crores An even more striking development on the import side was the steady increase in the share of industrial raw materials from 5 per cent to 16 per cent During a period in which the total value of imports declined by nearly two-thirds, the value of imports of raw materials increased by more than 10 per cent. These tendencies were greatly accentuated by the last war and the position in 1941-42 was that manufactured articles formed but 55 per cent of the total imports while the share of industrial raw materials rose to the high figure of 29 per cent

The country's increased demand for foreign raw materials was not, however, accompanied by a decline in her raw material exports, on the other hand between 1920-21 and 1936-37 the proportion of industrial raw materials in total exports increased from 45 per cent to 53 per cent During the same period the share of manufactured goods in the total exports declined from 36 per cent to 26 per cent owing chiefly to a steep fall in the value of exports of cotton and jute manufactures

Thus it would appear that before the last war the progress of industrialisation was reflected mainly in the development of the then existing industries catering mostly to the internal demand for finished goods rather than in the establishment of new industries merely for the purpose of processing the raw materials that were being exported as such During the last war, however, the outlook underwent a vital change This was well illustrated by the fact that the proportion of raw materials in exports fell to 28 per cent and the exports of manufactures rose to 47 per cent.

These changes in the composition of trade were accompanied by even more remarkable changes in its direction. In 1920-21, 61 per cent. of the imports were derived from the United Kingdom, but in 1936-37 only 38 per cent. came from that country. Only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kingdom was captured by the other Empire countries whose share increased from 5 per cent. to only 11 per cent. during the same period, while foreign countries, particularly Japan, Germany and the U.S.A. improved their position from 34 per cent. to 51 per cent. After the last war, the share of the United Kingdom declined still further to 21 per cent in 1941-42 but the other Empire countries not only filled the gap thus created but also improved their position further at the expense of the foreign countries, the share of the two latter groups in India's imports in 1941-42 being 40 per cent. and 39 per cent respectively.

The main changes noticeable in the direction of export trade were an increase of the share of the United Kingdom from 22 per cent to 32 per cent between 1920-21 and 1936-37, a decrease in the share of the rest of the Empire from 21 per cent to 14 per cent and a relative stability in regard to the foreign countries The war was accompanied by a slight decline in the share of the United Kingdom, a pronounced decline in the case of foreign countries and a rise from 21 to 30 in the percentage share of the Empire countries

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Following the end of the Second World War it became clear that the world was divided into two compact groups, the sterling area and the dollar area, for purpose of international trade Dollar shortage became a chronic feature and the countries outside the dollar area were forced to curtail their imports from hard currency countries Though world production in 1948 surpassed its pre-war level by about 20 per cent, world exports had climbed, at the end of the year, to just within two per cent of the 1937 volume and, if American exports are left out of account, were only four fifths of the pre-war This was mainly the effect of the shifts in productive capacity as between the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world brought about by the war

The inauguration of the four-year European Recovery Programme was an event of outstanding significance because it prevented a severe contraction of world trade in 1948 Another feature of importance for world trade, from the long-term point of view, was the provisional application by 22 countries of a range of tariff concessions, negotiated in Geneva in 1947, though the immediate results of this step were not appreciable in 1948 owing to the continuance of trade and exchange controls

The progress in the restoration of Asia's international trade to its pre-war importance in world commerce continued to be impeded by the prevalence of disturbed conditions over a large part of this region. In addition, it was faced, at the end of the war, with an acute problem of balancing its payments with the United States because of its reduced capacity to export to that country and the replacement of Japan by the United States as the principal supplier to this area The favourable balance of trade of Asia with the United States, which had stood at an annual rate of $249 6 million in 1936-38 was converted into a deficit of $1,279 4 million in 1947 This trade deficit was reduced to $761 7 million in the followng year by contracting imports to the extent of $235 4 million and expanding exports by $282 2 million

Two major developments arising from the dollar shortage were the recourse to bilateral agreements for satisfying mutual needs and the devaluation of the sterling and allied currencies in September 1949 These, in turn, adversely affected the flow of exports from the United States with the result that the U S. Administration was continuously confronted with the problem of finding a solution to the dollar shortage and to the difficulties in the expansion of international trade

TRADE POLICY

Since the beginning of the war in 1939, controls on imports and exports have been the most influential factors in India's foreign trade In the formulation of their trade policy, the Government of India were guided on the one hand by the availability of foreign exchange from the different currency areas—particularly from the hard currency sector—and on the other, by the need to integrate commercial policy with their dis-inflationary programme at home Hard currency imports were confined to goods which were of the most essential character and which were not obtainable elsewhere

Throughout the war period, import control was designed to support the war effort and based mainly on shipping considerations In 1946 India had a liberal import policy even towards the dollar areas, but in the following year, the Government of India swung to the opposite extreme, so much so that the country could not utilise the available sterling releases. In 1948 the policy was again reversed and imports from soft currency countries were liberalised to an extent which far transgressed the limits of sterling releases Two Open General Licences were introduced in July 1948 covering imports from soft and medium currency areas respectively and this was followed by the introduction on September 22, 1948 of another Open General Licence upto March 31, 1949 covering imports from Japan and still another one on October 22, 1948 covering imports from Ceylon, Portuguese Possessions in India, Iraq and the Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms The extension of the scope of other Open General Licences finally brought the total number of items placed on them to well near 400, when a great many items from the prohibited list were removed for purposes of licensing from soft currency countries, and certain luxury items were added to the goods under Open General Licence on November 15, 1948

This liberal policy inevitably resulted in the use of sterling balances far in excess of the current earnings of foreign exchange and the sterling releases during 1948-49, though they enabled the country to fight inflation at a time when it was in danger of being enveloped in a rising spiral of prices The policy had, however, to be reversed owing to shortage of foreign exchange, and import control had to be tightened again which was done in February 1949 Opportunity was taken to exclude from the O G L those articles which were in competition with indigenous manufactures and Government decided later to curtail dollar imports further and ensure maximum imports from sterling and soft currency countries.

LICENSING SYSTEM

For purposes of import trade control, all commodities are at present classified under four categories, namely, (1) those covered by the Open General Licence, (2) those licensed liberally, (3) those licensed subject to monetary ceilings and (4) those for which no licence is issued. At the beginning of every half year, a review is made of the country's foreign exchange position and it is on this review that the distribution of commodities among the above four groups is based. A notice is issued inviting applications for licences and the licensing policy for each commodity is clearly specified in this notice.

In the actual issue of licences, applications are divided into three groups, namely, (1) applications from manufacturers requiring raw materials or semi-finished goods for their industries, (2) applications from established importers and (3) applications from newcomers In the case of actual consumers, licences are issued on the basis of their estimated consumption. Established shippers have been defined as those who have imported the commodity during any of the years between 1937-38 and 1947-48 Newcomers' applications are entertained only for those commodities for which a substantial monetary ceiling has been fixed.

In the field of exports Government's policy gradually changed from restrictive exports to export promotion owing to deteriorating foreign exchange position. The need for this was particularly recognised at the end of 1948-49 when a huge adverse balance of payments was noted High prices, large internal consumption, and the adverse effects of the partition of the country militated against larger export trade; but within these limitations, Government gave every facility to promote exports. Thus, the export of a large number of commodities was decontrolled and almost as large a number was placed on the freely licensed list Since the end of the war, some 300 commodities have been freed from export control and special transport facilities have been given for shipping abroad Control is now mostly centralised under the Commerce Ministry and all the items previously controlled by the Food Ministry have now been transferred to the Commerce Ministry. There are now only a few items under the control of the Ministry of Industries and Supplies, the rest having been transferred to the Commerce Ministry

One of the most effective instruments for promoting India's foreign trade is the overseas commercial service India has at present 31 commercial representatives abroad as against 10 before August 1947. Another means of making India's manufactures known to foreign buyers is by participating in international exhibitions Show-rooms have also been organised in New York, Paris and Rio de Janeiro as an experimental measure, a commercial intelligence service is being maintained and a publicity campaign has also been launched Following the devaluation of the British Pound, emphasis is specially laid on exports to hard currency countries

TARIFFS, TRADE PACTS

The long-term commercial policy of the country continued to be one of active association with other trading nations (with the exception of South Africa) in promoting peaceful commercial relations and removing barriers affecting trade India signed on June 8, 1948 the Protocol of Provisional Application to the General Agreement, and necessary amendments to the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 were effected on February 3, 1949 The adoption by the contracting parties of the principles embodied in the Havana Charter, particularly the provisions representing the substance of Article 13 and parts of Article 14 of the Charter, was of special interest to India These provisions of the Charter cover the use by under-developed or war-damaged countries, within specified limits, of protective measures such as import quotas to help the economic development and reconstruction of particular industries or branches of agriculture.

So far as India is concerned, negotiations have been conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy and Sweden No talk was held with the Dominican Republic, Liberia, Nicaragua and Uruguay as the present pattern of India's trade with these countries did not present a basis for an agreement In some cases, negotiations with other countries listed above involved consultation with the United Kingdom as the concessions to be offered were in the form of reductions or elimination of preferences enjoyed on import into India by commodity of British or British Colonial origin. The United Kingdom has also offered similar concessions after consulting India on a few items in which India enjoys preferential treatment in the United Kingdom The principal commodities in respect of which concessions have been offered to India are tea, shellac, mica, cashew kernels, coir mats and mattings, jute cloth and bags and linseed oil On the other hand, India has, for her part, offered concessions on a representative range of goods of which the major items are . wood pulp, staple fibre, certain types of textile machinery, ball and roller bearings, certain types of chemicals, figs and sulphur oil

Currency considerations, post-war reconstruction, food shortage, the whole economic position, in fact, have necessitated the conclusion of trade agreements with a number of countries during the past two years. The more precise object is to secure essential supplies such as food, steel, machinery and instruments, fertilisers,

chemicals and pharmaceuticals and to export as much goods as possible. There are special reasons for entering into agreements with countries like Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Germany, Japan and Russia. The economy of the countries concerned is (1) either completely State-controlled so that export and import trade with them is not possible unless as forming part of their trade plan, (2) controlled by occupation authorities from the point of view of exchange, or (3) controlled in view of reparation commitments With these countries it is difficult to maximise trade except on the basis of bilateral trade agreements Another advantage in concluding bilateral trade agreements is that direct commercial relations are established with these countries for trade which was hitherto conducted through London, Amsterdam and other intermediaries More than 100 export commodities figure in the 11 agreements concluded so far whereas the number of export items in any particular pact is usually about 25.

In fixing the schedules of exports and imports under the agreement the bargaining power of each country comes into play This depends on the availability of exchange, the need for certain types of articles and the ability to supply such articles as are regarded essential by the other party India's bargaining position is not too strong with the result that the inclusion of non-essentials in the Indo-Czechoslovak and Indo-Swiss Trade Agreements becomes inevitable Their percentage is, however, small Many of the agreements also show a deficit in India's balance of trade In some cases, this is a healthy sign since imports assist in safeguarding the industrial economy of this country and in ensuring exports of manufactured goods The commitments of the Government of India under the agreements are confined to the issue of export and import licences in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, while actual transactions are carried out through the normal trade channels

The following are the details of the main bilateral agreements concluded for 1949-50 —

Switzerland.—Under an agreement signed on March 17, 1949, Switzerland is to supply railway coaches, plant for making machine tools, heavy electrical equipment and other capital goods valued at over Rs 7 crores, while India is to sell to her oilseeds, coffee, manganese ore and jute goods valued at a little under Rs 2 crores

Hungary.—The trade pact between Hungary and India signed on April 8, 1949 and valid up to July 14, 1950 provides for exchange of goods valued at Rs 1 3 crores The schedule of imports into India includes transformers and switch gears, refrigeration plant, diesel engines and concrete and asphalt mixing machines and that of exports includes raw jute, kyanite, cotton waste, linseed and pepper

Poland.—The Indo-Polish Pact provides for exchange of Rs 3 crores worth of goods including coal tar dyes, steel constructions and roll films from Poland and raw jute, shellac, mica, myrobalan extracts, hides, tea and pepper from India

Finland.—The agreement with Finland effective upto May 31, 1950 covers imports of newsprint, railway sleepers, wood pulp and paper making machinery and exports of tobacco spices, tea, hides, shellac and oilseeds

Egypt.—In the case of Egypt, the pact provides for grant of "most-favoured nation" treatment besides covering exchange of goods.

Czechoslovakia.—The revised schedules in the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia provide for a balanced trade between the two countries at Rs. 3¼ crores each way Imports cover coal tar dyes, accessories for textile industry, steel chains, special steel boilers, prime movers, and agricultural machinery, while exports include raw jute, oilseeds, manganese, skins, pepper, mica, shellac and tea

Ceylon.—The agreement with Ceylon concluded on October 25, 1949 provides for (i) supply of goods and commodities during 1950, (ii) the policy to be adopted in regard to marketing of their teas, and (iii) examination of incidence of duties on certain items of trade between the two countries.

The agreement with the Anglo-French-American Zone of Germany, valid up to June 30, 1950, aimed at a balanced trade between the two countries at about Rs. 3¼ crores each way Balanced trade was also envisaged with Austria

In accordance with the programme agreed between the five Commonwealth countries and Japan, India is to import from Japan during 1949-50 goods worth £53,72,000 on a more or less balanced basis.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE RELATIONS

On August 15, 1947 when the sub-continent was partitioned and two separate States of India and Pakistan came into being, it was decided that until February 29, 1948 there would be no restrictions on the free flow of goods between the two States and no trade or customs barriers would be set up While the Standstill Agreement was in force the Pakistan Government imposed an export duty on raw jute which affected exports to India, and on March 1, 1948, the normal licensing and tariff restrictions on trade between the two countries came into force This caused a certain amount of hardship on both sides and ultimately led to the conclusion of an Inter-State Agreement at Karachi in May 1948 This agreement was to be valid for one year beginning from July 1948 Under this Agreement, India agreed to limit the volume of her export of Indian grown jute, which competed with Pakistan's exports to other countries, and also undertook to supply steel to Pakistan even though she had to import steel from abroad at higher prices

In December 1948 when the stock was taken, it was found that Indian goods in transit from Calcutta to Assam and Tripura across East Bengal were still being detained under orders of the Provincial Government or their officers Fresh decisions were, therefore, taken to make the procedure for transit simple and effective and also facilitate trade and movement in general In April 1949, the Commerce Minister of India and the Finance Minister of Pakistan informally agreed that India should grant rebates of excise duty on all excisable commodities exported to Pakistan and on which she was not till then granting rebates and Pakistan should, in return agree to abolish certain export duties which she had imposed on commodities like bamboos and fish exported to India When, however, the agreements in these informal discussions were attempted to be embodied in formal pact, the Pakistan Government found themselves unable to agree to the retention of a clause relating to the long-term and comprehensive arrangements in regard to production, manufacture and sale of jute and cotton

In view of the unwillingness of Pakistan to arrive at any long-term understanding, a Trade Agreement was signed on June 24, 1949 India having suffered a substantial adverse balance of trade with Pakistan in 1948-49 because of Pakistan's importing only a fraction of the cotton textiles quota agreed to in the previous year's agreement, the new pact was made on a more realistic basis Against 4,000,000 bales of raw jute and 450,000 bales of raw cotton from Pakistan, India was to supply 150,000 bales of cotton cloth, 80,000 tons of iron and steel, and other manufactured goods In addition, she agreed to supply 170,000 tons of coal each month, to be increased by a further 30,000 tons subject to transport arrangements.

The Agreement did not work successfully owing to Pakistan's reluctance to make purchases from India. On August 17, 1949 the Government of Pakistan imposed an import duty of 15 to 18 per cent on cheaper piece goods from India priced at or below Rs. 1-8 per square yard and raised the import duty on higher priced piece-goods to 30 and 36 per cent. *ad valorem*—a hundred per cent increase Pakistan at the same time reduced almost by half the duties on the import of piece goods from other countries. This discrimination prevented any substantial trade in textiles. On September 21, the Open General Licence for mill-made cloth from India was cancelled by Pakistan along with the O G L for the import of certain other items and on November 12, 1949 India was put on the list of countries from which no imports of cotton textiles would be licensed.

Following the devaluation of the British pound, India depreciated her rupee in terms of the U S dollar, but the Pakistan rupee remained unchanged in terms of the dollar and, therefore, appreciated in terms of the Indian rupee and the British pound This resulted in a trade deadlock As months passed by, it became clear that apart from obtaining coal supplies from India, Pakistan had no intention of allowing any other trade to take place between the two countries However, in April a temporary arrangement between the two countries was made whereby a limited exchange of certain specified commodities was permitted on both sides

Export Promotion Committee :—The Government of India appointed a Committee in July 1949, with Mr A D Gorwala as Chairman, to examine the question of promoting India's export trade Its main recommendations are given below —

(1) Export control should be liberalised by freeing manufactured goods from its scope, as far as possible exports should be freely allowed until the annual quota is exhausted, re-exports should be encouraged, and generally there should be no restrictions on exports of Indian goods to Pakistan

(2) Tax concessions should cover abolition of export duty on cigarettes and sales tax on exported goods, readjustment of export duties on jute goods and tea, refund of income-tax on a sliding percentage of the profits from export and refund of import duty on raw materials used in goods exported

(3) Introduction of quality control for exported goods, standardisation of packing evolution of standard forms of packing, blacklisting of defaulters and the development of the practice of submitting quotations on the basis of these standards

(4) High priority in the transport of commodities to ports, readjustment of railway freights to encourage exports, special preference to export industries and centralisation of export licensing in one Ministry.

POST-DEVALUATION DEVELOPMENTS

On September 18, 1949 the devaluation of the pound sterling was announced by the United Kingdom The Government of India took a parallel decision and assumed powers under an ordinance, issued on September 21, to impose export duties on vegetable oils, oilseed, vanaspati, shellac and tobacco The same ordinance gave power to enhance export duties on raw jute and jute manufactures In exercise of these powers, an export duty of as 8 per pound on mustard oil and 45 per cent *ad valorem* duty on all controlled categories of iron and steel, except sheets for which the export duty was fixed at 30 per cent, were imposed

In view of the decision of the Pakistan Government not to maintain the old ratio between the Pakistan and the Indian rupee, the Government of India suspended O G L applicable to imports from that country It has, however, decided that imports of fish, milk and milk products, poultry and fresh vegetables should be continued to be allowed without licence With the steep rise in the prices of drugs and medicines, it became necessary to institute price control over them

The policy of progressive liberalisation of export control was actively pursued A number of items which were in the prohibited list were transferred to the list containing articles subject to licence The Open General Licence, which permitted exports to all destinations without licence, was progressively enlarged by the addition of more items, the more important among which were electrical instruments apparatus and appliances of all sorts of indigenous origin, woollen and worsted manufactures, confectionery, steel manufacturers other than fabricated

steel structurals, provision and oilman store excepting tinned milk and milk products, silk and silk manufactures, haberdashery and millinery of indigenous manufacture and paper and paste-board.

Further, to simplify procedure, all the items which were formerly controlled by the Food Ministry were transferred to the control of the Ministry of Commerce Most of the recommendations of the Export Promotion Committee have been accepted by Government As a result, futures in jute manufactures have been banned, steps to control speculation in other commodities are being taken and a large number of commodities have been included in the Open General Licence

Early in October 1949, the Government of India set up a Committee to advise them as to whether, in the frame-work of the present day conditions and taking into account possible future trends of India's international trade, it would be of advantage to constitute a State-owned or State-sponsored organisation for handling any section of the country's foreign trade and if so what the structure of such an organisation should be and its field and scope of activity. The Committee, of which Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh is the Chairman, is said to have made its report The Committee is said to have recommended the establishment of a statutory corporation for undertaking State trading in specified fields with a total capital of Rs 10 crores.

1948-49 TRADE REVIEW

The recent trade statistics of India are subject to certain important limitations in respect of coverage and valuation Apart from the change in their scope caused by the partition of the country, trade statistics from August 1947 to February 1948 exclude the trade with Pakistan, even so the data from the following year is exclusive of the trade across the land frontier with Pakistan Secondly, a departure was made in the presentation of India's trade statistics from April 1, 1948 by merging together figures on private and Government accounts There is also the further limitation that the valuation of exports and imports of merchandise by the Customs authorities does not strictly correspond with the actual amounts received by or paid for them This is more so in the case of exports since the valuation is based on the wholesale prices in India which in some cases are considerably below the prices actually received by the exporters On the import side, the full value of food imports is not reflected.

The sea-borne trade of the Indian Union in 1948-49 established, in value, all-time records in exports, imports, and in the total trade The total trade amounted to Rs. 940 82 crores showing a rise of 10 per cent over the value of the previous year and as much as 55 per cent over that for 1946-47. Imports moved up from Rs 445 81 crores to Rs. 518 00 crores and showed a rise of 80 per cent over those for 1946-47 during which they amounted to only Rs 288 crores On the other hand, exports, including re-exports, showed a moderate rise from Rs 408 24 crores in 1947-48 to Rs. 422 82 crores in 1948-49 and represented an increase of 32 per cent over 1946-47 As a result, the deficit in the sea-borne trade account increased substantially from Rs 32 crores in 1946-47 and Rs 37 58 crores in 1947-48 to Rs. 95 18 crores in 1948-49

While the direction of the country's trade during 1948-49 was mainly influenced by the control policies of the Government of India, the outstanding features of the trade were a sharp reduction in the import surplus with hard currency countries, particularly the dollar area, and the emergence of a substantial deficit with the sterling area and other soft currency countries unlike the preceding and the pre-war years Under the stimulus of the liberal import policy effective from July 1948, imports from the sterling area and other soft currency countries (excluding those from Pakistan) showed a steep rise from Rs 264 01 crores or 59 per cent of the total in the previous year to Rs 341 47 crores or 66 per cent, while there was a considerable shrinkage in exports from Rs 274 46 crores or 67 per cent of the total for 1947-48 to Rs 250 60 crores or 59 per cent of the total for the following year, resulting partly from the reduced export capacity of the country in respect of products, mainly raw jute, raw cotton and raw hides and skins, following the partition of the country. The net result was a sizeable deficit of Rs. 90.87 crores as compared with a surplus of Rs. 10.45 crores in the preceding year.

In view of the increased draft from soft currency countries and of the strict control over imports from the dollar, there was an appreciable reduction in the share of dollar area countries in the import trade from 36 per cent. of the total in 1947-48 to 23 per cent in the year under review A marked fall in imports from Rs 158 73 crores in the previous year to Rs 120 55 crores, partly offset by a decline in exports from Rs 110 39 crores to Rs 106.59 crores, resulted in a substantial reduction of the deficit with those countries from Rs. 48 34 crores to Rs 13 96 crores In regard to non-dollar hard currency countries, however, India's imports stood at a high level as compared with the previous year mainly because of the trade agreements with Western Germany and Japan Among the dollar countries, trade with the United States and dependencies showed a striking decline during the year Imports from the U S fell by 24 per cent from Rs 137 73 crores to Rs. 104 28 crores, while exports fell to the extent of Rs. 11 per cent from Rs 80 97 crores to Rs 71 89 crores Consequently, there was a marked reduction in the adverse balance from Rs 56 76 crores to Rs 32 39 crores Similarly the balance of trade position with Argentina and Canada improved considerably, the surplus with the former increasing from Rs 4.76 crores to Rs 10 16 crores and the deficit with the latter of Rs. 1 52 crores being turned into a surplus of Rs 0 29 crores

The main changes in the trade with medium currency countries during the year were a slight reduction in the adverse balance with Switzerland from Rs 7 88 crores to Rs 7 44 crores and an increase in the deficit with Sweden from Rs 0 62 crores to Rs. 3 93 crores.

The following table gives the picture of the direction of sea-borne trade (private and Government) according to currency areas —

(In lakhs of rupees)

Area or Countries	1938-39			1947-48			1948-49		
	Imports	Exports including (re-exports)	Balance	Imports	Exports including (re-exports)	Balance	Imports	Exports including (re-exports)	Balance
I. Sterling Area (excluding Pakistan)	89,65	89,39	— 26	187,28	195,81	+ 8,53	230,46	177,33	—53,13
Percentage	58	53		42	48		44	42	
The United Kingdom	48,73	58,37	+ 9,64	129,10	106,52	—22,58	152,13	98,26	—53,87
Australia	2,45	3,00	+ 55	11,27	24,37	+ 13,10	20,93	20,62	— 31
Kenya Colony	4,89	59	— 4,30	10,24	3,57	— 6,67	10,80	3,61	— 7,19
Others	33,58	27,43	— 6,15	36,67	61,35	+24,68	46,60	54,84	+ 8,24
II Pakistan				1,18	2,43	+ 1,25	22,37	46,22	+23,85
III. Other Soft Currency Countries	19,96	30,12	+10,16	76,73	78,65	+ 1,92	111,01	73,27	—37,74
Percentage	13	18		17	19		21	17	
Egypt	2,21	1,26	— 95	20,88	5,51	—15,37	31,89	6,72	—25,17
Iran	3,57	85	— 2,72	22,47	3,64	—18,83	20,09	3,14	—16,95
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,19	35	— 84	4,21	2,34	— 1,87	5,53	1,62	— 3,91
France	1,40	6,23	+ 4,83	3,50	10,40	+ 6,90	2,89	7,30	+ 4,41
Italy	2,70	2,64	— 6	7,40	5,06	— 2,34	18,24	6,55	—11,69
Netherlands	1,43	4,44	+ 3,01	2,98	5,84	+ 2,86	5,44	7,25	+ 1,81
China	1,73	2,50	+ 77	2,42	14,03	+11,61	1,20	5,69	+ 4,49
Others	5,73	11,85	+ 6,12	12,87	31,83	+18,96	25,73	35,00	+ 9,27
IV. Medium Currency Countries	2,98	60	— 2,38	12,56	4,06	— 8,50	14,70	3,33	—11,37
Switzerland	1,60	4	— 1,56	9,34	1,46	— 7,88	8,66	1,22	— 7,44
Sweden	1,37	57	— 80	3,22	2,60	— 62	6,05	2,12	— 3,93
V. Hard Currency Countries	42,92	49,72	+ 6,80	168,07	127,29	—40,78	139,46	122,67	—16,79
(a) Dollar Countries	11,01	20,76	+ 9,75	158,73	110,39	—48,34	120,55	106,59	—13,96
Percentage	7	12		36	27		23	25	
United States and Dependencies	9,98	14,57	+ 4,59	137,73	80,97	—56,76	104,28	71,89	—32,39
Other American Account Countries	6	1,16	+ 1,10	1,74	6,68	+ 4,94	1,56	8,96	+ 7,40
Canada and Newfoundland	95	2,14	+ 1,19	13,03	11,51	— 1,52	8,10	8,39	+ 29
Argentina	1	2,88	+ 2,87	6,23	10,99	+ 4,76	6,60	16,76	+10,16
(b) Other Hard Currency Countries	31,91	28,86	— 2,95	9,33	16,90	+ 7,57	18,90	16,08	— 2,82
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,06	4,48	+ 1,42	5,40	10,67	+ 5,27	7,16	5,87	— 1,29
Japan	15,41	14,82	— 59	1,70	3,51	+ 1,81	6,37	4,59	— 1,78
Germany*	13,04	8,70	— 4,34	4	90	+ 86	2,25	2,60	+ 35
Total Value of Trade	155,51	169,83	+14,32	445,81	408,24	—37,58	518,00	422,82	—95,18

* Includes the portion of the trade with the Soviet Zone of Germany.

NOTE.—Sterling Area: All the Commonwealth countries, Mandated territories and all British Protectorates (or Protected States, *viz.* Kuwait, Maskat Territory and Trucial coast) excluding Canada, Newfoundland, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, together with Burma, Iraq, Eire and Iceland. Since the figures for Kuwait are not available separately for 1938-39, this country is grouped in "Other Soft Currency Countries" instead of Sterling Area Countries for this year.

Dollar Area: The whole of the continent of North, Central and South America and adjacent islands (excluding Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Peru and European possessions) together with Philippines.

Other American Account Countries: Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Philippines

Other Hard Currency Countries: Belgium, and its possessions, Portugal and its possessions (excluding Portuguese India), Germany and Japan.

Medium Currency Countries: Switzerland and Sweden

EAST ASIA

In the post-war trade of the country, the countries of East Asia have an important role to play both as sources of many essential imports such as rice, timber and mineral oils and as market for many Indian commodities Despite the large rise in prices since the beginning of the war, there has been a marked reduction in the total volume of trade This is specially notable in the case of imports which declined to 13 per cent in 1948-49 as against 32 in 1938-39, though a considerable improvement is noted over 1947-48 There has also been a sharp setback in exports with the result that the visible trade surplus has been reduced The following table gives the trend of the sea-borne trade with East Asian countries.—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1938-39			1947-48			1948-49		
	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Balance	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Balance	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Balance
Pakistan		..		1,18*	2,43*	+ 1,25	22,37	46,22	+23,85
Burma	24,41	11,50	—12,91	14,31	12,98	— 1,33	18,77	10,56	— 8,21
Hongkong	35	83	+ 48	2,05	4,16	+ 2,11	2,48	3,16	+ 68
Ceylon	1,29	5,36	+ 4,07	2,82	11,96	+ 9,14	2,61	12,31	+ 9,70
Malaya	4,19	2,55	— 1,64	6,45	4,53	— 1,92	8,76	5,34	— 3,42
Philippines	6	42	+ 36	46	1,28	+ 82	68	1,99	+ 1,31
Japan	15,41	14,82	— 59	1,70	3,51	+ 1,81	6,37	4,59	— 1,78
Thailand	9	71	+ 62	1,52	1,03	— 49	4,20	2,37	— 1,83
China and Formosa	1,74	2,58	+ 84	2,42	14,26	+11,84	1,20	5,76	+ 4,56
Indo-China	14	68	+ 54	..	99	+ 99	63	1,78	+ 1,15
British Borneo	38	.	— 38	3	10	+ 7	16	10	— 6
Indonesia	1,36	93	— 43	43	1,03	+ 60	25	1,53	+ 1,28
Total East Asian Countries (excluding Pakistan)	49,42	40,38	— 9,04	32,19	55,83	+23,64	46,11	49,49	+ 3,38
Total (including Pakistan)	49,42	40,38	— 9,04	33,37	58,26	+24,89	68,48	95,71	+27,23
Percentage of India's Total Trade	32	24	.	7	14	.	13	23	.

* From August 1947.

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

The table below gives the composition of India's imports and exports (including re-exports) according to their main commodity groups during the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and compares it with the pre-war year The comparison is however, affected by the merging of statistics of Government trade with those of private trade from April 1, 1948. It is also essential to bear in mind this limitation in drawing conclusions based on the following figures particularly those relating to import trade for 1948-49 which reflect large imports of food and machinery on Government account.

IMPORTS

	1938-39		1946-47		1947-48		1948-49	
	Rs crores	Percentage of Total	Rs. crores	Percentage of Total	Rs. crores	Percentage of Total	Rs crores	Percentage of Total
Food, etc.	24 00	15 8	38 74	13 4	46 93	11 8	91 98	17 8
Raw Materials	33 18	21 8	74 96	26·0	92 27	23 1	126 93	24 5
Manufactured Goods	92·75	60.9	167·58	58 1	252·90	63 4	294 52	56 9

EXPORTS (including re-exports)

Food	39·43	23·3	59·43	18·6	76 98	19 1	87·55	20 7
Raw Materials	76·28	45·1	106·26	33·3	126 26	31 3	98·64	23·3
Manufactured Goods	50·72	30·0	149·10	46·7	196 64	48 8	234·79	55·5

Although imports of raw materials stood at Rs. 126.93 crores, their proportion to the total showed only a slight increase However, if the large overland imports of raw jute and other primary products from Pakistan (the statistics of which are not available) were added to the import values, raw materials as a group would have accounted for a much larger share of the total import trade.

Despite the exclusion of statistics of land frontier trade, exports reflected, on the whole, changes in the pattern of trade arising from the partition of the country While there was a shrinkage in the value and proportion of raw materials, manufactured articles sharply rose in importance in export trade The loss of raw materials producing regions as a result of the partition of the country and the need for ensuring adequate supplies of raw jute and raw cotton for domestic industry had, therefore, caused a decline in the value of exports of raw materials.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

India's import trade reached a new high at Rs. 518 crores representing an increase of Rs 72.19 crores or 16 per cent. over 1947-48 and of as much as Rs 230 crores or 80 per cent. over 1946-47. The substantial increase was attributable to the liberal import policy introduced during the year under review and the improvement in the delivery position and the arrivals of capital goods as also of food grains. Of the raw materials, those required directly for industrial development like raw cotton, raw jute, raw wool, wood pulp, iron and steel and hides and skins accounted for Rs 74 crores or 58 3 per cent of this group the tota receipts of which were valued at Rs 127 crores Mineral oils, also essential for industrial development, came to Rs 35 3 crores, thereby raising the total percentage in this group to 86 per cent Food imports accounting for 17 8 per cent. of the total imports were also essential.

Imports of manufactured articles were valued at Rs 294 52 crores. Of these machinery alone accounted for Rs 81 crores as compared with Rs 32 75 crores in 1946-47 and Rs 50 14 crores in 1947-48 Other essential imports like instruments and apparatus iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, etc, amounted to Rs 81 crores Certain other essential imports like drugs and medicines, paper, cloth, yarn, vehicles, etc., came to Rs. 89 crores. Textile raw materials accounted for Rs 69 crores. Imports of cotton yarn and artificial silk yarn were particularly heavy during the year under review This was because they were allowed to be ordered under the Open General Licence and several articles like these were left to be imported in quantities which the trade thought were reasonable The actual imports were, however, unduly heavy.

Another factor governing the increase in imports was the losses mainly caused on the supply front by the partition of the country. For instance, raw jute and raw cotton which hitherto figured in the country's export trade were transferred to the import list in order to meet the domestic deficiency

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal items imported into India in thousands of rupees .—

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	Percentage of Total Imports
Machinery	31,07,24	54,67,55	76,65,52	14 80
Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,03,21	22,95,73	66,51,47	12·84
Cotton, Raw	25,92,54	31,19,79	64,23,14	12·40
Oils	32,55,26	36,97,28	37,65,70	7·27
Metals and Ores	20,97,11	23,64,55	33,29,95	6 43
Vehicles	16,58,30	26,64,33	32,67,78	6·31
Chemicals	7,46,06	9,25,62	20,54,88	3 97
Instruments, Apparatus, etc.	12,37,44	20,39,36	18,86,99	3·64
Cotton Manufactures	4,12,12	9,51,26	17,06,47	3 30
Paper and Pasteboard	7,27,39	10,69,75	13,97,03	2·69
Artificial Silk	11,81,88	15,47,02	13,92,01	2·68
Dyeing and Tanning Substances	10,21,07	16,19,05	13,41,24	2·59
Wool and Woollens	7,67,26	6,67,59	10,34,77	1·99
Drugs and Medicines	5,74,09	9,52,64	7,92,79	1 53
Provision and Oilman's Stores	3,56,40	6,52,81	7,05,04	1·36
Hardware	3,74,26	6,30,07	5,94,26	1·15
Fruits and Vegetables	4,14,09	3,89,85	5,80,67	1 12
Wood and Timber	27,17	3,30,07	5,15,85	0·98
Manures	3,02,28	4,63,71	4,92,59	0·95
Spices	4,82,50	3,63,22	4,40,10	0·85
Tobacco	3,58,92	4,57,81	3,62,31	0·70
Building and Engineering Materials	64,62	1,24,60	2,80,11	0·54
Printing and Lithographic Machinery and Materials	84,19	2,37,47	2,77,08	0·53
Clocks and Watches	74,78	3,66,21	2,59,41	0·50
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	1,68,68	1,65,72	2,61,20	0·50
Silk, Raw and Manufactured	3,90,46	4,35,26	2,25,35	0·43
Paints and Painters' Materials	1,45,10	1,84,75	2,24,83	0 43
Belting for Machinery	1,22,89	2,89,98	2,11,65	0·41
Liquors	3,63,67	3,73,17	2,10,87	0 41
Salt	74,22	2,87,47	2,03,27	0 39
Tea Chests	1,38,62	1,08,77	1,88,64	0·37
Glass and Glassware	1,46,54	3,66,51	1,65,04	0·31
Gums and Resins	89,07	43,70	1,32,45	0·26
Bobbins	90,01	1,19,49	1,25,46	0 24
Seeds	36,29	1,19,74	1,20,39	0 23
Stationery	2,76,15	3,51,41	1,10,51	0·21
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	89,76	1,22,91	1,06,90	0·21
Asbestos	58,19	53,00	81,39	0·16
Books	48,43	92,78	79,64	0·15
Leather	77,24	1,17,51	83,57	0·16
Precious Stones, etc.	3,67,64	4,97,71	78,15	0·15
Tallow and Stearine	32,93	51,43	55,47	0 11
Umbrellas and Fittings	39,58	83,68	51,77	0·10
Polishes	47,64	56,70	55,25	0·11
Cutlery	83,21	1,13,45	42,95	0 09
Toilet Requisites	2,92,23	3,67,94	41,93	0·08
Apparel	1,31,84	1,06,13	33,44	0·06
Buttons	16,34	20,81	25,28	0·05
Earthenware and Porcelain	58,02	69,72	26,92	0·05
Toys and Requisites for Games	47,07	75,71	17,35	0·03
Others	15,95,85	17,89,13	16,22,93	3·13
Total	288,42,80	398,61,92	517,99,76	100·00

Machinery (Rs. 76,66 lakhs) :—The upward trend in imports of machinery noted in the post-war period became more pronounced in 1948-49 owing to speedier deliveries of capital goods and, the growing demand for rehabilitation of the worn-out equipment. The principal source of supply was the United Kingdom which accounted for two-thirds of the machinery, while the U.S. sent machinery worth Rs. 18,17 lakhs.

The following is the detailed classification of imports under this group —

(Rs. in 000s)

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Prime Movers	2,55,13	5,45,89	8,76,53
Electrical Machinery	5,17,40	7,78,19	12,75,43
Agricultural Machinery	46,79	1,39,43	2,54,50
Boilers	1,96,39	3,23,08	3,65,79
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Machinery	9,36	7,62	7,29
Leather Tanning Machinery	2,84	3,81	3,00
Metal Working Machinery	1,83,47	3,67,62	4,04,42
Mining Machinery	66,90	58,08	1,04,40
Oil Crushing and Refining	49,56	71,37	54,42
Paper-mill Machinery	30,46	50,38	97,86
Pumping Machinery	70,01	1,40,20	1,76,83
Refrigerating Machinery	49,61	1,49,82	1,31,51
Rice and Flour-mill	21,22	25,89	31,03
Saw-mill and Woodworking	19,37	27,61	42,14
Sewing and Knitting Machines	1,20,16	1,33,17	1,94,83
Sugar Machinery	55,44	95,98	1,51,79
Tea Machinery	48,52	56,29	56,94
Textile Machinery	5,88,53	9,48,51	15,06,25
Typewriters	76,21	64,12	1,14,58

By far the single major item of machinery was textile machinery which accounted for nearly one-fifth of the value Cotton machinery accounted for imports worth Rs 914 lakhs in 1948-49 as against Rs 550 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 390 lakhs in 1946-47 Imports of jute machinery stepped up from Rs 95 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 210 lakhs in the following year and further to Rs 268 lakhs in the year under review Arrivals of shuttles amounted to Rs 66 lakhs as against Rs 46 lakhs in 1947-48 and Rs 24 lakhs in 1946-47 Imports of wool machinery remained practically unchanged at Rs 6 lakhs, but showed nearly a 100 per cent rise over 1946-47 for which they were valued at Rs 3 6 lakhs

Electrical machinery was the second largest item whose imports were stepped up from Rs 517 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 778 lakhs in the following year and to Rs 12,75 lakhs in the year under review Motors accounted for Rs 314 lakhs as against Rs 90 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs 177 lakhs in 1947-48, while generators, alternators and dynamos registered a rather steep rise from Rs 94 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs 157 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 216 lakhs in 1948-49 Owing to expansion of electric undertakings, a phenomenal rise was noted in respect of transformers whose value went up from Rs 43 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs. 48 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 110 lakhs in the year under review A steady improvement in imports was noted in respect of control and switchgear from Rs 115 lakhs and Rs. 179 lakhs to Rs 268 lakhs, but imports of turbo-generating sets remained practically unchanged.

There was a greater demand for prime movers as was evidenced by larger imports in the year under review Imports of oil engines, other than those for marine purposes, increased from 3,202 in 1946-47 to 11,700 in the following year and to 18,867 in the year under review, their respective values being Rs 137 lakhs, Rs 351 lakhs and Rs 469 lakhs Imports of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts also registered a phenomenal rise from Rs 7 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 108 lakhs in the following year

Receipts of pumping machinery improved from Rs 77 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 140 lakhs in 1947-48 and to Rs 177 lakhs in 1948-49 Nearly half the imports were of centrifugal pumps whose value amounted to Rs 44 lakhs, Rs 80 lakhs and Rs. 83 lakhs respectively, while imports of reciprocating pumps, which had declined from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs 8 lakhs, recovered to Rs. 11 lakhs.

The rise in the value of sewing machines was mainly due to the upward trend of prices While imports in quantity stood at 59,486, 53,385 and 56,098 respectively in the three consecutive years, their value mounted up from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 85 lakhs and further still to Rs 110 lakhs There were larger imports of knitting machines, namely, 1,417 valued at Rs 45 lakhs in 1948-49 as against 297 worth Rs 6 lakhs in 1946-47 and 958 valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1947-48

The U S was the main supplier of typewriters Out of 42,687 typewriters valued at Rs 115 lakhs in 1948-49, the U S accounted for 33,598 valued at Rs 92 lakhs In the preceding year 24,561 typewriters were imported at a cost of Rs 64 lakhs of which the share of the U S was 22,528 valued at Rs 60 lakhs

Grain, Pulse and Flour (Rs. 66,51 lakhs) :—Though Government imports of food grain during 1948-49 were stated to have amounted to well over Rs 120 lakhs, the published sea-borne trade statistics showed them at Rs 66,51 lakhs representing a 200 per cent increase over the preceding year when they were placed at Rs 22,96 lakhs The quantity, however, was a little more than double being 766,901 tons and 1,683,344 tons for the two consecutive years There was a sharp increase in receipts of wheat and wheat flour from 155,830 tons valued at Rs 407 lakhs in 1947-48 to 799,044 tons valued at Rs 33,48 lakhs in the year under review Equally sharp was the rise in imports of rice which rose from 321,195 tons valued at Rs 982 lakhs in 1947-48 to 563,245 tons valued at Rs 21,87 lakhs in the following year, but receipts of rice in the husk declined progressively during the past three years. Burma was once again the biggest supplier The year was also notable for larger arrivals of barley, but beans, jowar and bajra dropped substantially.

Cotton, Raw (Rs. 64,23 lakhs) :—Following the partition of the country, India became a net importer of raw cotton to feed her cotton textile industry Consequently, imports mounted up from 99,044 tons valued at Rs 25,93 lakhs in 1946-47 to 113,002 tons valued at Rs 31,20 lakhs in the following year and further to 161,702 tons valued at Rs 64,23 lakhs in the year under review Nearly 87 per cent of the imports were received by Bombay Pakistan supplied 61,898 tons of raw cotton valued at Rs 16,12 lakhs, while Egypt ranked second with 51,262 tons valued at Rs 28,84 lakhs 21,782 tons valued at Rs. 811 lakhs were received from Kenya Colony. Other important sources of supply were Tanganyika Territory (4,449 tons), Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (8,326 tons) and the United States (5,138 tons).

Metals and Ores (Rs. 33,30 lakhs) :—Owing to easier supply position, it was possible to import larger quantities of metals and ores during the year under review Arrivals under this group totalled 268,277 tons valued at Rs 33,30 lakhs in 1948-49 as against 222,100 tons valued at Rs 23,65 lakhs in 1947-48 and 236,793 tons valued at Rs 20,97 lakhs in 1946-47 The bulk of the imports was of metals and the receipts of ores amounted to 4,512 tons valued at Rs 21 lakhs in the year under review as against 4,112 tons at a cost of Rs 31 lakhs in 1947-48

Imports of aluminium, which had improved from 234 176 cwts, valued at Rs 193 lakhs in 1946-47 to 248,929 cwts valued at Rs 287 lakhs in the following year, had a setback at 189,054 cwts valued at Rs 266 lakhs in the year under review Imports of brass, bronze and similar alloys were slightly lower in quantity being 317,053 cwts against 323,033 cwts in 1947-48 but higher in value at Rs 258 lakhs as against Rs. 255 lakhs in the preceding year, while they amounted to 772,156 cwts costing Rs 415 lakhs in 1946-47 Receipts of unwrought metal dropped from 273,311 cwts valued at Rs 127 lakhs in 1947-48 to only 1,045 cwts valued at Rs 58,094 in the year under review and those of yellow metal for sheeting halved in quantity from 159,628 cwts in 1947-48 to 78,221 cwts in the following year and dropped in value from Rs. 148 lakhs to Rs. 91 lakhs.

The following are the quantities and values of imports under other heads of the yellow metal :—

		1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Rods	Cwts	22,717	5,739	8,512
	Rs. in lakhs	11 43	4 39	9 69
Sheets	Cwts	11,411	4,295	1,613
	Rs. in lakhs	9 57	4·85	2 29
Tubes	Cwts	5,116	4,971	2,961
	Rs. in lakhs	5 79	6 22	5 11
Wires	Cwts	2,252	573	876
	Rs. in lakhs	2 46	0 84	1 65
Wood Screws	Cwts	1,075	874	756
	Rs in lakhs	3 64	2 89	3·00
Other sorts	Cwts.	228,511	107,936	223,076
	Rs in lakhs	113 44	65 23	145·03

Imports of copper were larger at 846,493 cwts valued at Rs 752 lakhs as against 711,704 cwts valued at Rs 434 lakhs in 1946-47 and 445,276 cwts valued at Rs 379 lakhs in 1947-48. Unwrought copper accounted for an intake of 637,294 cwts valued at Rs 556 lakhs as against 260,140 cwts valued at Rs. 155 lakhs and 280,165 cwts valued at Rs 229 lakhs in the preceding two years Nearly half the imports were from the U S and the bulk of the imports were in the form of tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs Receipts of wrought copper dropped from 376,857 cwts valued at Rs. 243 lakhs in 1946-47 to 80,998 cwts valued at Rs 88 lakhs in the year under review In addition, old copper for re-manufacture was imported to the extent of 146,201 cwts valued at Rs 108 lakhs in the year under review as against 42,827 cwts. valued at Rs 26 lakhs in the preceding year.

Owing to improved supplies, receipts of German silver were higher at 38,715 cwts. valued at Rs 109 lakhs during the year under report showing an increase of 11,413 cwts in quantity and of Rs 87 lakhs in value over the preceding year during which supplies though scarce were quoted at a comparatively low rate.

Iron and steel manufactures accounted for one-third of the imports grouped under the major head of metals and ores. While the volume of imports rose from 65,090 tons in 1946-47 to 94,931 tons in 1947-48 and further to 129,675 tons in 1948-49 the value advanced from Rs 416 lakhs to Rs 806 lakhs and thence to Rs 11,22 lakhs The distribution of imports was very wide as is shown in the table below —

		1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Bars (other than cast steel)	tons	8,702	30,215	11,041
	Rs in lakhs	47·65	165 39	68 92
Cast	tons	143	174	189
	Rs. in lakhs	5 10	6 97	3 56
Beams, channels, etc.	tons	1,796	2,589	2,775
	Rs. in lakhs	9 17	13 03	15 60
Bolts and Nuts	tons	1,360	4,344	4,825
	Rs. in lakhs	18 99	64 17	69 28
Hoops and Strips	tons	9,146	10,170	13,684
	Rs in lakhs	35 20	58 18	88 82
Nails, rivets and washers	tons	5,615	7,828	8,077
	Rs in lakhs	59 02	93 68	96 47
Pipes and Fittings, cast	tons	609	1,238	868
	Rs. in lakhs	7 52	10 70	12·76
Rails, Chairs and Fish-plates	tons	7,832	2,848	10,999
	Rs in lakhs	19·17	7 40	37 55

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Screws			
tons	1,793	1,356	2,362
Rs in lakhs	35·69	36 29	62 50
Sheets, Galvanised			
tons	142	1,475	715
Rs in lakhs	0·81	5 31	3·93
Sheets, Tinned			
tons	741	4,330	25,749
Rs. in lakhs	10 16	38 32	189·10
Sheets, Others			
tons	4,393	6,677	9,897
Rs. in lakhs	19 33	62 75	75·73
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings, Wrought			
tons	7,935	7,265	9,556
Rs. in lakhs	71·51	93 17	112 60
Wire Nails			
tons	1,806	7,035	10,299
Rs in lakhs	10 35	69 58	97·50
Wire Rope			
tons	1,819	3,547	3,619
Rs. in lakhs	19 43	41·44	41·19
Wire, Not Fencing			
tons	3,745	5,194	6,316
Rs. in lakhs	21·76	50 60	54 70

Imports of lead, excluding ore, which had dropped in volume from 132,443 cwts in 1946-47 to 106,892 cwts in the following year, advanced to 164,972 cwts in the year under review, their respective values being Rs 43 62 lakhs, Rs 68 84 lakhs and Rs. 116 74 lakhs. The bulk of the receipts were of pig lead which accounted for 117,471 cwts , 76,753 cwts and 160,770 cwts during the three consecutive years valued at Rs. 38.25 lakhs, Rs 57 14 lakhs and Rs 113 17 lakhs respectively. Supplies of quicksilver jumped up from 32,823 lbs valued at Rs 10 26 lakhs in 1947-48 to 741,818 lbs. valued at Rs 19.26 lakhs in the following year.

Total tin imported during the year under review was of the order of 40,556 cwts valued at Rs. 124 lakhs against 20,943 cwts valued at Rs 52 lakhs in 1946-47 and only 2,589 cwts valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1947-48 The bulk was unwrought accounting for 39,842 cwts valued at Rs. 120 lakhs in 1948-49 as compared with 15,457 cwts. valued at Rs 39 lakhs in 1946-47 and 2,149 cwts valued at Rs 8 lakhs in 1947-48.

Imports of spelter had registered a fall from 1,073,138 cwts valued at Rs 353 lakhs in 1946-47 to 553,072 cwts. valued at Rs 238 lakhs in the following year , but a recovery was staged to 751,832 cwts valued at Rs 379 lakhs during the year under review Most of it was unwrought and came from the United States

Vehicles (Rs. 32,68 lakhs).—Imports under this group improved in value by about 20 per cent from Rs 26,64 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 32,68 lakhs in 1948-49, though they stood at Rs. 16,58 lakhs in 1946-47 when import restrictions were rather severe The emphasis on the categories, however, shifted from cycles and motor cars to motor omnibuses towards which the import control policy was specifically directed.

Owing to the protection afforded to the cycle industry, imports of cycles showed only a small rise from 212,554 in 1946-47 to 261,958 in the following year and to 264,042 in the year under review, but fell in value to Rs 238 lakhs after rising from Rs. 181 lakhs to Rs 250 lakhs There was, however, a substantial fall in imports of cycle accessories with the result that combined imports of cycle and cycle accessories dropped, after rising from Rs. 278 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 445 lakhs in the following year, to Rs 389 lakhs in the year under review

Soon after the war, there was a rapid rise in air transport with the result that imports of air craft had risen from 22 valued at Rs. 19 lakhs in 1946-47 to 92 valued at Rs 139 lakhs in the following year ; but the subsequent setback to the industry was reflected in reduced imports at 83 valued at Rs. 94 lakhs in the year under review. The demand for parts was, however, greater and consequently, their imports rose from Rs. 41 lakhs to Rs 66 lakhs and further still to Rs 158 lakhs. Wagons and their parts for railways accounted for imports worth Rs. 156 lakhs during 1948-49 as against Rs. 31 lakhs in 1947-48 and Rs. 273 lakhs in 1946-47.

Imports of motor cars rose from 10,683 valued at Rs. 439 lakhs in 1946-47 to 23,197 valued at Rs 10,46 lakhs in the following year but only to drop to 17,482 valued at Rs. 763 lakhs in the year under review. 11,870 cars valued at Rs. 488 lakhs were received from the United Kingdom, while 4,589 cars valued at Rs. 230 lakhs were American After an initial rise from 3,070 to 4,978, imports of motor cycles showed a small fall of 19 in 1948-49, but their value went progressively up from Rs. 32 lakhs, to Rs. 44 lakhs and thence to Rs. 51 lakhs.

A 75 per cent. rise in number and 100 per cent. rise in value was noted in respect of imports of motor omnibuses, motor vans and lorries, from 12,217 valued at Rs. 469 lakhs to 21,230 valued at Rs. 944 lakhs, while the figure for 1946-47 was 8,654 valued at Rs. 323 lakhs Of these, chassis accounted for 8,090 valued at Rs 302 lakhs, 11,448 valued at Rs. 435 lakhs and 20,198 valued at Rs 892 lakhs for the three consecutive years More than half were received from the U S namely 13,761 valued at Rs 518 lakhs out of a total of 21,239, and 4,344 valued at Rs 299 lakhs were sent by the United Kingdom.

Oils (Rs. 37,66 lakhs).—Imports of oils remained more or less unchanged at Rs 37 crores against Rs 33 crores in 1946-47. Vegetable non-essential oils accounted for a negligible intake and were mostly in the form of coconut oil Following the acquisition of the bulk of the supplies by the United Kingdom, it was difficult to obtain supplies of coconut oil from Ceylon at reasonable rates, while other sources could offer only small quantities As a result, imports dropped from 4,029,616 gallons valued at Rs. 133 lakhs in 1946-47 to 1,863,459 gallons valued at Rs 90 lakhs in the following year and further to 1,848,990 gallons valued at Rs 101 lakhs in the year under review Whereas almost the whole of the supply during 1946-47 and 1947-48 came from Ceylon, one-third was obtained from Straits Settlements in 1948-49 In addition, small quantities of linseed oil were also imported

Imports of mineral oils dropped progressively in quantity owing to the shortage of hard currency, but rose in value following the continuous rise in their prices While the volume declined from 642 million gallons in 1946-47 to 615 million gallons in the following year and further to 527 million gallons in the year under review, the value mounted from Rs 29,84 lakhs to Rs 34,04 lakhs and thence to Rs 35,27 lakhs respectively. On the other hand, receipts of mineral grease improved from 6 million lbs. valued at Rs 33 lakhs to 17 million lbs. valued at Rs 81 lakhs and then fell to 9 million lbs valued at Rs 52 lakhs in the year under review

The following is the classification of imports of mineral oils :—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Kerosene			
in million gallons	162	178	102
Rs. in lakhs	854	910	637
Fuel Oils			
in million gallons	318	265	244
Rs. in lakhs	735	595	694
Lubricating and Batching Oils			
in million gallons	37	54	50
Rs. in lakhs	484	803	831
Motor Spirit			
in million gallons	119	106	117
Rs. in lakhs	835	857	10,68

Wool and Woollens (Rs. 10,35 lakhs).—A 50 per cent. rise in imports of wool and woollens was witnessed in 1948-49 when their value was Rs. 10,35 lakhs against Rs. 668 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 767 lakhs in 1946-47. The major share was formed of woollen manufactures being Rs. 503 lakhs, Rs. 423 lakhs and Rs. 718 lakhs for the three consecutive years. Imports of yarn and knitting wool dropped from 4 1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 193 lakhs in 1946-47 to 1 3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 81 lakhs in the following year but recovered to 1 9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 152 lakhs in the year under review.

After an initial fall from 2.5 million lbs. valued at Rs 238 lakhs to 2 4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 259 lalkhs, woollen and worsted piecegoods rose during the year under review to 2 7 million lbs valued at Rs 309 lakhs Goods of wool mixed with other material showed a sustained improvement from 0 5 million lbs valued at Rs 37 lakhs in 1946-47 to 1 4 million lbs valued at Rs 80 lakhs in 1948-49 Receipts of carpets were higher , but those of hosiery were better than the preceding year though below the 1946-47 level

Chemicals (Rs. 20,55 lakhs).—Thanks to the liberal import policy, receipts of chemicals more than doubled from Rs 925 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 20,55 lakhs in the year under review, the figure for 1946-47 being Rs 746 lakhs. Caustic soda alone registered a spectacular rise from Rs 89 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 112 lakhs in the following year and to Rs. 765 lakhs in the year under review, the quantities for the respective years being 597,815 cwts , 424,621 cwts. and 1,831,796 cwts The United Kingdom accounted for only one-seventh of the supply. Equally spectacular was the rise in respect of sodium carbonate whose imports were stepped up from 1,358,968 cwts valued at Rs. 133 lakhs in 1947-48 to 3,251,872 cwts. valued at Rs. 532 lakhs in the year under review. Half the supplies were received from the United Kingdom and Kenya Colony.

After an increase from 21,579 cwts. valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1946-47 to 67,193 cwts, valued at Rs 66 lakhs in the following year, imports of acids declined to 41,873 cwts. valued at Rs. 42 lakhs in the year under review. The cut was specially drastic in respect of acetic acid. Bleaching powder maintained a steady improvement both in quantity and value from 146,328 cwts, valued at Rs 17 lakhs in 1946-47 to 230,410 cwts valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in 1948-49 Calcium compounds, magnesium compounds, potassium compounds and sodium compounds showed a rise in imports, while disinfectants, lead compounds and sodium cyanide registered a fall. Imports of sulphur, which had fallen from 1,047,394 cwts valued at Rs 106 lakhs in 1946-47 to 597,022 cwts. valued at Rs 44 lakhs in the following year, staged a recovery to 766,637 cwts. valued at Rs 62 lakhs in the year under review.

Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances (Rs. 18,87 lakhs).—A small fall of Rs 152 lakhs under this group was noted as compared with 1947-48 Imports of electric fans were reduced sharply from Rs 26 lakhs to Rs 2 lakhs only ; but electric wires and cables registered a sharp increase from Rs 286 lakhs to Rs 424 lakhs and compared very favourably with Rs 162 lakhs for 1946-47 During the year under review, 2,268,803 electric glow lamps valued at Rs 27 lakhs were imported as against 1,584,387 valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1947-48 and 2,262,136 valued at Rs. 23 lakhs in 1946-47 Vacuum electric bulbs registered a fall in quantity and a rise in value and electric bulbs for torches rose sharply in quantity with the increase in value following rather haltingly.

Receipts of batteries and carbons doubled from Rs 8 lakhs to Rs 18 lakhs and from Rs 11 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs respectively , but accumulators, condensers and electric bell apparatus registered a set-back Imports from electrical instruments downtrended from Rs. 29 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 26 lakhs in the following year and further to Rs. 22 lakhs in the year under review, while electro-medical apparatus maintained a steady tone with the value of imports for 1947-48 and 1948-49 at Rs. 31 lakhs each as against Rs. 14 lakhs in 1946-47. The

total of electrical goods under this head was valued at Rs. 596 lakhs, Rs 972 lakhs and Rs. 11,40 lakhs respectively for the three years

Imports of musical instruments showed a negligible fall; but those of optical instruments slipped back to the 1946-47 level at Rs 40 lakhs as against Rs. 66 lakhs in 1947-48. A drastic reduction was noted in respect of cinema talkie apparatus, but imports of films were slightly better. The imports of scientific instruments were up from Rs. 20 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 35 lakhs in the following year, but a small recession was noted in surgical instruments

The major decline was noticed in wireless apparatus from Rs 361 lakhs to Rs 137 lakhs owing mainly to the fall in imports of complete wireless sets from 192,172 valued at Rs 288 lakhs in 1947-48 to 42,202 valued at Rs 77 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of wireless valves improved slightly in quantity but showed a small loss in value.

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs. 13,97 lakhs):—The improved supply position abroad was reflected in larger imports of this material at 2,778,524 cwts valued at Rs 13,97 lakhs during the year under review as against 1,682,025 cwts valued at Rs 727 lakhs in 1946-47 and 2,255,313 cwts. valued at Rs, 10,70 lakhs in 1947-48 Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard accounted for imports of 90,783 cwts, 114,107 cwts. and 173,064 cwts in the three consecutive years, their respective values being Rs 41 lakhs, Rs 64 lakhs and Rs 83 lakhs A steep rise was noted in imports of paper from 1 6 million cwts valued at Rs 686 lakhs in 1946-47 to 2 1 million cwts. valued at Rs 10,06 lakhs in 1947-48 and to 2 6 million cwts valued at Rs 13,14 lakhs in 1948-49

The broad division of imports of paper is given below —

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Packing and Wrapping.			
Cwts	189,351	186,574	346,024
Rs. in lakhs	113 75	124·27	205 11
Printing Paper			
Cwts	873,930	1,208,015	1,612,615
Rs in lakhs	300 23	506·25	740 39
Writing Paper and Envelopes			
Cwts	142,503	165,814	511,887
Rs in lakhs	110·87	133·55	249·13
Old Newspapers			
Cwts	282,784	421,286	14,953
Rs. in lakhs	55	79	3

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 17,06 lakhs):—Cotton manufactures benefited by the liberal import policy and their imports nearly doubled from Rs 951 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 17,06 lakhs in the following year, the figure for 1946-47 being Rs 412 lakhs Nearly one-fourth of the imports in this group were in the form of cotton twist and yarn. Their receipts totalled 0 2 million lbs valued at Rs 9 lakhs in 1946-47, 8 8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in 1947-48 and 11 1 million lbs valued at Rs 450 lakhs in 1948-49 More than half the supplies were received from the United Kingdom and the bulk of them was of unspecified description

The details of imports of the more important categories of woven goods are given below —

		1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Lace and Net .. .	Yards	0 6 million	1 09 million	1 7 million
	Rs.	1·6 lakhs	11·1 lakhs	31 97 lakhs
Piecegoods: Grey	Yards	0 1 million	0·4 million	3 9 million
	Rs	1 3 lakhs	3 5 lakhs	29 3 lakhs
White Bleached	Yards	3·6 million	9 4 million	16 5 million
	Rs.	48 4 lakhs	147·6 lakhs	313 8 lakhs
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yards	12·5 million	17·9 million	27 million
	Rs.	190 lakhs	279 lakhs	585 lakhs
Total Piecegoods	Yards	16 2 million	27 7 million	47·4 million
	Rs.	240 lakhs	430 lakhs	928 lakhs
Thread	lbs.	1·7 million	1·8 million	2 1 million
	Rs.	125 lakhs	157 lakhs	199 lakhs

Dyeing and Tanning Substances (Rs. 13,41 lakhs):—Owing perhaps to larger imports valued at Rs. 16,19 lakhs in 1947-48, arrivals of dyeing and tanning substances in 1948-49 were lower at Rs 13,41 lakhs, though they compared favourably with Rs. 10,21 lakhs for 1946-47 The bulk of the imports was of coal tar dyes Receipts of alizarine dyes which had risen from 1,387,522 lbs valued at Rs 39 lakhs in 1946-47 to 2,504 152 lbs valued at Rs 72 lakhs in the following year, dropped to 632,448 lbs valued at Rs 19 lakhs in the year under review On the other hand imports of congo red continued upward both in quantity and value registering a rise of 50 per cent over 1947-48 Napthols imports were slightly lower, but bases of coupling dyes of the napthol group noted a sharp reduction Nearly three-fifths of the supplies of coal tar dyes were from the United States, while the United Kingdom accounted for another one-fifth

Provision and Oilman's Stores (Rs. 705 lakhs):—Imports of this item doubled during 1948-49 to Rs 705 lakhs from Rs 356 lakhs in 1946-47, the increase over 1947-48 being Rs 52 lakhs Australia supplied goods worth Rs 203 lakhs in the year under review with the United Kingdom ranking second Condensed and preserved milk accounted for a little over one-third of the imports Its total receipts increased progressively from 189,885 cwts valued at Rs 151 lakhs in 1946-47 to 272,859 cwts valued at Rs 203 lakhs in the following year and further to 346,098 cwts valued at Rs 282 lakhs A smart increase was noted in imports of biscuits and cakes from 7,410 cwts to 25,987 cwts and to 47,868 cwts., the respective values being Rs 6¾ lakhs, Rs 44 lakhs and Rs 74 lakhs On the other hand, there were lower imports of butter, canned and bottled provisions, cheese, pickles and vinegar, though these were partially offset by an increase in the arrivals of bacon and hams, cocoa and chocolates, farinaceous and patent foods and other items A substantial loss was noted in imports of jams and jellies

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 793 lakhs):—This item did not benefit by the relaxation of import control in the year under review with the result that imports were reduced from Rs 953 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 793 lakhs in the following year, though the latter compared favourably with 1946-47 for which they totalled Rs 574 lakhs Imports of codliver oil dropped in value from Rs 8 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 6 lakhs in 1947-48 and to Rs 4 8 lakhs in the year under review, but rose in quantity to 384,556 lbs after dropping from 581,860 lbs to 263,216 lbs A decline was also noticed under camphor, morphia, and preparations of opium and morphia On the other hand, there was a 100 per cent rise in quantity and 200 per cent increase in price of quinine salts as compared with the preceding year

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 581 lakhs):—This item registered a little over 50 per cent advance over the previous year mainly because of the rise in import prices of the items covered by this group The bulk of the receipts were dried, salted or preserved whose value advanced from Rs 396 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs 371 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 515 lakhs in the year under review, but their quantity dropped progressively from 102,482 tons to 98,610 tons and then to 96,817 tons. Imports of currants and raisins, almonds and cashewnuts registered a handsome rise both in quantity and value; but the gain was wiped out by a drop of 20,739 tons valued at Rs 59 lakhs in respect of dates.

Imports of fresh fruits and vegetables rose from Rs 19 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 66 lakhs in the following year Potatoes alone accounted for Rs 55 lakhs against Rs 5 lakhs, the quantity advancing from 17,046 cwts to 305,882 cwts. Imports of coconuts remained practically unchanged in repect of quantity, but the value was nearly double

Manures (Rs. 493 lakhs):—Imports of manure were higher by Rs 19 lakhs and amounted to Rs 493 lakhs in 1948-49, but the quantity dropped from 189,982 tons to 178,364 tons The bulk was sulphate of ammonia whose imports dropped by 4,273 tons in volume but rose by Rs 49 lakhs in value and amounted to 133,183 tons valued at Rs 394 lakhs The next important item was nitrate of soda whose imports doubled in quantity to 21,831 tons valued at Rs 41 lakhs as against 10,361 tons valued at Rs 25 lakhs in 1947-48

Paints and Painters' Materials (Rs. 225 lakhs):—A steady improvement was noted during the past three years in almost all the categories covered by this group Imports of painters' materials rose from Rs 27 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 38 lakhs in 1947-48 and further to Rs 76 lakhs in 1948-49 and covered a wide variety of goods A similar trend was noticed in respect of paints and colours whose receipts improved from 144,041 cwts. valued at Rs 118 lakhs to 162,071 cwts valued at Rs 147 lakhs and further to 177,445 cwts. valued at Rs 148 lakhs The United Kingdom was the major supplier

Printing and Lithographic Machinery and Materials (Rs. 277 lakhs):—This group had registered a substantial advance in imports from Rs 84 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 237 lakhs in the following year, but receipts during the year under review were still higher at Rs 277 lakhs The upward trend was mainly due to the larger importation of printing and lithographic presses being valued at Rs 45 lakhs, Rs 156 lakhs and Rs 210 lakhs during the three consecutive years Printer's ink and lithographers' ink was received in smaller quantities.

Hardware (Rs. 594 lakhs):—After rising from Rs 374 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 630 lakhs in the following year, imports of hardware dropped slightly to Rs 594 lakhs in 1948-49 One-fourth of the receipts were in respect of implements and tools other than agricultural ones Builders' hardware accounted for Rs 43 lakhs and agricultural implements Rs 32 lakhs The most significant development was the continued downward trend of lamps, both metal and glass, following the expansion of the domestic industry Half the supplies were from the United Kingdom, while another one-fifth was received from the U S

Liquors (Rs. 211 lakhs):—Owing to the introduction of prohibition in the different States, imports of liquors declined sharply from 2,527,420 gallons in 1947-48 to 1,838,799 gallons in the following year, while their value dropped from Rs 373 lakhs to Rs 211 lakhs. Imports of ale, beer and porter dropped by about 10 per cent both in quantity and value and amounted to 1,404,603 gallons valued at Rs 72 lakhs in 1948-49 as against 1,555,079 gallons valued at Rs 81 lakhs in the preceding year.

A 50 per cent fall was noted under spirit whose imports dropped from 894,244 gallons valued at Rs 274 lakhs in 1947-48 to 405,428 gallons valued at Rs. 132 lakhs in the following year Receipts of wines were lower at 27,084 gallons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the year under review as against 61,328 gallons valued at Rs 17 lakhs in the preceding year.

Spices (Rs. 440 lakhs):—After an initial set-back, imports of spices showed a small improvement both in value and volume as will be seen from the following table —

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Betelnuts			
Cwts	723,633	829,099	781,397
Rs. in lakhs	305	285	245
Cloves.			
Cwts	144,126	68,651	204,132
Rs. in lakhs	91	39	140
Ginger.			
Cwts	..	.	465
Rs in lakhs	.	..	0 31
Nutmegs			
Cwts	5,245	3,408	4,313
Rs in lakhs	15	6 5	11
Pepper.			
Cwts.	6,295	7,457	2,005
Rs in lakhs	8 8	5	2 3
Other Sorts.			
Cwts	96,526	140,797	109,749
Rs. in lakhs	62	27	41
Total.			
Cwts	975,825	1,049,412	1,102,061
Rs. in lakhs	482 50	363·21	440 10

Wood and Timber (Rs. 516 lakhs):—Imports rose by 50 per cent from Rs 330 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 516 lakhs in the following year, but amounted to Rs 27 lakhs only in 1946-47 A little over two-thirds of the supplies were from Burma which held the monopoly for teakwood Imports of teakwood advanced sharply from 1,487 tons valued at Rs 10 lakhs in 1946-47 to 37,007 tons valued at Rs 236 lakhs and further to 61,748 tons valued at Rs 386 lakhs in the year under review Other imports covered a wide variety ranging from firewood to sandalwood

Building and Engineering Materials (Rs. 280 lakhs):—The sharp increase in imports noted under this head was due to the receipt of 146,163 tons of cement valued at Rs. 159 lakhs in 1948-49 as against 3,118 tons valued at Rs 9 lakhs in 1946-47 and 4,999 tons valued at Rs 13 lakhs in 1947-48 The next important item was asphalt whose imports, after moving up from 23,469 tons valued at Rs 37 lakhs to 51,287 tons valued at Rs 82 lakhs, receded to 47,110 tons valued at Rs 77 lakhs in the year under review The major source of supply continued to be Iran Imports of tiles, however, continued to improve both in quantity and value

Belting for Machinery (Rs. 212 lakhs):—Imports of machinery, which had advanced from Rs 123 lakhs to Rs 290 lakhs, were reduced to Rs 212 lakhs in the year under review Barring cotton belting, whose imports maintained an upward trend from Rs 15 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 27 lakhs in the following year and to Rs 30 lakhs in the year under review, the decline was all round Imports of hair belting dropped from Rs 48 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 38 lakhs in the following year but were up by Rs 8 lakhs over those for 1946-47, leather imports, which had doubled to Rs 94 lakhs in 1947-48 as compared to the preceding year, had a set-back and were valued at Rs 78 lakhs only in the year under review, and receipts of other types of belting were reduced by half from Rs 121 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 66 lakhs in the following year but were double of those for 1946-47 The bulk of the supply came from the United Kingdom, but in the case of leather belting, the U S was an equally important supplier.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured (Rs. 225 lakhs):—Owing to restrictions on imports, receipts of silk, raw and manufactures, which had advanced from Rs 390 lakhs to Rs 435 lakhs, receded to Rs 225 lakhs in the year under review Out of this raw silk accounted for over two-thirds and amounted to 0.8 million lbs, 1 1 million lbs and 1 4 million lbs valued at Rs 217 lakhs, Rs 159 lakhs and Rs. 171 lakhs respectively The rest of the imports were distributed over a wide field ranging from silk yarn to thread for sewing and recorded a substantial fall

Artificial Silk (Rs. 13.92 lakhs):—A smart rise in imports of artificial silk yarn to feed the domestic weaving industry was accompanied by a substantial drop in arrivals of woven goods during 1948-49 when combined imports were valued at Rs 13,92 lakhs as against Rs 11,82 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs 15,47 lakhs in 1947-48 The total overseas supply of artificial silk yarn during the year under review was nearly 40 million lbs valued at Rs 12,83 lakhs as compared with 8 million lbs valued at Rs 399 lakhs in 1946-47 and 9 8 million lbs valued at Rs 552 lakhs in 1947-48 Imports of hosiery and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials were negligible having registered a sharp fall and those of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk dropped from 27 9 million yards valued at Rs 759 lakhs in 1947-48 to 4 million yards valued at Rs. 104 lakhs in 1948-49

Tobacco (Rs. 362 lakhs):—The improvement in the domestic quality of tobacco, expansion of the Indian industry, import restriction and an increase in import duty were the factors which adversely affected the flow of imports of tobacco from Rs 458 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 362 lakhs in the following year, though they showed a gain of Rs 3 lakhs over 1946-47 Receipts of unmanufactured tobacco were lower at 11 5 million lbs valued at Rs 295 lakhs against 12 8 million lbs. valued at Rs 34 lakhs in 1947-48 Receipts of cigarettes also fell from 1 1 million lbs worth Rs 83 lakhs to 0 7 million lbs valued at Rs 64 lakhs.

Rubber, Raw and Manufactured (Rs. 124 lakhs)—Expansion of domestic rubber manufacturing industry during the post-war period had the inevitable effect of higher imports of raw rubber and lower receipts of rubber manufactures the combined value of which amounted to Rs 29 lakhs, Rs 66 lakhs and Rs 124 lakhs for the three consecutive years Imports of raw rubber rose sharply from 368,113 lbs valued at Rs 2¼ lakhs in 1946-47 to 15,188,017 lbs valued at Rs 99 lakhs in 1948-49 On the other hand, imports of rubber manufactures which covered a wide variety, declined to Rs 25 lakhs after rising from Rs 27 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 45 lakhs in 1947-48

Seeds (Rs. 120 lakhs):—Though the value of imports remained unchanged at the previous year's level, the quantity of seeds imported doubled from 18,843 tons to 38,508 tons Imports of essential oilseeds rose, after dropping from 1,509-tons valued at Rs 8 6 lakhs in 1946-47 to 661 tons valued at Rs 4¼ lakhs in 1947-48, to 3,272 tons valued at Rs 37 lakhs in the year under review Imports of copra, on the other hand, dropped from 14,628 tons in 1947-48 to 3,422 tons, their respective values being Rs 98 lakhs and Rs 31 lakhs.

Gums and Resins (Rs. 132 lakhs):—After dropping from 185 533 cwts valued at Rs 90 lakhs in 1946-47 to 87,571 cwts valued at Rs 44 lakhs in the following year, a smart rise in imports was noted during the year under review when the receipts totalled 309,122 cwts valued at Rs. 132 lakhs. Nearly half the imports, both in quantity and value, were from Arabia

Lac (Rs. 140 lakhs):—Most of the imports were of stick and seed. Their receipts declined by nearly half from 212,371 cwts to 118,327 cwts in quantity, but the fall in value was of the order of Rs 22 lakhs at Rs 104 lakhs Nevertheless, compared to 1946-47, imports were substantial since during that year they amounted to 34,296 cwts. valued at Rs. 15 lakhs only.

Leather (Rs. 84 lakhs):—Thanks to the wartime development of the indigenous tanning industry, imports of leather amounted to Rs. 84 lakhs as against Rs 77 lakhs in 1946-47, though the figure for 1947-48 was abnormally high at Rs 118 lakhs A little more than one-third was on account of picking bands and straps, while leather cloth and pickets stood at Rs 12 lakhs each. Roller skin was another important item whose imports amounted to Rs. 19 lakhs in the year under review.

Precious Stones and Pearls Unset (Rs. 78 lakhs)—Owing to stoppage of trade with South Africa and the reluctance of British diamond merchants to ship diamonds, especially uncut, imports dropped sharply from Rs 498 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs 78 lakhs in 1948-49 and showed a fall of Rs. 290 lakhs over 1946 47. Receipts of diamonds, which had advanced from Rs 245 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 314 lakhs in the following year, fell to Rs 25 lakhs in the year under review, while the value of pearls was valued at Rs 76 lakhs, Rs 127 lakhs and Rs 37 lakhs respectively mainly due to reduced shipments from Bahrein Islands which were the principal source.

Cutlery (Rs. 43 lakhs):—Imports of cutlery after registering an advance from Rs 83 lakhs to Rs 113 lakhs, had a sharp set-back and amounted to Rs 43 lakhs only in 1948-49. The fall was attributable to the drastic decline in receipts of blades from 935,395 valued at Rs 43 lakhs in 1946-47 to 282,164 valued at Rs 33 lakhs in 1948-49, the figure for 1947-48 being at a high level, 1,723,879 valued at Rs 94 lakhs.

Earthenware and Porcelain (Rs. 27 lakhs):—Imports registered a sharp recession from Rs 70 lakhs in 1947-48 owing mainly to the glut of stocks in the domestic market following higher imports in the preceding two years Imports of pipes of earthenware dropped from Rs 17,996 in 1947-48 to Rs 200 only, while sanitary-ware, whose receipts had doubled from Rs 11 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 22 lakhs in the following year, accounted for imports of Rs 17 lakhs Imports of porcelain dropped to Rs 2½ lakhs, after improving from Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 7½ lakhs

Glass and Glassware (Rs. 165 lakhs):—The gain noted in 1947-48 was practically wiped out in the following year mainly because of glut of imported stocks in the domestic market. Out of a cut of Rs 202 lakhs from Rs. 367 lakhs to Rs 165 lakhs, tableware alone accounted for Rs 118 lakhs, its imports having dropped from Rs 120 lakhs to Rs 2 lakhs only Imports of beads and false pearls dropped from 7,339 cwts valued at Rs 31 lakhs to 674 cwts valued at Rs 4½ lakhs, while those of bottles and phials fell to a little over one-eighth in quantity and one-third in value to 37,019 cwts, valued at Rs 6 lakhs Receipts of funnels were steady, but scientific glassware showed a small improvement Sheet and plate glass showed a more substantial rise in volume than in value and amounted to 357,604 cwts valued at Rs 101 lakhs in 1948-49 as against 279,409 cwts valued at Rs. 97 lakhs in the preceding year and 154,181 cwts valued at Rs 39 lakhs in 1946-47

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The upward trend of exports of Indian merchandise witnessed since the end of the war continued during 1948-49 despite the handicaps imposed by the partition of the country and stood at two and a half times that of pre-war average for the two years 1937-38 and 1938-39. The main factor was the rising trend of prices of exported articles since the general level of the quantity of exports averaged over the four post-war years stood at a little over two-thirds of the pre-war average.

In the pre-war years, 46 per cent. of exports was accounted for by the three commodities jute manufactures, raw cotton and tea. Oil seeds, raw jute, grain, pulse and flour, cotton

manufactures and processed hides and skins between them accounted for the next 30 per cent. Eleven more commodities absorbed the next 15 per cent. leaving nine per cent to miscellaneous articles. Barring commodities in the Food, Drink and Tobacco group and cotton manufactures, all the other commodities exported by India were of the nature of intermediate goods This meant that the demand for exports from this country depended on the tempo of industrial activity in the rest of the world The war wiped out many substantial markets, but to a certain extent the adverse effects were nullified by the growing domestic demand for those goods

During the first three post-war years, the proportion of food, drink and tobacco to the total value of exports remained more or less the same as in pre-war years, while raw materials and manufactured articles just interchanged their position. Again exports were concentrated on a fewer commodities and in 1948-49, nearly 75 per cent. of the export trade was accounted for by five commodities Oilseeds and raw hides and skins now occupy a considerably lower position; raw cotton has been relegated to the background, grain, pulses and flour, pig iron and raw wool have virtually disappeared from the export list and minor commodities like lac, spices, vegetable oils and cotton manufactures have gained in importance Again the tendency of exports is one of diversion from the hard currency area to the soft currency countries.

During 1948-49 for which exports of Indian merchandise were valued at Rs 415 crores, the single largest item of export was jute manufactures which formed 35.6 per cent. of the total. Next was tea accounting for 15 per cent. Third in order of importance was cotton manufactures the exports of which were valued at Rs. 36.24 crores or 8 6 per cent of the total. From the destinational point, 51 1 per cent. of the exports went to the Commonwealth countries. The United Kingdom was the best customer accounting for 23 7 per cent of the total, while the United States stood second with 17 per cent. Pakistan, Australia, Argentina, Ceylon, Burma, Canada, Holland, Egypt and Italy followed in that order.

The following details of India's export trade, exclusive of re-exports, are in thousands of rupees.—

(In thousands of Rs)

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	Percentage of Total
Jute Manufactures	69,88,42	1,27,82,10	1,46,31,45	35 21
Tea	34,56,21	54,90,15	63,68,71	15 33
Cotton Manufactures	27,71,79	20,51,78	39,84,75	9·59
Jute, Raw	19,12,12	25,83,17	23,80,33	5 75
Cotton, Raw	22,56,31	34,75,29	14,00,12	3·37
Oils and Seeds	7,91,05	22,01,34	18,39,41	4·42
Leather and its manufactures	18,86,12	14,48,03	12,68,92	3·05
Lac	11,19,02	9,11,37	8,67,82	2 09
Tobacco	7,18,45	6,40,83	8,26,43	1·99
Fruits and Vegetables	7,01,34	5,44,00	6,09,55	1·49
Mica	3,00,09	5,65,14	5,92,39	1·42
Hides and Skins, Raw	8,49,37	7,47,48	5,59,30	1 35
Cotton Waste	5,41,14	4,92,65	5,14,72	1·24
Coir Manufactures	5,78,26	5,25,60	4,46,66	1·08
Metals, Ores and Minerals	2,90,69	3,75,82	4,42,48	1 06
Wool and Woollens	9,18,21	6,03,38	4,12,90	0·99
Spices	4,49,03	6,38,32	5,46,08	1·31
Hemp, Raw and Manufactured	1,44,84	2,48,98	3,34,77	0 81
Coal and Coke	98,82	1,58,86	3,83,66	0 92
Rubber	2,80,29	2,22,15	1,60,50	0·39
Fish	3,23,81	1,68,87	1,46,78	0 35
Sugar	9,99	38,68	1,31,81	0·32
Parafin Wax	1,34,35	1,15,22	1,13,24	0·27
Silk, Raw and Manufactured	3,50	13,03	1,06,57	0·26
Instruments, etc	59,92	66,96	93,96	0·22
Dyeing and Tanning Substances	70,89	70,30	81,16	0·20
Drugs and Medicines	93,37	65,60	80,95	0·19
Gums and Resins	85,82	72,59	78,11	0 19
Building and Engineering Materials	65,01	54,75	77,70	0 18
Others	18,68,76	21,58,33	20,63,23	4·96
Total	2,97,67,09	3,95,30,77	4,15,53,19	100·00

Jute Manufactures (Rs. 146,31 lakhs).—The production of jute manufactures continued to be below the pre-war level for one reason or another and was about 15 per cent less between 1945-46 and 1947-48 In the year under review, the mills did not show any significant increase in output and though the world demand continued to be on the high side despite the reduction in American offtake, export trade in jute manufactures, which represented about one-third of the total, could not be stepped up appreciably Destinational quotas were fixed by the Government of India primarily with the object of earning as much hard currency as possible and also to secure the supply of jute goods to countries which had undertaken the responsibility of feeding India.

The following are the details of shipments of jute goods during the three years 1946-49 —

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Sacking Gunny Bags			
Tons	324,286	387,273	427,857
Rs in lakhs	23,83	41,37	56,18
Hessian Gunny Bags			
Tons	28,710	35,596	29,544
Rs. in lakhs	300	577	523
Sacking Gunny Cloth			
Tons	12,725	11,295	14,028
Rs in lakhs	105	113	193
Hessian Gunny Cloth			
Tons	331,695	405,942	418 525
Rs in lakhs	38,74	76,00	78,59

Egypt, Belgian Congo, Mauritius and Argentina recorded substantial increases in their offtake of gunny bags with the result that their overall exports were higher than in the preceding year despite the drastic reduction in American purchases In the case of gunny cloth the United Kingdom continued to be the best buyer, next to the U S and Argentina, but the American buying appeared to be downward

Tea (Rs. 63,69 lakhs).—A record crop of 551 3 million lbs in 1948 was followed by a strong export demand for Indian tea which accounted for 8 per cent of the earnings of foreign exchange during 1948-49 The overseas demand was particularly good for liquoring and tea with tips and Assam plantations were specially favoured by the overseas buyer The importance of the commodity in the international trade grew to such a point that the Government of India substituted the Tea Market Expansion Board by a Tea Committee with enlarged functions and took up the question of raising Calcutta as a world tea centre.

Exports of tea rose in volume from 327.4 million lbs to 384 million lbs and further to 405 9 million lbs with the value rising from Rs 34,56 lakhs to Rs 54,90 lakhs and then to Rs 63,69 lakhs in the year under review The bulk of the shipments were of black tea and 281 3 million lbs valued at Rs 41,22 lakhs were shipped to the United Kingdom under the bulk purchase agreement The commodity also figured in trade pacts with several other countries The United States bought 23 2 million lbs of tea worth Rs 375 lakhs and Soviet Russia which ranked as India s third customer imported 14 8 million lbs valued at Rs 297 lakhs Other markets were distributed over a very wide field from Pakistan to Chile

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 39,85 lakhs).—In the first two years of the post-war period, the exports of cotton manufactures were on a scale considerably higher than in the pre-war years. Owing however, to reduced supplies at home, exports of cloth were restricted by an overall quota of 400 million yards in 1946, 380 million yards in 1947 and 350 million yards in 1948 to countries other than Pakistan. By 1948, Indian cloth exports began to feel the competition from overseas manufacturers and the

Government of India changed the export duty from as. 4 a yard to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in November 1948. The advantage was, however, nullified within two months when an excise duty on superfine cloth was imposed.

Exports of cotton piecegoods, which had dropped from 318 million yards valued at Rs. 24,96 lakhs in 1946-47 to 192 million yards valued at Rs. 18,03 lakhs in the following year, recovered to 340 9 million yards valued at Rs. 36,24 lakhs during the year under review Of this, Pakistan took 156 million yards valued at Rs 15,85 lakhs Ceylon was the next important customer, though its purchases showed a downward trend in the post-war period. A similar tendency was displayed by Australia and several other countries, but the loss was offset by the gain in respect of shipments to Tanganyika and Kenya Colony.

Quality-wise, the distribution of exports was as under during the three years 1946-49 —

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Grey Unbleached			
million yards	132 9	68 3	91·9
Rs in lakhs	747	450	697
White Bleached			
million yards	41 6	30 8	66 4
Rs in lakhs	310	267	639
Coloured, etc			
million yards	143·9	93 3	182 6
Rs. in lakhs	14,40	10,85	22,88

Shipments of cotton twist and yarn were of the order of 7·4 million lbs valued at Rs. 129 lakhs in 1948-49 as against 3 8 million lbs. valued at Rs 44 lakhs in 1946-47 and only 0·41 million lbs. valued at a little less than half a lakh in 1947-48 The bulk of the shipments were of grey, singles.

Jute, Raw (Rs. 23,89 lakhs).—After partition in 1947, India retained an area under jute capable of producing between one-fifth and one-fourth of the production of undivided India. A major portion of the crop of the Indian Union used to be for export, Indian mills using East Bengal growths But the post-partition developments necessitated India to sacrifice the export market in raw jute The overall export quota of 2 6 million bales fixed in 1947-48 was reduced to 0 9 million bales in the following year and of this again, only 0 25 million bales were allowed in the first half of the season July-December Later in October some relaxation was allowed in the case of exports to the United Kingdom, Bizonia and Australia. Owing to shortage of supplies, export quotas were allowed by Government to countries against scarce goods only.

The total quantity shipped dropped progressively from 306,246 bales tons to 265,017 tons and further to 212,700 tons, their respective value being Rs. 19,12 lakhs, Rs. 25,83 lakhs and Rs 23,89 lakhs One-fourth of the exports went to the United Kingdom, while the United States ranked second with 31,755 tons valued at Rs. 387 lakhs Brazil and Russia stood third and fourth with respective shipments amounting to 20,145 tons valued at Rs 242 lakhs and 15,762 tons valued at Rs 173 in 1948-49

Cotton, Raw and Waste (Rs. 19,15 lakhs).—Following the partition of the country, the Indian Union became a net importer of this commodity with the result that exports had to be restricted to short stapled varieties not needed by the domestic cotton textile industry and consequently registered a sizeable fall. Exports of raw cotton, which had risen in the preceding year from 907,928 bales valued at Rs 22,56 lakhs to 1,172,115 bales valued at Rs 34,75 lakhs, dropped in 1948-49 to 426,051 bales valued at Rs 14 crores only, while those of cotton waste dropped progressively from 1·3 million cwts. valued at Rs 541 lakhs in 1946-47 to 1 0 million cwts valued at Rs. 515 lakhs in 1948-49.

Owing to food shortage, India had cut down her output of short staple cotton to about one-third of the pre-war average by the end of the war. On the other hand, the increase in long staple was mainly achieved in areas now under Pakistan. Consequently Indian export surplus in short staple was reduced from 2·2 million bales in the pre-war year to hardly half a million bales. At the time of the partition, the volume of exports of raw cotton was between one-third and one-half the pre-war, but it was thereafter reduced to only one-fifth and the export of long and medium staple had to be curtailed still further during 1948-49 owing to (1) the acute position of stocks of these varieties with the mills caused by poor receipts of foreign cotton and (2) the leakage in India's hard currency earnings

Leather and Leather Manufactures (Rs. 12,69 lakhs).—These exports were affected partly by increased consumption at home and partly by shortage of raw materials despite the liberalisation of export control and amounted to Rs. 12,69 lakhs in 1948-49 as against Rs. 18,86 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs 14,48 lakhs in 1947-48. Of these, hides and skins, tanned or dressed, accounted for Rs 12,17 lakhs as against Rs 17,97 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs 13,75 lakhs in 1947-48 The details are given below —

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Buffalo Hides, Tanned			
Tons	1,472	1,023	1,178
Rs in lakhs	77	40	41
Cow Hides, Tanned			
Tons	14,670	11,715	7,509
Rs in lakhs	701	562	410
Calf Hides, Dressed			
Tons	1,231	1,479	661
Rs in lakhs	81	109	44
Other Hides			
Tons	24		13
Rs in lakhs	4		1
Total Hides, Tanned or Dressed			
Tons	17,397	14,217	9,361
Rs in lakhs	863	711	496
Goat Skins, Dressed			
Tons	4,947	2,683	3,192
Rs in lakhs	513	306	374
Sheep Skins, Dressed			
Tons	1,888	2,004	1,929
Rs in lakhs	268	300	312
Other Skins, Dressed.			
Tons	279	111	69
Rs in lakhs	153	58	35
Total Skins, Tanned or Dressed			
Tons	7,114	4,798	5,190
Rs in lakhs	934	664	721
Hides and Skins, Unwrought.			
Tons	4,973	4,791	3,511
Rs in lakhs	38	61	39

Oils (Rs. 11,34 lakhs).—After a smart rise from 5 8 million gallons valued at Rs 386 lakhs in 1946-47 to 16 9 million gallons valued at Rs 12,30 lakhs, exports of oils steadied at 15 5 million gallons valued at Rs. 11,34 lakhs during the year under review Vegetable oils alone accounted for exports of 5 4 million gallons, 16·7 million gallons and 15 5 million gallons valued respectively at Rs. 237 lakhs, Rs. 11,50 lakhs and Rs. 10,85 lakhs.

Exports of essential oils dropped from 151,044 gallons valued at Rs. 146 lakhs to 104,880 gallons valued at Rs 79 lakhs and then recovered in volume to 111,653 gallons valued at Rs. 47 lakhs only. Nearly one-fourth of the shipments were of sandalwood oil and half were of lemon grass oil. Exports of mineral oils were negligible being 80,478 gallons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs.

The details of export trade in vegetable oils are summed up in the following table :—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Castor Oil			
Million gallons	0 3	5 6	3·0
Rs in lakhs	17	398	218
Coconut Oil.			
Million gallons	0·1	0 01	0·16
Rs in lakhs	5	0·07	11
Groundnut Oil.			
Million gallons	4 3	7 3	8 9
Rs in lakhs	184	463	646
Linseed Oil			
Million gallons	0 3	3 3	2·3
Rs. in lakhs	18	271	147
Mustard Oil			
Million gallons	1,789	28,651	0 2
Rs in lakhs	0 09	1	18

The fall in the exports of castor oil could be traced to growing competition from Brazil with the result that the United Kingdom reduced its purchases by one-third to 2 million gallons valued at Rs 147 lakhs. In the case of groundnut oil, the quantity exported showed a handsome gain, but the value declined owing to a fall in prices Linseed oil exports also showed losses owing to keen competition from Argentina.

Lac (Rs. 868 lakhs).—A downward trend was visible in the case of export trade in lac, despite the liberal export control owing partly to the deterioration in quality and partly to the competition from Thailand. Exports of lac dropped from 678,540 cwts. valued at Rs. 11,19 lakhs in 1946-47 to 542,172 cwts. valued at Rs 911 lakhs in 1947-48 and further to 490,623 cwts. valued at Rs 868 lakhs in the year under review The decline was shared by all categories of lac; but it was more pronounced in respect of shell.

Shipments of lac button dropped from 19,123 cwts. valued at Rs 37 lakhs in 1946-47 to 14,074 cwts. valued at Rs. 29 lakhs in the year under review The fall was more gradual in the case of seed lac whose exports receded from 191,442 cwts valued at Rs 285 lakhs in 1946-47 to 169,070 cwts. valued at Rs 277 lakhs in 1948-49 Exports of shell lac declined in volume from 415,210 cwts. to 266,093 cwts. and in value from Rs. 757 lakhs to Rs 519 lakhs.

Seeds (Rs. 705 lakhs).—The growing domestic demand, partly to offset the food shortage, had the inevitable effect of reducing exports of seeds from 157,321 tons valued at Rs 971 lakhs, to which they had been doubled from the preceding year to 104,394 tons valued at Rs. 705 lakhs during the year under review. Exports of seeds, other than oilseeds, were insignificant and even among the latter, those of essential oilseeds amounted to only 9,227 tons valued at Rs 56 lakhs.

The table below gives the details of the export of vegetable oilseeds :—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Castor			
Tons	5,791	4,951	.
Rs. in lakhs	26	28	..
Copra.			
Tons	..	85	101
Rs. in lakhs	..	0 6	0 97
Groundnuts.			
Tons	.	55,363	38,272
Rs. in lakhs	..	374	313
Linseed.			
Tons	52,122	66,861	25,024
Rs. in lakhs	255	381	139
Sesamum.			
Tons	2,404	886	33
Rs. in lakhs	17	9	0·25

The major buyer was the United Kingdom despite the drastic reduction in her purchases during the year under review owing to high prices. The price factor completely eliminated

exports of castorseed and reduced exports of linseed to nearly one-third. Next to the United Kingdom, Canada was an important buyer of groundnuts, while Australia was the main customer for linseed.

Although domestic output of other oilseeds showed some reduction in the post-war years, the production of groundnut, which is by far the most important oilseed, was about 10 per cent higher throughout except for 1948-49. Owing, however, to the development of the *Vanaspati* industry during the war, as also to expansion of the soap and paints and dyes industries, industrial consumption of oilseeds in India increased absorbing about 25 per cent. of the country's output of oilseeds. Again, in the post-war period, the demand was more for vegetable oils owing to the bad state of the European crushers with the result that exports of oilseeds were severely curtailed.

During 1948, the quotas for castorseed and oil were removed but quotas for groundnut and linseed continued In addition, an export duty of Rs 80 per ton on seed and Rs 200 per ton on oil was imposed in February 1948 Later, the duty on oil was reduced to Rs 160 per ton and removed in February 1949 On an average, the exports of oilseeds during 1946-1949 were about 10 per cent of pre-war and were destined mainly to soft currency markets although at one time Canada took as much as 7 per cent of the total exports of vegetable oil

The year was notable for the evaporation of the sellers' market Leading producers, namely, the U S and Argentina, reported a substantial surplus and supplies of copra, palm oil, etc. from the Netherland East Indies were better The total world output of fats and oils during 1948 was only four per cent below the pre-war level but substantially higher than in 1947 with the result that prices broke in the American market in February 1948 and in November the I E F C. discontinued the system of making allocations

Hides and Skins, Raw (Rs. 559 lakhs):—A drastic fall was noted in this group mainly because of the reduction in the exportable surplus following the partition of the country. Exports dropped from 25,301 tons valued at Rs. 849 lakhs in 1946-47 to 23,272 tons valued at Rs 747 lakhs in 1947-48 and further to 15,940 tons valued at Rs 559 lakhs in the year under review The following are the details of the trade —

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Cow Hides			
Tons	3,758	4,299	1,841
Rs in lakhs	84	106	44
Calf Skins			
Tons	317	215	114
Rs in lakhs	6	7	3
Hides, Raw			
Tons	6,527	5,074	2,039
Rs in lakhs	145	125	49
Goat Skins			
Tons	11,613	13,843	9,940
Rs in lakhs	407	564	473
Sheep Skins			
Tons	3,682	590	201
Rs in lakhs	230	37	15
Other Skins			
Tons	427	91	84
Rs in lakhs	62	12	10
Skins, Raw			
Tons	15,722	14,524	10,225
Rs in lakhs	699	612	498
Cuttings of Hides and Skins, Raw			
Tons	3,052	3,674	3,677
Rs in lakhs	5	10	12

Following the partition of the country Government had to reverse their policy which had been one of progressive liberalisation of export control. During the year, the export of certain varieties of raw hides was banned except to hard currency areas.

Spices (Rs. 546 lakhs):—Export trade in spices, which had improved from 565,103 cwts. valued at Rs. 449 lakhs in 1946-47 to 657,844 cwts. valued at Rs. 638 lakhs in the following year, received a set-back during the year under review and amounted to only 458,009 cwts valued at Rs. 546 lakhs owing to a variety of factors led by a rise in prices and deterioration in quality.

The world demand for pepper was placed around 56,000 tons, while the visible supplies were not more than 35,000 tons With Indonesia and Indo-China, two pre-war important producers, out of the market, Indian pepper attracted considerable attention in the world market and its price began to rise rapidly from Rs 690 per candy to Rs 1,150 There was also considerable diversion of exports to the hard currency countries from the non-dollar area To avoid this, the Government decided to allow free exports to hard currency countries and reserved the right of permitting despatches to soft currency area on the merits of each application As a result, exports dropped from 332,341 cwts valued at Rs 372 lakhs in 1947-48 to 131,036 cwts valued at Rs. 267 lakhs in the following year, while they amounted to 220,032 cwts valued at Rs 206 lakhs in 1946-47 For the first time, it became clear that the United States was an important buyer

Owing to the price factor, exports of cardamoms dropped in quantity from 20,800 cwts in 1947-48 to 17,506 cwts in the following year but showed a small loss of Rs 2 lakhs at Rs 73 lakhs in value as against 13,217 cwts valued at Rs 42 lakhs in 1946-47 Arabia and Pakistan accounted for half the shipments, while exports to Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States were meant mainly for flavouring drinks and manufacturing tincture cardamom.

Bad quality adversely affected the trade in chillies whose exports downtrended from 189,702 cwts to 178,652 cwts and further to 100,226 cwts in the year under review, their respective values being Rs 130 lakhs, Rs 124 lakhs and Rs 86 lakhs Nearly 90 per cent of the shipments were for Ceylon

The gains in export of ginger noted in 1947-48 when 53,671 cwts. valued at Rs 25 lakhs were shipped as against 43,063 cwts. valued at Rs 24 lakhs in the preceding year, were wiped out in 1948-49 during which shipments totalled 41,218 cwts. with the value remaining higher at Rs. 26 lakhs

The demand for turmeric broadened considerably, mainly from Pakistan exports, which had dropped from 83,283 cwts to 61,037 cwts with the value remaining unchanged at Rs 32 lakhs, were pushed up to 151,036 cwts valued at Rs 84 lakhs in the year under review One-third of the quantity was shipped to Pakistan and the balance to a number of countries including Arabia and the United States.

Growing domestic consumption, the levy of an excise duty and the rise in prices adversely affected the trade in betelnuts which continued downward from 13,358 cwts valued at Rs 13 lakhs in 1946-47 to 6,082 cwts valued at Rs 6 lakhs in the year under review

Metals, Ores and Minerals (Rs. 442 lakhs):—A fall in volume, accompanied by a rise in value, was noted in exports of metals, ores and minerals during 1948-49 during which exports totalled 407,428 tons valued at Rs 442 lakhs as compared with 553,260 tons valued at Rs. 291 lakhs in 1946-47 and 585,205 tons valued at Rs 376 lakhs in 1947-48. Exports of iron amounted to 46,610 tons valued at Rs 68 lakhs as against 8,036 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in 1946-47 and only 603 tons valued at Rs 1 4 lakhs in 1947-48. The bulk of the shipments were of pig iron. Exports of sheets and plates and other steel material improved from 3,401 tons valued at Rs 13 lakhs to 12,054 tons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs. Shipments of lead were nominal.

Nearly three-fourths of the quantity shipped under the group comprised manganese ore; but the year under review registered a fall in its export of 111,895 tons valued at Rs. 68 lakhs and amounted to 308,895 tons valued at Rs. 181 lakhs Half the shipments were for the United States.

Mica (Rs. 592 lakhs):—The overseas demand for mica was better in 1948-49 during which exports totalled 339,975 cwts valued at Rs. 592 lakhs as against 185,278 cwts valued at Rs. 300 lakhs in 1946-47 and 255,259 cwts. valued at Rs 565 lakhs in 1947-48 The bulk of the shipments was in respect of splittings and the United States alone purchased 208,516 cwts. of mica valued at Rs 389 lakhs in 1948-49 following the removal of export control as far as the hard currency area was concerned

Wool and Woollens (Rs. 413 lakhs):—This was yet another commodity whose exportable surplus was drastically cut down by partition. Total exports fell from Rs 918 lakhs to Rs 603 lakhs and further to Rs 413 lakhs. Of these woollen manufactures alone accounted for Rs 524 lakhs, Rs 344 lakhs and Rs. 304 lakhs for the respective years The bulk of the shipments were of carpets and rugs which recorded a substantial fall from 15 5 million lbs valued at Rs 475 lakhs in 1946-47 to 10 million lbs valued at Rs 322 lakhs in the following year and to 8 3 million lbs valued at Rs 261 lakhs in 1948-49 Exports of raw wool dropped precipitately from 43 5 million lbs valued at Rs 395 lakhs in 1946-47 to 8 6 million lbs valued at Rs 109 lakhs in the year under review

Coal and Coke (Rs. 384 lakhs):—Export trade in coal and coke broadened during the past three years mainly because of the treatment of Pakistan as a foreign territory The total exports amounted to 1,132,101 tons valued at Rs. 384 lakhs in the year under review as against 485,090 tons valued at Rs 159 lakhs in 1947-48 and 544,582 tons valued at Rs. 99 lakhs in 1946-47 Western Pakistan took 463,176 tons valued at Rs 96 lakhs, while Ceylon absorbed 272,602 tons valued at Rs 126 lakhs

Coir, Manufactured (Rs. 447 lakhs):—A downward trend was noticeable during the past three years during which exports totalled one million cwts 0 97 million cwts and 0 87 million cwts valued at Rs 578 lakhs, Rs. 526 lakhs and Rs 447 lakhs respectively for the three consecutive years Shipments of coir yarn fluctuated within a narrow range and amounted to 0 59 million cwts valued at Rs. 224 lakhs in 1946-47, 0 75 million cwts valued at Rs 323 lakhs in 1947-48 and 0 70 million cwts valued at Rs 298 lakhs in 1948-49. Nearly one-fifth of them were sent to the United Kingdom On the other hand, exports of coir mats and mattings dropped sharply from 436,706 cwts valued at Rs 324 lakhs to 194,040 cwts. valued at Rs 173 lakhs and further to 159,804 cwts valued at Rs 134 lakhs More than two-thirds of the supply went to the United Kingdom.

Fish (Rs. 147 lakhs):—Exports of fish showed losses from 0·6 million cwts valued at Rs 324 lakhs in 1946-47 to 0 4 million cwts valued at Rs 169 lakhs in 1947-48 and further to 0 2 million cwts valued at Rs 147 lakhs The bulk of the shipments was of dry but unsalted fish and half the exports were meant for Ceylon

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 610 lakhs):—After dropping from Rs 701 lakhs to Rs 544 lakhs, exports of fruits and vegetables made a feeble recovery to Rs 610 lakhs during the year under review mainly due to larger shipments of cashew kernels whose exports rose progressively to 18,285 tons valued at Rs 493 lakhs The United States alone took 16,455 tons of them valued at Rs 451 lakhs Another important item was onions, but its exports showed a downward trend both in quantity and value.

Tobacco (Rs. 826 lakhs):—The rise in the price was reflected in a sharper advance in the value of exports of tobacco from Rs 641 lakhs

in 1947-48 to Rs. 826 lakhs in the following year, though the gain in the quantity was of 3 2 million lbs at 55 8 million lbs. On the other hand, exports in 1946-47 totalled 75 4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 718 lakhs only Over three-fifths of the shipments were of unmanufactured tobacco, their quantity being 72 million lbs, 50 million lbs and 51 million lbs for the three consecutive years valued at Rs 593 lakhs, 503 lakhs and Rs 578 lakhs respectively A little less than half the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom where special efforts were made to develop the market

After an initial fall from 3 2 million lbs to 2·7 million lbs in volume, exports of manufactured tobacco rose to 5 million lbs ; but the value remained upward moving from Rs 126 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs 138 lakhs in 1947-48 and Rs 249 lakhs in 1948-49 The increase in the year under review was mainly due to shipments of 1 8 million lbs valued at Rs 184 lakhs to Pakistan The bulk of the shipments were in the form of cigarettes which showed a 600 per cent. rise.

Building and Engineering Materials (Rs. 77 lakhs) :—Exports rose sharply from Rs 55 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 77 lakhs in the following year mainly on account of the larger demand for tiles, the shipments of which mounted up from 20 8 millions valued at Rs 35 lakhs to 29 1 millions valued at Rs 56 lakhs Other exports covered bricks, chalk and lime and magnesite

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 81 lakhs) :—The traditional exports of nux vomica and senna showed a downward trend, while manufactured drugs maintained an upward trend. Total shipments showed a rise of Rs 15 lakhs to Rs 81 lakhs in 1947-48 as against Rs 93 lakhs in 1946-47 Out of this, nux vomica accounted for 8,989 cwts valued at Rs 1 lakh in 1948-49 as against 30,575 cwts valued at Rs 5 lakhs in the preceding year and 42,471 cwts valued at Rs 7 lakhs in 1946-47 Exports of senna dropped from 47,962 cwts. valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1946-47 to 24,657 cwts. valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in the year under review.

Dyeing and Tanning Substances (Rs. 81 lakhs) :—After an initial improvement from 683,919 cwts to 750,437 cwts., with the value remaining unchanged at Rs. 70 lakhs, exports of dyeing and tanning substances dropped in volume to 609,712 cwts but rose in value to Rs. 81 lakhs Myrobalans alone accounted for shipments of 611,940 cwts. valued at Rs 55 lakhs as against 638,493 cwts. valued at Rs 46 lakhs in the preceding year Nearly half the exports were to the United Kingdom. Other items included barks for tanning, cutch and gambier, indigo and myrobalan extracts

Rubber (Rs. 161 lakhs) :—Export trade in rubber suffered a setback from Rs 280 lakhs to Rs 222 lakhs in 1947-48 and to Rs 161 lakhs in 1948-49 Nearly 99 per cent. of the shipments were of rubber manufactures, with Pakistan and Ceylon buying more than half the quantity exported.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

CHEAP motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of the country within the next few years Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies for example are chiefly centred in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, good possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be supplied, in certain parts of the country

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent Water, therefore must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords encouragement for the future Further, hydro-electric schemes can sometimes be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being used for both electricity generation and irrigation

An industrial commission emphasized the necessity for a hydrographic survey of the country. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed Mr. G. T. Barlow, C I E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Uttar Pradesh, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J. W. Meares, M.I.C E., then Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died before completing the work; but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary Report in 1919, and a triennial Report in 1921, indicating that a minimum continuous water power of nearly 6 million kilowatts with a maximum of 13 million kilowatts could be developed in India. This excluded practically all the great rivers, which were then uninvestigated.

The Government of India has since formed a Central Technical Power Board for developing hydro-electric resources and for carrying out a systematic hydro-electric survey. The present stage of progress and some of the plans under consideration for the development of hydro-electric power in the post-war period are indicated in the following paragraphs.

Largely, at the initiative of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India introduced in the Central Legislature a Bill entitled "Electricity (Supply) Bill, 1946" during the Budget Session of 1946 This measure was passed and became an Act in 1948. One of the provisions of this Act is that the State Governments have to set up State Electricity Boards within two years They will be charged with the work of rationalisation and development of electric supply in the State

BOMBAY HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

The greatest hydro-electric undertakings in the country are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are :—

(a) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1915
(b) The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1922
(c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1927.

These three Hydro-Electric stations together with the Chola Steam Station of the G I P. Railway supply a demand of nearly 250,000 kW in and around Bombay up to as far south as Poona

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

Khopoli.—The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghat. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq inch The capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 65,600 kW. This scheme was formally opened by the Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Bhivpuri.—Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the north of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where additional power could be developed These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq inch The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli The present maximum capacity of this station is 72,000 kW.

Bhira.—The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the south-east of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has an installed capacity of 110,000 kW. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways

The Tata Hydro-Electric System, comprising the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company and the Tata Power Company, is operated as an integrated electric power system serving an area in the State of Bombay of more than 1,000 square miles. It is the largest power system in the country having a fixed capital expenditure in excess of Rs. 16 crores and an annual output representing more than one-third of the total electricity production.

Electric service is rendered to the textile mills and other industries of Bombay and the suburban areas, to the railways for electric traction, to local authorities, and, in bulk for retail distribution, to the electrical undertakings supplying Bombay City and suburban districts, Poona and ten other localities within the area.

During the year 1948-49, the three hydro stations and the railway thermal power station, which is connected to the system, together generated 1,310 million units of electric energy.

The Hydro system operated a total of 776 circuit-miles of high voltage electric lines and underground cables, including 458 circuit-miles of transmission lines of 100,000 volt capacity.

The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0·32 of an anna per unit, which compared favourably with that in any large commercial centre in the world This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

GRID SCHEMES

For the development of industries and agriculture in the northern portion of Bombay State the Bombay Government has embarked on the provision of an electrical grid scheme somewhat on the lines of the British Grid It is at present proposed to develop Grid schemes area wise in the different parts of the State which may be interconnected at a later stage

In the State of Bombay, there are at present 108 licensees in operation. In the case of three of these, the licensees have hydro-electric stations, their installed plant capacity being 236,000 kW These three licensees serve by bulk supply Bombay City, the Bombay Suburban District, Poona and six other townships. Almost all the remaining licensees generate their own electric energy. Of these, one has an installed capacity of 67,500 kW, another 5,476 kW, the remaining have relatively small power houses. Most of the licensees operate in urban areas Besides, there are 20 power stations owned and operated by the Bombay Government including those of the merged States.

The objects with which the Government of Bombay have set up the Electric Grid Department are: (1) to rationalise the generation of electricity by generating it at a few selected stations having natural advantages, (2) to make available progressively larger amounts of electricity at low rates, and (3) to bring the energy within reach of a progressively increasing number of the urban and rural population.

The objects are to be achieved by the establishment of an Electric Grid System in regions which lend themselves to such development economically under quasi-state control New power stations—both hydro-electric and thermal—will be established. These and the existing efficient generating stations of licensees, wherever practicable, will be inter-connected by the Grid lines. Inefficient generating stations will be closed down and the licensees concerned supplied bulk power Wherever possible, rural areas within the Grid regions will be supplied electricity from the system.

It is also intended to establish small Diesel Stations in isolated townships, which have some cottage industries and which cannot, within reasonable time, be served from the Grid

To promote rapid development of the use of electricity by agriculturists and cottage and small scale industrialists specially in rural areas, it is proposed to assist them financially in acquiring electrical machinery and equipment on hire purchase terms.

A Special Grid Department has been organised under the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay The development programme under execution at present consists of (1) North Gujarat Grid Scheme, (2) South Gujarat Grid Scheme, (3) Rural electrification and small town schemes based on small diesel stations or distribution of power purchased from the existing licensees Besides this, the Department is entrusted with the work of operation and maintenance of power houses in merged States which were owned and operated by the various former Indian States.

GUJARAT AREA

This scheme contemplates taking power in bulk from the power station of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company at Sabarmati and distributing it to centres of load in North Gujarat Area. The works comprise construction of about 70 miles of 66/110 kV line, 14 miles of 33,000 and 50 miles of 11,000 volt transmission lines and about 480 miles of distribution lines.

The Ahmedabad Electricity Company have constructed a new power station known as "B" station initially consisting of two 15,000 kW steam turbo sets negotiated by the Government with the Company in the year 1944-45 Two more 15,000 kW sets are under erection in this new station to meet the increased demands for power In order to meet the ever growing requirements of power, Government have negotiated with the Company the establishment of a further new power station known as "C" station, initially consisting of three 15,000 kW sets The ultimate capacity of this "C" station is estimated to be 120,000 kW

The construction of 66/110 kV line from Ahmedabad to Baroda is completed An order for 33 and 11 kV lines has been placed The required power transformers and sub-station control gear which were ordered out, are being received from the manufacturers and will be shortly installed and put into service.

The original programme of completion of works has had to be drastically revised in the light of the delivery dates for sub-station control gear and other equipment, now reported by manufacturers in the U K. According to present indications, it would appear that distribution of electricity in this region can be commenced by about the middle of 1950

This scheme provides for the installation of a steam power station initially comprising two turbo alternator sets of 7,500 kW each near Surat for supply of power in areas from Surat to Bulsar, and construction of an E H T transmission line over a distance of about 33 miles from Surat to Billimora

The construction of the power house and other auxiliary buildings has made considerable progress at the site selected for the power station at Utran near Surat The construction of the railway siding from Utran railway station to the power house was completed in March 1940 Orders for power transformers and sub-station equipment have been placed and those for transmission line materials will be placed shortly

Out of the two turbo sets, one is received while almost all the boiler house equipment has arrived Civil and structural works for the boiler house are also in progress Switchgear and other equipment for the power house have been partly shipped

Owing to the delays in delivery of plant and machinery and other equipments by the manufacturers, the original programme of completion of works has had to be revised According to present indications the supply from the steam station should commence early 1951.

The former Government of Baroda was persuaded to abandon the scheme of establishment of steam station and to take power in bulk at Baroda, Petlad, Kalol, Navsari and Billimora from the Grid schemes for distribution within the State territory Negotiations were conducted with the B B & C I Railway for the use of a common power system on a co-operative basis by the Railway for meeting its power requirements for traction purposes between Ahmedabad and Bombay and by the Bombay Government for supplying electric service to urban and rural population residing within the economic distance of the various sub-stations *en route* When the Railway electrification scheme is decided on, it will be necessary further to develop the power station at Ahmedabad and Utran and also the transmission system

Negotiations were also conducted with the G I P Railway for the use of a common power system in the Nasik and Khandesh areas but no definite decision has been arrived at.

RURAL SCHEMES

The schemes so far sanctioned for execution by Government consist of, (1) Electrification of the towns of Ratnagiri, Malvan, Vengurla, Chiplun, Islampur and Peth, (2) Electrification of 21 villages in the Satara taluka based upon power being taken from the existing power house of the Satara Electricity Co., (3) Electrification of ten villages in the Bulsar taluka, based on bulk electricity being taken from the existing power house of the Bulsar Electricity Co Later on, when power becomes available from the Government's own station in Surat, power will be supplied from that Station, (4) Electrification of rural areas between Lonavla and Talegaon with power, purchased from Tatas Supply of power at Vengurla and Ratnagiri has already commenced, while supply to the villages of Satara and Bulsar talukas was expected to start in the second half of 1950.

None of the first three schemes mentioned above can at present supply any large industrial load, but when item (3) is linked up with the new Surat Steam Station it will be posible to supply power for industrial use.

In addition to those mentioned above, small Diesel stations may be established during the next five years in about 20 townships containing about 2,000 dwelling houses or more and having village industries, the production of which can be appreciably increased by the use of electric power A list of the towns provisionally selected is given hereunder

Division	District	Town
Northern	Ahmedabad	Dholka
,,	,,	Dhanduka
Central	East Khandesh	Erandol
,,	,,	Parola
,,	,,	Dharangaon
,,	Sholapur	Akluj
Southern	Belgaum	Chikodi
,,	,,	Gokak
,,	,,	Hukeri
,,	,,	Konnur
,,	,,	Sankeshwar
,,	,,	Bailhongal
,,	Bijapur	Guledgud
,,	,,	Kamatgi.
,,	,,	Ilkal
,,	,,	Sulebhavi
,,	,,	Amingad
,,	,,	Hungund
,,	,,	Gudur
,,	Dharwar	Gajendragad

The above schemes have been administratively approved by Government The execution of the schemes for Dholka and Dhanduka has at present been postponed due to financial stringency

Jog Power.—In consideration of the consent given by the Government of Bombay to the Government of Mysore for the electric development of the waterfall at Jog under certain conditions, the latter has agreed to supply the Bombay Government, electric power upto 11,500 kW at Jog The scheme for distribution of Jog power in the Dandeli, Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag areas as well as in Byadgi, Ranibennur and Haveri areas has been approved by Government Load surveys have been carried out and contract for transmission line survey has been placed. Order for sub-station equipment was expected to be placed at any time

Salient features of the hydro projects which are likely to be undertaken within the next few years are given hereunder

Koyana Project —This scheme when fully developed is capable of meeting a demand of the order of 280,000 kW continuous after reserving part of the storage for irrigation. When finally developed, this would be one of the larger power stations in the country This power will be available to Bombay and to the districts of Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Thana Initially, a large block of power, *viz*, about 150,000 kW, will be supplied to Bombay to meet the power requirements in this area Electro-chemical industries and other similar loads could be established near the power station site with advantage and the plant progressively increased.

Kalinadi Project.—Preliminary survey work connected with the scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in January, 1947. The work has been entrusted to Messrs. Associated Consulting Engineers (India), Bombay. The final report indicates that 325,000 kW continuous is available in the Kalinadi Basin, distributed in four power stations Initially the development of one power station at Supa, capable of supplying about 50,000 kW to the districts of Dharwar, Kanara, Belgaum and Bijapur is being examined.

Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Project.—A demand of about 10,000 kW can be met from this source, provided the power station is linked up either with Koyana when and if developed or Tata system at Poona. Consideration of this scheme will be taken up after 2 seasons' work has been put in on the proposed new irrigation dam at Vir, which will provide a balancing and supplementary reservoir.

Bhandardara-Randha Electric Scheme.—A demand of 16,800 kW can be met from this source. In addition to this, a further 7,500 kW can be obtained during the monsoon. This power can be firmed up by the establishment of a steam station of the installed capacity of 15,000 kW in this area The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in 1945 but its execution had to be postponed as under the present conditions, development of this source of power cannot be undertaken economically. The question of its execution will be reviewed in due course.

Narbada River Project.—The Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission are investigating the possibilities of power development by impounding the waters of the Narbada River in Gujerat It is reported that at one of the Dam sites at Limbdi, 200,000 kW continuous power can be generated This power when available will be utilised in Gujerat in place of the present thermal power

Tapti River Project.—Under this project, which was initially intended to be an irrigation scheme only, it is now proposed to also develop hydel power with an installed capacity of about 216,000 kW Power when developed, will be supplied to the area at present proposed to be served under the South Gujerat Grid Scheme and also, in the North, to Baroda, Anand and Nadiad, and, in the South, possibly to Bombay.

Power Shortage in Bombay.—The load development in the area served by the Tata Hydro-Electric System has exceeded the available capacity. The available power is distributed to the existing consumers by staggering of working hours or days of the various industries Although additional hydro capacity of approximately 21,000 kW, now on order by Tatas, is expected to be in service by the middle of 1951 and another 24,000 kW thermal plant, ordered by the G I P Railway for their Chola power station, is expected to be in service by about March 1952, further generating capacity is required in the System to serve the large industrial loads and also domestic loads which are awaiting power supply. For this purpose, the Government of Bombay has decided to instal 45,000 kW of thermal plant consisting of three 15,000 kW sets in the Chola power station of the G I P Railway which will be suitably extended for this purpose

Radhanagari.—The former Kolhapur Government started work on the generation of electric power from the water stored in the Radhanagari dam which has been raised to the height of 82 feet It will be further raised by 44 ft. for which construction is now in progress. The power house will be situated at the foot of the dam and the installation will comprise four 1,200 kW Kaplan sets operating on 65/116 feet head. The power will be transmitted by means of 32 miles of 33 kV lines to Kolhapur city for augmenting the water supply to the city, supply of energy to industrial concerns and take over the load from the existing oil engine station. The Radhanagari station will be supplemented by another thermal 1,300 kW station at Kolhapur which is already in service and is supplying power for emergency irrigation. Both the stations will run in parallel. The scheme is also intended to provide an assured water supply for existing irrigation and new areas that will be put under cultivation by the installation of about 175 electric pump sets in the area served by the transmission lines. Two units will be installed by December 1950 and with the partial storage available, power will be generated and utilised for works and thus form a nursery scheme to build up the electric load later on As now programmed, the work will be completed in all respects by the end of 1952

MYSORE

The first Hydro-Electric scheme of any magnitude undertaken in the country or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore Cities and 226 other towns and villages in the State

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded and its total normal capacity now stands at 60,000 H P With the addition of the Shimshapura station coming into existence in 1940, an additional 23,000 H P installed capacity has been added.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased power demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of hydro power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a number of generating stations at the most economic sites in future

Demands for large additional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of Jog Falls Power Station at Jog for the production at the first instance of about 48,000 kW without in any way interfering with the beauty of the Jog Falls on the Sharavati River which have been famous for their scenic beauty and grandeur.

The first stage of the Project with an installed capacity of 48,000 kW was put into service with four units of 12,000 kW each on February 21, 1948 The work on the second stage is in progress now With the completion of the second stage at Jog, the total capacity of the station would be 120,000 kW It would be of interest to note that power at Jog is generated, transmitted and distributed at a frequency of 50 cycles, whereas the other two stations generate and transmit at 25 cycles of which a part of the lighting loads in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore is converted to 60 cycles and distributed. After very careful consideration, Government decided that the standard frequency of 50 cycles should be introduced in the State in conformity with the prevalent practice in the neighbouring regions and also to enable to Mysore systems to be put on the South Indian Grid which is bound to come some time or other if the resources of the country are to be fully and economically utilised. It was for this reason that the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog was designed to generate power at 50 cycles.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and other towns and villages in the State has increased to more than 70,000.

The transmission system consists of over 900 route-miles of 78,000 and 37,500 volt lines with a total of 1,350 miles of circuits. The transmission system is extended to supply hydro-electric power to the four corners of State. With the construction of the new transmission lines and on the generation of power at Jog, over 600 miles of 110 kV transmission lines will be in service.

The use of electricity for improving the transports facilities in the State forms an important item under the "Post-War Development Schemes" and it is expected that in the next five years, introduction of electric trolley buses in Bangalore and electrification of railways between Mysore and Bangalore will be an accomplished fact.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The first electrical undertaking to operate in Travancore was the Hydro-Electric Station established in the High Ranges by the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co, Ltd, in 1905 which was intended to meet the power requirements of the Company for lighting and factory drive. It was towards the close of 1927 that Government initiated a programme of electrical development in the State A start in this direction was made by the establishment of a thermal station at Trivandrum, the capital of the State, in March 1929 The rapid expansion of the Trivandrum Electric Supply served as an incentive to private enterprise to come into the field A thermal station was started at Kottayam in 1932 for the supply of power to that town, under a license. Another private agency took up the supply of power at Nagercoil in 1934.

A scheme for the supply of power to Quilon was inaugurated by the Government towards the middle of 1934

A license for the supply of power to the Taluks of Shencottah and Pathanapuram was granted to a private Agency in 1940 and the supply was inaugurated in 1941.

Pallivasal.—In view of the very large demand for electric supply being extended to several areas, the Government decided to initiate a large hydro-electric system to meet the growing demand for power As a first step towards this objective, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was sanctioned by the Government in 1931 and the work was taken up immediately afterwards The first stage of development was completed by the beginning of 1940 and the supply was commenced in March 1940. The scheme utilises the water of the Mudirapuzha River diverted at Munnar through a tunnel 9 ft by 8 in and 10,200 ft in length. Two parallel steel penstock lines each 7,800 ft in length take the water to the generating station. The generating plant consists of three 5,000 kVA Alternators generating at 11,000 volts directly coupled to Pelton wheels operating at 1,980 ft. head Two of the machines are in normal service while the third serves as a stand-by The normal generating capacity of the station is 9,000 kW, but during peak hours, the third unit is also commissioned to take up loads upto 1,500 kW, thereby raising the effective capacity of the station to 10,500 kW. The capacity of the station has now been increased by the installation of a fourth generating set. Power is stepped up to 66,000 volts for transmission to the plains. The transmission system as now brought under use consists of 420 circuit miles of 66 kV lines on lattice steel towers, 42 circuit miles of 66 kV lines on teak wood and concrete poles, taking power to 5 major 66 kV sub-stations and 26 miles of 33 kV lines, 350 miles of 11 kV. single circuit lines and 10.5 miles of double circuit lines connecting all the important centres in North and Central Travancore.

The availability of hydro-electric power in most of the important commercial and agricultural centres coupled with the impetus given to industrial and agricultural operations consequent on the situation created by the Second World War, has resulted in a steadily growing demand for power. The connected load is over 25,000 kW with a maximum peak load of

13,300 kW The total generation during 1946 was 75 42 million units About 72.5 per cent of the power generated is used for industrial purposes and the rest for agricultural and domestic needs Electrolitic production of aluminium, tea factories, fertilisers and chemicals, ceramics, textiles, paper, ply-wood, oil mills, saw mills, tile factories, mineral factories, engineering workshops, etc., constitute the main industrial load.

Expansion.—L. T. distribution is standardised at 400/230 volts. Ascu treated teakwood poles supplied by the State Forest Department and wooden cross-arms, have been standardised for all 11 kV lines and a major part of the network.

The demand for power has been so pressing that action for augmenting the power supply was taken as early as 1941 Although the necessary orders for the plant were placed in 1941, the demands of the late War, which had necessarily to be given the highest priority, necessitated the execution of the orders being held in abeyance till 1944 The work on the installation of 3 more generating sets each of 7,500 kW capacity in the Pallivasal Station is now in progress. One of these units, the fourth set, has been taken into service Two more pipe lines to supply water to these three generating sets are also being laid. The erection of the third pipe line, 30-in. dia , is already completed and that of the fourth is in progress The additional power generated is used mainly for aluminium production and for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate

To ensure a perennial supply of water for power development at Pallivasal and Sengulam, the construction of dams for storage of monsoon rain water has been taken up. One of these reservoirs, with a capacity of 270 million cubic feet, is located at Sethuparvathypuram, about 16 miles east of Munnar in the high ranges, The other dam at Madupatty, about seven miles from Munnar has been designed to impound 2,000 million cubic feet of water. It is now under construction.

Owing to the delay in augmenting the generating capacity of the Pallivasal Station, it was found necessary to resort to other arrangements for making available additional power to meet the demands arising out of commitments already made As a result of the negotiations with the Government of Madras, it has been possible to get a block of 3,000 kW of power from the Papanasam System A 66 kV single-circuit line connecting Kundara to Shencottah has been constructed and the supply from Papanasam has been inaugurated from the beginning of September 1946

The demand for power as foreseen now is so heavy that it has become an urgent necessity to explore the possibilities for further hydro-electric developments Two more schemes are already under investigation The first of these, the Sengulam Scheme is proposed to be located 4½ miles lower down the present generating station. With the tail water of the main station, it is expected that the station could generate about 48,000 kW.

The other station is proposed to be located further lower down the same river. The tail water of the second station together with the discharge of two other tributaries of the Mudirapuzha River will supply the water for this scheme and the output of this station is estimated to be 40,000 kW. With the construction of suitable reservoirs for the collection of water, it is expected that the generating capacity of this station can be further augmented.

Power development from the Pampa River in Central Travancore is also under investigation Preliminary forecasts show that it will be possible to develop about 100,000 H P. from this Scheme

The situation created by the Second World War has given a strong impetus to industries in general and in the wake of it, a growing demand for power. During war-time, one of the major industrial concerns supplied with power from the Government System was the Indian Aluminium Co. Power was also being supplied to several industries engaged in war work Special mention may be made in this connection regarding the role of electricity in food production activities both during and after the war as with the scarcity of fuel oil and oil engines, it has been necessary to resort to electric drive for de-watering operations in rice fields in the back-water areas and also for lift irrigation Several thousands of acres of land both in Central and North Travancore have been put under cultivation with the aid of electric drive and as experience has shown that this is both economical and convenient, it is proposed to adopt this as a permanent arrangement

There are four sites on the Chalakudy river in Cochin suitable for hydro-electric development These sites are proposed to be developed progressively in five stages When completed, the project will provide 100,000 kW of continuous power or 200,000 kW at 50 per cent load factor The first stage now under execution, consists of the construction of a dam across the river above the Poringalkuthu falls The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 28,700 acre feet The total cost of all stages is estimated at 20 crores of rupees The development of the scheme will also enable some 6,000 acres of waste land to be brought under paddy cultivation.

MADRAS

Hydro-electric development in Madras until 1927 was confined to a few tiny plants in tea estates and to the small installation at Kateri in the Nilgiris for making cordite In recent years there has been significant progress and Madras now ranks next to Bombay in its hydro-electric power output. Three hydro-electric stations are now in operation Besides extensions to the existing plants, two more stations are under construction

The water power sites in the state are mostly in the Western Ghats especially in the region of the Nilgiris and the Palnis Sites in the Eastern Ghats are few and some of them are on border streams A close estimate of the available power has not yet been made. The continuous power output from the sites which are definitely known to be worth development is over 220,000 kW. It is likely that further survey and investigation would locate more sites *While it is unsafe at this stage to give an estimate* of the maximum water power available in the State it may be assumed to be around 500,000 kW continuous This does not, however, include power that can be developed from future large irrigation dams like those projected at Polavaram on the Godavari.

To develop the available power resources in an orderly and rational way and make it available over the whole State cheaply and in abundance, an 'Electric Power Grid' was conceived by the Madras Government over 15 years ago It is a scheme of interconnected power houses, both hydro and thermal, feeding a network of transmission and distribution lines serving towns and villages. Part of it is already in existence and the rest is to be built in appropriate stages corresponding to the industrial and social advance of the country.

The grid in the south where it is well formed consists at present of three Hydro-Electric power stations, *viz* , those at Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam. A good portion of 13 districts from Chittoor to Tinnevelly and Chingleput to Malabar is covered. In the central and northern regions of the State the grid is yet to take shape At present, in the central area there is the Basin Bridge thermal station supplying Madras City and its suburbs In the north there are thermal stations at Vishakapatnam, Cocanada and Bezwada each serving the local area but not interconnected. The Ceded Districts area is fed from the Jog supply from Mysore and thermal stations at Kurnool and Cuddapah

When the Mettur-Madras Interconnection Scheme, now in progress, is completed Madras will be connected to the Hydro-Electric Grid in the south. With the completion of Machkund Hydro-Electric project on the Vishakapatnam (Orissa border) and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric scheme in the Ceded Districts, the separate areas of the Grid will get extended and interlinked until eventually a single grid covers the whole of the Madras State.

The installed generating capacity under the Madras Grid totals 164,000 kW. It has over 3,900 miles of high tension line, operating at voltages from 11,000 to 110,000, and 2,700 miles of low tension distribution lines. There are 27 extras high tension sub-stations of 110 kV and 66 kV, and 32 Nos of 33 and 22 kV sub-stations with transformer capacity totalling 176,600 kVA and 1,206 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 67,250 kVA The total connected load to the Grid is 343,000 kW. 66 Municipal towns and 1,360 villages are receiving supply from the Grid. Among the important industries which are served are textile mills, cement factories, electro-chemical works, steel rolling mills, railway workshops and shipbuilding.

There are over 207,000 consumers of all classes : 67,700 served directly the department and 139,300 by licensees distributing Government power The total power generated in 1948-49 amounted to 569 Million units representing 99 per cent of the total power output in the State The capital investment made upto April 1949 is nearly Rs 12 7 crores and the revenue in 1948-49 was Rs 2 68 crores

Rural Electrification.—Madras leads all other States in India in rural electrification with 1,371 villages electrified of which 1,360 received supply from the Grid, the rest from self generating licensees Over 11,000 pumps for lift irrigation and 1,350 rural industries are run on electricity with a connected load of 70,000 kW Rural industries include ginning cotton, hulling rice, pressing oil, shelling nuts, crushing cane and milling flour

Pykara Scheme.—The scheme utilises the waters of the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 square miles and a fall of about 3,100 ft. The flow though perennial is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season The topography however embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of power demand The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 kW continuous

The first stage of development was commenced at the end of 1929 and was completed at the end of 1932 This stage utilised the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 28 million cubic feet in the Glenmorgan Reservoir. The rapid growth of load necessitated the early construction of the Dam at Mukurti to store 1,400 m.c. ft with open spillways The work was commenced in January 1935 and completed in June 1938. By installing automatic gates over the spillways the storage capacity has been raised to 1,800 m c. ft in April 1946. The final stage now sanctioned will provide a further increase of 2,000 m c ft storage by the construction of a second dam across Pykara river.

Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78″ diameter steel pipe 1,000 ft. long to a surge tank at the head of the penstocks. In the first stage two pipes each in 3 sections of diameter 27″, 24″, 21″ with a total length of about 9,300 ft. were laid In the second stage a third penstock of 42″, 39″, 37½″ diameter was added.

The initially installed plant comprises three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 600 r p m alternators coupled to 10,900 H P pelton wheels. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles and stepped upto 110,000 volts by means of three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 11 kV 66-110 kV transformers.

In 1939 two 12,500 kVA, generating units and two 12,500 kVA. transformers were added. The Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line was

changed from 66 kV to 110 kV operation to suit the increased load demand. In 1947 two 5,000 kVA, 11/66 kV transformers were added to feed the 66 kV line to the West Coast.

Power is transmitted to Coimbatore, which is the main receiving station and also the chief load centre by means of a 50 mile double circuit 110 kV line. The line is extended therefrom at 66 kV to Tiruppur, Erode, Udumalpet, Sembatti and Madura. At Erode and Madura tie is established with the Mettur and Papanasam Systems respectively. Power is now supplied from Pykara to Calicut and Cannanore through 66kV lines.

This system has 1,477 miles of transmission lines of voltage ranging from 11,000 to 110,000 in service. There are seven extra high tension sub-stations with transforming capacity of 81,750 kVA and 540 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 29,000 kVA.

The final stage of the Pykara project consisting of a second dam across the Pykara river to provide a storage of 2,000 m c ft a new penstock, and two generating sets of 13,500 kW each at Pykara station is under execution This will not only meet the power deficiencies of Mettur and Papanasam stations during periods of unfavourable water conditions but will also meet the demands arising out of the large scale industrial and agricultural developments in the southern districts in the near future.

To supplement the output in the Hydro-Grid during water scarcity, a thermal auxiliary station at Madura with an initial capacity of 4,000 kW is under erection.

To handle the additional power that will be generated, additional transmission lines for reinforcing the Grid are under construction.

Mettur Scheme—The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Mettur Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world is 176 ft. high and can impound a total of 93,500 m.c. ft. of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam 4 cast iron pipes 8'-6" in diameter had been built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens and other fittings. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

Work on the initial installation with 3 units of 10,000 kW each was commenced in the latter part of 1935 and the station started operation in June 1937.

The operating head varies from 160 ft. at full reservoir level to a minimum of 60 ft. The average head is 135 ft.

The Power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam. The units are 12,500 kVA 250 r.p.m. generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis turbines one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head from 60 to 160 ft. developing a maximum of 16,000 H.P. each. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped upto 66,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres.

The fourth generating unit recently added was commissioned into service in October 1946.

Power is transmitted to Singarapet in the north and Erode in the south by means of two 66/110 kV trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the Power Station. At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara network. 66 kV lines have been extended in the north to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram and in the south to Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam. To ensure proper voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA synchronous condensers are installed at Trichinopoly.

Considerable lengths of 11,22 and 33 kV lines have been constructed for extending power to various places. 1,489 miles of high tension lines of all voltages are now in service. There are 25 E.H.T. and H T. sub-stations with an aggregate transformer capacity of 57,000 kVA. The number of distribution transaformer stations are 341 and have a total capacity of 18,723 kVA.

The Mettur Station has been linked with Madras thermal station by a 110 kV line between Singarapet and Madras. This inter-connection will enable diversion of the surplus seasonal power at Mettur to Madras thereby saving coal. During dry months Madras will assist Mettur to enable larger firm demand being met in the Mettur System than is possible at present.

Papanasam Scheme.—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The first stage of the scheme was started in 1938 and the station commenced operation in July 1944.

The Tambraparni river drops about 800 ft. over the picturesque Papanasam falls at the foot of the Western Ghats in Tinnevelly District. The power development consists in regulating the river flow and harnessing the energy that was wasted over the falls. The catchment is benefited by both south-west and north-east monsoons, the latter generally preponderating.

Six miles above the falls a reservoir of 5,500 m c ft. is formed by constructing a masonry dam 170 ft. above river bed and 800 ft. long. About ½ mile above the falls the water is diverted from the river course by a weir 1,350 ft. long and 35 ft. high giving a pondage of 28 m c.ft. for daily regulation. Water is conducted by two 9 ft. low pressure steel pipes from the diversion weir to the surge tank at the edge of the cliff and from thence through four 66" penstock pipes 520 ft. long down the hill slope to the power house which is located near the Agastya temple at the foot of the Papanasam Falls. (One low pressure pipe and 3 penstocks only were installed in the first stage). The gross head developed is 330 ft.

The generating plant consists of three vertical alternators of capacity 7,250 kVA, 600 r p m. coupled each to a Francis reaction turbine of 9,850 B.H.P.

The generation is at 11 kV, 3 phase, 50 cycle and power is stepped upto 66 kV by means of three 7,250 kVA, 1,166 kV transformers.

To utilize fully the water that will be available in good rainfall years the fourth generator along with the second low pressure pipe line and penstock pipe are being installed now. They form the second stage of development at this site.

The transmission system extends to Tuticorin, Kollpatti and Madura, and is linked with the Pykara Hydro-Electric System at Madura. For purposes of voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA synchronous condensers are installed at Madura.

The system has 442 miles of high tension transmission lines, nine E.H.T and H T. substations with transformer capacities totalling 25,850 kVA, and 126 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 6,318 kVA

Bulk power to the extent of 3,000 kW is being delivered to the Travancore Government at the State borders near Shencottah.

Five-year Programme.—During the war years no progress could be made and there was almost complete stoppage of all new schemes and extensions. The only work done was to complete with great difficulty the few schemes already started. The Madras Government have sanctioned a five-year programme of construction of the following new schemes and extensions.

1. Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme including extensions to the Vizagapatam and Berwada Thermal auxiliary plants.
2. Nellore Thermal Scheme.
3. Madras Thermal Extension Scheme and inter-connection with Mettur Hydro.
4. Ceded Districts Scheme.
5. Moyar Scheme.
6. Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme Extensions.
7. Madura Thermal Scheme.

All these schemes which are all now under construction cover a major part of the State and will result in doubling the existing generating capacity and add nearly 2,000 miles of H T. lines. They are scheduled to be completed before 1953 and will cost Rs. 30 crores.

BIHAR

The most important scheme in Bihar is the Kosi Project now under investigation with the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. It will be a multi-purpose project for irrigation, drainage, reclamation of water-logged areas, malaria control, fish culture and recreation facilities The project comprises a dam, 750 feet high across the Chatra Gorge in Nepal just above the temple of Baraha Kshetra, to store about 11 million acre feet of water, power plant at the dam site capable of generating upto 1 8 million kW of power at 50 per cent load factor, a barrage in Nepal across the Kosi to control and stabilise the river channel, and to divert its supplies into two canals, one on either bank, for irrigating about a million acres in Nepal territory, and a second barrage near the Nepal-Bihar border with two canals on the left and one on the right bank, for irrigating over two million acres of land in Bihar. The project is estimated to cost rupees 90 crores. The execution of the scheme is expected to take about ten years.

ORISSA

The unified development of Mahanadi Valley has been decided upon by the State of Orissa and is being executed through the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, Government of India. It comprises three units namely the Hirakud Dam Project, the Tikarpara Dam Project and the Naraj Dam Project, each with its own canal system and hydro-electric power installations The three units are capable of independent development and also of forming an integrated part of the basin wide plan. It has been decided to make a start with the Hirakud Dam Project.

The Hirakud Dam Project comprises the construction of a dam—150 feet high and gross storage capacity of the reservoir 5.3 million acre feet—across the Mahanadi about nine miles upstream of the town of Sambalpur, gravity and lift canals on either side and two hydro-electric installations. The project will provide irrigation to 1,094,953 acres of land, generate 350,000 kW and will also provide navigation facilities. The whole scheme is estimated to cost rupees 47.81 crores and will earn an annual return of 4 29 per cent on the sum-at-charge.

ASSAM

Assam possesses large potentials of hydro-power It has roughly been estimated that it should be possible to generate upto four million kilowatts of continuous power in that State by developing eleven sites on different rivers. These projects would involve storage by construction of high dams involving a total reservoir capacity, during monsoon, of 68 million acre feet. Most of these projects can be designed as multi-purpose schemes for power generation, perennial irrigation, extension and improvement of navigation and flood control.

KASHMIR

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed forty years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the river Jhelum, near Buniyar about twenty miles from Baramulla.

The headworks of the Jhelum power installation is situated six and a half miles from the power house, at Mohora and the main connection

between the two is a timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the ultimate generation of 20,000 electrical horse-power. Four pipes 792 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to water wheels there is an effective head of 399 feet. There are four horizontal water-wheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kVA, 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25 cycle generator running at 500 r.p.m. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kW generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles from Mohora at which point one terminates The other continues to Srinagar, further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it suitable for cultivation

The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and the power load is building up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but also for heating. The whole of Srinagar City is now electrically lighted and there are a number of power loads.

New Sources.—Besides the Jhelum power installation, there are two other schemes, the Muzaffarabad hydro-electric installation utilising a tributary of the river Kishen Ganga and the Jammu hydro-electric installation The Muzaffarabad power house has one 130 B H P pelton wheel directly coupled to a 110 kVA, 3,300 volt, 50 cycle alternator This serves Muzaffarabad town and Domel on J V. Road. The Jammu power house employs five generating sets Of these, one 265 kW set is driven by a Diesel oil engine and the remaining four, generating among themselves 1,226 5 kW, are driven by water turbines.

In addition to the above schemes, new sources of power capable of feeding large-scale manufacture are being explored in view of the beginning of large-scale industries in Jammu and Kashmir State. The State has already provided funds from capital expenditure not charged to revenue for the improvement of the State's electrical system The necessity for augmenting the power supply in the Jammu area being urgent, a steam turbine driven generating plant of 1,500 kW capacity has been installed at Miran Sahib and connected with Jammu by a 6,600 volt line This will enable necessary supply of power being made available for Jammu, Jammu Cantonment and Miran Sahib industrialisation. The cost of the scheme is Rs. eleven lakhs.

A hydro-electric scheme with an ultimate capacity for generating 15,000 kW by harnessing the Sind River near Ganderbal is also under survey and a smaller scheme for supply of power at Pahalgam is now in progress, while other smaller schemes for Anantnag and Udhampur are under investigation The utilisation of the Chenab River for developing a hydro-electric scheme on a large scale is also under consideration

Jammu Province is also being supplied with electric power from Jogindernagar, Punjab, shortly. Negotiations in this respect are in progress.

UTTAR PRADESH

The Ganga Canal Hydro-Electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the State and to Shahdara in Delhi. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and stand-by steam power stations at Chandausi and Harduaganj with installed capacity of 19,000 kW have been constructed. The Grid thus has no less than 38,000 kW of installed capacity. A new hydro-electric station at Mohammadpur with an installed capacity of 10,500 kW is under construction. At Harduaganj steam station additional power plant is under erection which will raise the installed capacity of the station from 10,000 kW to 20,000 kW. Besides supplying some 93 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the Grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from tube wells and open wells.

The Ganga Valley State Tube-Well Scheme comprises about 2,300 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Etah, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation This supply of cheap power from some 2,300 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres and rural areas.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a number of hydro-electric power generating stations have been completed and the work has already commenced on the following (*a*) Sarda Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme with an installed capacity of 41,400 kW This station will be ultimately linked up with the large steam station at Kanpur and the Ganga Canal Hydro-Electric Grid. (*b*) Pathri Power station, with an installed capacity of 20,400 kW, will be located on power channel opposite Mile 7/4 of the Ganga Canal and connected to the Ganga Hydro-Electric Grid.

There are several other schemes under consideration, the more important of them being the Pipri Dam and Power Station Project estimated to cost over 29 crores of rupees — Rs. 19 25 crores for dams and Rs 10 crores for transmission lines—the Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project estimated to cost rupees 21 crores, the Nayar Dam Project estimated to cost rupees 21 crores and the Ramganga Project at a cost of some 22 crores of rupees.

PUNJAB

Situated on a spur of the Dauladhar Range at elevations ranging between 6,000 and 4,000 feet above sea-level, and connected by means of a tunnel over 15,000 ft long, are the works of what is known as the Uhl River Hydro-Electric or Mandi Scheme which is now operated by the Punjab P W D Electricity Branch.

This project owes its origin to the need which began to be felt in the old undivided Punjab during the War of 1914-18 for making energy available for industrial and agricultural purposes at rates cheaper than were then prevailing

The site was discovered in the year 1922 A detailed project was prepared by 1923 Work on the construction of the first stage of the scheme was started in 1926 The total capital outlay on the scheme to the end of the year 1944-45 was Rs. 730 6 lacs.

Due to the extensive nature of the construction works, it was found necessary to build two small temporary hydro-electric power stations one at Dhelu near Shanan and the other at Thuji near the headworks at Brot which were linked together to constitute a combined installed capacity of 1,440 kW.

Water is withdrawn from the Uhl and the Lamba Dug Rivers at Brot and conveyed by a 9 25 ft internal diameter concrete lined circular pressure tunnel which is one of the longest tunnels in the country and is the first steel mantle tunnel to be built in Asia. The tunnel is about 3 miles long and is designed for a normal full discharge of 600 cusecs (but it can carry up to 800 cusecs if required). The tunnel feeds steel penstocks which run down the slope to the Shanan Power Station near Jogindarnagar (Mandi State) so as to utilise 1,800 ft of the total fall thus converting the snow fed waters of the Uhl and its tributary into electrical energy.

Transmission System.—The initial installed capacity of Shanan Power Station is 48,000 kW. The plant consists of four 17,000 B H P. Pelton wheels, running at 428 5 r.p.m each driven by a single jet of water and connected to a 12,000 kW, 11,000 volt, 3 phase, 50 cycle alternator.

From the Shanan Power Station energy generated at 11,000 volts is stepped up to 132,000 volts which is the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in the country. The transmission system comprises a double circuit 132 kV trunk transmission line supported on steel towers 80 ft. high normally set 1,000 ft apart but with spans extending even upto 3,360 ft in the hills. This line supplies sub-stations at Kangra, Pathankhot, Dhariwal and Amritsar

A single circuit 132 kV line also runs from Amritsar to Jullundur and is continued at 33 kV to serve Goraya and Ludhiana sub-stations.

From these various sub-stations lines radiate to supply between them the Amritsar Municipality and the Jullundur Electric Supply Co. and also to Kapurthala at two points

The old undivided Punjab Government had accorded administrative approval to what is known as the Nangal Power Project.

This project provides for a diversion weir across the Sutlej at Nangal, eight miles downstream of the proposed Bhakra Dam, above which a lined canal of 10,000 cusecs capacity will be taken off for two power houses situated at 12 and 18 miles downstream of the weir. Each power house will be operated by a fall of about 98 feet and will have an installed capacity of 48,000 kW in the pre-Bhakra stage. The installation at each power house will be augmented by 24,000 kW in the post-Bhakra stage. The firm power available will be 80,000 kW and 140,000 kW in the pre-Bhakra and post-Bhakra stages respectively. The pre-Bhakra stage of the project including transmission and distribution is estimated to cost Rs 22 crores.

The project provides for: (i) A double circuit 132 kV trunk line—on 220 kV towers—from Nangal to Ambala and single circuit onward up to Delhi *via* Panipat. The towers between Ambala and Delhi, will be designed for 220 kV and stringing of a second circuit in future, if necessary, (ii) A double circuit 132 kV line—on 220 kV towers—between Nangal and Jullundur, (iii) A single circuit 132 kV line, on double circuit towers, between Jullundur, Ferozepur, Fazilka and Pakpattan, (iv) 66 kV and 33 kV branch lines connecting the 132 kV trunk line grid sub-stations with Karnal, Abdullahpur, Patiala, Nabha, Bilaspur, Naraingarh (Sirmoor State), Khanna, Jagraon, Moga, Kot-Kapura, Bhatinda, Muktsar and Abohar towns, (v) 11 kV lines and local distribution network for supplying the irrigation tube-wells and towns covered by the scheme.

The Nangal Power Project has been rendered urgently necessary to provide power for the construction of the Bhakra Dam, the industrial and economic development of the area and for tube-well pumping to increase the irrigation supplies on the Sutlej Valley, Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal Systems as early as possible

The subsidiary advantages of the Project are that (i) It will obviate material interference with Rupar Head Works and the Sirhind Canal. Apart from the political difficulties thus escaped, there will be a saving of Rs 165 lakhs. (ii) It will provide a balancing reservoir for the Bhakra Dam releases and, by stabilising diurnal variations, will enable the full development of Bhakra power.

Mangla Scheme.—This project provides for the generation of 10,000 kW of hydro-electric power at Mangla near the Irrigation Branch Head Works on the Upper Jhelum Canal from a head of 30 ft and minimum flow of approx. 5,000 cusecs in the head reach of the canal. It also provides for the linking of this power station by a double circuit 132 kV line with the 132 kV Grid sub-station at Jhelum which would be constructed under the Rasul Hydel Scheme.

Addition of a pipe line and two 12,000 kW pelton wheel generating sets at Jogindarnagar is an extension of the existing hydro-electric works of the Uhl River Scheme at Jogindarnagar and is meant for developing additional power which, in cold weather periods during shortage of water at the headworks at Brot, will be supplied by means of the Mangla Hydro-Electric Scheme but, when there is a shut down of that generating plant during summer, it will be supplied by these additional sets at Jogindarnagar power station which has an ample supply of water in summer to run five machines.

These two schemes are therefore primarily meant to supplement each other during the low water periods at the respective power stations, thus ensuring a constant supply of additional power all throughout the year The schemes are estimated to cost Rs 99.52 lakhs and scheduled to be completed in 1951

Bhakra Project.—This is the major post-war hydro-electric project in the Punjab and has been considered in many shapes and forms since it was first submitted about 30 years ago. The work of designing the Dam has finally been entrusted to a firm of American Consulting Engineers headed by Mr Savage, who is generally considered the best living authority on high dams and has been responsible for the design of such marvels of modern engineering as the Boulder Dam and Grand Coulie Dam in the U S. A.

The scheme involves the construction of a 480 ft. high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra in the Punjab and the creation of a reservoir for canal irrigation and development of hydro-electric power.

The Bhakra storage is estimated to have a live storage of approx 3.5 million acre feet capable of discharging during the 270 days, when natural river supplies are non-existent, a mean discharge of about 6,600 cusecs It will irrigate the dry famine stricken tracts of Hissar, Rohtak and the adjacent areas where no canal irrigation is available at present It will also generate about 160,000 kW of power

The construction of so stupendous a scheme is naturally a slow job, if full measures of safety and a reasonable economy are to be provided The construction work has already been started but the scheme is not expected to be completed before 1956.

HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad State has decided to proceed with the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Project as an immediate post-war measure for bringing hydro-electric power to Hyderabad City The scheme is intended to utilise the water stored in the Nizamsagar dam and it is expected that electric power varying from about 1,500 kW as the minimum to about 11,500 kW as maximum could be generated It is proposed to install two 4 000 kW hydro-electric generating sets and to construct 80 miles of 66 kW transmission lines for supply to Hyderabad City.

There is another scheme known as the Godavari Valley Authority, which is modelled on T V A. It is a combined hydro-electric power-cum-irrigation project under which it is proposed to generate 55,000 kW continuous and to bring under cultivation an additional acreage of 1 25 millions The scheme also contemplates the creation of a model industrial town with a number of important industries located in its vicinity.

Tungabhadra Project.—An agreement has been reached on the apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra river between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad For the share of the waters, it will be possible for Hyderabad State to utilise three drops in the irrigation canal for generation of hydro-electric power, giving an initial output of about 15—25,000 kW.

There are a number of hydro-electric power sites on the Manjeera, Kaddam and Purna tributaries of the Godavari and on river Dindi, a branch of Kistna river as well as on the upper and lower reaches of the Kistna The actual power potentialities of these sites need detailed investigation.

These irrigation cum-hydro-electric schemes are making a fairly good progress so far as is permissible under existing limitations.

WEST BENGAL

The Damodar Valley Project which is the most important scheme in the State will provide perennial irrigation to three quarters of a million acres and generate 300,000 kW of electric power. The irrigation to be provided by this project is anticipated to give the cultivators an additional income of rupees six crores every year. The project comprises a number of dams. The additional advantage of the scheme will be the reduction in yearly flood damage from the Damodar The scheme is expected to cost rupees 55 crores. A semi-autonomous Damodar Valley Corporation has been set up.

BHOPAL

To generate electric power badly needed to help industries develop in Bhopal the Government of Bhopal have prepared for the sanction of the Government of India the Kolar Nadi Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project, estimated to cost rupees four crores. A storage reservoir to be constructed across the Kolar Nadi, a tributary of the Narbada, will have a storage capacity of about 390,000 acre feet. The water stored during rains will be utilised, at first, for generating 16,500 kW of electric power The tail water will be picked up lower down and utilised for irrigating 96,000 acres of land.

RAJASTHAN

The Jawai River Irrigation-cum-Hydro-Electric Project, in Jodhpur Division was taken in hand as early as in 1946. Work is in full swing and is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1951-52 The reservoir across the river Jawai has a capacity of 0·17 million acre feet and besides irrigating some 110,000 acres, will supply water for two generating stations, 1,570-kW maximum output at the canal head and 2,530-kW maximum output at the canal tail where a drop of 92 feet occurs. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 3·24 crores of rupees.

The Chambal Hydro-Electric scheme is the first of a series of reservoirs in the contemplated multi-purpose regional development of the Chambal Valley It comprises the construction of a dam about 200 feet high across the river Chambal near Chaurasigarh. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 6 89 million acres feet Power produced will be 28,000 kW continuous.

Two pick-up weirs proposed downstream are located one each in Mewar and Kotah territories It is expected that power stations to be constructed at these weirs will generate 68,000 kW and 56,000 kW respectively at 50 per cent load factor.

The total cost of the whole scheme is estimated at rupees 22.5 crores.

IRRIGATION

THE area under irrigation in India exceeds 50 million acres and is the largest irrigated area in any country of the world Although on the partition of the country some of the most magnificent irrigation works in the north of the sub-continent went to Pakistan, still the irrigated area left in India is more than twice of that irrigated in the United States of America or in Pakistan. The total capacity of India's canals is over 60,000 miles, and the total capital outlay on irrigation works is over rupees 125 crores

The geographical situation of India and the rainfall conditions are such that for successful cultivation, irrigation in one form or other is necessary in all parts of the country, where the mean annual rainfall is less than 50 inches

The chief characteristics of the rainfall in the sub-continent are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in parts of Rajasthan

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the Peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small, the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of the country is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation, in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste.

From the agricultural point of view however, the most unsatisfactory feature of the rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems in parts of the country have been constructed In the arid tracts where the annual rainfall is less than 15", no cultivation is normally possible without irrigation.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The two sources of water for irrigation are surface flow in rivers and streams and subterranian waters The development of these supplies may be divided into three classes, *viz.*, canals, storage reservoirs and wells. Under canals are classified all works of any considerable size for diverting the waters of streams or rivers and carrying them on to the land, under storage reservoirs all works for storage of water and carrying them on to the land and all natural depressions of which the water is used for irrigation, and under wells all kind of works giving access to the subterranean supply, or to the waters of rivers which, running deep below the general level of the ground, have to be lifted vertically before they can be made to flow on to the fields Canals are of perennial, non-perennial or inundation type according as they draw their supplies from the rivers in all seasons of the year, during specified seasons and only when it is in flood respectively

The supplies for irrigation are obtained, in the great plains of Northern India and the deltaic areas of Madras, by diversion barrages and in the hills of Madhya Pradesh and Southern India by storages. In Northern India also with the almost full utilisation of available perennial supplies, several multipurpose storage projects are now contemplated and some of them are actually under construction. Throughout India irrigation from wells is practised on a large scale. In the Uttar Pradesh a system of state-managed tube-wells has been introduced in the Ganga Canal Area, worked by power generated at falls in this canal This type of irrigation is receiving great impetus in the short term plans which aim at making India self-sufficient in food within the shortest possible time.

GROWTH OF IRRIGATION

Irrigation in India has been practised from ancient times but it is mainly during the past 100 years that extensive state-controlled works have been constructed extending benefits of irrigation to vast areas.

A start was made early in the nineteenth century when three important indigenous irrigation works, *viz*, two canals from river Yumuna, and the Cauvery Delta System (Madras) were remodelled and irrigation facilities extended over large areas. The success obtained on these systems led to the construction, one after another, of the many big projects of diversion of river flow for irrigation purposes and of some storage works also In India today we have a vast net work of canals in the Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, deltaic areas of Madras and some parts of Bihar There are about 116 high dams distributed mainly in Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Southern India It is interesting to note that the number of all storage works—big or small exceeds 35,000 in Madras and 25,000 in Mysore State

There has during the last sixty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated. The area irrigated in 1945-46 from all sources was 48 4 million acres (excluding some states for which figures are not available), which is 20 per cent of the net area sown

The area irrigated in 1945-46 by Government works was the largest in Madras where it was 6·37 million acres The Uttar Pradesh came next, with an area of 5 95 million acres, followed by the Punjab with an area of 3 67 million acres

IRRIGATION STATISTICS

TABLE I

SHOWING NET AREA SOWN IN 1945-46 AND AREA IRRIGATED IN TRIENNIUM 1942-43 TO 1944-45, AND 1945-46 IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT :—

Name of Unit.	Net area sown in 1945-46 in acres.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1942-43 to 1944-45 in acres.	Area irrigated in 1945-46 in acres	Name of Unit	Net area sown in 1945-46 in acres	Average area irrigated in triennium 1942-43 to 1944-45 in acres	Area irrigated in 1945-46 in acres.
A. Larger States :				*C. Former States :*			
Assam	5,093,574	704,852	1,173,298	Baroda	3,381,738	150,674	146,786
Bihar	17,506,000	4,921,218	5,153,120	Benares	258,339	116,402	117,223
Bombay	27,557,517	1,171,898	1,191,354	Bharatpur	928,634	266,605	246,493
Madhya Pradesh	24,302,000	1,584,170	1,606,638	Bikaner	2,479,000	546,096	599,044
Punjab	13,645,470	5,668,642	6,074,551	Cochin	464,872	290,547	128,894
Madras	30,542,000	9,410,511	9,208,919	Cooch Behar	374,290	.	16,246
Orissa	6,435,000	1,535,915	1,521,117	Gwalior	4,708,000	264,000	269,000
Uttar Pradesh	37,407,000	12,327,077	12,906,196	Hyderabad	25,031,691	1,334,687	1,436,920
West Bengal	12,556,532	....	1,640,722	Indore	2,444,024	66,009	71,696
				Jaipur	3,025,515	250,021	280,578
				Jodhpur	1,312,000	103,000	116,224
				Junagadh	853,546		73,747
B. Smaller States :				Kashmir	*2,258,000	*766,000	*766,000
				Mayurbhanj	1,151,280	53,502	53,502
Ajmer-Merwara	431,215	122,684	117,829	Mysore	6,134,436	1,113,203	1,104,588
Bilaspur	74,573	4,528	4,532	Patiala	2,784,000	1,035,615	1,175,816
Bhopal	1,587,347	15,118	18,914	Travancore	†2,346,000	†819,000	†804,000
Coorg	155,838	5,681	6,112	Merged States into Madhya Pradesh	‡4,169,759	‡83,316	‡83,316
Delhi	221,863	58,928	51,859				
Himachal Pradesh	601,639	32,016	32,106	Total	62,105,174	7,258,677	7,490,073
Total	178,117,568	37,563,233	40,707,267	Grand total for India	240,222,742	45,821,910	48,197,340

* 1942-43. † 1944-45. ‡ 1947-48.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS—*contd.*

TABLE II

SHOWING AREA IRRIGATED BY GOVERNMENT WORKS IN STATES ONLY

Name of State.	Average area irrigated during triennium 1942-43 to 1944-45 in acres.	Area irrigated in 1945-46 in acres.	Value of crops raised in rupees.
Assam	120	3,401	....
Bihar	666,618	776,844	....
Bombay	607,864	641,093	. .
Madhya Pradesh .	720,990	765,817	7,24,95,719 (1946-47)
Punjab	3,328,078	3,671,924	34,24,15,807
Madras	6,357,093	6,366,227	65,86,11,303
Orissa	795,763	622,141	4,78,01,334 (1944-45)
Uttar Pradesh	5,416,034	5,953,776	70,07,47,727 (1946-47)
West Bengal	252,251	265,286	. .
Ajmer-Merwara ..	13,892	8,948	. .
Coorg	5,574	5,601	....
Delhi . . .	32,456	29,926	.
Total ..	18,196,733	19,110,984	.

TABLE III

SHOWING AREA IRRIGATED BY PRODUCTIVE, UNPRODUCTIVE AND MINOR WORKS DURING 1945-46 IN STATES ONLY.

Name of State.	Productive works (acres)	Unproductive works (acres)	Minor works (acres).
Assam	....	....	3,401
Bihar	654,520	122,324	....
Bombay	4,246	456,527	180,320
Madhya Pradesh	....	709,109	56,708
Punjab.	3,644,110	27,814	....
Madras	4,534,713	409,515	1,421,999
Orissa	....	339,564	282,577
U.P.	4,069,841	1,801,497	82,438
West Bengal	....	265,286	....
Ajmer-Merwara ..	. .	....	8,948
Coorg	. .	....	5,601
Delhi	.	....	29,926
Total	12,907,430	4,131,636	2,071,918

FINANCES

Irrigation works are divided into three classes, *viz*, productive, unproductive and minor works.

Productive.—A productive work is one, the net revenue of which within ten years from the date of its completion is sufficient to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost The rate of interest on the capital outlay of works constructed during the different periods have been varying For works sanctioned before 1st April 1919, the rate is 4 per cent, for works sanctioned between the 1st April 1919 and 1st August 1921 it is 5 per cent, and for works sanctioned between 1st August 1921 and 31st March 1937 it is 6 per cent. For works sanctioned after 1st April 1937, *i e* after the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1935, different percentages have been adopted in different parts of India. In most of the States, the rate is now 4 per cent but there has been a strong feeling that this percentage should be reduced further even below the present rate of interest to take into account the indirect benefits which irrigation projects bring to the community and the Government Productive works are financed either from the general revenue or more often from funds raised on Government security Such loans stand as public debt against the administration concerned till cleared from surpluses of revenue in accordance with the rules in force. Most of the largest irrigation works in India belong to this class.

Unproductive works are those which yield a net revenue which is less than the percentage fixed for productive works. They are constructed primarily with a view to protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on relief of the population in times of famine They are financed from the current revenues, generally from the annual grants for famine relief and insurance

Minor.—These are small works for which detailed capital or revenue accounts are not maintained. Such works may be productive or unproductive.

Table IV shows the financial results of productive and unproductive works upto the end of the year 1945-46 in some States.

TABLE IV

Name of State.	Productive Works			Unproductive Works			Total Productive & Unproductive		
	Capital outlay (direct and indirect)	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay	Capital outlay (direct and indirect)	Net revenue	Percentage on capital outlay.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect)	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	
Assam .	..	..		..	..		..	..	
Bihar .	2,68,23,344	19,61,053	7 31	97,91,180	2,75,162	3·13	3,66,14,524	22,36,215	6·11
Bombay .	14,98,355	2,94,729	19 67	10,57,05,423	27,63,843	2·61	10,72,03,778	30,58,572	2·85
Madhya Pradesh .	..	..	.	6,61,22,834*	9,41,475	1·42	6,61,22,834*	9,41,475	1·42
Punjab	8,57,31,043	1,28,01,472	14 93	3,88,435	187	0 05	8,61,20,378	1,28,01,659	14·87
Madras	15,53,39,733	1,07,84,398	6·94	4,33,79,979	3,58,363	0·83	19,87,19,712	1,11,42,761	5 61
Orissa .	..	.	.	3,28,14,809	— 6,50,127		3,28,14,809	— 6,50,127	.
Uttar Pradesh	17,99,49,333	1,46,29,444	8·13	14,46,16,033	34,29,649	2·37	32,45,65,366	1,80,59,093	5·56
West Bengal	..	..	.	2,20,05,074	— 2,94,543	..	2,20,05,074	— 2,94,543	..
Minor States				29,62,744	22,870	0 77	29,62,744	22,870	0·77
Total ..	44,93,42,708	4,04,71,096	9 01	42,77,86,511	77,91,549	1 82	87,71,29,219	4,82,62,645	5·50

* Total sum at charge

In addition capital outlay in the former Indian States exceeds rupees 30 crores for which details are not available.

The sum of rupees 87 crores is not however, a correct estimate of the present value of irrigation works in India. If these works were to be constructed today they would cost about three or four times as much.

CHARGES FOR WATER

Charges for water supplied for irrigation from Government canals, etc, are levied at different rates and in different ways in the various administrations. In most areas water rate is paid separately from land rent according to the area actually irrigated and matured, the rate varying with the crop sown. In some, notably areas in Hyderabad, on minor works in Bombay and wet lands in Madras and Southern Orissa, assessment for irrigated crops includes both land rent and water rate. Other methods of assessment based mostly on the quantity of water supplied, have been tried but the average cultivator in the country fully understands the principle of "No crop, no charge" and has little confidence in any system in which the liability of water charges is independent of the area and the quality of the crop sown.

A different system of assessment is in force in parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and for long leases and Kharif season leases in Bihar, where a cultivator pays a small rent for a term of years whether he takes water or not. In these areas the normal rainfall is high and irrigation is required only occasionally, when the rains fail or are delayed. Here the cultivator really pays a small annual premium to ensure that he can get water whenever he requires it.

Perennial block system is in force on major irrigation works in the Deccan. There are six-year sugarcane blocks which are demarcated into suitable plots in which the irrigator is allowed to have sugarcane to the extent of one-third of the area of the block and the rest of the area can be put under any seasonal crop in the monsoon and rabi seasons. There are also two seasonal blocks, which run for six-years at a time and in which the irrigator is entitled to grow seasonal crop in the monsoon and rabi season. In addition there are six-year garden blocks and 30 years' agreements with sugar factories to give them water for specified areas of sugarcane with specified inch-depth. All these

constitute fixed commitment on Deccan Canals for which water has to be earmarked for each season. Any additional supplies during monsoon or rabi can be sanctioned for additional monsoon and kharif crops on application. Water rates are assessed on a seasonal basis for various types of crops.

By far over the greater part of the country water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in case where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

The rates charged are different in each administrative unit and often vary considerably from canal to canal in a single unit. Water rates on some important crops as assessed in some States are as given under :—

Name of State.	Name of Crop.					
	Sugarcane	Rice	Cotton	Wheat.	Maize	Pulses and Millets
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.
Punjab	9 0 0 to 11 1 6	6 8 0 to 6 8 10	3 8 0 to 5 4 0	4 4 0 to 4 4 7	3 12 6 to 4 4 0	2 8 0 to 3 4 5
Madras	7 8 0 to 12 0 0	6 4 0 to 10 0 0	3 2 0 to 10 0 0	...	3 2 0 to 10 0 0	3 2 0 to 10 0 0
Uttar Pradesh	5 0 0 to 12 0 0	4 0 0 to 7 8 0	2 8 0 to 5 8 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	2 8 0 to 3 4 0
Hyderabad	27 0 0 to 33 0 0	One crop 11 0 0 to 13 8 0 Two crops 17 0 0 to 18 0 0				...

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures from the water he receives.

IRRIGATION RESEARCH

Contributions from India to Irrigation Science are not inconsiderable. There are at present, (including Ceylon), nine research organisations which carry out research and model experiments on problems confronting engineers in the field of irrigation, canal and river engineering.

Experimental research in India, in connection with irrigation, is of recent origin and the first in the field was Bombay, where a Hydrodynamic Research Station was opened on a small distributory near Poona in 1920. As the supply of water available for experiments was limited at this place, the station was shifted in 1934 to Lake Fife at Khadakvasla The station was taken over by the Government of India in 1937, to assist irrigation and river training research problems from all parts of India and was renamed as the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Research Station early in 1948. In order to meet the increased demand for research facilities from the Central, and State Governments, the station is now under expansion When reorganised, the station will comprise nine sections, *viz* (1) River and Canal Hydraulics, (2) Navigation, (3) Soils and Soil Mechanics, (4) Concrete and Materials of Construction, (5) Mathematics, (6) Statistics, (7) Physics, (8) Chemistry and (9) Hydraulic—Machine Testing. The Bombay Government however, continues to maintain a separate research station where *inter alia* the problem of the disposal of untreated sewage of Poona by irrigation methods continues to be examined and developed.

The Research Organisation in the Punjab was opened in 1925, in U.P. in 1930, in Mysore and Bengal in 1944, Madras in 1944 and Hyderabad in 1945.

The research work done at all these stations is co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation.

Some of the outstanding achievements in Research include (1) Design of earthen channels so that they may neither silt nor scour, (2) Devices of silt exclusion, (3) Theory of sub-soil flow for the safe construction of hydraulic structures on permeable foundations, (4) Methods dealing with scour caused by falling water, (5) Siphons for the automatic release of flood surplus water from storage reservoirs, and (6) what is perhaps the most important, the automatic and equitable distribution of water on a scale not known elsewhere in the world.

IRRIGATION ORGANISATIONS

Besides the Irrigation Departments of various States, there are three Central bodies dealing with Irrigation matters, *viz*, the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission, the Central Board of Irrigation and the Central Groundwater Organisation.

The Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1945 with the object of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country, for purposes of waterpower generation, irrigation, navigation and flood control, and if so required, the construction of new schemes The Commission is a strong technical organisation and consists of one Chairman, two full time members, a Chief Designing Engineer and other technical and administrative staff They have at present the Hirakud Dam Project under construction and many others like Kosi Dam under investigation.

The Central Board of Irrigation which was set up in 1931, is a central organisation which has as its members all Irrigation and Hydro-electric Chief Engineers of all administrations in India It is the function of this Board to co-ordinate research on irrigation and allied subjects conducted at all the irrigation research stations in India and Ceylon. Meetings of the Board and its Research Committee are held annually The Research work carried out during each year and other technical papers and problems are discussed and published in the Annual Reports (Technical). In addition the Board also publishes a Quarterly Journal, Monthly Abstracts of the literature received in the Library, Popular Series Leaflets and Books on various technical subjects. The Board maintains one of the finest libraries on Irrigation, Hydro-electric and Allied subjects where enquiries from engineers in India and abroad are dealt with.

The Board is also the National Committee in India for the International Commission on Large Dams and also the liaison body for the International Association of Hydraulic Structures Research. It deals with all research work on irrigation, soil mechanics and allied subjects and keeps reciprocal contacts with foreign bodies dealing with such problems.

The Central Groundwater Organisation established in 1946 is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India It was established in connection with the drive for "Grow More Food Campaign" and its objectives include. (*a*) assisting the States in securing materials for executing tubewell projects and training their personnel in the use of equipment, (*b*) assisting where required in actual construction of tubewell projects, and (*c*) collecting and co-ordinating information available about sub-soil supplies and carrying out research in developing improved methods for exploiting ground water supplies.

INDIA'S POTENTIAL RESOURCES

India is fortunate in her immense water resources and in her widespread waterways. On a rough calculation it has been estimated that out of the total quantity of water available in the rivers of the country and the sub-soil, only 6 to 7 per cent has so far been utilised, the rest running to waste and in its progress to the sea doing incalculable damage to life and property through uncontrolled floods. Large areas in various parts of the country are lying as culturable waste while existing cultivation in many areas produces only poor crops, for want of irrigation facilities There is thus immense scope for the utilisation of the unused water resources of the country for the benefit of her people Possibilities of development are immense and the future has a great promise in store for the people of India. It is an advantage that investigations to develop and utilize the entire water resources of the country are now the concern of a central body *viz*., Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission which has already done commendable work in this direction.

NEW WORKS

The nature of irrigation projects that have been constructed in the past, whether canals, tanks or wells is familiar to all, but the nature of new projects which are now being taken up is different. Many of them are being designed on an extended and ambitious plan As little water has been left unused from the perennial flow in streams, more and more schemes are being based on storage of water available during the rainy season. Multi-purpose plans are being prepared to provide for irrigation, hydro-electric power, flood control, navigation, recreation facilities and fish culture The most important of these include :

Bhakra-Nangal Project (Punjab).— The principal feature of the project is the construction of a dam about 670 feet high on the river Sutlej near the village of Bhakra about 50 miles upstream of Rupar Town. The

total storage capacity of the reservoir is estimated to be 7·20 million acre feet, of which 5·4 million acre feet will be available for use. When completed the project will irrigate an additional area of 3 5 million acres a year and will generate 250,000 kW of firm power at 100 per cent load factor.

About eight miles downstream of Bhakra Dam site, Nangal Dam is under construction on the river Sutlej. This dam will serve firstly to divert the requisite supplies from the river for the Nangal Hydel Canal, secondly to provide storage to smoothen the fluctuations in supplies due to load variations in Bhakra Power Plant, and thirdly to pass the balance supply for use in Sirhind Canal or disposal of surplus in the pre-Bhakra stage On the lined canal of 12,500 cusecs will be located three power houses at miles 12, 18 5 and the tail of the canal respectively The firm power available from these power houses in pre-Bhakra and post-Bhakra stage will be 80,000 kW and 140,000 kW respectively. The work on this project is well advanced.

The total estimated cost of Bhakra-Nangal Project is Rs. 130 crores.

Damodar Valley Project (Bihar and West Bengal).—This project which is a joint effort of the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal comprises 8 dams and one barrage across the river Damodar and its tributaries The project will provide perennial irrigation to 760,000 acres of land and will generate 300,000 kW of power The additional advantage of the scheme will be the reduction in yearly flood damage from the Damodar The scheme is expected to cost Rs 55 crores The Government of India with the concurrence of the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have set up, through enactment, the Damodar Valley Corporation on the lines of Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States of America Preliminary work on some dams has started and designs of some others have also been worked out.

Kosi Project (Bihar and Nepal).—The most important of the projects in Bihar is the Kosi Project under investigation with the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission It will be a multi-purpose project for irrigation, power, navigation, flood control, silt control, soil conservation, drainage, reclamation of water-logged areas, malaria control, fish culture and recreation facilities The project will comprise a dam about 750 feet high across the Chatra Gorge in Nepal just above the sacred temple of Baraha Kshetra to store about 11 million acre feet of water, power plant at the dam site capable of generating upto 2 million kW of cheap power, a barrage in Nepal across the Kosi to divert its supplies into two canals, one on either bank, for irrigating about 2 to 3 million acres in Nepal and Bihar. The project is roughly estimated to cost Rs 100 crores After the necessary investigations are complete, the execution of the whole project may take about ten years

The unified development of Mahanadi Valley, as designed by the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission comprises three units namely the Hirakud Dam Project, the Tikarpara Dam Project and Naraj Dam Project, each with its own canal system and hydro-electric power installations. The three units are capable of independent development and also of forming an integrated part of the basin wide plan. It has been decided to make a start with the Hirakud Dam Project.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa).—Comprises a dam across the river Mahanadi, about 9 miles north of Sambalpur town, gravity and lift canals on either side and two hydro-electric installations. The dam will be 15,517 feet in length of which 4,875 feet will be the concrete section in two portions and the remaining earthen. In addition, there will be 16 miles of dykes on both the flanks The maximum height of the dam above the deepest river bed will be 150 feet. The reservoir formed by the dam will have a gross storage capacity of 5 98 million acre feet of which 2·25 million acre feet will be dead storage. The project provides for the irrigation of 1,094,953 acres of land out of which 619,035 will be by flow and the balance by lift, and the generation of 218,000 kWs of hydro-electric power, besides providing facilities for navigation and protection against flood damage.

The project is estimated to cost Rs 47 81 crores Construction work has been started. Temporary quarters for staff are being built. Work on the railway siding and improvement of the existing roads, etc is in progress Drilling and exploratory work is nearing completion. The work on the rail-cum-road bridge across Mahanadi, which will facilitate work on the both banks, and also provide a connecting link for the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway is briskly progressing An agreement with a firm for setting up a cement factory has been finalised Tenders for obtaining earth moving and power house machinery are being called.

Ramapadasagar Project (Madras).—Is by far the most important multi-purpose scheme projected in Madras The reservoir on the Godavari will be one of the biggest in the world A dam 428 feet high with the lowest foundation level 190 feet below the river bed and one and a half mile long, will be built to store 15 6 million acre feet of water Three canals which will take off the reservoir, one on the left and two on the right will provide irrigation facilities to an undeveloped area of 2 35 million acres (all paddy) and will improve the existing supply to another 2 1 million acres of land The project will develop 100,000 kW of firm electric power and about 20,000 kW of secondary power and provide, in addition, navigation facilities in the Godavari all through the year The project is estimated to cost Rs. 86 crores and will take about 12 years for completion The project when completed, will provide one million tons of rice per year, which according to the present price means an annual food production of rupees 24 crores

Narbada-Tapti Project (Madhya Pradesh, Bombay).—Investigations on the River Narbada and Tapti in the Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, under the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission are in progress Eight sites for construction of dams have been selected. The whole scheme when completed will provide irrigation to one million acres in the Madhya Pradesh and 110,000 acres in the Bombay State and will generate about 1 million kW of electric power The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 200 crores and will take 15 years to complete

Rihand Dam Scheme (Uttar Pradesh)—This is one of the most important schemes sanctioned by the Government of the Uttar Pradesh for the generation of electrical energy. It comprises the construction of masonry dam 300 feet high across the river Rihand, a tributary of the Sone. The cost of the dam is estimated to be 16 25 crores and that of transmission lines and transformation Rs 10 crores. The installed capacity will be 187,500 kW. The power will be used in developing important industries like Steel, Paper, Cement in some districts of the province. The preliminary work on the project is in progress.

Tungabhadra Project (Hyderabad, Madras).—The work on this is taken up jointly by Madras and Hyderabad. The main feature of the project is a concrete dam 8,200 feet long and 160 feet high across the Tungabhadra a major tributary of the Kistna. The project was inaugurated in 1945 On the Madras side the project will provide an irrigation of 300,000 acres About 7,000 kW of firm power will also be developed. In Hyderabad about 419,000 acres will be irrigated and 150,000 kW hydro-electric power generated It is expected that the project will be completed in 1952-53.

Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme (Bombay).—The scheme envisages the construction of a dam about 300 feet high across the Koyna river about 1 mile north of Helwak, to store about 3 57 million acre feet of water for power and irrigation The scheme when fully developed is capable of meeting a demand of the order of 280,000 kW (continuous) after reserving about one million acre feet of storage for irrigation In the ultimate stage when all the water is available for power generation the station will be capable of developing 400,000 kW (continuous) Preliminary investigations have advanced to the stage of preparing detailed designs and estimates.

The project will take about 7 years to complete

Gandak Valley Project (Bihar, U.P., Nepal).—This will consist of a barrage across the Gandak river at Tribeni Ghat just below the off-take of the Tribeni Canal and the taking off of the two new canals on both banks of the river.

The Western canal is expected to bring under irrigation the whole of Saran District and a portion of Gorakhpur district of the U.P. and some portion of Nepal Territory.

The Eastern canal will irrigate parts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts between the main Gandak and the Buri Gandak

The project is likely to bring under irrigation an area of over 35 lakhs of acres in Bihar alone, besides its capacity to irrigate some area of Nepal and a portion of the Gorakhpur district of the U.P.

In addition to the construction of these two canals, it is proposed to convert the Tribeni Canal into a perennial canal and also to extend it by another 40 miles to cover an additional area of 1¼ lakhs of acres between the irrigation boundaries of the existing Tribeni and Dhaka Canals

The works have been roughly estimated to cost about 20 crores.

The Government of Nepal and the U P have already permitted necessary surveys in their territories and further data is being collected for preparation of detailed Plans and Estimates.

The irrigation on the project will fully develop by 1958

In addition there are large numbers of big, medium and small size projects under investigation or construction in various states.

It is however useful to remember that all these projects when completed will add over 27 million acres of irrigation to India's existing 50 million acres

Jawai River Project (Rajasthan).—The Jodhpur Jawai River Irrigation-cum-Hydro-electric development project scheduled to be completed by the end of 1952 was sponsored by engineers including Mr Mannersmith, Member of the Indian River Commission, Sir William Stampe and Dewan Bahadur Iyyanger, former Chief Engineer, Madras State. Mr Fergusson undertook a survey and submitted his report in 1944 Recently Mr M B Patel Industrial Adviser to the former State Government suggested various improvements.

The project envisages the construction of a reservoir calculated to impound 7,000 million cubic feet of water and to store the flow during monsoon and to serve as a balancing reservoir for a future generating system from a catchment area of 305 sq miles to irrigate 115,000 acres of barani land The land is expected to produce wheat, sugarcane, cotton, fruit, green manure and to generate about 5,000 kW of hydro-electric power for domestic and Industrial purposes.

The Dam is being constructed near the Erinpura Railway Station on the B B. & C.I. Rly. 15 miles from the source of the Jawai River in the Aravalli Hills forming a natural water shed as well as the border between Mewar and Marwar. The area is inhabited by Bhils and Gerasis. An outlet tower over 100 ft. high combining a small hydro-electric plant of some 150 H.P. will be located at the south end of the large granite bollard at which the river divides into two branches. Some of the structures like spillway tunnels would have to stand a water velocity of the order of 100 ft. per second and for this purpose special processing of concrete would have to be done.

AGRICULTURE

THE agriculture of the sub-continent with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate, sub-temperate or tropical zone which cannot be grown in some part of this vast region from the warm humid coastlands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges.

The total area of cultivable land in the sub-continent is about 854 million acres, which is exclusive of a forest area of approximately 68 million acres. The total gross cropped area sown annually is roughly 217 million acres Of this vast area, 198 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds which supply food and fodder for a human population of 400 million and an animal population of 380 million head of cattle, sheep and goats

In the sub-continent's agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main sub-divisions the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October During these months the average rainfall for the whole of the sub-continent is about 47 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches The bulk of the rainfall in the south of India, including most of the Madras State and a large part of the territories of the States of Hyderabad and Mysore, is received from the north-east monsoon and falls during the period October to February

SOILS

Four main soil groups can be recognised in the sub-continent viz, (1) the red soil derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterizes Madras Mysore and the south-east of Bombay and extend through the east of Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the south of W Bengal, (2) the black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan tract and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the western parts of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkand the Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important, (3) the great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in the country as well as the most extensive mainly the Indo-Gangetic plain embracing Northern Rajasthan, most of the Punjab area, the plains of Uttar Pradesh most of Bihar and the Bengal area and half of Assam and (4) the laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through West Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The increasing demands on the land from a constantly rising population have called forth greater attention to the question of more effective land utilisation A considerable amount of scientific work is thus being done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent throughout the sub-continent, both as regards their classification and their crop-producing power Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh stimulus due to the concept of the "soil-profile" or entire vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the superficial layer supporting vegetation.

Survey.—A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugar-cane crop. The importance of soil survey and soil-mapping by Genetic Methods is being gradually recognised in different parts of the country In Bombay State such survey and mapping has been in progress in several sugar factory estates of the Bombay-Deccan since 1940 on a contract basis The surveys of the estates of 8 sugar factories and 2 gur factories, comprising an area of over 60,000 acres, have been carried out, of which varietal, manurial and irrigational technique for maximising sugar production on economic limits are being worked out A scheme for land utilisation survey for crop-planning of the State as a part of Soil Conservation Research has been proposed for the maximum exploitation of the country's resources for making the State self-supporting in respect of food, fodder and clothing.

At the Indian Agricultural Institute, Delhi, the collection of data on soil survey available in the various States has now been completed after three years of work and will be shortly published The important question of soil conservation and development is receiving greater attention and considerable work on both the aspects has been taken in hand, particularly in the Punjab area and in Bombay The erosion survey carried over 50,000 acres in the scarcity areas of Bombay State has revealed that nearly 70 per cent of the land has already been eroded

Desert Soils —In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of the sub-continent occupy a large tract in Pakistan extending over the whole length of Sind, along the edge of the Indus alluvium, Rajputana and the south Punjab area of which the Thar—Rajputana desert—alone occupies an area of 40,000 square miles. Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in Uttar Pradesh, *kalar* in Sind, *rakkar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *kari* in Bombay State Such soils are characterized by a high degree of impermeability and "stickiness" together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation A considerable amount of working the reclamation of these soils has already been done in the Punjab area, Sind and Bombay which shows the possibility of bringing these unproductive lands back to cultivation Forest soils occupy a large part of the sub-continent. Investigations on the nature of soil profiles of the Chaubatia Hill in U P and of the Kulu Forest in the Punjab area indicate that these soils belong to the Brown-Earth and Podsol groups

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

In the sub-continent farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans charged by money-lenders are heavy During the past twenty years, much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many States In recent years, it was found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of non-credit activities through multi-purpose societies, Taluka, District and State Purchase and Sale organizations and the establishment of regulated markets with a view to creating an effective link between credit and marketing. For increasing production, co-operative farming, crop protection and irrigation societies are also being organised on a large scale with financial and other assistance from Government Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and in combination with measures for debt redemption, regulation of money-lending business, prescription of minimum rates of interest, provision of agricultural finance through co-operative societies, central banks and land mortgage banks, liberalisation of tagavi loans, initiation of *Sarvodaya* development schemes, etc, will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists (*See article on 'The Co-operative Movement.'*)

To implement the "Grow More Food Campaign" co-operative societies are being encouraged to undertake the work of distribution of seed and manure among agriculturists. Financial assistance in the form of loan at concessional rate of interest is also granted to certain types of societies by Government for the use of cultivators with a view to economise cultivation expenses and to ease the bullock power shortage.

Implements —In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *bakhar*, a simple type of broad-bladed harrow, is in general use. In many States, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators.

With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private business and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds in Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and other States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

Land Development —Considerable attention is paid in many areas of the country notably in Bombay and the Punjab area to land development measures designed to check erosion from torrential and excessive rainfall and to the preservation of soil and moisture, which are essential for the successful growing of crops In Bombay a Land Development Section of the Agricultural Department was formed in the year 1943-44 and this has now been renamed as Soil Conservation Section This section is undertaking large scale projects of Land Improvements which include bunding or terracing of the cultivated lands and trenching and afforestation of uncultivable lands lying in the upper catchments or water-sheds—all on contour alignments This provides labour for the scarcity or famine areas and will help to protect them from famine or scarcity in the future. The total acreage so far improved and protected in the State is over six (6) lakhs of acres. The Section now carries out bunding and land improvement works in light and medium soils and attends to the maintenance of bunds, etc Investigations are in progress with a view to evolving a technique for carrying out bunding in deep black soil areas

The original Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act has now been considerably amended in the light of experience gained and is applied to several water-sheds.

CULTIVATION AND TILLAGE

The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in the sub-continent offers a vast field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts cultivation is good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. The research work done on dry farming methods conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research points to the great benefits accruing from thorough cultivation including occasional ploughing and manuring, repeated harrowings and inter-culturings, wider spacing and lower seed rates.

The main object of tillage methods for *rabi*, *i.e.*, for cold weather crops, is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seeds To achieve these objects, repeated harrowings are given which produce good surface mulch over a moist sub-soil The practice of drilling the crops with wider spacings permits inter-cultivation of the crops by bullock-implements and the use of low seed rates reduces the competition for moisture For *kharif*, *i e*, monsoon crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is less intensive. Dry farming researches so far done in the sub-continent deal mostly with cereal crops which are mostly erosion-permitting, and erosion-resisting crops like legumes have not been tried Recently, these legumes, such as, groundnut, Matki (Phaseolus aconitifolius) and Hulga (Dolichos biflorus), have been found to be very successful in controlling erosion and run-off and in increasing crop yields when grown in strips on contours below the erosion-permitting crops. This technique, known as contour strip cropping, has now been taken up for detailed study in Bombay State.

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many States are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as a tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection Efforts are now being made in many States to eliminate these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation.

IRRIGATION

The chief characteristics of Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country, seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts. The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual rainfall are found At many recording stations, annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon, and in cases of extreme drought, less than one-quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts Such tracts include Uttar Pradesh except the submontane regions, a large portion of Bihar, most of the Madras and Bombay States omitting the coastal belts, and portions of Madhya Pradesh, The canal system of the sub-continent is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 217 (1945-46) million acres, about 59 million acres are irrigated annually from one source or another. Of this huge area, 30 million acres are irrigated by canals, 14 million acres by wells and 13 million acres from tanks and other sources. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts (*For details see article on Irrigation*).

About one-quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water-supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery In scarcity areas the large scale bunding operations undertaken by the Bombay Department of Agriculture will lead to the increase in the water-supply of wells. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *mhotsa*

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation

Construction of temporary Bandharas across streams and small rivers after heavy monsoon period is over is also common in parts of Bombay and Madras States for irrigation during the drier *rabi* period The Government of Bombay has recently opened a separate Department for increasing such minor irrigation works throughout the State This Department will also be responsible for lift irrigation works at suitable sites along perennial rivers

Manures and Manuring—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter In the other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of compost made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials In India however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel but the practice of composting is now being rapidly developed in many areas The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many State Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension The use of certain oil-cakes, especially groundnut and castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with many irrigated crops With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, *e g*, ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies and the question of the manufacture of such manures is now receiving close attention of the Government of India and State administrations A factory for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate in India has been established at Sindhri in Bihar.

RICE

Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, and on an average, occupies about 28 per cent of the total cultivated area of the sub-continent. It preponderates in the wetter parts of the country *viz*, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras The area fluctuates slightly around 72 million acres in the sub-continent and the yield is about 27 million tons In 1945-46, total area under rice in the Indian Dominion and States was 58,112,000 acres with a total yield of approximately 18,463,000 tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate.

Rice is either broadcast, drilled or transplanted Broadcast rice is grown generally on high lands of the paddy areas where moisture is less, and the crop is sown in the beginning of the monsoon with the help of the rain-water. Sprouted seed is also sown broadcast in standing water after the onset of the monsoons, particularly in the salt-land paddy areas.

For transplanted rice the seedlings are raised in the nursery generally located in a high lying portion of the field and the nursery is rubbed or burnt over with cowdung or brush wood and grass. The seedlings get ready for transplanting within 4-5 weeks after sowing The soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 9 inches apart. The rice-fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now over 4 million acres As a result of various schemes for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing States financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research improved varieties to suit different areas have been evolved and are being distributed now.

The sub-continent consumes more rice than it produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. Imports in 1941-42 were 986,000 tons, mainly from Burma, Siam and French Indo-China.

WHEAT

Wheat is grown widely throughout the north as a winter crop, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and nearly three-quarters of the total outturn in the country This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Bombay mostly grows durum wheats in which a number of improved strains are evolved and are spreading rapidly. A new improved wheat, called Niphad-4, having the blood to durum, unglare and dicoceum wheat species has been recently evolved with exceedingly good baking quality. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1938-34, namely, 36 million acres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1939-40 which exceeded 10¼ million tons Recent crops have averaged about 9 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements In 1945-46 the total area under wheat in the Indian Union including States was 24,546,000 acres with a yield of 5,912,000 tons With the development of irrigation in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is certain The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in February to April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 8 million acres. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat. The rust epidemic causes great damage to the wheat crop and a comprehensive scheme to check this menace is being financed by the Government of India.

MILLETS AND PULSES

These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the *great* millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres in the sub-continent.

In 1945-46, the total area under jowar and bajra in the Indian Dominion including States was 61,750,000 acres excluding the former States Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil Both the crops are generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so they require to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the several pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus cajon*—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards In some States like Bombay *rabi* juar is also an important crop

Pulses are commonly grown throughout the sub-continent in great variety and form the backbone of agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations They are a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus cajon*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is financing co-ordinated schemes with the object of evolving high-yielding disease-free and draught-resistant strains of millet and pulses These schemes are in operation in various States

COTTON

Cotton is one of the most important commercial crops in the Indian Union The average area under cotton in the triennium ending 1938-39 was 21 0 million acres and the average yield 4 2 million bales of 392 lbs. net each During the three-year period ending 1947-48 the average annual acreage and yield in the Indian Union decreased to about 11 2 million acres and 2,2 million bales, respectively In 1948-49, the estimated area and yield were 11 1 million acres and 1 9 million bales, respectively. The area under improved varieties of cotton in 1948-49 is estimated at about 5 0 million acres. The consumption of Indian cotton in mills in the Indian Union amounted to 312,000 bales in 1948-49 Ordinarily the principal exports are of medium and short staple cotton below 7/8" in staple Exports are now restricted to Bengal Deshi, Mathia, Assam and Comilla varieties and are allowed under certain conditions There is no Indian cotton belt ; Bombay State, the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Madras State and Uttar Pradesh and the State of Hyderabad, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June Yields vary greatly , in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs. per acre is a good crop Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act (now the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act), the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act, the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act and the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing In certain States, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

SUGARCANE AND SUGAR

The Indian Union after the partition, owns as much as 90-95 per cent. of the total cane acreage and sugar production of the undivided sub-continent. The Sugar Industry is the second biggest National Industry in the Union of India and the sugarcane crop plays a very important part in the rural economy of the country. U P. and Bihar together produce more than 7 5 lakh tons of sugar During the year 1948-49, the area under cane was 3,645,000 acres, the estimated total production of cane expressed in terms of *gur* 4,984,000 tons, the quantity of cane crushed in sugar mills estimated at 10,039,000 tons, sugar produced by factories 1,001,000 tons, production of *khandsari* sugar 1,00,000 tons and sugar refined from *gur* 3,000 tons The total production of sugar was thus 1,104,000 tons

The history of the modern Sugar Industry in India virtually began in 1932, when the Government of India adopted a policy of discriminating protection which stimulated vigorous activity so that the number of factories increased from 32 to 164 The gain to the country is that from the year 1942-43 onwards almost no sugar has been imported to meet the demand in the country. Today, the number of people engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane, sugar factories, research stations, sugar trade, is well over 2 millions, and the Sugar Industry has grown into one of the largest industries in India and is second in importance only to cotton textiles

The cultivation of improved varieties of cane has been steadily expanding , old and indigenous varieties have been replaced to the extent of 90 per cent by canes of high quality, mainly bred at the Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore A net of sugarcane research stations has been spread in all sugarcane growing tracts of India for testing out the Coimbatore canes under different sets of soil and climatic conditions

The minimum quantity of sugar per diem per adult, required in a well-balanced diet is said to be 2 oz , the target of sugar production for the Indian Sugar Industry falls very much short of this requirement and consequently it will have to be very nearly doubled in the near future in order to meet the increasing demand of sugar and *Gur* It is estimated that the target of sugar production should be about 16 lakh tons per annum

The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee was constituted in November, 1944, and is responsible for the improvement and development of the industry connected with sugarcane and its products, marketing and manufacture of sugar and to initiate agricultural, technological and economic research on sugarcane production, distribution, and testing of improved varieties of cane, Gur, sugar, and their by-products, the improvement of crop forecasts and statistics, as well as the adoption of improved cultural and manurial practices There are still the problems of banking and transport of cane and sugar to be studied

Besides financing the sugarcane research schemes at the Centre and in various States, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee is also financing five-year schemes for the development of the Sugarcane Industry for which it has set apart a sum of Rs 75 lakhs Work on these schemes started during 1948-49 and is progressing satisfactorily. The Committee also plans to establish, at an early date, at Lucknow, a new Institute of Sugar Technology and Sugarcane Research of its own, which is expected to be the largest of its kind in Asia. A model sugar factory will also be erected there to provide opportunities of applying results of research on a factory scale and to impart the much-needed technological training on a scientific basis to the post-graduate students for fitting them for future absorption into the Industry This Institute is also expected to provide greater integration and fuller co-ordination in investigations on Sugar Technological and Sugar problems which have been lacking to a great extent up to the present moment

OILSEEDS

India is one of the principal oil-seeds producing countries of the world. Oilseeds crops also find a prominent place in India occupying about 23 million acres or about 8 per cent of the total cultivated area

The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, set up by the Government of India, under the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act IX of 1946, for the improvement and development of the cultivation and marketing of oilseeds and of the production, manufacture and marketing of oilseeds products, is taking all possible steps to stimulate the production of oilseeds without encroaching upon the acreage under food crops. Several schemes to increase the production of oilseeds by multiplication and distribution of improved strains, by adopting better methods of cultivation and by controlling pests and diseases are being worked in States financed jointly by the Indian Oilseeds Committee and the State Governments concerned

The following are the major oilseeds grown in India —

Groundnut :— India has the largest area under groundnuts in the world She accounted for 61 5 per cent of the groundnut production in the world during 1949 In this country, groundnuts accounted for about 41 per cent and 61 per cent of the total area and production, respectively, under oilseeds crops during the same year Madras ranks first, claiming 44 per cent and 53 per cent of the acreage and production, respectively, under groundnut in India and is followed by Bombay and Hyderabad The area under this crop in India in 1948-49 was 9,078,000 acres and the production was 3,073,000 tons.

Rape & Mustard :—The rape and mustard form an important group of crops in the northern parts of the country where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development The oil obtained from the seeds is extensively used for domestic consumption. The chief producing areas are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Assam The area and production of rape and mustard seeds in India during 1948-49 was 4,453,000 acres and 726,000 tons, respectively.

Linseed :—The linseed crop is cultivated in India for its seeds which yields the linseed oil of commerce extensively used in the varnish and paint industries and to a limited extent for edible purposes The crop grows well under a variety of soil conditions and is raised extensively in India except in the south of the peninsula Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Hyderabad are the chief seed producing areas, accounting for about 90 per cent. of the total area in India The area and production of linseed in India during 1948-49 were 3,877,000 acres and 439,000 tons, respectively.

Sesamum :—Sesamum (Gingelly) or *til* is grown extensively almost throughout India from the foot of the Himalayas down to the extreme south in Travancore The crop is however, intensively cultivated in Peninsular India in more than one season in the year The area and production of sesamum in India during 1948-49 were 3,567,000 acres and 295,000 tons, respectively.

Castor :—The castor plant grows well under varied conditions of soil and climate It is seen to grow almost throughout the length and breadth of India and up to an elevation of 8,000 ft Both perennial and annual types are recognised The plant is grown mostly for the seed which yields the castor oil of commerce. India comes next to Brazil only in world production and trade of castor seed The area and production of castor seed in India during 1948-49 were 1,406,000 acres and 109,000 tons, respectively The statistics of area and production of this crop are, however, considered as under-estimates, as no regular reporting is done for the areas sown under mixed crops.

India also produces considerable quantities of coconut, cottonseed, niger, safflower and mohwa seed besides a variety of other vegetable

oils, both essential and non-essential, which are produced in small quantities, but for which she holds almost a world monopoly

JUTE

Jute is one of the most important cash crops The fibre is obtained from the bark of two cultivated species of annual plants called *Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius*.

Jute is grown in the alluvial soils of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, the States of Cooch Behar, Tripura and in parts of U P. In 1949-50, the acreage in India was 1 6 million acres, the output being 31 2 lakhs bales (one bale = 400 lbs) It is a Kharif crop and is sown broadcast during February to May on well prepared seed beds. Two to three inches of rainfall during sowing and alternate periods of sunshine and moderate rainfall (about one or two inches every week) thereafter, seems ideal for a good growth of the crop It responds well to weeding and thinning operations which are usually given 2 or 3 times during the growing season.

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more Four to five months after sowing when they are in flower the plants are cut close to the ground. Cut plants are tied up into bundles and steeped under water for retting In 12 to 25 days, the retting is complete , the fibre is then carefully separated out from the stalks, washed and dried It is then ready for various commercial uses The outturn of dry fibre of jute generally varies from 12 to 25 mds. with an average of 15 md per acre, depending upon soil fertility and other factors

Quality in jute is judged by its strength, fineness, colour, lustre, length and uniformity. The types of goods ordinarily manufactured from jute fibre in India are hessians, sackings, canvas and tarpaulins , certain 'specialties' for example, rugs and carpets, linoleum hessians, jute blankets, etc , are also made on a small scale. During the Second World War, jute was put to many new lines of manufacture such as sandbags, union fabrics (jute-cotton), tents, hood-cloth, netting, cords, etc., which were used for war purposes.

Compulsory restriction of jute acreage which came into force in pre-partition Bengal in 1941 is completely removed in West Bengal Total areas under the crop in India and Pakistan together during the years 1944, 1945, and 1946 were 2,103,955, 2,421,670 and 1,911,000, respectively, and the corresponding yields were 6,203,205, 7,991,070 and 5,648,000 bales respectively The total areas put under this crop in India in 1947, 1948 and 1949 were 6,52,000, 8,34,000 and 11,58.000 acres respectively and the yields were 16,96,000, 20,56,000 and 31,17,000.

The annual world consumption of jute during the period from 1938-39 to 1947-48 varied from 77 to 113 lakhs of bales a year, the consumption in 1947-48 being 100 lakhs of bales.

During 1949-50, the jute trade was confronted with raw jute supply problem and transport difficulties consequent upon the devaluation of the Indian rupee. Prices of jute were not, however, allowed to rise by the statutory fixation of maximum prices by the Government

TOBACCO

The tobacco acreage in India is not uniformly distributed but is concentrated in certain areas which form distinct tobacco growing centres of considerable commercial importance There are 5 zones of concentrated production, *viz.*.—

(1) *North Bengal Area.* A major portion of this area has gone to Pakistan It now consists of the districts of Jalpaiguri, Malda, Barhampore, and W Dinajpur of West Bengal and Cooch Behar State

(2) *The Charotar* (*Gujarat*) area comprises the talukas of Anand, Nadiad, Borsad, Petlad and Bhadran of Bombay State.

(3) *Nipani Area* includes Belgaum, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj in Bombay State.

(4) *Guntur area* This is the most important Cigarette Leaf (Virginia Tobacco) producing area which runs along the eastern coast with concentrations in the Guntur District of Madras. In the course of a few years the acreage under tobacco in this area has exceeded one lakh.

(5) *North Bihar area* comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Darbhanga

Tobacco seed is first grown on raised seed beds for providing good drainage and for preventing stagnation of water Seedlings are ready for planting in about 6-8 weeks By then they would have grown to a height of about 4 to 5 inches with 6 to 8 leaves The seedlings are transplanted in lines, the distance varying from 15"-21" in rows and about 2' to 3' between rows

Topping is done in the production of Desi or Poorbi Tobaccos grown in North Bihar and U P and the Calcutta variety grown in U P , Punjab and Delhi It is useful for increasing the strength of tobacco used in hookah and chillum, etc

The harvesting season varies from place to place depending upon the different climatic conditions and the types of tobacco grown However, the leaves are cut when fully matured and at this stage they assume a yellowish green colour in the case of *Virginia Tobacco*, brownish yellow in the case of *Cigar & Cheroot Tobacco*, yellow with reddish brown spots in *Bidi Tobacco*, and yellow with brown flecks in the case of *Hookah, Chewing and Snuff Tobaccos*

The cut leaf is then dried and cured

The total area under tobacco in the Indian Union in 1947-48 was 784,196 acres

The total yield of dried leaf was 423,535,000 lbs

This excludes the quantity retained for personal consumption by the growers which is estimated at 14,582,000 lbs

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

It is estimated that there are about 136 372 million cattle in India, and 40 618 million buffaloes

For draught purposes mainly cattle are used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murrah buffaloes of the Punjab area, the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Saurashtra, Mehasana of Gujarat and the Surti and Pandharpuri buffaloes of Bombay State The cattle and buffalo population in the subcontinent is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent of the human population The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill-fed and inefficient Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits Of the draught types, the best known breeds are the Hissar (Punjab), Hansi (Punjab), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangayam (Madras), Kherigarh (U P), Malvi (C I), Khillar (Deccan), Nimar (East Khandesh), and Dangi (Konkan) The Dangi and Nimar breeds of Bombay State have the potentialities to be developed into dual purpose breeds. The Government of Bombay have established a Dangi Cattle Breeding Farm at Igatpuri (district Nasik) for improving the breed in that direction Amongst the best milking breeds are: the Sahiwal (Punjab), and the Gir (Saurashtra) Of the dual-purpose (*i.e.* draught and milk combined) the best known breeds are the Harlana (Punjab), Kankrej (Gujarat), and the Gir (Saurashtra).

On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being reared and from these selected bulls are issued, preferences being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts

IMPROVING QUALITY

The sub-continent possesses some very fine breeds of cattle, each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous To mention some, there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujarat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part. Then we have the Dangi born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the Western Ghats. Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed, indeed, the more the rain, the better it thrives. On the plateau of the Central Deccan we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various States have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system In the State of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the State, shows are held annually so that progress is noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken In addition, the Bombay Live-stock Improvement Act of 1933, known as the "Castration Act" which is intended to prevent promiscuous breeding by undesirable male stock in the villages has now been applied to 216 villages in the State

It has been estimated that the number of sheep in the sub-continent is in the neighbourhood of 4 crores and that the total quantity of wool produced is 8¼ crores pounds annually The production of wool per sheep varies greatly in different parts of the sub-continent In the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, and Punjab Provinces of Pakistan, and Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Saurashtra States of India, the annual production per sheep is estimated at between 3 1 lbs. and 4 lbs , while in the rest of the States it does not exceed 1 lb The average for the whole of the sub-continent is in neighbourhood of 1 9 lb per sheep per year This would indicate the vast scope for increasing wool production

The improvement of finer qualities of wool has been engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1933, and a systematic breeding of the five principal Indian breeds of sheep was undertaken in the Punjab area (Hissar), Madras (Hosur) and Bombay (Poona), and promising results achieved.

The breeding programme of the Research Stations is based on the evaluation of wool quality as assessed by factors such as the staple length, fibre, diameter, fleece density, differentiation of fibre types and the studies of the succession of fibres in the lamb coat A wool Analysis Laboratory has been established at Poona to study the variability of the different attributes of wool fibres and to select stock on the basis of the quality of fleeces of individual sheep Schemes for supplying pedigreed and tested rams to the cultivators and shepherds are also working in the rural areas under the Post-War Reconstruction Programme of the different States.

DAIRYING

India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy industry, although many of the State Governments have now been taking keen interest in its development The main difficulty is the low milk produtcivity of the Indian dairy animal, which has to be improved by systematic and scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management. Factors such as the

climatic conditions and the vastness of the country have, no doubt, been obstacles but, unless the individual dairy animal is improved and arrangements made to dispose of the milk economically, it would not be possible to put the dairy industry on sound footing.

Most of the States have now appointed special Dairy Development Officers for dealing with the problems effectively and, in the State of Bombay, Government have been considering plans to improve dairying on co-operative lines as well as through private enterprise For this the State has been divided into zones such as (i) the city areas, that is the areas within 30 to 40 miles radius of each town where milk will be produced on co-operative lines and supplied to cities, (ii) concentrated cattle breeding and milk producing areas where there are natural facilities for raising the dairy stock economically and where milk produced can be converted into products through co-operative creameries, and (iii) the remaining areas where demands of milk would be met by producing milk locally.

If this is done it would be possible to breed more and better dairy animals in the villages and to supply milk to towns more efficiently and at cheaper rates.

In order to relieve the congestion of dairy cattle in Bombay City, Government of Bombay have also established a very large milk colony at AREY near Bombay where about 10,000 animals would be housed under the most modern conditions and milk supplied to Bombay City after pasteurization, etc Bombay Government have also sanctioned a scheme administered by the Dairy Development Officer to establish large dairies in the other cities of the State through private agencies by providing loans of Rs. 50,000 in each case.

The different Agricultural Colleges have been imparting instruction in Dairy Husbandry They have been in many instances carrying out research in Dairy Science, although much of this work is being done at the Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore This Institute, in addition to research work, also trains students for Indian Dairy Diploma Course and a post-graduate course in Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

There is not a big market in India for western dairy products, such as cream, butter, cheese, etc, although their demand is constantly growing. In the absence of more milk, however, and the small units of dairy farming, the Indian peasant manufactures small lots of 'Desi' butter, Dehi, Ghee, etc, purely as a cottage industry.

ANIMAL DISEASES

Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review of animal husbandry in India.

The control of contagious diseases of live-stock is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the States The staffs of these departments are, for the most part, recruited from among the graduates of the Veterinary Colleges of which there are six in India, one each at Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Muther (U P), Hyderabad (Deccan), and Madras One more college is proposed to be opened at Jubbulpore in the Madhya Pradesh in India Many of the colleges which have now been affiliated to Universities impart training up to the graduate standard, as against licentiate training which they have imparted till recently The chief research centre is the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in Uttar Pradesh and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded, the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute and genetics section A certain amount of research is also conducted at the State Colleges

In addition to research, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the State Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products Serum institutes have, however, been opened in recent years at Madras and Bangalore, mainly for the manufacture of biological products for the use of the Madras and Mysore Civil Veterinary Departments respectively. Many States are now opening their own vaccine and serum centres In Bombay State a Serum Institute is in the course of being set up

The chief diseases that the Civil Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and surra in equines, and rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, black quarter and anthrax in ruminants while tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past. Glanders and surra are both scheduled diseases under the Glanders and Fracy Act Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Antrypal This disease (surra) also affects camels, cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned, all, with the exception of foot and mouth disease, can now be controlled either by the inoculation of protective sera or by vaccination

The successful manufacture of anthrax "spore" vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against live-stock disease

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Ranikhet" disease is fairly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously interfered with the poultry industry. A chick-passaged vaccine has now been developed at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and trials conducted in the field have been very encouraging Fowl pox and fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against those diseases.

India is protected from foreign infection by the application of the Live-stock Importation Act at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control, the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government, the professional staff usually being provided by Government In most State the Veterinary Dispensaries are now being taken over by Government

The statistics given in the following statements are the latest available.

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN EACH STATE.

(Thousand Acres)

States	NET AREA (According to village papers)		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara	1,561	1,561	1,561
Assam	33,462*	33,462*	33,462*
West Bengal	18,897	18,897	18,797
Bihar	44,327	44,327	44,326
Bombay	48,678	48,661	48,662
Madhya Pradesh	63,084	63,093	63,083
Coorg	1,012	1,012	1,012
Delhi	367	368	363
Madras	79,934	79,930	79,934
Orissa	20,654	20,655	20,142
Punjab	23,067†	23,082†	22,964†
Uttar Pradesh	67,655	67,996	67,623
Total	402,698	403,044	401,929

* Includes an area of 839,000 acres for Tirap Frontier Tract for which details, for Forest, not available for cultivation and other uncultivated land excluding current fallows, are not available

† Based on pre-war average.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH STATE

(Thousand acres)

States	Forests			Not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows			Current fallows			Net area actually sown		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara	47	47	47	629	629	596	265	273	295	186	181	180	434	431	444
Assam	4,156	4,056	4,056	4,247	4,247	4,247	17,368	17,393	17,611	1,499	1,549	1,524	5,353	5,378	5,184
West Bengal	1,625	1,625	1,696	3,212	3,306	3,033	1,926	1,933	1,977	1,474	2,791	869	10,660	9,242	11,224
Bombay	8,018	8,060	7,933	5,936	5,828	5,977	814	828	770	5,513	6,388	5,696	28,397	27,557	28,285
Madhya Pradesh	15,836	15,830	15,829	4,848	4,860	4,848	13,736	13,834	13,916	4,031	4,267	4,300	24,633	24,302	24,190
Coorg	331	331	331	359	359	359	16	16	16	151	150	150	155	156	156
Delhi	—	—	—	77	76	76	64	62	62	9	8	30	217	222	187
Madras	13,452	13,516	13,515	14,233	14,148	14,028	11,425	11,953	11,854	9,290	9,779	9,383	31,534	30,534	31,155
Orissa	2,606	2,606	2,606	7,097	7,098	6,556	3,175	3,144	3,307	1,445	1,354	1,158	6,331	6,453	6,515
Punjab	769*	770*	769*	6,192*	6,196*	6,155*	2,612*	2,613*	2,410*	1,884*	1,886*	1,639*	11,610*	11,617*	11,989*
Uttar Pradesh	8,676	9,038	6,963	9,248	9,136	10,578	10,106	10,056	9,996	2,373	2,356	2,705	37,252	37,410	37,380
Bihar	6,612	6,612	6,612	6,370	6,530	6,525	6,611	6,451	6,415	7,224	7,228	7,083	17,510	17,506	17,691
Total	62,128	62,491	60,357	62,448	62,413	62,978	68,118	68,556	68,629	35,079	37,937	34,726	174,086	170,808	174,400

*Based on pre-war average.

AREA IRRIGATED IN EACH STATE.

(Thousand acres)

States	Total area irrigated		
	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47
Ajmer-Merwara ..	115	98	101
Assam .	873	1,216	1,124
West Bengal .	1,789	1,893	1,840
Bihar .. .	4,932	5,333	5,320
Bombay .. .	1,208	1,378	1,218
Madhya Pradesh	1,512	1,582	1,654
Coorg .. .	5	6	6
Delhi	78	52	51
Madras	9,683	9,209	9,737
Orissa	1,667	1,675	1,691
Punjab .. .	4,980	5,089	5,171
Uttar Pradesh ..	11,385	11,702	11,574
Total ..	38,227	39,228	39,487

Note.—The information on areas separately irrigated by canals, tanks, wells and other sources, are not available.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1946-47 IN EACH STATE.

States	Crops Irrigated				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajri or cimbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	31	20,617	35,329	1,602	361
Assam . .	1,044,410	..	..	..	..
West Bengal . .	1,714,503	16,830	2,233	527	300
Bihar	3,261,315	447,673	324,102	4,500	1,496
Bombay	275,014	199,847	5,570	283,057	61,999
Madhya Pradesh	1,464,278	23,156	1,523	1,129	1
Coorg .. .	5,601	.	..	..	..
Delhi . .	21	28,444	2,698	1,814	329
Madras	8,914,973	4,165	4	473,317	310,807
Orissa ..	288,949	1,630,068	134,214	75,945	192,382
Punjab ..	966,681	4,062,463	2,274,586	39,306	9,266
Total ..	17,935,771	6,433,263	2,780,259	881,197	576,941

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1946-47 IN EACH STATE—(*contd*)

States	Crops Irrigated						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops	TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	20,160	18,615	260	15,594	9,189	7,124	128,882
Assam		20,710	.	26,100	..	32,590	1,123,810
West Bengal	6,833	58,465	34,652	48,806	3	11,421	1,894,573
Bihar	95,132	836,462	147,623	278,874	6,441	75,181	5,478,799
Bombay	26,727	110,337	124,276	158,281	949	157,857	1,403,914
Madhya Pradesh . .	264	3,289	36,789	120,298	17	2,836	1,658,525
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,601
Delhi	626	1,455	2,521	5,541	195	7,667	51,311
Madras	8,842	1,022,576	191,329	206,539	205,017	415,593	11,813,162
Orissa	356,605	735,220	255,281	127,313	318,251	1,105,491	5,219,719
Punjab	111,361	2,607,179	1,402,835	414,319	64,149	442,442	12,394,587
Total ..	626,550	5,414,308	2,195,516	1,461,665	604,211	2,258,202	41,167,883

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1944-45, 1945-46 AND 1946-47 IN EACH STATE.

FOOD-GRAINS.
(Thousand acres)

States.	Rice.			Wheat.			Barley.			Jowar or cholum, great Millet.			Bajri or cimbu or spiked Millet.		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara ..	—	—	—	28	27	28	40	34	38	122	111	112	77	40	42
Assam	3,926	4,087	3,729	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal ..	9,468	7,933	9,960	102	117	101	67	62	59	5	4	3	3	2	7
Bihar	9,739	9,738	9,868	1,205	1,186	1,184	1,206	1,205	1,198	72	72	75	66	68	73
Bombay	2,063	2,093	2,106	2,032	1,707	1,965	15	15	17	8,062	8,800	8,696	4,721	3,920	4,204
Madhya Pradesh .	6,023	6,071	6,119	2,797	2,679	2,833	21	19	19	5,200	5,046	4,721	129	108	101
Coorg	87	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	53	51	49	17	14	11	24	27	35	57	55	53
Madras	11,014	10,203	11,005	—	—	14	(a)	1	1	4,645	4,150	4,527	2,442	2,317	2,366
Orissa .. .	5,165	5,156	5,404	7	7	6	2	1	1	38	38	38	6	5	4
Punjab ..	434	446	466	3,300	3,410	3,113	572	528	474	388	446	489	2,164	2,230	1,830
Uttar Pradesh .	7,165	7,045	7,424	7,892	8,056	8,020	4,039	4,361	4,542	2,267	2,546	2,262	2,841	2,856	2,605
Total ..	55,084	52,859	56,168	17,416	17,240	17,315	5,979	6,240	6,360	20,828	21,240	20,958	12,506	11,601	11,285

(a) Less than 500 acres.

FOOD GRAINS—(*contd*)
(Thousand acres)

States.	Ragi or Marua (Millet)			Maize.			Gram (Pulse).			Other food-grains and Pulses.			Total food-grains.		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara	—	—	—	63	76	85	23	20	28			71	353	308	403
Assam .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			252	3,926	4,087	3,984
West Bengal	—	—	6	129	116	99	313	271	241			476	10,087	8,505	10,952
Bihar . .	556	538	545	1,510	1,496	1,540	1,470	1,482	1,471			3,985	15,824	15,785	19,939
Bombay .	540	524	523	194	182	186	651	534	674			3,367	18,278	17,775	21,739
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	9	151	149	152	1,354	1,306	1,364			5,577	15,675	15,378	20,896
Coorg .. .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not available		2	87	87	92
Delhi	—	—	—	2	3	3	86	90	21			4	239	240	177
Madras .	1,695	1,587	1,533	52	39	48	80	67	100			6,167	19,928	18,364	25,761
Orissa	269	269	268	27	29	27	6	6	169			840	5,520	5,511	6,757
Punjab ..	—	—	16	916	880	884	3,058	4,120	2,873			503	10,832	12,060	10,648
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	285	2,424	2,536	2,326	6,118	6,140	5,691			6,993	32,746	33,540	40,197
Total ..	3,060	2,918	3,188	5,468	5,506	5,401	13,159	14,036	12,633			28,237	133,495	131,640	161,545

OIL-SEEDS
(Area in thousand acres)

States.	Linseed.			Sesamum (til or Jinjili)			Rape and Mustard			Groundnut			Castor.			Coco-nut †	Other oil seeds †	Total Oil Seeds		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1946-47	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara ..	—	—	—	21	27	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	27	26
Assam .	—	—	7	—	—	25	307	297	293	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	307	297	329
West Bengal	74	64	48	21	21	24	138	131	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	22	233	216	263
Bihar ..	560	540	543	118	118	105	509	480	478	—	—	—	33	34	33	—	284	1,220	1,172	1,442
Bombay ..	77	54	49	124	115	143	12	11	15	1,526	1,417	1,518	53	39	41	25	602	1,792	1,636	2,402
Madhya Pradesh .	1,130	947	913	362	337	385	56	57	59	606	585	559	39	33	32	—	310	2,193	1,959	2,259
Coorg ..							Not available													
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	4
Madras ..	—	—	5	616	599	673	—	—	4	4,300	4,165	—	285	235	—	—	—	5,201	4,999	5,707
Orissa ..	6	6	9	100	101	87	29	30	2	18	18	4,121	22	22	229	623	54	175	177	268
Punjab .	27	29	26	37	51	58	353	405	25	64	61	23	—	—	25	11	88	481	546	518
Uttar Pradesh ..	866	875	217	(Pure) 225	246	195	177	167	358	130	168	74	19	18	—	—	—	5,030	5,189	850
				1,054	1,096		2,559	2,619	178			217			11	—	32			
Total ..	2,740	2,515	1,827	2,678	2,701	1,721	4,147	4,471	1,565	6,644	6,414	6,512	451	381	376	675	1,392	16,660	16,222	14,068

† Figures for previous years not available.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CASH CROPS CULTIVATED IN EACH STATE.
(Thousand acres).

States	Sugar			Cotton			Jute			Other fibres
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara ..	—	—	—	12	9	11	—	—	—	—
Assam ..	51	53	55	31	36	30	172	173	180	—
West Bengal ..	58	67	67	1	—	—	192	198	152	17
Bihar .. .	362	381	390	40	39	40	163	159	145	10
Bombay .. .	120	125	127	1,340	1,165	1,337	—	—	—	65
Madhya Pradesh .	35	41	42	2,803	2,956	2,967	—	—	—	107
Coorg ..	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—
Delhi . ..	3	2	2	1	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—
Madras	156	161	292	1,670	1,623	1,566	—	—	32	124
Orissa . ..	34	35	34	9	9	9	24	20	24	10
Punjab ..	351	314	342	407	375	365	—	—	—	26
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,166	1,818	2,050	202	196	168	—	—	2	209
Total ..	3,336	2,997	3,401	6,516	6,408	6,493	551	550	535	568

(a) Not separately available, included in Madras figures.
(b) Below 500 acres.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CASH CROPS CULTIVATED IN EACH STATE—(*contd*).
(Thousand acres)

States	Tea			Coffee			Tobacco		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara .	—	—	—				—	—	—
Assam ..	366	366	362				19	19	19
West Bengal	168	168	217				23	26	31
Bihar .. .	4	4	4				121	121	118
Bombay .. .	—	—	—				144	185	151
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—				8	10	9
Coorg .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,548	40,775	39,140@	—	—	—
Delhi .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Madras .	82	82	80	77,944	85,644	63,351@	328	363	306
Orissa .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	32	31
Punjab .	9	9	9	—	—	—	19	16	15
Uttar Pradesh .	6	6	6	—	—	—	82	65	53
Others .. .	—	—	—	380	380	—	—	—	—
Total ..	635	635	678	119,872	126,799	102,491	778	838	733

(a) Below 500 acres
@ Actual average and not in thousands

1946-47.

States	Condiments & spices	Indigo and others.	Opium	Other drugs and narcotics.	Fodder crops	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Food crops	Non-food crops	Total sown area.
Ajmer-Merwara .	5	—	—	—	9	4	23	12	493
Assam . . .	—	—	—	—	5	643	—	177	5,976
West Bengal .. .	22	—	—	9	24	875	37	34	12,701
Bihar	58	—	—	—	13	393	343	205	23,109
Bombay	285	—	—	29	3,003	224	1	10	29,373
Madhya Pradesh	171	—	—	1	461	164	3	1	27,080
Coorg . . .	13	—	..	—	—	12	—	—	156
Delhi	1	—	..	—	29	2	4	—	222
Madras	770	30	..	143	565	792	34	174	36,440
Orissa	19	1	..	7	16	183	95	108	7,563
Punjab	40	6	2	—	2,177	117	16	2	14,283
Uttar Pradesh	165	3	24	2	1,837	600	121	10	46,298
Total ..	1,549	40	26	191	8,139	4,009	677	733	203,694

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN EACH STATE.

(Thousand acres)

States	Deduct Area Sown more than once			Net Area Sown		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Ajmer-Merwara	51	23	50	434	431	444
Assam	779	790	792	5,353	5,378	5,184
West Bengal	1,048	922	1,477	10,660	9 242	11,224
Bihar	5,653	5,587	5,418	17,510	17,506	17,691
Bombay	997	834	1,088	28,397	27,567	28,285
Madhya Pradesh	3,130	2,970	2,890	24,633	24,302	24,190
Coorg	1	(a)	—	155	156	156
Delhi	78	80	36	217	222	187
Madras	5,466	4,741	5,285	31,534	30,534	31,155
Orissa	846	801	1,047	6,331	6,453	6,515
Punjab	2,726*	3,224*	2,294	11,610*	11,617*	11,989
Uttar Pradesh	8,776	9,422	8,918	37,252	37,410	37,380
Total	29,650	29,711	29,295	173,992	170,687	174,400

(a) Below 500 acres
* Based on pre-war average.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(Figures in thousand acres)

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Area by Professional Survey	not a	vailable	403,478
Area according to village papers	402,698	403,044	401,930
Area under forests	62,128	62,491	60,357
Area not available for cultivation	62,448	62,413	62,978
Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	68,118	68,556	68,630
Fallow land	35,079	37,937	34,726
Net area sown	174,086	170,808	174,400
Irrigated area	38,227	39,228	39,486
Area under food-crops			
Rice	55,084	52,859	56,168
Wheat	17,416	17,240	17,316
Barley	5,979	6,240	6,361
Jowar	20,823	21,240	20,958
Bajra	12,506	11,601	11,284
Ragi	3,060	2,918	3,188
Maize	5,468	5,506	5,402
Gram	13,159	14,036	12,633
Other food-grains and pulses	not a	vailable	28,235
Total food-grains (Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley and gram)	133,495	131,640	161,545
Sugar	3,336	2,997	3,411
Other food-crops*	not a	vailable	6,236

* Condiments and spices, fruit and vegetables and miscellaneous food-crops

AREA UNDER CERTAIN CROPS.

(Thousand acres)

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Area under non-food-crops —			
Linseed	2,740	2,515	1,827
Sesamum (til or jinjli)	2,678	2,711	1,721
Rape & Mustard	4,147	4,201	1,565
Other oil seeds	not	availa	ble
Total oilseeds Coconut, Groundnut and Castor	16,660	16,222	8,955
Area under —			
Cotton	6,516	6,408	6,493
Jute	551	550	536
Other fibres*			569
Indigo*			30
Opium*			25
Coffee	119,872	126,799	103
Tea	635	635	680
Tobacco	778	838	733
Fodder Crops*			8,140
Other non-food-crops*			935

*Information not available for 1944 and 1945

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop Yield in		1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Yield in thousands				
Rice	Tons	17,988	16,922	
Wheat	,,	5,143	4,466	
Coffee	,,	9,825	15,580	
Tea	Lbs.	397,497	452,713 (a)	
Cotton	Bales 400 lbs each	1,329	1,304	
Jute	,,	1,182	1,495	
Linseed	Tons	326	291	
Rape & Mustard	,,	812	702	
Sesamum (til)	,,	268	266	
Groundnut	Tons	2,730	2,302	
Castor-seed	,,	49	39	
Indigo*				
Cane-sugar (Gur)	,,	4,311	4,160	
Rubber*				

Not available.

(a) Incomplete
* Information not available

A few more particulars will help to give a fuller picture

INDIAN UNION PROVINCES (1946-47)

	Rs (crores)
Primary Production	2,398
(a) Net output of agriculture and animal husbandry	2,291
Gross output of agriculture and animal husbandry	3,066
Output of Agriculture	2,545
(i) Food	2,002
(ii) Non-food	543
Output of animal husbandry	521
(i) Milk	404
(ii) Meat, fish and egg	90
(iii) By-products of slaughter	24
(a) Hides and skins	20
(b) Other by-products	4
(iv) Miscellaneous	3

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT (1946-47)

	Rs (crores)
Rice	568 3
Wheat	127 6
Jowar	68 9
Bajra	36 9
Maize	31 8
Ragi	33 8
Barley	54 6
Gram	87 1
Sugarcane	207 3
Linseed	11 4
Sesamum	16 6
Rape and Mustard	45 0
Groundnut	73 4
Castor seed	1 7
Cotton	28 3
Jute	9 3
Coffee	3 8
Tea	84 8
Tobacco	58 4
Rubber	2 7

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT (1945-46)

	Rs (crores)
Small millets	39 8
Pulses (excluding gram)	94·1
Cotton seed	8 3
Coconuts	17 1
Other oilseeds	9 7
Condiments and spices	102·4
Other sugar	2 8
Other fibres	6 7
Dyeing and tanning materials	0 7
Other drugs and narcotics	9 2
Fodder crops (*a*)	403·3
Fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	226 5
Miscellaneous food	10 3
Miscellaneous non-food	6 5

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

IN view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys After consultation with State Governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries

Directorate—In accordance with this decision, the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India (since designated as Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) was constituted with effect from 1st January, 1935, at Delhi, with Mr A M Livingstone as the first Agricultural Marketing Adviser After more than six years of useful activity in India, he reverted in 1941 to the Ministry of Agriculture of the United Kingdom Government The present incumbent of the post is Dr T G Shirname, B Ag , Ph D (Wales), F S S (Lond), F R E. Econ S

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India is assisted by a Deputy and this post is at present held by Dr B C Sen, D Sc The technical gazetted staff consists of an Agricultural Marketing Adviser, a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser, 3 Senior Marketing Officers, 3 Marketing Officers, 1 Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and 15 Assistant Marketing Officers In addition, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is assisted, in quality control and inspection work for internal and for export trade under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, by 2 Chief Inspectors, 1 Senior Inspector, 27 Inspectors, and 1 Chief Chemist

With the help of suitable subsidies from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the State Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases, further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for developmental work of a practical nature

The subsidies have however been progressively reduced in recent years and entirely suspended from 1949 , but realising the advantages that have accrued to the State economy as a result of having adequate marketing organisations, some States like West Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Bihar, Hyderabad and Mysore have already made these organisations permanent With the setting up of marketing organisations at the Centre and in the provinces in 1935, certain leading Indian States also co-operated by appointing full-time officers in their States and over 200 States nominated officers to deal with marketing questions In Provinces and States which had no Senior Marketing Officers, the Director of Agriculture supervised the work of the marketing section

The Central Marketing Staff also undertook survey work in a large number of States which did not have staffs of their own They also advised and continued to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in carrying out their work

On account of the recent political changes in India, nearly all the former smaller States have either merged themselves with the neighbouring province or formed into Unions In the case of provinces, *e.g* Orissa, where the area thus merged is quite appreciable, additional marketing staff has been provided The Governments of the various Unions have also either already appointed or are considering the question of appointing suitable marketing staff

MARKETING SURVEYS

During the existence of this Directorate for over 15 years, marketing surveys have been carried out on an All-India basis and 59 reports on various commodities and subjects have so far been published The more important of these are on wheat, rice, potatoes, gram, barley, grapes, bananas, citrus fruits, linseed, groundnuts, cashewnuts, lac, sugar, coconuts, tobacco, milk, fish, cattle, hides, skins, wool and hair, sheep and goats, eggs, coffee, castor seed, co-operative marketing, fairs, markets and produce exchanges ghee and other milk products, arecanuts, stone and small fruit and cardamom "A Handbook on the quality of Indian Wool" which is intended to serve as a guide to wool trade and persons interested in Wool, a "Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish; Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing" and a supplement to the wheat report have also been published The reports on rapeseed mustard, and sann hemp have also been printed and are (at the time of writing) awaiting release for sale Revised editions of fish, milk and castorseed and the Preliminary Fish Guide are in advanced stages of printing The reports on some other commodities like maize, millets, sesamum and nigerseed, meat, poultry, mangoes, pulses, fibres and chillies, and a bulletin on agricultural produce exchanges are in different stages of preparation The Marketing Officers Conference held in 1948 recommended that having regard to the necessity of devoting more time and energy for undertaking and executing actual marketing improvement work, the preparation of marketing survey reports should be slowed down No fresh marketing surveys are to be undertaken at present and attention is to be given only to those reports which are under preparation and the work on which has remained in abeyance

During the year 1943, at the instance of the Government of India, rapid marketing surveys were also conducted in respect of (i) certain English vegetables (peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes and carrots) and certain important pulses , (ii) bones and bonemeals , and (iii) India's requirements of agricultural implements and machinery and relevant reports were submitted to Government In 1944, the Directorate similarly carried out a rapid survey of milk production and distribution in Delhi Province in connection with a scheme for the supply of milk to Government servants in Delhi and New Delhi and submitted the report to Government

Hitherto, the All-India marketing survey reports have dealt with the problem as it related to the entire undivided India In fact, the earlier reports had included Burma as well With the partition of the country all these reports have to be revised and brought up-to-date for the Indian Union To begin with, the revision of the reports on rice and groundnuts is in progress and material therefor is being collected The reports on milk and fish have already been revised and are in the press It is also proposed to revise the report on hides and cattle

The marketing survey reports so far published and those which are in the press are very exhaustive and detailed For the convenience of the general public and administrators, therefore arrangements have been made to prepare small and handy brochures summarising the principal features of marketing of the various commodities Two such brochures on fish, and wool were published in 1948 and another two on milk and isubgol in March 1949 Similar brochures on agricultural produce exchanges and kapok ghee sugar lac, hides, skins, are under preparation

The main survey reports are quite bulky and would not interest a layman In order therefore to make the survey reports intelligible to the public at large, abridged editions in English of a number of reports have been issued Translations of these editions in various Indian languages have also been published in the case of certain reports like wheat, linseed and eggs The translation of the abridged reports on co-operative marketing, potatoes, rice, groundnuts, and bananas has been completed but the reports have not yet been published An abridged edition of the milk report in Hindi was in the press, and that on rapeseed and mustard was under preparation.

Storage and Transport—A report on cold storage and transport of perishable produce in Delhi Province was published in 1937 With a view to studying the commercial possibilities of cold storage transport of perishable products like fruits, etc , certain refrigerated transport trials were conducted during 1940-41 on two N W R cold storage wagons All-India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period In view, however, of the recent transport difficulties and the consequent shortage of wagons, the experiment and survey on cold storage has had to be postponed for the present A separate Directorate of Storage and Plant Protection has been set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to take up immediately on more intensive scale work on ordinary and cold storage construction and refrigerated transport.

GRADING AND MARKING

In discussing steps which might be taken to improve the general level of quality, the Royal Commission thought that organised trade associations in India could give great assistance in applying effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producers This view was fully borne out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two general lines of action were decided upon first, the physical grading and packing of commodities such as fruit, eggs, etc , on the basis of statutory standards and, secondly, the standardisation of contract terms for staples such as cereals and oilseeds The former involved legislation and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was passed in February 1937, for defining standards of quality and methods of marking in respect of prescribed grade designations applied to schedule products

As a result of consultation with State governments and representative trade and manufacturing interests, further commodities were added to the schedule to the Act, which now includes fruit, vegetables, eggs, dairy produce, tobacco, coffee, hides and skins, fruit products, *atta*, oilseeds, vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable fats), cotton, rice, lac, wheat, sann hemp, sugar-cane gur (jaggery), myrobalans, *bura*, wool and goat hair The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities have been duly prepared and notified Tentative grade specifications and rules for several varieties of rice, fruit, cotton, etc have also been drawn Several States where this Act was *not* automatically applicable have adopted similar legislation and are applying the AGMARK to the commodities graded in their areas Arrangements are in hand for the preparation of grade specifications for ginger, curry powder and honey The Castor Oil Grading and Marking Rules and the Citruss Fruits Grading and Marking Rules were finally published in 1949 The latter replaced the Oranges Grading and Marking Rules, 1937. A schedule containing the specifications for coconut oil is being added to the Edible Oils Grading and Marking Rules, and it has been notified for eliciting the opinion of the trade.

The development of trading on the basis of the standard methods of grading is definitely "catching on" In the early stages experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provisional standards , subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser The authorised packer may be the primary producer or co operative society or an association of primary producers, village collectors and processors or the individual larger packer or manufacturer holding a key position in the process of distribution

It is hoped that this scheme will not only lead to the expansion of India's external trade in tobacco, but also enhance the reputation of the country for delivering goods in the international markets exactly in accordance with standards of grades On account of its success the scheme has been extended for a further period of five years from 1st April 1948

INSPECTION OF PRODUCE

In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the States have been authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded product and grading centres The co-operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all States was sought for in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary authority to inspect grading stations and graded produce Arrangements have also been made for controlling the quality of graded produce by systematically analysing samples collected by the inspecting staff both from the packers' premises as well as from the markets Nearly 6,000 samples of ghee and quite a large number of edible oil samples were analysed at the Central Control Laboratory Kanpur during the calendar year 1949 Samples of graded butter and gur are also periodically analysed there by two assistant chemists appointed for the purpose

In the earlier stages, the analysis of atta samples was done by the Cerealist, Agricultural College, Lyallpur and to a limited extent by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Madhya Pradesh In 1943 an Atta Analyst was appointed to assist the Cerealist at Lyallpur in this work A Rice Analyst was also added to the headquarter staff and the entire analytical work on rice samples was made over to him Since, however, these two commodities are now rationed and are not graded, no work in this connection is being done For the purpose of keeping a vigilant watch on the quality of Agmark eggs put on the Delhi market, an Egg Grading Demonstrator was appointed as a result of which the quality standards further improved But on account of scarcity of eggs and the imposition of controls by the local administration, grading of eggs could not be continued in Delhi and this useful activity had to be suspended After a lapse of two years, however, the grading of eggs was revived in 1948

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure This is partly offset by the sale of Agmark labels to authorised packers. It was, however, observed that the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, under which such recoveries were being made, did not permit the levy of any further charges than what the labels, etc , were costing to the Government In order, therefore, that a portion, if not the whole, of the inspection cost could be recovered from the packers who were the chief beneficiaries from the grading scheme, the Act was amended about the middle of 1943 so as to permit recoveries on labels for this purpose as well as for arranging any special publicity with regard to particular commodities In the early stages, before the grading of a particular commodity has passed the experimental stage and proved its merit, it has not always been found possible to get the packers to agree to contribute in this way Steps are being taken, however, to make quality control as far as possible self-supporting, particularly with regard to commodities mainly produced for export, *e g* , sann hemp, or commodities like *ghee*, the grading of which has now become definitely established With the same view the Edible Oils Grading and Marking Rules were amended in October 1947 so as to provide for an enhanced rate of charges on Agmark labels and to provide for the application of these labels to bigger containers like drums and railway tank wagons

Expansion in the grading of ghee and the increasing general demand for graded ghee has also committed the Government to ensure that proper arrangements are instituted or existing ones stiffened in order to provide for an adequate check on the quality of the graded products Certain new measures have accordingly been instituted Firstly, vigorous tests have been introduced for examining the purity of ghee and ensuring its freedom from adulteration To detect unmistakably the commonest adulterant—vegetable fat - the Central Control Laboratory, Kanpur, where samples of ghee are analysed, has been equipped with Phytosteryl Acetate test apparatus and arrangements are under way to install this apparatus at the laboratories of the authorised packers It has been possible to introduce the test only at 3 laboratories so far on account of the difficulties in the procurement of necessary apparatus and chemicals required for the purpose of this test, but towards the end of 1949 most of the packers' laboratories had been equipped with the necessary apparatus Another test known as Baudouin test was introduced at the laboratories of the packers in 1947, according to which all raw ghee before being purchased for grading purposes is subjected to this test to ensure that it is free from vegetable products (Vanaspati) This test became possible because of the Government of India's decision to mix at least 5 per cent sesame oil in all hydrogenated vegetable fats The policy of appointing Government Chemists at the laboratories of authorised packers so as to ensure freedom from possible influences, initiated in 1945 has been working satisfactorily in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and it has been extended to Madhya Pradesh recently At a conference of ghee packers held on the 21st April, 1945 these measures were generally agreed to and the conference further agreed to a proportionate increase in the charges levied on the graded ghee so as to make the scheme self-supporting The work done under the Agmark Ghee Grading Scheme was reviewed at another Ghee Conference in 1948 which was unanimously of the opinion that the scheme deserved all possible encouragement as it symbolised an attempt to provide pure and superior quality of ghee to the public The Conference also emphasised the need for a more rigid enforcement of the grading laws so as to ensure the purity of Agmark ghee In order to recover the increased cost of more effective quality control measures in the case of ghee, the Conference further recommended the raising of charges for Agmark labels from 4 to 10 annas per maund This was done on 14th January 1949 A committee has also been appointed to examine the All-India and regional specifications prescribed for Agmark ghee

As a further measure of improving the existing quality control arrangements, it was also decided to divide the areas in which the ghee grading centres are located into zones, each zone being placed under the charge of an Inspector For this purpose four posts of Inspectors have been sanctioned The Inspectors exercise vigilant control on the quality of ghee in their respective areas by visiting the grading stations frequently and by collecting check samples of graded ghee from the premises of the packers and from the market, for examination The number of samples so collected has increased to such a point that a large percentage of the melts processed by the authorized packers is now being checksampled As a result of the various quality control measures the reputation of the purity of Agmark ghee is on the increase

Owing to the fact that Saurashtra contributed a large proportion to the ghee graded in the country it was found necessary to establish a Subsidiary Control Laboratory in Saurashtra for doing the immediate work connected with the analysis of samples The increasing popularity of Agmark products has brought to light ingenious efforts on the part of unscrupulous persons at illegally imitating and counterfeiting the Agmark labels and manipulating and adulterating the contents of graded products This in its turn, has demonstrated the need for strengthening the quality control measures still further In order to safeguard against the misuse of Agmark, proposals are under consideration for the enhancement of penalties provided for the violation of rules made under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking)Act, 1937

STANDARD CONTRACT TERMS

The Standard Contract terms for wheat and linseed, were finally agreed to by the Grain and Oilseeds Conference, 1938, and similar terms for groundnuts were settled at an informal Conference held at Bombay in January 1939 A fairly satisfactory measure of agreement has been obtained regarding the adoption of the terms and while certain trading associations have started trading on this basis, unanimous support was not forthcoming, owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of small "futures" trading associations scattered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain influential exporting and importing interests

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade, an informal Conference of the representatives of 3 important trade associations of Bombay was convened in February 1941 Besides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection for damaged, slightly damaged and shrivelled grains, the Conference made 2 important recommendations, viz , that (1) 25 tons should be adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction, and (2) that the Cwt should be adopted as an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation In the case of linseed, the Conference further suggested that the cleaning charge under "Refraction" should be lowered These latter suggestions were circulated to the trade interests concerned and they have been accepted

In the case of wheat, it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the abovementioned recommendations

The Standard Groundnut Contract was examined at the Bombay Conference, 1941, and several minor changes were suggested These were afterwards circulated to the trade interests concerned As regards Hand Picked Selected Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell), the Contract terms agreed to at a Conference held in 1940, were further revised and accepted by 2 leading trade associations of Bombay Three leading exporters of groundnuts in Madras adopted the Standard Groundnut Contract from the beginning of 1942 and they have reported that the Contract terms have been readily accepted both by the sellers and purchasing agents and that they worked very well during the period of adoption. The question of enforcing the standard contract terms for groundnuts by legislation was examined at a conference of groundnut interests convened at Bombay in August 1944 under the joint auspices of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research The conference agreed upon the various terms except in regard to driage and methods for estimating it, and recommended that the point be examined by the Oilseeds Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and till then the driage clause may be omitted It was also felt that the trade should adopt the standard contract terms voluntarily, compulsion being introduced only if the trade fail to do so The question of framing legislation to make the adoption of standard contract terms compulsory was referred to Provincial Governments The action taken by the provincial governments in this connection including consultations with the interests seems to have convinced the trade that the Government are determined to enforce the standard contracts on a compulsory basis, and this has brought a good deal of change in their attitude An informal Conference of the leading trade associations held in Bombay in July 1948 suggested that another Conference of an All-India character should be called to consider the possibilities of a general adoption of standard contracts by the trade associations on a voluntary basis. The matter is under further examination Steps have been taken to draw up standard contract terms for vegetable oils, in order to meet the wishes of the trade Standard contracts were

also prepared in respect of three vegetable oils *viz* groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil, and of milling copra The latter were considered by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and approved for adoption

Standard Containers—For most commodities the containers used in the sub-continent are very variable in size Owing to their fragile nature the contents are subject to appreciable damage which also varies in extent To overcome these difficulties, trials on a commercial scale were carried out in Madras, Travancore, old undivided Bengal, old undivided Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Rampur State, United Provinces, etc, with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit of eggs and fruit. Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940 covering about 300,000 eggs, the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0 52 per cent as compared with damage and loss through pilferage of 1 77 per cent in the ordinary baskets As a result of the experiments almost the entire exports of eggs from Travancore to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved containers in 1941 This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the railway companies In the Bengal trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0 5 per cent as compared with 2 5 per cent in the case of baskets The experiments conducted in Rampur revealed that in 3 out of 4 containers of eggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941, the contents were absolutely undamaged, while in the case of the fourth, the damage was only about 1 per cent Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, but even a saving of 1 per cent on this score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs 5½ lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market These experiments, however, received a set-back during 1942 owing to transport difficulties created by the War

Regulation of Markets—The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in Provinces and States Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore Hydrabad, and certain Districts of Madhya Bharat and Patiala And steps to introduce similar legislation are also being taken in other States where no legislation already exists

The Regulated Markets are, however, mostly in respect of particular commodities which are of local importance For instance, in Amraoti, in Madhya Pradesh the number of regulated markets for cotton was 39 in 1948, and the number of other agricultural markets was only 9 It is proposed to regulate within five years the remaining 37 important markets in the State In Madras, the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 is in operation, and is applicable to cotton markets in Tirupur, Adoni and Nandyal, to groundnuts at Cuddalore, and to tobacco markets in Guntur district The most rapid expansion in the organisation of regulated markets has been in Bombay (53) and Hyderabad In the Punjab practically all important markets numbering 59 have been regulated Hyderabad had 43 regulated markets in 1948 and some more though sanctioned had not started working Gwalior District has 36 In Mysore, a regulated market has been established at Tiptur at a cost of about Rs 28 lakhs for coconut, copra, oilseeds and jaggery This began functioning in October 1949 Another scheme costing Rs 4 lakhs was sanctioned for the establishment of a regulated market at Davangere It is further proposed to establish regulated markets for arecanuts, cotton, groundnuts, pulses and cardamoms A proposal to extend the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act to Ajmer was under consideration In West Bengal, a bill on the subject has been prepared It is however, observed that due to abnormal conditions of reimposition of food control legislation relating to regulated markets is not making the desirable progress It is however gratifying to note that the necessity for organising regulated markets has been stressed by the Central Food Advisory Council and the attention of the States has been drawn to this important activity

Weights and Measures—The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939 The Act came into force with effect from the 1st July 1942 and the Standards of Weights Rules were promulgated in 1942, and sets of standard weights were prepared by the Mint Master, Bombay and distributed to all provincial Governments

The need for the standardisation of weights and measures is recognised by all concerned and in several States, including Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Coorg, Orissa, Punjab, U P as also Hyderabad, Mysore and Patiala Union, necessary legislation has been passed for enforcing the use of standard weights and measures Subject to certain modifications the Orissa Weights and Measures Act 1943 was extended to Delhi State in 1949

As far as the actual use of standard weights and measures is concerned, a good deal remains to be done even in areas where the necessary legislation is in force The Marketing Officers Conference held in 1948 have however proposed that the question should be prosecuted with vigour and the State Marketing staff should be more intimately associated with the administration and enforcement of standard weights and measures The Indian Standard Institution has proposed the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in the country

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

With a view to ensuring to the cultivator, a fair price for his produce, the necessity of developing the marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines has been stressed time and again in the survey reports published by this Directorate A separate survey on the subject has also been published but the actual progress made in the States in this direction is not very satisfactory It is proposed to take up with the State Governments the question of making special efforts for organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce In the meantime, an actual scheme of practical utility was prepared for organising the co-operative sale of vegetables in Delhi State and it is now under the consideration of the local administration

Warehouses—The establishment of licensed warehouses for agricultural produce in India is yet another direction in which the cultivator can be helped and the wastage of food on account of bad storage saved, but very little work on the subject has been done Only the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Travancore Cochin have passed the Warehouses Acts and a draft bill has been prepared in Madras

Futures Trading in Agricultural Produce—Futures exchanges, as organised in India, aim at providing facilities for hedging But there is a good deal of unnecessary speculation and many mal-practices In some markets there are two, three or more exchanges operating in the same commodity The financial position of many of the exchanges is not sound and a large number of operators on them have no genuine interest in the trade It is also known that the contracts and units of transactions prescribed by different associations vary widely and there is no co-ordination Since the operations of futures exchanges are not generally confined to any one particular State, the need for central legislation has been felt Under the new Constitution the regulation of markets is a Central subject

Broadcasting Market Quotations—The dissemination of reliable up to date and accurate market intelligence is an essential function of the marketing department The solution of the problems of food administration and price control would have been facilitated if a properly co ordinated All-India Market News Service had been in existence from the beginning Unfortunately, due mainly to lack of funds, the Central Agricultural Marketing Department had to rest content with a skeleton service of limited value Similarly, except in the case of a few States, *eg*, East Punjab, Madras, Bihar, and Mysore, where a fairly good market intelligence is run, the other States have either no arrangements or have inadequate arrangements

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection had arranged for the broadcast of (1) the daily market rates of a number of commodities at Hapur market, (2) a weekly market report dealing with the fluctuations in important commodities like wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses and several graded articles at various centres in India During the year 1943, at the instance of the Food Ministry arrangements were made to broadcast daily the market rates for coarse grains at a number of selected centres all over India, but this broadcast was discontinued after a short time The Directorate also issued a monthly review of prices and stocks relating to various commodities Consequent on the establishment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics the market news service at the centre is now being attended to by that Directorate

Publicity for Agmark The necessity for publicity for any scheme of agricultural improvement should be obvious Efforts are accordingly being made to keep the public informed of the activities of the Directorate through the media of newspapers, exhibitions of special posters at railway stations and other suitable public places, and by putting up demonstration stalls at the various agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the States In these exhibitions, public demonstrations are given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production, supplies and prices and by sale of the actual graded commodities A brief pamphlet on the "Story of Agmark" has also been prepared for distribution to the public In the recent period, publicity of the above sort has however been modest as it was not considered desirable to increase the demand for Agmark products when it might not be possible to meet it due to scarcity conditions At the same time it was found necessary to arrange for special publicity if any section of the trade in a particular commodity wanted it and was prepared to contribute towards the cost The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, has therefore been suitably amended to recover such cost In this connection the Directorate's reorganised control, arrangements for graded ghee in Uttar Pradesh were extensively advertised in the more important newspapers in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi State A proposal for the preparation of an Agmark Ghee film was considered but could not be fulfilled on account of financial difficulties

The question of setting up departmental Agmark stalls was examined recently and it was considered necessary that their establishment and efficient running would be best facilitated only if the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was suitably amended. Proposals for amending the Act to provide for this and also to provide for more stringent measures for quality control of graded produce are under consideration

QUALITY CONTROL OF EXPORTS

The Royal Commission on Agriculture and more recently the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad have pointed out repeatedly that the main obstacle in the way of attempts at pushing Indian agricultural products abroad was lack of standardisation in the quality and have stressed the need for an organised attempt to improve the quality of exported goods The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has from the beginning paid close attention to this problem A scheme for the grading and marking of seedlac exported out of India was initiated in 1941 and during the period from July 1941 to January 1942, 2 consignments of graded seedlac weighing about 2,194 maunds were sent to the United States of America Though the report

on the first consignment was favourable, the experiment had to be abandoned due to the abnormal conditions consequent on the War

Complaints about uncertainties of quality of lac have been increasing and there has been since recently a tendency on the part of foreign users to go in for substitutes Proposals for regulating the quality of exports on the basis of standard Agmark grades are therefore under consideration A scheme for the standardizing of quality and regulating the marketing of lac in India was approved by the Indian Lac Cess Committee in July, 1949 The question of introducing the scheme is being considered In the meantime the question of revising the Lac Grading and Marking Rules was considered and general approval of the trade was secured for revising the grade specifications for seedlac and shellac The revised Rules have been notified for eliciting public opinion

In a country like India where the units of production are small and dispersed over a wide area, quality control on exports is the only method by which advantages of standardisation could be progressively filtered down right to the small producer. This question has therefore assumed importance An Inter-Ministerial meeting was held in the Ministry of Commerce in February 1949 which considered that priority should be given to the standardisation of several commodities, *e g*, wool, vegetable oils, lac, shellac, etc. The need for controlling the quality of export goods was also stressed by the Hon'ble Minister for Industry and Supply, and accordingly the question was examined in detail by a Special Committee of the Indian Standards Institution which was presided over by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India The Committee recommended that exports of important commodities should be checked and inspected by qualified inspectors for quality and machinery for doing so should be set up

Goat Hair, Wool—Sometime during 1943, contact was made with the Australian importers of goat skins and information was obtained with regard to their requirements of quality in Indian goat skins Similar enquiries were also addressed to the Trade Commissioners at New York and London Samples of goat hair collected from different parts of the country were sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia for being shown to buyers in that country It was found that while the Australian merchants were generally satisfied with Indian goat hair, they would require it in a specially dressed form if they were to take Indian goat hair on any large scale for commercial use A specimen of this dressed hair as used in Australia was obtained and shown to the trade interests in India in order to find out whether such dressing could be done as a matter of course before exporting hair from India The trade in India felt that such dressing was not possible in the absence of the necessary mechanical means and technical knowledge With great difficulty some more information was secured on the point and a consignment of samples of dressed hair was sent to Australia for evaluation The samples were greatly appreciated by the trade in that country As a result of this, tentative grade specifications for goat hair have been drawn up These have been generally approved by importers in foreign countries and the question of finalising them now in consultation with the trade in India is under consideration

During 1944 ten bales of cleaned and washed wool were collected by the Directorate from Ajmer and Jodhpur and sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, New York, for purposes of evaluation by the Incorporated Carpet Manufacturers' Association, New York The quality of this wool sent was highly appreciated by the Association In view of this success a scheme for the grading of wool under the Agmark with a view to developing foreign markets and bringing about improvement in the local quality and for the appointment of the necessary Inspectorate staff is under consideration In order to ascertain the views of the trade in the matter a conference of the important wool traders in the country was convened in January, 1946, and as recommended by the Conference, an *ad hoc* wool committee was constituted by the Government of India in order to examine the question This Committee could not make much progress in the matter, as opinion on the question of grading was not unanimous

At the instance of this Directorate, wool and goat hair were included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937, in August 1948 Tentative specifications for wool had been prepared a long time back These were referred to buyers abroad and approved by them The question of notifying them is under examination Steps have been taken to induce a few prominent exporters of wool for grading it before export The possibilities of establishing an auction market for wool at a convenient centre in India was examined with a view to establishing direct contact between exporters in India and foreign buyers Representative samples of wool were collected for the purpose of classifying the different types of wool produced in India and preparing Agmark specifications for each class A draft scheme for regulating the quality of exports of Indian wool was prepared This and the question of establishing an auction market were discussed at a meeting of wool merchants in October 1949 The trade opposed the introduction of grading of wool on a compulsory basis but agreed to undertake it voluntarily An *ad hoc* survey on the trade in pig bristles was completed.

Edible Nuts—Some time in 1942 the Directorate collected certain samples of edible nuts, such as groundnuts in shell, cashewnuts, almonds and apricot stones, and sent them to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Canada in order to find out whether there would be any possibility of their utilisation in Canada for the preparation of chocolates, etc The nuts were shown to the importers and were approved A consignment of similar samples of wool, seedlac, shellac, cashewnuts, peanuts, almonds and walnuts has been sent to the Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada with a view to exploring possibilities of development of trade in those commodities The samples were received with approval and satisfaction, but the practices of Indian exporters were unfavourably criticised, the more important of which are the lack of uniform standards and quality, continuity of supply and lack of proper inspection of produce before export The question of the development of the export trade in hand-picked selected groundnuts used for confectionery purposes was examined and steps are being taken to arrange exports on the basis of Agmark grades, especially to Canada where this is in special demand

Samples of different commodities were sent to the Imperial Institute, London, for exhibition purposes A few samples of Indian wool were also sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand in May, 1947 for exhibition at the Sydney Show. The samples were considered as 'wonderful collection of Indian wool varieties' and were retained by Sydney Technical College as a permanent collection

As a result of complaints received from the Indian High Commissioner in London regarding the quality of Indian curry powder and ginger exported to United Kingdom, the desirability of imposing some control on the quality of exports was considered With a view to including these commodities in the schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, and to draw up suitable grade specifications, representative samples were collected and analysed A survey on the marketing of this commodity is also in progress and as soon as the results thereof are known, the question of laying down standard grades and specifications will be taken up

Vegetable Oils—The Indian Oilseeds Committee resolved at its meeting in 1948 that all vegetable oils crushed in power mills should be compulsorily graded As a preliminary step, a scheme for drawing up Agmark specifications for vegetable oils was prepared A technical officer was appointed to examine and report on the facilities existing at present and prepare a scheme for setting up Government laboratories at port towns The report he submitted is under consideration

Agmark specifications for castor oil were drawn up and approved at an informal conference of the trade interests concerned in July 1948 They were subsequently notified in the Gazette A draft coconut oil Grading and Marking Rules have also been notified for eliciting public opinion

In order to safeguard the reputation in foreign markets of all kinds of agricultural produce exported out of the country, a comprehensive Bill styled the Agricultural Produce Exports (Quality Control) Bill to provide for legislation for the compulsory grading of all such produce was prepared by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and considered by the Government of India The question of its enactment has however been postponed for sometime, though arrangements for analysis of samples of vegetable oils, oil seeds, wool, skins, bristles, lac, shellac and kapok have been made before finalizing their grade specifications

The Government of India have appointed a Cotton Marketing Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh, M P. and with a senior officer of the Directorate as its secretary, to suggest ways and means of improving the marketing of cotton The Committee has started working

Close liaison is maintained by this Directorate with the Indian Standards Institution in the matter of standardisation of agricultural products. Under the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, the standards laid down for agricultural products under the Agmark and the machinery for the quality control of those standards are to be recognised by the Institution The Agricultural Marketing Adviser is a member of the General Council and he and other officers of this Directorate are members of various committees of the Institution

Apart from the activities detailed above, the Central Marketing Staff has to deal with numerous enquiries of a general nature The marketing staffs in several provinces are also closely connected with price control activities and are required to supply useful information regarding the availability of several agricultural commodities in India for the use of the Defence Services The Central Marketing Staff are frequently called upon to supply information of various commodities to the Ministries of Food and Industry and Supply of the Government of India The Directorate also offered material assistance to the Defence Services by arranging supplies of various foodstuffs to the military For instance several thousand maunds of Agmark ghee and butter were purchased by the Ministry of Industry and Supply for the Defence Services during the last few years Graded eggs in large numbers were supplied to the Army, Internment camps, hospitals, etc

The above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staff The detailed accounts, given in the published annual reports of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, show that the scheme has recorded steady progress in spite of several difficulties such as lack of adequate funds and personnel and reluctance and hesitation on the part of the trade to follow new methods

Early in 1945 the Government of India set up a Marketing Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee No 5 on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to examine the entire question of the improvement of agricultural marketing in India, the maintenance of standards of purity and quality, the establishment of warehouses and the organisation and functions of the Central and Provincial Marketing Departments The Sub-Committee have submitted their Report to the Government of India which is at present under their consideration The future policy with regard to agricultural marketing will largely depend on the decisions taken by the Government of India on the various recommendations contained therein.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

IN Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India held that agricultural research in India was still in its infancy, that however efficient the organisation built up for demonstration and propaganda it could not achieve a full measure of success unless it was based on research, that lack of co-ordination in agricultural research had prejudicially affected progress, that there was a wide field open for the co-operation of the Central Government and of State Governments in regard to agricultural research, and that it was the duty of the Government of Indian in the discharge of the ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the vast agricultural population of the country, to advance research in every way possible without encroaching upon the functions of State Governments in that sphere

The Royal Commission, after discussing the possible methods by which closer contact might be established between scientific investigators working in the Institutions under the Central Government and investigators employed under the State Governments, recommended the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to which the Imperial Agricultural Research Institutions and the State Agricultural Research Institutions would stand in exactly the same relation

In the now defunct Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No 826-Agr, dated 23rd May, 1929, the Government of India decided that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860, and the Council was accordingly registered as a Society under the provisions of that Act The name of the Council has since been changed to " Indian Council of Agricultural Research ".

The Royal Commission on Agriculture envisaged that the primary function of the Council should be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary research in the country and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the commonwealth and in foreign countries It should make arrangements for the training of research workers, should act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and should take over the publication work which was being carried out by the then Imperial Agricultural Department In the light of the experience gained it was subsequently decided that the Council's functions should be enlarged to include work connected with the application of the results of research to field practice and the Council's function is now to undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education, research and its application in practice, development and marketing in India by all means calculated to increase the scientific knowledge of the subjects and to secure its adoption in everyday practice.

The Commission recommended that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permitted The Government of India decided that an initial lump grant supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually should be made to the Council They decided that the initial grant should be Rs 25 lakhs of which Rs 15 lakhs would be provided in the budget for 1929 30 and from the next financial year onward the annual recurring grant would be fixed at Rs 7 25 lakhs per annum of which Rs 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs 2 25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and Secretariat. In 1940 the Agricultural Produce Cess Act was passed under which a cess of ½ per cent *ad valorem* on certain commodities was levied for the purpose of providing funds for carrying out the general research programme of the Council The proceeds of the cess were expected to yield in a normal year about Rs. 14 lakhs

As regards the constitution of the Council, the Government of India decided that the Council should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to certain limitations and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body

The Governing Body of the Council now consists of the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of the portfolio of Agriculture in the Government of India who is ex-officio Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Hon'ble Ministers in-charge of Agriculture in the States (excluding the Chief Commissioners' States) three representatives by the Parliament of the Indian Union two representatives of the business community in India, two members of the Advisory Board of the Council, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and such other persons as the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of India may from time to time appoint

The Advisory Board consists of the Vice-Chairman of the Society the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Commissioners with the Union Government the Directors of the I A R I and I V R I and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Services of the States (excluding the Chief Commissioners' States), a representative of the Chief Commissioners' States, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, a representative of the Co-operative movement, a representative of the Indian Research Fund Association, four representatives of Indian Universities, a representative of the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India, a representative each of All-India Commodity Committees, persons not exceeding five in number nominated as members on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications and such other persons as the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, may from time to time appoint

Vice-Chairman Sardar Bahadur Datar Singh

Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a central research institute as necessary for the proper development of the sugar industry

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology as it was then called was started at Kanpur by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in different branches of sugar technology and to help the Indian sugar industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to sugar factories, by training students in all branches of sugar technology, by providing short term courses to technical men already engaged in the industry, etc On the 1st March, 1945, the control of the Institute passed to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, formed by a resolution of the Governor General in Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860. The Committee is constituted by members from every section of the Industry, *viz*, cane growers, sugar manufacturers, sugar merchants and sugar technologists.

The Institute is financed by grants from the Sugar Excise Fund.

The work of the Institute is organised under two broad heads, (*a*) office work including general administration and (*b*) research and teaching The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections, the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, the last comprising Sugar Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory, Workshop, Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engineering Laboratories, Sugar Research and Testing Station, (Bihar) Bureau of Sugar Standards and the research scheme for the manufacture of sugar candy in India

The functions of the Research and Testing Station at Bihar are (i) testing of existing plants and processes in use in the open pan industry for the manufacture of gur and Khandsari sugar, (ii) undertaking research work for introducing improvements in the plants and processes, (iii) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes In this connection it may be mentioned that the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee have since 1945 constituted a gur and khandsari sub-committee for advising them on the lines of work to be carried out at the Research Station

The functions of the Sugar Candy Research Scheme at Ravalgaon are (i) testing the indigenous methods of candy manufacture, (ii) collecting technical data, (iii) initiating researches for introducing new and improved plants and processes for the manufacture of sugar candy with a view to developing it as a subsidiary industry to the modern vacuum pan industry thereby increasing consumption of sugar in India and (iv) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes Facilities also exist at the centre for imparting training in the manufacture of candy by the improved process Besides the above the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee have initiated two new schemes which are functioning at the Institute (I) Scheme for the survey of excessive fuel consumption in Indian sugar factories (II) Scheme for extension lectures The object of the former scheme is to carry out a survey of the causes of excessive fuel consumption in sugar factories and to make them self-sufficient on bagasse fuel only, while under the latter scheme, eminent persons are invited each year for delivering a series of two to four lectures on subjects relating to sugar and allied industries

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Apart from the technical work under the Sugar Production Rules (1935) technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institute to sugar factories, private parties and Governments State The Institute endeavours to meet all technical requirements of factories so far as its staff and equipment permit The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories are (*a*) advice to promoters of new factories, (*b*) advice relating to extensions and alterations of existing factories, (*c*) advice relating to improvements in working of plant, (*d*) advice relating to improvements in curing process (*e*) technical control of manufacturing operations, (*f*) advice regarding working expenses and cost of production, (*g*) investigations into special problems and (*h*) analytical work

The Indian Sugar Trade Information Service run by the Director issues a daily and a weekly sugar market Bulletin, which contains useful

information regarding Sugar, Gur, and Khandsari market rates wholesale and retail—and stocks and despatches—for principal sugar markets in the Indian Union Indian and foreign sugar news Official notifications are also given therein The annual subscription for these services are Rs 180/- for daily and Rs 75/- for weekly Bulletins

The scope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled *Functions and Activities* In order to establish and maintain contact with the sugar factories and enable them to keep in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and developments elsewhere, arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of technical interest under the title of *Sugar . Notes* Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication entitled *Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology*

The Institute trains a limited number of men every year and gives them a thorough and up-to-date training For most courses, a period of factory training is an essential condition for the grant of diploma or certificate There are six regular courses of training for students desiring to qualify for technical posts in sugar factories, viz , Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering, the Sugar Engineering Certificate Course, and the Sugar Boilers Certificate Course Since the year 1948 the Institute has been recognized by the Agra University for purposes of research work for the Ph D Degree of the University in Chemistry Facilities are also provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off-season provided they have the requisite educational qualifications. The off-season courses are (*a*) Chemical Control, (*b*) Bacteriology, (*c*) Pan Boiling, (*d*) Fuel and Boiler Control, (*e*) Statistical Methods (for research students), (*f*) Statistics (for sugar students), (*g*) Milling Plant Operation and Control

In order to afford adequate facilities to the sugar factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment among the educated technical workers in the sugar industry, the Institute maintains an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of persons seeking employment in the sugar industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

FOOD AND FAMINE

INDIA entered in 1950 the first of the two years at the end of which food imports are to cease but the beginning of the self-sufficiency era has been marked with great confusion It was decided to slash imports from the peak figure of 3 7 million tons in 1949 to 1 5 million tons and allocations to the deficit areas were accordingly severely reduced But no sooner did the State Ministers return from the allocation conference to their capitals than they issued statements disclaiming the cuts and making gloomy forebodings about the food situation if the quotas were not increased Neediest among the States was Madras for which 1949-50 was a particularly bad crop year with a severe cyclone sweeping the Andhra districts and drought in Tamilnad The Centre first made light of the demands of the deficit areas for more grain and then gradually statements were put out that the position would be re-examined and the needs of the States met

It was decided to increase the imports from 1.5 million tons to 2 million tons, partly to meet the States' demands and partly to meet the needs of a new wave of refugees which came from East Pakistan Fears were entertained whether in the end the 1950 imports would not approximate in quantity to the previous year's figure.

The confusion was worse in regard to the production of the different crops A new official policy was adumbrated of self-sufficiency not only in food but also in cotton and jute. The different State Governments planned to divert acreage from food to the two fibrous crops and the Centre promised them cereals to the extent of the loss involved in the diversion The Centre could meet the new demands only by importing more grain and the question arose as to what would happen to the no-food-imports-after-1951 policy

As for food crops, soon after the Prime Minister's self-sufficiency announcement early in 1949, a Food Commissioner was appointed at the Centre and corresponding offices were created in the States No new drive, however, became apparent, the schemes remained the same as before -reclamation, compost, irrigation and improved seeds Their working, too, showed no new effectiveness and on the whole the country stood where it was

Estimates of the country's food deficit vary from 7 per cent to 20 per cent. According to nutritional standards the deficit would appear to be about 35 per cent A population of 35 crores would, at 1 lb of cereals per head per day, need about 57 million tons per year To that should be added requirements of seed, allowance for wastage and insurance against failure of crops in the following year which would mean hat the total of cereals produced should be between 60 and 65 million tons But the average annual production in the last few years has been only about 40 million tons At present a rationed population of millions live only on 12 oz per adult per day and it is indeed a subject for investigation as to how many of the landless labourers and marginal farmers get even that much throughout the year

The history of India's "managed" food supply began during 1943 when Bombay pioneered food rationing

From Bombay managed distribution and procurement of food spread to other areas but gradually and in an irritatingly halting manner Food shortage must necessarily be tackled as a national problem with equal sharing of the available supplies but depressingly enough the picture is one of gross inequality Outside Bombay State there is no levy or monopoly system of procurement nor is there statutory rationing except in some big cities The result is that while the deficit areas have to subsist on a meagre ration of 12 oz per adult per day, surplus areas can consume without limit and even waste their food A Committee was appointed to report on the varying procurement and distribution systems in the States but it is doubtful whether the Centre will enforce a uniform plan even if such a one is recommended by the Committee.

Meanwhile propaganda for decontrol was let loose and that in spite of the memory of the disastrous experiment of 1948 being still fresh in the public mind Towards the end of 1947 food was decontrolled and the result was a precipitous rise in food prices Circumstances forced Government to re-impose controls in September, 1948

The surplus States are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Assam , those that can be considered self-sufficient are U P and Punjab the deficit States are Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra and West Bengal.

FAMINE

Food production in the sub-continent has through the ages periodically failed to meet the needs of the people. The sub-continent's history has consequently been punctuated by disastrous famines, the worst of which have killed millions of people and left wide tracts of country desolate Famines may be said to arise when large groups of people fail to produce enough food for their own needs and lack the means of obtaining it from other sources. Such conditions may be precipitated either by successive failures of the monsoon, on which four-fifths of the country's agriculture depends even today; by natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes or by human agencies such as war and grain market speculation

References to famine are found early in the sub-continent's history Little is known of these early disasters , details are based on tradition and until late in the eighteenth century such visitations were regarded as natural calamities which man was powerless to prevent. The first definite outbreak known to historians was in 650 A D when famine raged throughout the country There was another series of famine in 941, 1022, and 1033, when whole provinces were depopulated and men were driven to cannibalism, according to tradition The years 1148-1159 saw almost continuous famine. In 1344 famine was rampant in Upper India The Emperor Muhammad Tughlak was unable to obtain necessaries for his own household and ordered the evacuation of Delhi's population to Deogiri (modern Daulatabad) in the Deccan From 1396-1407 the Durga Devi famine devastated the Deccan and so reduced the population that land went out of cultivation for years. The years 1595-98 saw famine in the north.

The Gujarat famine, one of the first about which precise details have survived, broke out in 1630 Towns and districts were stripped of inhabitants In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only 11 of the 260 families at Swally had survived

Between 1660 and 1750 there were 14 major famines about which little is known

The causes of these famines were those already stated Practically the whole of the food production was dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon Internal wars were common and often coupled with them were widespread pillage, trade dislocation and general devastation The fast communications of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were not available for relief to be brought from outside the famine area Between 1838 and 1899 there were eight major disasters

THE FAMINE CODES

The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which, amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system today. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task , and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure.

Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97 The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission, or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 began

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000.

1943 BENGAL FAMINE

Localised famine conditions have recurred fairly frequently since 1901, but until 1943 it seemed that the procedure laid down by the Famine Codes was capable of dealing with all eventualities Unfortunately, conditions in which the difficulty of obtaining relief supplies would be so great that the Codes' provisions could not be filled, were not envisaged This state of affairs, however, arose in Bengal early in 1943 The province was estimated to be 83 per cent. self-sufficient for food and before 1942 imported most of the balance of its needs from Burma The cutting off of this supply was followed by a series of natural disasters, including the Midnapore hurricane which late in 1942 devastated a wide area and was estimated to have destroyed 1,500,000 tons of rice During the monsoon of 1943, when famine was already present in Bengal, floods in the Damodar river held up relief supplies from U P and Punjab at a critical period Public nervousness over the fall of Burma, the denial policy, by which boats and the larger stocks of rice were removed from East Bengal to prevent their use by the Japanese, and the general shortage of food in most consuming centres in the country were all contributory causes of the famine When shortages became apparent in Bengal their effect was intensified by speculation on a most outrageous scale A few areas such as Midnapore, were short of food from natural causes Most of the other famine-stricken districts suffered because rice prices were far beyond the reach of the people, because speculators had drained the area of stocks, or because the available grain was hoarded by its owners

According to the Famine Codes, assistance should have been provided from outside In 1943 the problem was two-fold Very large supplies were not readily available elsewhere owing to the general dislocation of Indian grain markets, the movement of supplies into Bengal was difficult owing to the congested state of the railways A fairly steady stream of grain did, however, reach Calcutta from July onwards but the Bengal Government did not evolve a satisfactory plan of distribution Many famine areas in the province were virtually without relief until the army assisted the civil authority to organise food distribution and medical relief in November, 1943 This relief, coupled with a record rice crop, which became available in January-February, 1944, overcame the immediate crisis

Famine conditions were accompanied by epidemics of cholera, malaria, smallpox and dysentery which probably caused as many deaths as starvation itself

More recently a most disturbing circumstance has been the recurring failure of the monsoon in the south in the past four years This has affected not only production of crops on dry land but also of irrigated crops because of the low level of water in the reservoirs The year witnessed an unprecedented drying up of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir in Mysore This has an optimum level of 124 feet and it went down to less than 7 feet The consequences to irrigation were grave.

Soil erosion, too, continues unabated Thousands of acres pass every year from fertile into marginal land and from marginal into waste. Deforestation is unchecked and it has been observed that as a result of large quantities of silt being washed down the eroded hill sides, the beds of some of the irrigation reservoirs have been rising with a consequent lowering of their capacity New dams are being built but the increase in irrigation facilities will have little effect so long as the basic problems of deforestation and soil erosion are not adequately managed.

FISHERIES

THE fisheries of India potentially rich as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard.

The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to 'low' caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population extremely averse to changing the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources necessary for the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value 'Higher' caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the 'low' caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, the capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

BOMBAY

The fisheries of Bombay are almost entirely concerned with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding in excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister States

The more important sea-fish in Bombay are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches, among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Sciæna* spp) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds," largely exported for eventual manufacture into isinglass

FISHING BOATS

The finest of the Bombay fishing boats are from the coast between Bassein and Surat These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping in the sea for weeks together In the season the men fish principally off the Kutch and Saurashtra coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are let down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide The chief catches are bombil (Bombay duck), pomfrets and Jew-fishes The first named are dried in the sun after strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts

South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat specially designed for use in drift-net fishing Fine hauls of bonito seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January Later sharks and rays predominate For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how big their size is.

FRESHWATER FISHERIES

With a view to developing the freshwater fisheries of the State a survey of different sheets of water and their fish fauna was undertaken which revealed that although there were extensive irrigation reservoirs and tanks for commercial fish culture, there was hardly any indigenous fish suitable for the purpose.

Experiments on growing both indigenous and exotic varieties of fish in natural tanks and a study of their rate of growth, feeding and breeding habits, have revealed that selected varieties of carps occurring in the rivers of northern India fatten satisfactorily under local conditions and are most suitable for stocking ponds, lakes, etc. The experiments have shown that a suitable tank of about four acres in area can grow about 2,000 lb of fish and that the financial returns are most encouraging

The main difficulty, however, in undertaking stocking operations on a large scale is that fry and fingerlings of suitable carps have to be imported from such distant places as Patna, Calcutta, etc and consequently there is great uncertainty about the supplies The future of the freshwater fisheries in this state therefore, depends on whether a reliable source of supply can be established at hand In order to obviate the difficulty of importing fry and fingerlings from outside the state perennial sheets of water are being annually stocked These waters include the Ulhas River, Visapur Reservoir, Tata Lakes and Powai Lake

SORLEY'S REPORT

A special department exists in Bombay for the development of the fisheries of the state and their organisation on progressive lines The department which is in the charge of the Director of Fisheries was specially constituted with effect as from the financial year beginning April 1, 1945

No survey of the fishing industry can be complete without a reference to the so-called Sorley's Report (published in 1933) which is a store-house of information and also the starting-point of all subsequent measures for the improvement of the industry Among its more important recommendations were 1 the establishment of a marine acquarium, 2 the opening of a bureau of fisheries information, 3 the encouragement of marine biological research and 4 the employment of motor launches for the transport of fish to consuming centres

The experiment in mechanical transport was first conducted at Danda in co-operation with the head of the local fishing community. A launch obtained on loan from the R I N was used with suitable modifications The experiment was such a great success, the fishermen were so highly impressed with the speed with which fish could be transported that today there are no less than 43 vessels engaged in the carrying trade The launches operate between Bombay and the fishing fields both in the north and south of it, and the total quantity of fish brought into the city during 1948-49 was 63,16,828 lbs

DEEP-SEA FISHING

Something even more important, however, is a scheme financed on a 50 50 basis by the Governments of India and Bombay for deep sea fishing For this purpose a vessel *Tapse* has been put into operation, manned entirely by the members of the fishing community The vessel is also being entrusted to private parties in accordance with the approved policy of Government that private parties should be encouraged in the operation of such vessels

The steam trawler *Meena* introduced by the Government of India has been put out of commission Instead, Government of India have brought out two new cutters and reckie boats from Holland which are now being operated from the deep sea fishing station at Bombay

Certain private concerns are also conducting experiments, of whom two may be mentioned. Messrs India Fisheries Ltd. with a capital of over Rs 20,00,000 are operating a purse-seine fishing vessel bought in America and manned by an American Master Fisherman and a crew of four And second, Messrs. Western Fisheries Company who are using a 71 footer motor fishing vessel purchased from the Navy for trawler experiments conducted with the help of three Italian experts Yet another private trawler *Tonqkol* which came to Bombay from Karachi made five voyages during the monsoon and landed about 23 tons of fish during 1947-48 The vessel continued its fishing voyages till June 1948 when the proprietors suspended operations as uneconomic and opened negotiations for a drifter-cum-trawler vessel fitted with winch and other up-to-date tackle for fishing with drift nets and other trawl.

The Fisheries Department have designs for vessels with a much wider cruising range than was possible before In accordance with the wishes of the fishermen these vessels will be deckless but will have arrangements for the installation of engines and the storage of fish. Two of such 45 vessels which are now ready have been allotted to the fishermen's co-operative societies on a subsidy-cum-loan basis If the vessels prove popular it is proposed to build 30 more at a cost of Rs 8,00,000 in the next five years and make them available to as many fishing centres as possible

It is clear that any experiment with the trawlers will be worthless if they have to be operated by technicians who do not belong to the fishing community So part of the whole scheme is to train youths of the fishing community to run and maintain motor launches so that the whole trade can be confined to the community itself Schools have been started for this purpose and an apprentice gets as much as Rs 30 a month as stipend.

REFRIGERATING FACILITIES

Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade Ice factories and cold storage plants have been put up at Malvan and Ratnagiri on the Ratnagiri coast and at Chendia and Ankola on the Karwar coast In Poona two cold storage plants of 200 and 100 tons have been put up for storing fish At Satpati (District Thana) Government have decided to put up an ice and cold storage plant at a cost of rupees 1,17,000 The plant will be entrusted for operation to the local fishermen's society on loan-cum subsidy basis A scheme to put up similar plant at Karwar (District North Kanara) is under Government's consideration In Bombay, a quick-freezing plant employing the Z-process has been installed by a Russian technician at the Kermani market at Delisle Road and an ice factory and a cold storage plant have also been set up on the east side of Crawford Market (Bombay) A feature of the plant mentioned last is that it has a number of small chambers which are hired out at small fees either to one individual or to several collectively This plant also provides for the quick-freezing of fish.

As a result of the erection of new ice factories, the output of ice has increased vastly in the past few years, being about 700 tons per day, today compared with 300 tons during the war The production of ice can still be increased In addition to the existing cold storage plant with a capacity of 54 tons, the Bombay Municipality is putting up a new plant with additional 13 tons capacity. The Government of India have also plans ready for a cold storage plant of 600 tons capacity at Sassoon Dock, Bombay. Ice making plants are also being erected at Santa Cruz, Lalbaug, Kurla and Worli

FISH CURING

The control of the fish curing yards was transferred to the Department of Industries on July 1, 1936, prior to which they were administered by the Salt Department of the Government of India There are 36 such yards in Bombay, 21 in the Ratnagiri District and 15 in the Kanara District At these yards duty-free salt is stored in salt kothars from where it is issued to fish curers to cure fish The total quantity of fish cured and the salt issued at the fish curing yards in 1948-49 was 3,00,337 Mds and 1,09,446 Mds respectively.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of curing facilities at the fish curing yards in the Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts, which provides for the construction of cement concrete platforms, permanent fish curing sheds over the platforms, compound walls and sinking of new wells for adequate water supply The total non-recurring outlay on the project will be Rs 8,45,950 Part of the expenditure on these works will be subsidized by the Government of India under the 'Grow More Food Scheme' The scheme is already put in operation and the works are in progress at several yards The provision of these facilities should greatly benefit the fish curers and the fish curing industry as experience has shown that about 20% economy can be effected in the quantity of salt used under the present insanitary method of curing This is also bound to improve the quality of the cured product

Smoking of fish is another method of preserving fish which has recently been introduced

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The value of co-operative societies cannot be gainsaid. And as a result of vigorous propaganda several co-operative societies of fishermen have come into existence at Bhiga, Ankola, Nandangad and Kodibag in the Kanara District, Bagmundla, Vengurla, Jaitapur, Vijaydurga and Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District, Satpati, Murbe, Kharekuran, Shirgaon and Uttan in the Thana District, Danda in Bombay Suburban, Lower Colaba in Bombay City, Majali, Harwada, Keni, Honaver and Gangavali (District Kanara), Karla, Mithbao, Malvan (District Ratnagiri), Dativre, Kharekuran (Thana District), Bhadeli, Kolak and Bulsar (District Surat) and two at Versova in the B. S D In addition, a Provincial Co-operative Association has also been formed with its headquarters in Bombay The societies will market the fish caught by its members in the mofussil, and the profits which hitherto went to middlemen, will now accrue to the fishermen These Societies will receive Government help for the acquisition of motor launches, trucks, ice plant and also financial help in the form of loan or subsidy

The education of fisher-children has been kept in the forefront among the activities of the Department of Fisheries Accordingly, fisheries schools have been established in the State three in the Kanara District, four in the Ratnagiri District, one in the Thana District and two in the Surat District. Proposals for the establishment of four more schools are under consideration

Five other items which need to be mentioned are the fisheries information bureau, the marine acquarium, the fish farm, the marine biological station and technological laboratory at Sassoon Dock and the exploitation of the by-products of the fishing industry The last item will be dealt with at some length, while the others will be dealt with briefly.

A fisheries information bureau has been set up. The function of this bureau is to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau is useful to the fishing industry, as it furnishes information not available to them before

The establishment of marine acquarium has been made possible by a munificent donation of Rs 2 lakhs by Mr and Mrs Vicajl D B Taraporwala The Government has accepted the donation and allotted a commanding plot of land for it along the Marine Drive A feature of the acquarium will be that the exhibits will include both fresh water and marine forms found along the coast of the State In addition, the acquarium will have facilities for marine biological research and investigations

A scheme for setting up of a fish farm to remedy the lack of precise scientific data regarding the breeding habits of various indigenous and exotic food fishes, their rate of growth, food requirements, etc, has been sanctioned by the Government The farm which will be established at Khopoli on the Tata tail race is expected to come into existence early next year A scheme to establish a marine biological research station at Ratnagiri has been sanctioned This is a part of a five-year plan of post-war development programme involving a capital expenditure of Rs 2,30,000 and an average annual expenditure of Rs 73,500

FISH OILS

A Fisheries Technological Laboratory has been established at Sassoon Docks for conducting research on problems relating to ancillary industries like shark-liver oil, gelatin, glue fish meal, etc To ensure quick and clean extraction of oil a sharple's super centrifuge, a fish liver boiler, and a steam boiler have been imported A deodorizer will also be installed to eliminate the disagreeable fishy odour of the oil One piece of work which the Laboratory does is to test samples of shark-liver oil from the public for their vitamin A content, the number of samples so tested average over 300 a year

The Second World War led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark-livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppage of imports of cod-liver oil from Norway

A simple process of oil extraction, not involving the use of any complicated machinery, was devised and demonstrated by the Department to the local fishermen and to the fishermen of Ratnagiri, Jaitapur, Malwan and Shiroda The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and fresh source of income had been opened out to them As a result of the demonstrations the fishermen earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Fisheries Department oil extracted by them This is refined by the Department and later sold to chemists in Bombay

During 1948-49 the output of neat shark-liver oil delivered to the Department was 4,000 gallons with an average vitamin A potency of 15,000 International Units per gramme The oil when processed was capable of yielding 533,340 lb of Oleum vitaminatum of B P standard Besides this there is the oil disposed of by the fishermen directly which will be about 2,000 gallons

The characteristic odour of fish liver oil is an obstacle to its popularity with the consuming public To overcome this drawback and encourage the use of the vital health giving commodity, the department has put on the market 3 minim pearls containing 3,000 international units of vitamin 'A' and 300 International units of vitamin 'D' A pearl per day supplies the minimum daily requirements of an average individual

The encapsulating unit ordered out from the U S A has arrived and it will soon be installed at the Laboratory which will economise the cost on the production of Elasmin Pearls

The superiority of Bombay's shark-liver oil over other varieties is unquestioned Oils from *Carcharieas melanopterus* and *Prisis perrotteti*, for instance, yielded a vitamin A potency of 140,000 and 40,000 International units per gramme respectively This is many times more potent than cod-liver oil which, according to the British Pharmacopoeia standard, is between 500 and 1,500 international units per gramme

The manufacture of adhesives is a valuable industry from the by-products of the fishing industry and the department has recently taken to its manufacture on a commercial scale The product is sold under the trade name Adhesive' in tubes, 1 lb bottles and one gallon tins The experiments conducted at the departmental laboratory on the manufacture of glue suitable for photoprocessing work have also met with a good measure of success and the work is being finalised with a view to achieve perfection.

Another important by-product of fisheries is fish meal The production of fish meal has been undertaken at the departmental laboratory on a semi-commercial scale

The Fisheries Technological Laboratory is also conducting research on problems related to the fishing industry and trade such as the preservatives for nets and the drying of Bombay Ducks by a special process, which will eliminate the risk of deterioration during shipment The experiments are in progress.

HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad Fisheries Department was established in 1941. Since then investigations and preliminary surveys of many tanks and reservoirs have been carried out and about 100 varieties of fishes have been collected.

The chief sources of fish are the perennial rivers Godavari, Krishna and Manjera, but their tributaries are not so useful as most of them dry up during the summer There are also many big reservoirs and more than 35,000 big tanks besides thousands of small ones, in which fishing is done

Murrel is the most common and popular fish and it is obtained in large numbers during the hot season But there is always a scarcity during the other parts of the year

Breeding and culture of fishes is the most important part of the work, which is done by the Fisheries Department Fish-farms where besides indigenous fishes, other fishes like Gourami, Etroplus and Mullets are kept for breeding, are being established in certain parts of the State. Hosainsagar fish-farm, for instance, is already functioning, and three others in Nizamabad, Medek and Atraf-e-Balda are under way. In the near future, fish-farms will be opened in other Districts too The stocking of tanks has also started and a large number of them have already been stocked with fingerlings of fishes to increase production

Besides breeding and culture the Department is concerned with improving the technique of fishing Deep-water netting, for instance, has been introduced in one of the reservoirs as an experimental measure and if successful it will be extended to other reservoirs in the near future. An item in the post-war programme is the preservation of fish through refrigeration.

Incidentally the Fisheries Department is helping the Health Department to fight malaria with larvicidal fishes as at Trimalapur in the Nizamabad District

The Fisheries Department is active not only on the production side but also on the marketing side It supplies the Hyderabad city markets with fish in conjunction with the Hyderabad Co-operative Central Trading Society, Ltd. The needs of the District, however, are not overlooked for it is only the fish which are in excess of the needs of the District that are being sent to the City The money for the purchase of the fish is provided by the Department but part of the idea is to encourage the growth of co-operative enterprise The ultimate object is to entrust the whole work of supply as well as of sale to the Co-operative Society With this end in view Societies are being formed in the Districts, and tanks instead of being given to individuals are now being leased out to these Societies on nominal payments

In the near future when the Hyderabad Government receives its shares of Tungabhadra waters on a 50 50 basis with Madras Government a Biological Station will be established in the vicinity of its own territorial waters The Biochemical Laboratory of the State has already succeeded in preparing peptone, glue and gelatine on a large scale.

Recently the Hyderabad Government sanctioned a three year scheme amounting to Rs. 2½ lakhs, for development purposes Already 2,000 tanks have been acquired by the Fisheries Department and all the fallow waters are being brought under fish culture An experiment is under way for deep water fishing in the state In 1949 the amount of fish supplied to the market rose to 11 lakhs The target for 1951 is fixed at 33 lakhs.

New varieties like Mirror carps, leather carps, Katla, etc, are being introduced all as a part of the "GROW MORE FOOD" campaign The new research programme which is being prepared is more comprehensive and includes transport of live and dead fish and their care and preservation etc.

MADRAS

The Madras coastline of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles, outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive The surf-swept east coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing-craft Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently those men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible At present better and larger boats are being made available and several Motor Fishing Vessels of this department are also engaged in fishing and towing canoes

The west coast is more favoured and contributes to more than three-fourths of the total landings of sea fish in the Province From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season

The fishing population is a large one According to a census taken in 1946-47 the total number of fisher population on the west coast was 1,98,924

During 1948-49 about 27 lakhs of maunds of fish were landed on the west coast of which the important varieties were as follows —

	Mds.
Mackerel	8,13,265
Silver Bellies	2,16,678
Soles	3,54,607
Prawns	2,43,984
Cat Fish	92,618
Sharks	24,395

On the east coast (north and south) about 7 lakhs of maunds of fish were landed of which the important varieties were as follows —

	Mds
White Bait	47,378
Ribbon Fish	54,581
Jew Fish	49,157
Prawns	21,457
Cat Fish	31,422
Pomfret	17,054
Seer	10,224

Fishing on both coasts is mainly by seine nets, drift nets and wall nets and also by hooks and lines. The most common craft used are the dugout canoe on the west coast and the Catamaran and masula boat on the east coast. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres. the material is largely cured for export.

The Department.—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere, this State is now in the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces It was as early as 1907 that a fisheries bureau was created Later it developed into a separate Department of Government In 1940 Fisheries were amalgamated with the Department of Industries and Commerce In 1949 the Department was separated from the Industries Department and constituted into a separate Department

The activities of the Department are so varied that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details.

Madras practically led the way in developing the shark-liver oil industry in the country Oil from a South Indian shark-liver is ascertained to be about thirty-five times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal cod-liver oil When cod-liver oil could not be imported in any quantity during the war, an opportunity was provided for developing an indigenous industry for the production of fish liver oil rich in Vitamin A, and also for manufacturing malt extracts and emulsions and various preparations of this kind The manufacture of shark-liver oil is undertaken at the fish curing yards and oil extraction centres In 1948-49, 33,046 lbs of crude oil were manufactured and sent to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikkode for purification and blending The quantity of refined oil manufactured was 1,02,873 lbs The product both in the blended and standardised bulk form and in the vitamin concentrated form of 'Adamin' has stood its test well and is now finding new channels of utilisation like 'Veterinary Oil' for administering to livestock In addition the question of producing capsules of shark-liver oil is being taken up

Fish Curing—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts its present success began some eighty years ago with Dr Francis Day who, after an investigation during 1860-71 of the fisheries of the whole of the sub-continent, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which powdered salt was issued as and when necessary to the curers

There were 114 fish curing yards on the east and west coasts at the beginning of April 1948 During the course of 1949, 25 yards were closed on the east coast due to poor transactions 13,67,614 maunds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 2,18,544 maunds of salt were issued for the purpose

Besides salt curing, the Department started, in 1944, the smoking of fish, mainly for supplying the Army During the year 1944-45, 124,320 lbs of smoked mackerel, pomfret and seer were supplied to the Army and 5,382 lbs to the civilian population, from the seven centres of production The supply to the Army was stopped sometime back and at present smoking of fish is done on a small scale at the Fisheries Technological Station, Calicut, where researches on the efficient and economic methods of preserving and transporting fish are being carried out

Two fish factories for processing prawns are subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, they manufacture semi-dried prawns from inland lakes.

Pearl Fisheries—Off the coasts of Tirunelveli and Ramnad Districts of the State lie the valuable pearl oyster beds which, owing to a complex of causes yield at long intervals, an irregular supply of the oysters With a view to elucidating and controlling the fluctuations to the best advantage, the life history of the oyster with correlation to oceanographic factors is studied by the Marine Biological Section of the Department The rearing of pearl oysters in captivity, started in 1933 at the Krusadai Biological Station, Pamban has been very successful and a highly promising technique of pearl production by artificial inducement is being developed here. During 1946-47 the stock of oysters at Krusadai were replenished with 1,000 oysters from the Tuticorin banks.

Allied to the Pearl fisheries are the Chank fisheries of the maritime districts, both being Government monopolies Besides the precious sacred chanks, the ablution chanks and Pooja conches, lakhs of chank shells feeding the flourishing chank ornament industry in the north come mostly from the seas of this State A total of 7,40,162 chanks were fished during the year 1948-49. Experiments in marking chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth and migration of the chank in its natural haunt is continuing and up to 30th June 1946, 5,374 chanks have been marked and liberated.

The Marine Aquarium—Perhaps a word is necessary about the Marine Aquarium in Madras. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it was immensely popular with the public On account of war emergency, the Marine Aquarium was closed on 8th March 1942 The opening of a larger Aquarium on more up-to-date lines is now under active consideration

Deep Sea Fishing—It is well known that Indian fishing requires improvement so as to cover more of ground as well as of catch. The survey of deep sea fisheries by the trawler "Lady Goschen," though brief, disclosed the existence of important off-shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away Even then it was realised that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department.

In 1944, the Department initiated deep sea fishing operations in different centres in the State, mainly to augment the output of sharks to feed the growing shark-liver oil industry and also to demonstrate off-shore fishing The operations resulted in a catch of over 300 tons of fish in 1947-48 Meanwhile in December 1945, a new fishing method was attempted, viz, schooner fishing The Pearl Fishery Inspection Vessel, "Lady Nicholson" was engaged in off-shore fishing with handlines and longlines and took four local fishing boats on tow. The catches made during the 4 months of the trial were 29,549 lbs of fish Further experiments are under way. The Department has acquired 8 motor fishing vessels from the Navy and they are now operating at Vizagapatam, Kakinada, Madras, Adirampatnam, Pamban, Tuticorin, Kozikode and Mangalore Recently the fishing fleet operated on the Wadge Bank off Cape Comorin and 20 tons of fish were caught by 12 days' fishing The quantity of fish caught in 1948-49 was 5,34,960 lbs

A special craft and tackle section has been established to devise, demonstrate and popularise improved fishing methods for different types of water, including inland waters This section has opened boat-building and net-making yards for departmentally manufacturing boats and nets of improved design. Recently a mechanised in shore fishing boat was constructed by this section at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The Inland Fisheries.—The fisheries of the numerous, extensive backwaters along the coastal belt of the Peninsula, the various rivers and the innumerable irrigation tanks, wells, canals, artificial reservoirs, natural lakes and domestic ponds distributed all over the land are of considerable magnitude, though in several cases the non-perennial nature of the water causes their fisheries to be ignored except during the summer drought when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles and the owners or the lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The major waters are, however, provincialised, and their fisheries systematically developed and exploited directly or through a lease system With a view to conserving fish seed, great congregations of breeder carps and

their young below the Mettur Dam and the Hogalnakal falls on the Cauvery, of spawning Hilsa below the anicuts in the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery and the Coleroon rivers and of immature mullets in the coastal backwaters, are protected by legislation against their indiscriminate capture Destructive methods of fishing such as poisoning, dynamiting, etc, are also penalised

The chief freshwater fishes of economical importance are, the ubiquitous Murre (*Ophicephalus striatus, O marulius*, etc) notable for its ability to live for a considerable period out of water, the various carps (*Catla catla Cirrhina cirrhosa, C. reba, Labeo calbasu, L fimbriatus, L kontius, Barbus dubius B carnaticus* and the well known favourite of sportsmen in India, the Mahseers), the catfishes (*Wallagonia attu, Mystus seengala, M aor, M punctatus, Pangasius pangasius, Clarias magur, Saccobranchus fossilis, Silonia silundia*) the eel (*Anguilla*) the spiny eels (*Mastacembelus Spp*), *Notopterus notopterus*, the climbing perch (*Anabas scandens*) and the Hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*) To these have been added a number of valuable exotic fish which have been successfully acclimatised to the waters of the State Thus the giant Gourami, acclaimed as the best freshwater table fish in the world has been introduced from Java and successfully reared and bred in the Departmental farms from where it has been distributed to Bombay, W Bengal, Punjab and other places In the Nilgiris the English Carp, the Tench and the Rainbow Trout have been acclimatised and thrive well The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of trout fry are hatched and reared for replenishment of the streams of the plateau The Mirror Carp which was introduced from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, in 1939, is thriving well in the Nilgiris and is now extensively used for stocking other upland waters of the Presidency From Madras it has now been distributed to Bangalore, Bombay and the Kumaon Hills in Uttar Pradesh Semi-exotic forms like the Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) have been recently introduced from the delta of the Ganga The attempts of the Department to introduce Catla, the quick growing carp, into the Cauvery river were successful and this fish which was unknown to the south of the Kistna is now established in the Cauvery System

Methodical attempts to augment the stock by local fingerling collection and distribution, acclimatisation of salt water forms like the mullets (*Mugil spp*), the Pearlspot (*Etroplus suratensis*), the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*), the cock-up (*Lates*), etc, and hatchery operations for Hilsa, carps and the Trout have all been very successful in the building up of the inland fisheries of the State.

In addition to the existing departmental fish farms, a scheme of District Rural Fishery Demonstration has been put in operation in all the districts for a systematic survey and utilisation of every piece of cultivable water for aquiculture and, through Demonstration Fish Farms to educate the ryots and make them interested in fish farming as well as to maintain and distribute fish seed

For the biological control of "water-borne" diseases like malaria, filariasis and guinea worm, small mosquito-cidal and cyclopscidal fishes are collected, reared and distributed in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the directions issued A special Public Health Fish Unit is attending to this item of work.

Research.—Marine Biological Research with special reference to applied fisheries Science is being carried at the three Research Stations, one on the west coast at West Hill and the other two on the east coast at Tuticorin and Krusadai Krusadai is a small coral islet situated near the Island of Rameswaram and has been popularly called the "Biologist's Paradise" Every year biology students from various institutions in India visit this station for field studies Investigations on the occurrence, migrations, feeding and spawning habits and development of the various food fishes as also the physico-chemical factors which influence their life are being carried out at all the three stations Research on the life history of the Pearl Oyster and Chank is an important item of work at Krusadai and Tuticorin Experiments are also being conducted at the Krusadai biological station in the culture of pearls under controlled conditions

An estuarine research station has been set up at Ennore, near Madras to study important fishes like Mullets, Bekti and Threadfins which generally frequent the estuaries

After an experimental stage in Rural Pisciculture a regular Freshwater Biological Research Station, perhaps the first of its kind in India, has been functioning in Madras since 1942, with a subsidy from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research The work of the station is directed towards the investigation of the bionomics, feeding and breeding habits and biometry of the important food fishes of the Province and the varied aspects of Ecology and Hydrology with a view to determine and promote the optimum conditions for maximum fish production Two special wings, one Hydrological and the other Phytological have been added to the Research station for special attention to physico-chemico and floral studies towards the increase of aquatic productivity and the solution of pollution problems The foundation stone of the new Hydrobiological Laboratories proposed for the Station was laid by Dr Rajendra Prasad

A Hill Fishery Research Station has been established at Ootacamund on the Nilgiris to study the problems relating to the improvement of the trout and carp fisheries of the plateau A research station for the investigation of the valuable Hilsa fisheries and a Hilsa hatchery are located on the Godavari river near Rajahmundry A study of the fisheries of the Tungabhadra river with a view to assess the probable effects of the dam on fishery has been started at the dam-site near Hospet Research on fish passes in collaboration with the Irrigation Research Station at Poondi has been planned

Welfare Work—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk The Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the west coast The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1948-49 on the west coast was 74 and on the east coast 21

The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the west and east coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of a Sub-registrar of Co-operative Societies and 3 Inspectors for exclusive work among fishermen under the department Recently three more Inspectors have been sanctioned for similar work among fishermen on the east coast There are more than 100 Co-operative Societies of Fishermen working at present

To promote the education of fisherfolk, the Department runs a number of schools for fisher children where free education and midday meals are given There are at present 57 Fishery schools with a strength of over 10,000 pupils. A unique feature of this movement is a Fisheries Technical High School, which is perhaps the only one of its kind in India

While these service institutions of the department have been catering to the needs mainly of marine fishermen, the diffused distribution of the inland fishermen has been one of the difficulties in the way of equally rapid progress in their rehabilitation work Preparatory statistics of inland fisherfolk are however, being collected

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing, oil manufacture, etc, in co-operative propaganda and in general fisheries Science In the past Fisheries Officers of most States have received training in the Madras Fisheries. Till recently the Fisheries Training Institution in Madras, under the subsidy of the Government of India, trained batches of graduates and post-graduates in an half-yearly course of general fishery work, while a Popular Short Term Course trained interested persons in the art of fish farming, to enable them to run private farms on efficient lines. Arrangements are made for the training of skilled workers at the Marine Fisheries Technological Institute, Tuticorin, while Fisheries Technology has been included in the subjects taught in the Polytechnic recently opened at Kakinada and Madras The Fisheries Station at Lunar supplies zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums throughout India and even abroad and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India.

A Fisheries Information Bureau has recently been set up by the Department to disseminate information on all fishery matters, to answer enquiries and for popularising scientific methods of fish farming, production, exploitation and utilization Besides, the Bureau maintains a Central Fisheries Museum and a well equipped Library A Fishery Marketing Unit has been opened recently with a view to effecting a speedy survey of the existing marketing conditions of fish and fishery products, to draw up a working plan for the rational utilisation and equitable distribution of the produce assuring a fair return to the producer and to arrange necessary transport facilities, by road, rail and water

MYSORE

The Fisheries Section in Mysore is an adjunct to the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services and was started in 1940 A survey of the fisheries of the State was first of all undertaken with a view to studying the existing condition of the fisheries, *viz*, the extent of fishing done at present, and the scope for the improvement of the fishing industry.

Fisheries development work, namely the adoption of conservation measures, the establishment of fish-sanctuaries and the stocking of tanks and river with good species of food fishes has been organised in three suitable areas of the State They are Shimoga, Krishnarajasagar and Kolar Fishery Divisions The results achieved have been sufficiently striking to justify expansion of the scope of the work to the whole State

Three Fish Farms have been established one at Markonahalli, one at Hesserghatta and a third at Markandeya where fishery investigations are being carried out Three varieties, viz, Catla, Pearlspot and Gowrami were first introduced into the nursery ponds of these farms and after sufficient rearing disseminated into selected fisheries of the State Fingerlings of the Mirror Carp (Cyprinus Carpio) imported from the Nilgiris are being cultured in State waters

Mysore State is also noted for its game fishing resources. The famous large carp "Masheer" is the main game variety Measures are being devised to conserve and develop game fisheries in the State.

The Fisheries Department today has two objects in view one is to effect proper conservation on scientific lines, so as to increase the production of food fishes and the other is to ameliorate the economic condition of the fishermen of the State.

ORISSA

The fishery wealth of Orissa is enormous The east coast the Chilka lake and large areas of inland waters yield all the 3 types of fish, *i e.* (i) marine, (ii) estuarine, (iii) inland.

(i) *Marine* —Due to lack of communication facilities, the fishing is scattered along the sea coast, the most important fishing centres being Chandbali, Chandipur, Talpada, Puri, Aryipalli, Gopalpur, Markandi and Sonapur Fish is consumed locally, the surplus being simply sun-dried or salted Whitebait, sardine, mackerel, seer, hilsa and pomfrets, are the principal varieties Fish curing yards have been replaced by Fishermen's Co-operative Stores administered by a Central Union. Fishermen get their daily requirements of salt, etc , from these stores.

Catamarans are used throughout the year, the sea being too rough for larger boats Podows, *i e*, country boats are used in winter for the shore-seine net Fishing gear consist of hooks and lines, drift nets, drag nets and seines of crude types These are made locally Middlemen control the fishery but are being eliminated by co-operative societies who are taking up joint marketing of produce.

Lack of harbour and cold storage facilities and capital to introduce better fishing methods make improvement of marine fisheries a very difficult problem The standard of living of the sea-fishermen is extremely low and calls for improvement In some fishing centres the fishermen live on fish alone for days together Improvement of the financial position of the co-operative societies, legislation limiting the middle men's activities, establishment of fishery schools are some of the measures which Government has to take At the moment Government are considering the introduction of pilot scheme for deep-sea fishing There are for instance, about 90 miles of coast line where no fishing is done Government are attempting to settle displaced fishermen in suitable places and a colony has already been established at Sandhakud.

(ii) *Estuarine* —The Chilka lake forms a compact fishing area and yields extremely tasteful fish and prawns The lake is leased out by zamindars to merchants who have built up a well organised industry The export averages 50,000 mds per annum and consists of mullets, bhekti, pomfrets, mackerel, Indian salmon, etc. The fish is packed in ice and exported mainly to Calcutta Other estuarine fishing centres are Kirtaniakhati, Kujang, Chowmuhan and Sonapur Within the last 3 years 14 Co-operative Societies have entered the trade and in 1948 bid business worth Rs 18,00,000 making a profit of Rs 1,40,000 A biological and technological station is set up at Balugaon to work on life histories of fish and utilise the resources of chilka Government transport has been provided from Kujang (Mahanadi estuary) to Cuttack to market the catches

(iii) *Inland* —The rivers and tanks form a great potential source of fishing though hilsa in Orissa is not as tasteful as that in the Ganges. Rohee, catla and mrigala are the economic species These breed only in rivers and in large bunds which resemble rivers during rains as in the Sambalpur District Collection of fry is carried on every year in Balasore, Cuttack and Sambalpur An organised fry trade exists in Lakhannath in the Balasore District Government have nurseries in 56 fry distribution centres and supply 20,00,000 fingerlings annually.

The fisheries are owned mostly by private individuals Government fisheries are controlled by the Revenue Department Although people realise that pisciculture is profitable, the multiple owners of water areas prevent active development The activities of the Fisheries Department have been confined to propaganda which, without executive authority, has not led to appreciable results The prohibition of killing of fry in canals, paddy fields, etc , by legislation and of letting of sewage into inland waters, the construction of dams with fish ladders and the placing of Government fisheries under the control of the Fisheries Department are all under contemplation. The post-war inland fisheries development scheme now in operation envisages rapid cleaning and stocking of tanks by forming co-operative fish farms. 20 such farms are now in operation on the results of which would depend the large scale establishment of collective fish farms.

As part of the 'Grow More Food' drive large swamps hitherto unproductive are being cleaned out and converted into fish farms as the farms established in 1945 have been found to be profitable Large-scale reclamation work is also going on at Puri, Angul, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Band and other places

THE PUNJAB

The permanent staff consists of a Warden of Fisheries, Deputy Wardens of Fisheries, 4 Fisheries Research Assistant, Assistant Wardens of Fisheries, a Laboratory Attendant, peons and watchers.

The changes which resulted due to the vivisection of the State, have had their effect on the working of the Department No office records were available after the partition. All the laboratory apparatus, equipment and other valuable collections, etc , went to the Punjab (Pakistan) Government The 'Thuma' truck, which belonged to the Government of India and was used for stocking operations, also remained at Lahore.

Mass migration of the fishing population from the Punjab (India) to Pakistan, was another draw-back which put a heavy strain on the working of the Fisheries Department Except Kangra and certain portions of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Ambala districts, where Hindu fishermen were found in considerable numbers, nearly 99 per cent of the fishing population in the plains, along the rivers Beas, Sutlej, Ghaggar, Jamuna and their tributaries, consisted of Muslim fishermen, who migrated to Pakistan The few Hindu fishermen who came in to fill their place from Pakistan had lost their fishing implements What is worse these fishermen were reluctant to settle along these rivers and to take to fishing as a whole-time profession as the Ravi and the Sutlej were on the border. Hence, the old traditional system of issuing individual fishing licenses had to be given up, and the fisheries of the State had to be exploited under the direct supervision and guidance of the Fisheries Department.

The activities of the Punjab Fisheries Department are directed to —

1. *Conservation*—comprising conservation by legislation, providing fish-ladders at the canal head-works, creating fish-sanctuaries, and the eradication of fish-enemies
2. *Culture and Propagation*—comprising culture of exotic species, *e g*, Trout, etc , and culture of Carp, etc
3. *Catching and Marketing fish.*
4. *Research.*

CONSERVATION

During the year 1948-49 the number of fishing licenses issued was 5,912, and the receipts from license-fee amounted to Rs. 28,745-10-0 The issuing of individual licenses, except for rod and line, was dispensed with in the Hissar, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon Districts of the Ambala Division.

In 1948 further amendments to the rules framed under the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, were made, under which the issuing of individual fishing licenses, except for rod and line, was dispensed with in the districts of Hissar, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon Draft amendments to the fishing rules of Rohtak District, dispensing with the issuing of individual licenses, except for rod and line, were sent to Government for publication in the Government Gazette, for inviting objections, if any. Draft amendments to the fishing rules of the Shamsher Khan's Tank at Batala, were also published in the Government Gazette and objections entertained

The decrease in the number of licensees, as compared with the previous years, was thus caused first by the mass-migration of fishermen and second because of the fact that the issuing of individual fishing licenses, except for rod and line, was dispensed with in a great number of Districts

During 1948-49 the total number of fishing offences was 584 and the receipts as compensations amounted to Rs 2,606-8-0.

No violation of the rules in the sanctuaries was reported either in 1948 or 1949 The existing sanctuaries for 'Mahseer' in Kangra district proved of great help in the conservation of fish, but the two sanctuaries at Andreta and Bheral were silted up

The fish-ladder at the Madhopur Head-works was completely washed away by the floods which came in September 1947 The Executive Engineer, Project Division, Ambala, agreed to include a fish-ladder in the dam to be built across the Eastern Bein, near Malsian Shahkot, in Jullundur district After the plan was prepared by the Executive Engineer, Upper Bari Doab Canal, Gurdaspur Division, Gurdaspur, the site was inspected and the plan discussed and approved It is hoped that the new fish-ladder will soon be constructed and that it will be more beneficial for the free movement of fish, than the old one

CULTURE AND PROPAGATION

The heavy floods of 1947 in the river Beas changed its course and washed away everything at the hatchery, including the stock of breeders

In spite of the heavy damage done to the hatchery and mass mortality of the breeding stock, the stripping operations were carried out Sixty-five Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*) hens were stripped, and 36,976 eyed ova were obtained. But all the ova and the fry got from some of them were washed away during the floods which came six months later in March, 1948.

The stripping was also continued during 1948-49 Eighty-two Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*) hens were stripped and 58,078 ova were obtained Fry numbering 19,378 were planted in the natural fry rearing pond at Bahang Bihal Fry numbering 13,469 were also planted in the Sanctuary in the Katrain Bihal

The scheme of "stocking with fish a large number of impounded waters in the Punjab" terminated with the partition of the province A fresh scheme for "stocking with fish a large number of impounded waters in the East Punjab" was submitted to the Government and put into operation on December 1, 1948 The scheme is of three years' duration and is jointly financed by the Punjab Government and the Central Government on a 50 50 basis The following staff was sanctioned—one Deputy Warden of Fisheries (Stocking), five Assistant Wardens of Fisheries, ten Fishery Muqaddams, forty Fieldmen, six peons, one Mechanic Driver and one Cleaner. It is proposed to stock 400-500 acres of impounded waters in the Punjab, under this scheme, in order to meet the heavy demand of fish and to augment the fish-resources of the State.

A survey of the suitable impounded waters in the Punjab has been carried out These impounded waters will be stocked with fish when the vehicle is received

CATCHING AND MARKETING FISH

In order to make fish more easily available to the public in the absence of professional fishermen, catching and marketing of fish in the six Districts of the Jullundur Division was brought under the control and supervision of the Punjab Fisheries Department. Under this scheme, fishing parties were organized by the Assistant Wardens of Fisheries, and the

fish was caught on a share-basis Government fish shops were opened at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Ferozepore A Government Fish stall was also opened at Simla Commission Agents, mostly belonging to the fishermen class were appointed.

In spite of the fact that the work was started when more than half the fishing season had already passed and that there were very heavy floods, fish weighing 34,604 lbs was caught and marketed under this scheme A sum of Rs 10,307-7-3 was credited into the treasury as Government share in the sale of fish, and an equal amount went to the fishermen.

The scheme was later extended to Hissar, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon Districts, as well Government fish shops were opened at Ambala, Karnal, Panipat, etc. In the Districts in which the scheme was in progress new fishing parties were organised 'Rai-Sikhs' in Amritsar and Ferozepore Districts were reclaimed and parties of them were initiated into the fishing trade

During 1948-49 fish weighing 298,605 lbs was caught and marketed under this scheme, in addition to the fish caught by license-holders Out of this amount Rs 62,254-6-11 on account of Government share in the sale of fish, was credited into Government treasury.

The rules framed under the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, were amended to suit the changed conditions in the districts of the State, in which the scheme of catching and marketing fish was introduced Draft amendments to the fishing rules of Rohtak District were sent to Government, for publication in the Government Gazette, and for inviting objections, if any

RESEARCH

After the partition the Punjab (India) was left without any laboratory or equipment A miniature laboratory was however fitted up at Batala, and research in various branches of fisheries carried out Observations on the spawning of Carp under controlled conditions were made at the Government Fish Farm, Batala during 1947-48 Another scheme which is of All-India importance, one on the "Investigation of the factors influencing the spawning of the Indian Carp" was submitted to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with a view to obtaining sanction and financial aid.

UTTAR PRADESH

Fisheries Investigations in Uttar Pradesh date back to the sixties when Dr Day, as Inspector-General of Fisheries made a survey of the inland fisheries of India His report on the freshwater fisheries of India (1876) includes replies to his questionnaire to District and Taluq officers in Uttar Pradesh which contain valuable information, most of which still holds good One of the results of Day's investigation was the enactment of the Government of India Fisheries Act of 1897.

The possibilities of developing fisheries in this State however was for the first time considered by the Government in 1920 in connection with a reference from the Punjab Government about the regulation of fishing in the Jumna The Government decided to institute an investigation into the possibility of establishing a Fisheries Industry in the State

An inquiry was conducted by Mr. Edye whose report was published in 1923 Despite the general impression that Mr Edye dealt mainly with sporting fish and not with fish as food for the general public, his investigations were comprehensive and his recommendations sound Due to this general misunderstanding resulting from Edye's own imperfect summary of his recommendations in the report and his unrealised hope that extensive imports of sea fish were about to commence which might render the development of inland fisheries unnecessary, no serious attention was paid to his report.

In 1943 as part of the programme for post-war reconstruction and more immediately to provide against the prevailing shortage of food caused by the War, the development of fisheries received consideration It was, however, felt that the exploitation of fisheries to increase the supply of fish to towns and the Army was the immediate need and should take precedence of fisheries survey and fisheries research The Government therefore decided to take immediate steps to provide a regular, abundant and cheap supply of reasonably good quality fish in the market in Lucknow and other important cities Energetic action was taken by the Government through the Co-operative Department and the War Supply staff —

To improve the existing sources of supply by encouraging market contractors to increase supplies and where this was not possible by directly recruiting fishermen, supplying them with boats and nets and intensively fishing rivers, tanks and jhils, to seek and develop new sources of supply hitherto unexploited,

To improve transport by the provision of ice and refrigeration vans,

To improve the marketing of fish by direct sale to the public and the Army at equitable rates far below the ruling market prices

The scheme which was put through at Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares and Naini Tal was extended to other large consuming centres in 18 districts

In March 1944 the need for a technical expert was felt and a Fisheries Development Officer was appointed in the Department of Animal Husbandry to help immediately in the proper expansion of the supply scheme which had been launched and ultimately to plan a Scientific Department of Fisheries for the State

A comprehensive five years' plan of post-war development was drawn up by the Fisheries Development Officer and was approved by the Government

In response to the general demand to grow more food a scheme for stocking as many suitable tanks as possible in 6 districts was sanctioned jointly by the Government of India and the Government early in 1945 The extension of the scheme to 6 more districts in 1946-47 and again to 6 more districts in 1947-48 was sanctioned

As the D I R had lapsed it was decided to release private tanks and confine attention to Government tanks Accordingly 1,124 Government and such private tanks as had been offered to the Department were selected in 32 districts The 573 tanks stocked before 1947 were also fished and this yielded over 24 mds per acre instead of the 10 seers of poor fish of different sizes and kinds previously produced

Rivers being the primary source of supply of food fish it was realized that side by side with intensive culture and exploitation the conservation and control of river fisheries should receive attention A staff of 6 wardens, 15 assistant wardens and 21 watchers is being recruited to patrol the rivers A fisheries research laboratory at Lucknow has been established for continuous study of conditions obtaining in the rivers and tanks and to initiate suitable measures of fish conservation and culture which will keep pace with intensified exploitation A suitable site at the Tanda Falls (Mirzapur) has been selected for a research fish farm As waters above 3000 ft are devoid of food fish the well-known mirror carp of Europe which has done remarkably well in Ceylon and on the Nilgiris has been brought to Kumaon for stocking rivers As an initial measure to develop the fisheries of the Kumaon lakes, Government sanctioned in 1948-49, a scheme for one of the best known lakes in the area, "Naukuchia Tal" A training centre for fisher youths and departmental recruits has also been established there

A comprehensive Fisheries Act to control and develop the fisheries of the State was passed in 1949 For the socio-economic uplift of the fishermen war time controls were utilized to benefit both the producer and the consumer. A voluntary Fishermen Association on a new model has been formed at Allahabad for a stretch of 80 miles along the Ganges The members have contributed nearly 5,000 Rupees towards a benevolent fund for providing credit and amenities to themselves

The Fisheries Department which was separated from the old Animal Husbandry Department in 1947-48 has been made permanent this year (1950).

WEST BENGAL

Before the year 1920, there was one Fisheries Department to serve the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1920 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture Three years later in 1923 the Bengal Fisheries Department was abolished under retrenchment measures

During the 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta soared consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by a small group of vested interests The economic condition of the fishermen gradually became worse due to exploitation, and the fisheries in general were getting depleted owing to various causes As a result the public began to demand the re-establishment of the Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organize and develop the fishing industry on modern lines The Bengal Government therefore appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the fishing industry in the State and to suggest schemes for development with a view to augmenting the fish supply, to examine ways and means to bring down the existing price of fish, to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport and better marketing, and to establish cold storage plants for short-term preservation and factories for the utilization of fish by-products On the basis of the survey report submitted by the expert, the Fisheries Department of the then united Bengal was re-established in May 1942, with a view to organize the fish trade under war emergency conditions and to conserve the existing supplies

The Province of Bengal was partitioned in August 1947 into East Bengal and West Bengal; the former came under the Pakistan Dominion and the latter under India The technical personnel were also divided After the partition of the Province, the Fisheries Department of the West Bengal State was reorganized under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the technical control being vested in the Technical Assistant Director in charge of the Department.

On the basis of present population figures, which have been estimated at about 25 millions, West Bengal needs about 32,000 maunds of fish per day, calculating on the basis of 2 ounces per adult per day, as against an estimated production of 2,000 maunds and an uncertain import varying from 1,000 to 2,500 maunds per day according to season

As a result of the partition of the Province, most of the potential fisheries—fresh water, riverine, estuarine and coastal—have fallen to East Bengal, leaving to this State only about 12 lakh acres of upland water area excluding the few big rivers, creeks and canals, and a limited coast line of about 25 miles where foreshore fishing is in existence, though not on an extensive scale

Of the 12 lakh acres of upland water area for fresh water fish cultivation over two-thirds remain practically dry during several months of the year They will have to be improved by de silting, re-excavation, etc, before they can be utilized for fish production The remaining areas consisting mostly of large tanks and beels are also found in a large majority of cases to be filled up with submerged and floating vegetation including water-hyacinth, necessitating a long-term programme of development

Most of the small rivers of West Bengal are in a dying condition and the scope for the development of riverine fisheries, consequently, is very poor.

Due to the partition of the Province, the scope for the development of foreshore fisheries is also very limited as the major portion of the coastal areas are now within East Bengal, leaving to this State the Moore, Frazerganj and Saugar Islands near the mouth of the Hooghly River and the coastal area of Contai sub-division in the district of Midnapore where about 1,000 fishermen usually catch fish during the cold weather months (November to February)

The only areas within this State where fishing may be undertaken, more or less on an extensive scale by helping the fishermen with nets and boats, and by organizing quick transport system under refrigerated condition, is the rivers, creeks and canals of Sunderban estuaries in the district of 24-Parganas

LACK OF GEAR, MEN

Statistics indicate that fish production in West Bengal has been steadily falling since 1942-43 due to the following reasons :—

(*a*) Death of a large number of fishermen in the famine of 1943 and subsequent epidemics. Departmental survey made in the year 1945 indicated that the number of fishermen actually engaged in fishing was about 108,000 in West Bengal. About 10,000 fishermen have so far migrated to West Bengal from East Bengal as refugees Assuming that the average per capita catch of fish per day is 3 seers, the total output of fish per day would be about 8,750 maunds as against the need of about 32,000 maunds for the whole of the State.

(*b*) Destruction of a large number of fishing boats owned by fishermen due to the Denial Policy adopted by the Government towards the end of the war and subsequent diversion of an appreciable percentage of fishermen to non-fishing occupation.

(*c*) Serious scarcity and abnormal rise in the prices of yarn for nets, timber for boats, and other capital goods, the essential pre-requisites for fishing, have compelled the fishermen to have recourse to fishery owners and fish merchants with consequent danger of exploitation Thus the profession is losing some of its old attraction.

A scheme has been undertaken which aims at developing some of the vast water areas locally known as beels with financial and technical help to owners from Government, the financial help being in the form of loan The estimated capital expenditure of the scheme is about Rs 11,79,000 as against the expected production of 94,000 maunds of fish within a period of 5 years

Another project aimed at the opening up of nursery units in the rural areas of the State for nursing of carp spawn and subsequent distribution to pond culturists at cost price has been put into operation at an estimated cost of Rs 3,10,700 It is expected that about 21,500 maunds of extra fish would be available within a period of 5 years

Side by side with the above schemes, two more schemes have been undertaken—one for stocking the culturable tanks in different places with carp fry at Government cost at the start, the cost being recoverable from the tank owners with interest, and the other for the improvement of the partially derelict tanks in the dry districts of the State by de-silting and re-excavation at Government cost and subsequent leasing out for fish cultivation to fish culturists on rental basis The cost of the first scheme has been estimated at Rs 8,70,000 against an estimated production of 27,000 maunds of extra fish and the second at Rs 28,50,000 as against an estimated production of 450,000 maunds of fish.

To help in the exploitation of the estuarine areas of the State on an extensive scale, a refrigerated power-craft carrier scheme has been undertaken at an estimated cost of about Rs 12,00,000 as against an estimated extra production of 250,000 maunds of fish

A foreshore and off-shore scheme aims at the extensive exploitation of forshore and off shore fisheries of the Bay by organizing fishermen groups on share catch basis, the nets, boats and other requisite accessories being supplied by Government free The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs 4,00,000, and the expected outturn of fish about 36,000 maunds

A project aimed at the production of shark liver oil, fish meal processed fish, etc , has been put into operation by using the existing Government Fish Curing Yard at Jounput (Contai) as a shark catching base and the field station for processing of the by-products The Departmental Technological Laboratory in Calcutta is being used for final refining and standardization of the produce The total cost of the scheme has been estimated at about Rs 4,00,000.

In addition to the aforesaid development schemes, another project has been undertaken for distributing nets and boats to the needy fishermen of the State at subsidised rates, at a total cost of Rs 13,25,000 The extra production is estimated at about 125,000 maunds.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE history of the public health administration in the country may be traced back to the appointment of the Royal Commission in 1859, which recommended measures for the amelioration of the health of the army and the civil population In accordance with its suggestions "Commissions of Public Health" were established in the States of Madras, Bombay and Bengal in 1864 This led to the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners In 1888 the Government of India issued a resolution "drawing the attention of local bodies and village unions to their duties in the matter of sanitation"

The success achieved by such efforts was negligible except in the larger cities. Owing to the vast number of the sick the main emphasis was laid on curative medicine; preventive medicine did not receive proper attention The outbreak of plague in 1896 had a great effect on the people and the Government, awakening them to the need of overhauling the public health machinery in the country

The report of the Plague Commission in 1904 was a landmark in the history of public health administration It recommended the strengthening of public health services and the establishment of laboratories for research and the preparation of vaccines and sera, but the total effect of the measures adopted in pursuance thereof was small Attention was directed mainly to urban centres while about 90 per cent of the population lived in villages

Under the Government of India Act, 1919 the health administration was transferred to State Governments making it a subject directly under Ministers responsible to the Legislatures This position continued under the Government of India Act, 1935 and still continues under the new constitution and the State Governments are unfettered in the development of health and sanitation in areas under their jurisdiction The effect of this transfer is summarised by the Health Survey and Development Committee in its report as follows —

"Ministers were anxious to promote the growth of education, medical relief and preventive health measures as far as funds permitted Indeed, there has been, since the Reforms, far greater public health activity in the States than ever before"

Another important landmark in the history of public health in the country was the setting up by the Government of India, of a small Committee known as Environmental Hygiene Committee This Committee was designed to cover a long range of public health activities such as Town and Village planning, housing, rural and urban water supply, sanitation, river and waterpollution, control of insect vectors and diseases, and regulation of certain offensive trades

The recommendations made by this Committee are now under the consideration of the Government of India

VITAL STATISTICS

India's population growth is characterised by high levels of fertility and mortality Interconnected with this feature is the high infantile mortality. Thus, her birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate are much higher than those of Western countries

An idea of the levels of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate and their trends is given in the following paragraphs but attention may particularly be drawn to the violent upheaval in many States due to the movement of displaced persons following the partition of the country in 1947 It has not been possible to assess the effect of these movements on the structure of population and the recording of vital events It is not unlikely that some of the variations in the rates observed in 1947, may be due to this unknown abnormal factor

The rates given below relate to India excluding N-W F P and Sind but including the whole of the now partitioned provinces of Punjab, Bengal and Assam The rates for 1947 and 1948 refer to Indian Union States only and are based on population data of 1941 Census.

Birth Rates.—The five yearly averages for the pre-war period 1937-41 was 33 6 and for the war years 1941-45 was 28.5 This noticeable fall in the birth rate was shared by almost all the individual States *There was a sharp fall* in the birth rate during the famine years of 1943 and 1944 when the figure came down to 26 per mille but in 1945 and 1946 there was a substantial increase In 1947, the rate again came down to 26 6 per mille as against the corresponding figure of 29 2 per mille in 1946 for areas now in partitioned India The recorded birth rate for 1948 was 25 4 per mille which compared to 1947 shows a further fall The States which showed a substantial fall were Punjab, U P, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Ajmer West Bengal was the only State to show a rise of 1 per mille

Death Rates.—The five yearly averages of 22 6 in 1937-41 and of 22 9 in 1941-45 show that disparity in the death rates was not so marked as in the case of birth rates, the only instance of an increase of over 2 0 per mille being Bengal which went through the great famine of 1943 It seems therefore reasonable to hold that, in spite of the stress and strain which war conditions brought to bear on community life, the rise in mortality over India as a whole was not appreciable The death rate in 1946 was 18 7 per mille being the lowest on record The rate in 1947 increased to 19 7 per mille but was still on the low side The recorded death rate for 1948 was 17 1 per mille each of the States except West Bengal and Assam recorded a fall by well over 2 per mille The fall in the case of Punjab Orissa, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Ajmer was more pronounced

Infantile Mortality Rates.—The five yearly averages for 1937-41 was 161 per 1,000 live births and there was little change in the average for 1941-45 Here again, the war years did not produce a rise in the country as a whole, while some of the individual States recorded varying reductions in the infantile mortality rate in comparison with the five year period before the war The infantile mortality rate was 136 in 1946 which is the lowest on record In 1947 it increased to 146 but was still on the low side. The infant mortality rate in 1948 was 131 per 1,000 live births Compared to 1947 each of the States excepting Assam showed a decline The fall in the cases of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, Delhi and Coorg was over 15 per 1,000 live births.

The birth rate during the last decade has shown unmistakable signs of decline The indication of a reduction in Indian birth rate and its real significance as to how far it is, if at all, due to a real change in the country's potential and how far it is so due to temporary factors like war time and food scarcity conditions or increased omissions in registeration is a matter of vital importance The Government of India have undertaken to institute jointly with the U N O *an enquiry into the birth rate in India* It is hoped it will throw useful light on the current trends However, there is one significant study based on Census data by Kingsley Davis His estimates of birth rate and death rate are as follows —

Decade	Birth rate per 1,000	Death rate per 1,000
1881-1891	49	41
1891-1901	46	44
1901-1911	49	43
1911-1921	48	47
1921-1931	46	36
1931-1941	45	31

In the period 1921-41, the birth rate failed to increase though famine and epidemics were absent, in fact, it declined from 49 per 1,000 in 1881-91 to 46 per 1,000 in 1921-31 and 45 per 1,000 in 1931-41 It is not unlikely that war time factors like urbanisation may have accelerated the process of decline in birth rate.

The estimates of Davis indicate another important feature The unprecedentedly high rates of natural increase in the last two decades ending 1941 were mainly due to the greater reduction in death rates The concerted effort of the Government to improve public health and sanitation and control epidemics and to maintain undisturbed civil order may further augment this tendency Infant mortality rate is a sensitive index of health conditions and being a ratio of infant deaths to live births is not likely to be materially affected by the greater number of omissions in registration This rate actually shows a declining trend Upto 1919 the lowest level was 200 per 1,000 live births, from 1919 to 1939 the lowest level dropped to 160 per 1,000 live births In recent years the birth rate has shown a further decline which may be taken to indicate an improvement in the health of the general population This is actually reflected in the declining trend in the observed death rates There does not appear to be much reason to believe that the increased omissions under the stress of war conditions will affect birth and death registration differently *Prima facie* a decline in birth rate also appears to be indicated.

In conclusion it may be said that an improvement in the mortality rate seems to be fairly well indicated and this would appear to point more forcibly to the need for strengthening forces which go to reduce birth rate, if the country is to avoid an undesirable increase in population

EPIDEMICS

Activities of the public health departments have been successful in considerably reducing suffering and loss of life from cholera, smallpox and plague but it cannot be claimed that these epidemic diseases have been brought under control completely It is not uncommon for these diseases to break out every year in an epidemic form in one or the other part of a State and thus the prevalence of these diseases in a State considered as a whole turns out to be at a fairly high level However, when the epidemic becomes more widespread than it usually does the State figure of incidence shows an abnormal rise and the States may then be said to be severely affected Considered in this light the incidence of cholera in 1948 was rather heavier than usual Madras and Madhya Pradesh experienced a severe outbreak of the epidemic There was a short lived heavy incidence of the disease in U P, Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal The incidence of smallpox was slightly above the usual level West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh specially experienced abnormal incidence Unlike cholera and smallpox which affect all the States plague prevails mainly in the States of U P, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras Plague was not particularly heavy this year Madhya Pradesh had an unusually high incidence as the case last year The incidence in Bihar was much lower than what it was in the preceeding two years but it was still above the normal level. In U P the disease was slightly more active than usual

Statistics of case incidence are collected in the Indian States in respect of the five conventional diseases only Happily typhus is rare and yellow fever unknown in India. As the symptoms of the remaining three, *viz.*, cholera, smallpox and plague are known to the layman who reports the occurrence of cases of these diseases, a fair idea of the trend of their incidence in the general population can be formed from the published figures, though they are generally incomplete Figures of deaths recorded under these diseases present a more reliable picture.

Information on the incidence of other diseases is lacking Some idea of the relative importance of these may be formed from the statistics of patients treated for these other diseases in the Hospitals and Dispensaries, which in so far as they relate to Government institutions and the Army are published annually Statistics of army recruits rejected for various defects may often furnish useful information in this connection

Natality and mortality statistics are in a somewhat better position These are collected in several details, *e g*, by age, sex and community Statistics of deaths by causes are recorded under several headings but their usefulness is limited by the fact that the information is supplied by laymen This difficulty is really responsible for the large variation in the list of causes of death under which deaths are published by the States Several States do not separately show deaths from important diseases like malaria and tuberculosis in the rural areas In view of the general unreliability of the recorded cause of death, all India mortality statistics are shown under seven groups *viz* cholera, smallpox, plague, dysentery and diarrhœa, fever, respiratory diseases and all others The three epidemic diseases generally do not account for more than 5 per cent of total mortality in any State By far the largest proportion of total deaths is recorded under the group 'Fever' This group includes a variety of heterogenous diseases and a large number of unclassified conditions which for want of proper facilities for diagnosis are catalogued here by the informants In most of the States 50 to 75 per cent of mortality is shown under this group, but this merely reflects the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the reporting agency and not the relative importance of the disease included in the group The information available from the published data is insufficient for the purpose of assessing the extent and the precise nature of the problems in health administration

LEPROSY

Leprosy has been prevalent in the country for many centuries, being recognised and described by ancient Hindu Physicians The *Susharate, Samhita* written 2,500 years ago describes the different forms of leprosy, and its treatment with chaulmoogra oil, the mainstay in its present-day treatment

The 1931 census report recorded 150,000 persons suffering from leprosy Investigations carried out by expert leprosy workers indicate that at a conservative estimate the number of cases is about one million About three-fourth of these cases are of the mild type and are not infective The disease is found throughout the country, but is most prevalent in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Hyderabad and Travancore.

Leprosy relief work has been going on for a long time Apart from the Central and State Governments, and some local organisations, the Mission to Lepers and the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (now redesignated as Hind Kushta Nivaran Sangh) have played an important role in this field

Founded by Wellesley Bailey, the first asylum was built at Chamba, Punjab, in 1875 The Mission now runs about 30 leper homes with about 10,000 inmates It has done very noble work and has given a lead in various ways The State Governments assist the Mission by making grants on a *Per capita* basis

Leprosy Relief Association —The introduction of new methods of treatment of leprosy led to the foundation in the year 1924 of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in London followed by the foundation of the Indian Council of the Association in 1925, later, branches were formed in most of the States of India At the inauguration of the Indian Council, Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, issued an appeal on behalf of the Association, and collected a sum of over Rs 20 lakhs, which forms the Capital Fund of the Indian Council.

The work of the Association has greatly stimulated interest in leprosy in the country, resulting in knowledge of the disease, of its prevalence, clinical forms, prognosis, spread and the factors influencing its spread The medical profession as a whole is now taking a keen interest in the leprosy problem The President of the Indian Republic is the President of the Indian Council and the Director-General of Health Services, the Chairman of the Governing body, Mr Brij Narayan and Sardar Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively Dr Dharmendra, an officer of the Medical Research Department, Government of India, is at present the Research Worker of the Association

The research work of the Association is carried out at, or directed from, the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and is done in collaboration with the Endowment Fund of the School and the Indian Research Fund Association The main activities of the Association are —

(i) *Research* —This includes clinical, histological, bacteriological therapeutic, epidermiological and immunological studies Recent studies of the only immunological test the "lepromin test" or the "Mitsuda Reaction" by Dr Dharmendra at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, have resulted in a great improvement in the test, and have thrown considerable light on the mechanism of the reaction

(ii) *Post-graduate Training in Leprosy* — Special post-graduate training classes for training doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy are arranged annually at the School and over 1,000 doctors from the country and not a few from abroad, have attended these special courses In addition, lecture-demonstrations in leprosy are given to the I T M and D T M. classes at the School.

(iii) *Leprosy Surveys* —In the early years, a survey party carried out rough sample surveys in different parts of the country in order to get an idea of the incidence and distribution of the disease More recently, intensive surveys of small selected areas have been carried out in different parts of the country in order to collect information about the factors that favour the spread of the disease and in order to study the possibility of evolving suitable methods of isolation of infective cases for the control of the disease.

(iv) *Publication and Propaganda* —"Leprosy in India," a quarterly journal published by the Association, is a record of the study of leprosy and of anti-leprosy work in this country and other places Recently a new propaganda book entitled "Popular Lectures on Leprosy" by Dr Dharmendra has been published, which gives the main facts about leprosy in simple and non-technical language

The Treatment of Leprosy.—The mainstay in the treatment of leprosy has been injections of chaulmoorga (hydnocarpus) oil or its preparations. Recently encouraging results have been reported by the use of certain sulphone drugs such as "Promine" and "Diasone" It is yet too early to assess the value of this group of drugs in the treatment of leprosy. The treatment with chaulmoorga oil is of value in individual cases It cannot be expected to control the spread of leprosy with curative treatment alone.

Control of Leprosy.—Leprosy can be controlled by raising the general economic and social conditions of the population and, by preventing contact of infective patients with healthy people, specially children The only sure method of preventing contact with infective cases is the isolation of these cases in leprosy hospitals, sanatoria, or colonies, etc Great difficulty is experienced in providing institutional accommodation for all infective cases in the country The total accommodation in all the institutions at present is for about 15,000 patients whereas a rough estimate of infective cases places the figure at 2½ lakhs. So some other methods of isolation are urgently needed to supplement the institutional isolation.

The two alternatives are the isolation of the patient in his home, and the isolation of all the patients of a village or a group of villages in huts made in the outskirts of the village. Home isolation is practicable only in families with sufficient financial resources. Village isolation appears to be specially suited to India with its big leprosy problem and limited resources. It is desirable that methods of village isolation should be developed in suitable areas and then widely applied.

Under Dr. Cochrane, now Director of the Leprosy Campaign of Madras State, rural preventive units were established in 1939, the object of which was to deal with the problem of leprosy in rural areas Each unit consists of an administrative block, including treatment centres and staff quarters, and a segregation area where patients sleep at night and where evening meals are provided All infective cases of leprosy in villages served by the preventive unit are required to sleep in the segregation area, thus preventing contact with their families during night In the villages where such control methods have been adopted, there has been a marked decrease in the gross incidence of leprosy over the period 1939 to 1945, whereas in villages where such control had not been established, the incidence of leprosy had increased, in one case to more than twice the 1939 figures The decrease was particularly marked among infective cases and children

With the advance in knowledge of infectiousness of leprosy there has been some change in the existing restrictions on patients suffering from leprosy, and the leprosy Section of the Madras Public Health Act (1939) has been considerably modified, the amended act of 1944 allowing considerable liberty to patients suffering from leprosy while at the same time ensuring adequate protection for the public.

Leprosy Conferences held at Wardha and Calcutta —Two conferences on leprosy have recently been held One conference was held at Wardha in October, 1947 and its Report has already been published by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council). The second conference was held at Calcutta in December, 1948, copies of the resolution passed at this Conference were forwarded to all State Governments for suitable action

Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute Committee —On the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee that a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute should be established, the Government of India, Ministry of Health, appointed a Committee in November, 1948 to consider the steps to be taken in implementing the following recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee.—

"Our proposals for the organisation, maintenance and control of this and of similar institutions for certain other diseases have been set out in the section dealing with post-graduate medical education Its function will include the training of Leprosy workers, the active promotion of research in this subject and the development of an information service providing the latest information regarding the treatment of the disease and anti-leprosy work in general for the benefit of the Government and organisations interested in leprosy in India. It should assist State Governments in the development of their campaign against the disease, if so desired It should be located in an area which provides suitable clinical material in abundance and should have attached to it, a large leprosy hospital together with its out-patient department and a group isolation colony. The development of clinical research and field investigations, as distinct from Laboratory studies, should be an essential part of its duties."

The report of the committee which was submitted in 1949 is under the active consideration of the Government

MALARIA

Malaria is by far the most important disease in India, both from the point of view of sickness and of mortality. It has been estimated that in the sub-continent at least 100 million persons suffer from this disease annually, and that out of 8 million deaths from all causes every year, it is responsible for at least 2 million deaths due to its direct and indirect effects. In addition, 25 to 75 million cases, primarily debilitated from attacks of malaria are finally reported under other diseases. The loss in man-hours of these millions employed in all types of labour in industry and agriculture runs into colossal figures resulting in much avoidable wastage of potential wealth.

Malaria is primarily a disease of the rural areas, as the mosquitoes that transmit it, breed in fresh water collections more often associated with rural rather than urban conditions Ninety per cent of the population living under rural conditions following agricultural pursuits, are exposed to the risk of suffering from this disease While malaria has been successfully controlled in some urban and industrial areas like the coal-fields, railway colonies and tea estates, where the population lives in compact colonies and is subject to some degree of discipline, in rural areas, with a sparse and scattered population, the *per capita* cost of its control has so far been considerably high A proper exploitation of the special feature of residual action of the new synthetic insecticides which enables the operations to be carried out at extended intervals has simplified procedure to the extent that the control of malaria in vast rural areas has now become economically and technically feasible, as borne out by experiments carried out in recent years in Delhi, Bombay and other areas The new anti-malaria drugs such as paludrine and chloroquine also provide efficient weapons for combating this disease.

Malaria control in the States is carried out by their respective anti-malaria organizations

The officers employed in the anti-malaria organisations have been recruited from among those trained at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, a Central Government organization The Institute which has been recently expanded, also functions as the Central headquarters of malaria research, is devoted to the promotion of uniform standards and serves as a bureau of information on all malaria problems It also directs and supervises malaria control organisations in Centrally Administered Areas and coal-fields in India which are meant to serve as models to the rest of the country

The special importance of malaria lies in the fact that it hampers the full exploitation of natural resources and in fact, the development of large tracts of land is held up owing chiefly to the prevalence of this disease The Malaria Institute of India functions as an instrument of international co-operation in Malaria work in the South East Asia region and is collaborating with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the operation in India of 4 malaria control demonstration schemes in Tural (U P), Jeypore Hill Tracts (Orissa), Malnad (Mysore) and Ernad (Madras) The cost of each scheme is shared by the Central Government, the State Government concerned, the WHO and the UNICEF.

PLAGUE

Plague in India first appeared in Bombay in 1896 and within a short time the disease spread widely throughout the country. Its incidence reached the maximum in 1904 with a total mortality of 9,64,577 in the sub-continent excluding Burma Since then there has been a gradual decline and now the incidence of the disease has been reduced very considerably In 1940, the total deaths recorded in the sub-continent were 19,799 which figure came down to 11,984 in 1941 and 10,577 in 1942 In 1943 the figure went up to 13,578 and since then there has been a steady rise in the recorded mortality with 21,525, 29,751, 32,977 and 75,274 deaths respectively in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947. After the partition there were 21,174 deaths in 1948 The States which may be considered to have serious plague problem are U P, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras Of these, Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of deaths and had epidemic outbreaks in 1940, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 with 11,725, 15,454, 14,024, 18,206 and 51,456 deaths respectively The incidence in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh was not of special significance except for the sudden epidemic outbreak in Bihar in 1946 and 1947 with 8,689 and 13,204 deaths respectively as compared with 1,523 deaths in 1945 Bombay had epidemics in 1940 and 1941 and again in 1944, in the last quarter, the total deaths in these years being 5,573, 5,311 and 2,514 respectively The disease prevailed in severe form in several districts in 1945 resulting in 11 779 deaths In 1946 and 1947 the mortality came down to 3,405 and 3,081 respectively which was slightly above the normal incidence In 1948 there were only 1,305 deaths Madras had a severe epidemic in 1943 with 4,885 deaths The incidence in 1945 was about the normal level with 1,644 deaths, while in 1946 and 1947 slightly higher incidence was recorded with 2,254 and 2,718 deaths respectively In 1948 there were only 916 deaths Of late, Punjab is showing heavy infection in Ambala and Karnal districts In 1947, the number of deaths from plague was 1,905 but in 1948 there were only 211 deaths Bengal has been free from plague for the last 30 years but since 1948 there have been a few indigenous cases in Calcutta and the surrounding areas It is difficult to specify the reasons for the appearance of plague in West Bengal, and the Government is watching the situation There are certain endemic centres situated in the cool and moderately damp areas running from the Himalayas in the north through central and east India to the Deccan and the State of Madras

However, the history of plague through the centuries serves as a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in the country It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that on certain occasions, it acquires an increased striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides While, therefore, it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slackening of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted

BLINDNESS

In olden days, the blind people were considered as useless members of the society and the treatment they used to get from their sighted counterparts was inhuman With the popularization of religious principles, the blind began to get more generous treatment The development of modern welfare services dates back to only about 150 years

The total number of the blind in this sub-continent is not accurately known, but the roughest available estimate places it at about 2,000,000 The chief causes of blindness are ophthalmia Neonatorum, keratomalacia, small pox, acute conjunctivitis, myopia, venereal diseases, malnutrition, cataract, etc

The treatment of eye diseases has and is, being carried out in the eye wards of Government Hospitals, and Hospitals under the control of Local Authorities in the Provinces and local centres, mission hospitals, a few travelling eye dispensaries, camp eye hospitals and eye fairs, and in small local dispensaries to the limit of their resources.

There are at present 38 Institutions for the Blind in India Most of the Institutions were organised by the philanthropic public and missionary organisations The purpose and activities of these Institutions are to educate and train the blind through the medium of Braille and other apparatus and appliances used in the education of the blind Most of these institutions are under the management of committees consisting of public men, philanthropists and educationists of the country. Most of the Institutions receive grants-in-aid from their respective State Governments, Municipalities and subscriptions from the philanthropic public The total number of the blind receiving education and training in the existing Institutions of the country is about 1,200

In April, 1947 a special unit was established in the Ministry of Education, Government of India to promote the cause of the education of the blind A common Braille Code for major Indian languages, known as Uniform Indian Braille has been devised by an Expert Committee, consisting of Linguists and Braillists appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education The Uniform Indian Braille has finally been accepted by the Government of India With the introduction of the Uniform Indian Braille, a long standing obstacle in the way of the education of the blind will be removed To produce literature in Uniform Indian Braille, the setting up of a Braille Printing Press is being undertaken The establishment of a National Centre for the Blind is also under the contemplation of the Government of India

A periodical entitled "*Deepanah*" devoted to the education and welfare of the blind is being published in Braille as well as in ink-print

Report on Blindness —The Report of the Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Education and Health to enquire into the cause and extent of blindness, to recommend measures for the prevention of blindness and welfare of the blind has been released to the public In accordance with one of its recommendations States have been requested to form Councils on Blindness which will be responsible for the prevention of blindness and welfare of the blind within their respective jurisdiction The Government of India will co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial and State Councils on Blindness.

The education of the handicapped comprises a number of specialised fields of education—the education of the blind, the deaf, the crippled, the mentally retarded and so on Methods of education differ according to the nature of the handicap of a person It is difficult to estimate accurately the number of handicapped persons in the country, but the Census Report of 1931 puts the number of blind persons at approximately 6,00,000 and the number of the deaf and the hard-of-hearing at approximately 2,00,000 Since no Census of handicapped persons was taken in 1941, the figures of the 1931 census remain the latest statistics available on the subject But experts generally believe that the number of handicapped persons is actually about two or three times as given in the 1931 Census Report

A few decades ago handicapped persons were generally regarded as helpless creatures and were the objects of wanton pity The outlook is gradually changing for the better but the education of the handicapped is still in the initial stages of development in this country Luckily, there is a growing consciousness among the public of the need to educate the handicapped and to train them to a life of interest to themselves and of usefulness to the community

As mentioned above Government have instituted a special unit under the Ministry of Education to deal with the education and welfare of the physically and mentally handicapped This Unit has several plans in hand for promoting the education and welfare of the handicapped Some of these plans have already been implemented

With effect from the 1st January, 1950 the Government of India have established a Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun The primary objects of this Centre is to impart vocational training to both the war-blinded and civilian blind adult from all parts of the country with a view to helping them to regain total or partial economic independence

The Unit for the Handicapped has undertaken the publication of *Deepavali* (see above) devoted to the education and welfare of the blind With a subsidy from the Government of India the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India has launched a publication entitled *The Deaf in India*, a periodical devoted to the education of the Deaf

In order to provide educational and training facilities for deaf and dumb children in Delhi and the adjoining States the Government of India have provincialized the Lady Noice School for the Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi

TUBERCULOSIS

The vastness of tuberculosis problem is being increasingly recognised by the public, the Governments in India, and also by the international organisations interested in health matters such as the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Mortality figures for cities show a tuberculosis death-rate of from 200 to 450 per 100,000 as far as can be ascertained Little information is available from rural areas but certain investigations have shown that in small up-country towns the infection rate is nearly as high as in the larger cities, and that in the villages it is lower though considerable It can be safely estimated that there are at least 500,000 deaths from tuberculosis annually If about 5 cases of active tuberculosis to one tuberculosis death is accepted, there will be at least 2,500,000 active cases of tuberculosis in India

Lankester, in his comprehensive survey of tuberculosis in the country in 1920, estimated that approximately 1 out of every 7 or 8 deaths was due to tuberculosis, and 1 out of every 3 of adults in cities As far as can be estimated the position is little different today This means that tuberculosis is one of the most frequent causes of death Further, the problem is specially serious as tuberculosis is found chiefly among young adults whose lives are economically and socially of most value to the community The Government of India is at present actively engaged in the following —

1. Advisory Functions.—The Government of India has an Adviser in Tuberculosis in its Directorate of Health Services He advises the Central Government and the various State Governments on tuberculosis policy and helps in co-ordinating the various tuberculosis schemes in different parts of the country He is also Technical Adviser to the Tuberculosis Association of India

2. Preventive Measures and B.C.G. Vaccination.—The Government of India in co-operation with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has taken up a programme of immunization of young people by B C G Vaccination A Laboratory was set up at Guindy, Madras in 1948 for the preparation and supply of B C G Vaccine for the whole of India Six foreign teams under the auspices of the Joint Enterprise (U.N.I C E.F and voluntary organisation of Scandinavian countries) were sent to India to help in the B C G Vaccination programme These teams have worked in India for twelve months, training Indian doctors and others in the technique of tuberculin testing and B C G Vaccination

B C G Vaccination was first introduced in India in August, 1948 at Madanapalle and was then extended to Delhi, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Bombay, Patiala, Hyderabad, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Travancore-Cochin There are about 25 B C G Vaccination centres and it is expected to increase this number as the number of trained personnel increases Over 500,000 persons have been tuberculin tested and nearly 200,000 B.C G vaccinated This programme will be extended further during 1950-51 and also 1951-52 An attempt will be made to vaccinate if possible all tuberculin negative individuals in the course of the next two or three years in certain selected areas

3. Development of Demonstration, Training and Research Centres.—(*a*) The Central Government is taking active steps towards the establishment and development of a few anti-tuberculosis demonstration and teaching centres in different parts of the country. Three such centres will be started in 1950-51 at New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum U.N C I E F. and W H.O. will help this schemes by supplying a few expert personnel for short periods and also the equipment needed such as miniature X-ray units, laboratory equipment It is hoped that more such centres will be developed in the coming years The State Governments will supply the building and the staff as well as the running expenses of these centres The U N C I E F will also provide scholarships for study in Western Countries for a number of Indian staff of these centres

(*b*) A Research Centre for assessing the value of B C G Vaccination and other tuberculosis control measures under Indian conditions is being developed at Madanapalle in co-operation with Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium and W H O Tuberculosis Research Office

4 Owing to partition, the Government of India had to face a very serious problem in the prevalence of tuberculosis among the displaced persons from Pakistan The Government has, during the current financial year spent a sum of Rs 5 lakhs for providing help to individual displaced patients and for reserving and maintaining a number of beds in a few tuberculosis institutions in India

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF HEALTH

In April, 1937, the Government of India acting under Section 135 of the Government of India Act constituted a Central Advisory Board of Health The aim of the Board is to ensure co-operation between the Centre and the States and between State and State in matters related to health which are of common concern Work is done through standing or *ad hoc* committees which permits the Board to act as a central information bureau It advises on all matters referred to by the Central or State Governments and makes suggestions to the Central Government on any matter affecting public health to which it considers Government's attention should be drawn.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India was Secretary to the Board

The first meeting was held in 1937 when *ad hoc* committees were appointed—

(1) to report on the maternity and child welfare work in the sub-continent including the training of maternity and child welfare workers and the organisation of schemes in urban and rural areas, and

(2) to examine the question of food adulteration with reference to legislative measures then in force in different States and such additions and amendments to these as may be considered advisable.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee met in Simla in October, 1938 and its report was widely circulated The Food Adulteration Committee produced two reports one on the technical aspect dealing with standards for purity in regard to different foods and the standardisation of the technique to be employed in food analysis, while the other dealt with the legislative aspects of the problem including an examination of the various Acts and Regulations with suggestions for their improvement

The second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health was held in Madras in 1939 and recommended the appointment of a sub-committee to examine the possibility of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation of pilgrims against cholera It also appointed an *ad hoc* committee to prepare a report on leprosy and its control in the sub-continent. The first of these committees met and reported in June, 1939 and the second in October, 1941.

The third meeting of the Board was held in Poona in July, 1940. The meeting recommended the appointment of a special committee to report on the questions of teaching of hygiene in schools and of the Medical inspection of school children This special committee met in December, 1941 and reported.

The fourth and the fifth meetings of the Board were held in January, 1942 and October, 1943. An important outcome of the fifth meeting of the Board was the appointment of a joint committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Education and Health to examine the problem of blindness in the sub-continent A report on this subject was published in 1944 which deals with the two main aspects of blindness, *viz*, its prevention and cure and the education, employment and general welfare of the blind.

As a result of the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee (see below), the Medical and Public Health Departments were amalgamated on the 15th August, 1947 and consequently the post of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India merged with that of the Director-General of Health Services. That Committee has further recommended the establishment of a Central Board of Health which, if and when established, will take the place of the existing Central Advisory Board of Health.

BHORE COMMITTEE'S PLAN

A Health Survey and Development Committee was appointed by the Government of India in October, 1943 under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore, K C S I, K C I E, O B E, to make a survey of existing health conditions in the sub-continent and to formulate plans for future health development The Committee was quite representative in its composition and consisted of 9 officials and 16 non-officials. The Committee, had, further, the advantage of discussing its problems with certain distinguished workers in the field of health from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U S S R. and Australia, who came to India for this purpose on the invitation of the Government of India.

The Committee's Recommendations.—In putting forward its recommendations the Committee kept in view certain objectives. They are —

(1) the scheme, when fully developed, should provide each individual in the country with adequate medical care, curative and preventive, irrespective of his ability to pay for such services;

(2) the medical aid made available to the rural areas is much less than that provided in urban areas, this must be righted,

(3) the active co-operation of the people should be secured in the development of the health programme.

Taking these objectives into consideration the Committee drew up a long-term programme which would provide the country with a modern health service based on the newer and expanding conceptions of modern health practice.

The district health organisation will have as its smallest unit of administration a primary unit which will normally serve a population of 10,000 to 20,000. About 15 to 20 such primary units will together constitute a secondary unit and a varying number of the latter (3 to 5) will form the district health unit, the designation suggested by the Committee for the district health organisation. At each of the headquarters of the district, secondary and primary health units will be established a Health Centre from which will radiate the different forms of health activity into the territory covered by each type of unit. The provision made for medical relief and preventive health work at each of these Health Centres will increase in scope and efficiency from the primary unit to the district health unit.

The District Health Centre will possess general and special hospitals with a total bed strength of about 2,500 and all the consultant and laboratory services required for the diagnosis and treatment of disease on up-to-date lines. The Secondary Health Centre will have a hospital with 650 beds and the primary unit headquarters a 75-bed hospital. A system of ambulances and telephone connections between these three types of hospitals will help to promote the fullest utilisation of the higher types of service available at the larger institutions by the people living in the remoter parts of the district.

Health Environment.—These hospitals will also take an active part in the preventive health campaign. They will be linked with the field health organisations in respect of such services as those for tuberculosis, for mothers and children or for venereal diseases in order to ensure that the remedial and preventive health work carried out in the homes of the people receive the full benefit of the treatment and diagnostic facilities available at the hospitals.

The Committee stressed that preventive and curative health work should be dovetailed into each other in order to produce maximum results. It therefore, suggested extensive changes in the existing training programme for doctors and laid emphasis on equipping him for preventive health work. It also made elaborate proposals for a considerable expansion of training facilities for the different types of other health personnel required for meeting the country's needs.

The Committee made it plain that no health development plan could produce adequate results unless sufficient measures were taken for the provision of a healthy environment for community life, such as safe water-supply, hygienic houses, a satisfactory system of conservancy and proper supervision over the production, distribution and sale of food intended for public consumption Specific recommendations were put forward in respect of these

In order to secure the active support of the people, the establishment of a Health Committee in every village was recommended Such Committees were intended to stimulate local effort for the improvement of environmental sanitation, control of infectious disease and the steady development of a programme of health education

Government of India accepted in principle all the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, and have been carrying out the recommendations in regard to the items given below —

1. *Scholarship Scheme* —A medical scholarship scheme was initiated in 1945 Under this scheme a limited number of medical and dental graduates and nutrition workers are selected annually for post-graduate training abroad at Government expense in medical and allied subjects, dentistry and nutrition The scheme has further been revised in 1948 and a certain number of travel fellowships of shorter duration are being granted to selected officials holding responsible posts in Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Teaching and Research Institutions holding key posts in the Administrative Medical Service. This scheme has undergone further revision during 1949 and as a result of the recommendations made by the Overseas Scholarship Committee appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, it has ceased to function as a separate scheme and has merged into the main scheme for advanced studies overseas administered by the Ministry of Education It has further been decided that as a measure of economy it would not be possible for the Centre to assist the States by way of grants for financing training schemes and that the entire expenditure on the training of candidates nominated by the States Governments under the various schemes for higher training abroad in medical and allied subjects including nursing and dentistry will from 1950-51 be borne by the States Governments concerned

2. *All-India Medical Institute Advisory Committee.*—The Committee met in January, 1947 with Sir A. L Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, as Chairman to advise on the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute, which will be a multi-purpose medical training centre. This Committee *inter alia* emphasised the need of the urgent development of training and research facilities in particular subjects at suitable medical colleges all over India and suggested the appointment of an Up-grading Committee in this connection.

The Up-grading Committee was accordingly appointed in May, 1948 and has submitted its report to Government. It has recommended, and the recommendations have been accepted by the Government, that the following Departments may be considered for up-grading —

1. Physiology Department, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna
2. Tata Memorial Hospital and G S Medical College, Bombay
3. Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Government Maternity Hospital, Egmore, Madras
4. Tuberculosis Department, Delhi University
5. Industrial Hygiene Department All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, of Industrial Health
6. Anatomy Department, Madras Medical College
7. Mental Hospital, Bangalore
8. Venereal Diseases Department, Madras Medical College
9. Pediatric Department, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
10. Mental Hospital, Ranchi
11. Department of Thoracis Surgery & T D D Course—Christian Medical College, Vellore, in collaboration with the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanappalle
12. Social Medicine Department—All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health and the Calcutta Medical College to work in collaboration with each other
13. Mycrobiology Section R G , Kar Medical College, Calcutta

3. *State Governments' 5 year plans* —The State Governments' 5 year medical and public health development schemes are being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and approved for the grant of the Central Government contribution in respect of the approved schemes The State Governments submit periodical progress reports regarding the execution of these development schemes The Government of India have since reviewed their budgetary position and have come to the conclusion that it would not be possible for them to assist the States by way of grants in 1950-51 for financing development schemes except grow more food projects

4 *Committee on Indigenous system of Medicine.*—A Committee under the chairmanship of Sir R N. Chopra, met in January, 1947 to enquire and report on the ways to improve the facilities for research and training on indigenous systems of medicine The Committee was also entrusted with the task of considering the means of effecting a synthesis of indigenous and Western medicines The Committee has submitted its report to the Government Prior to the formulation of an all-India policy for the control and development of the indigenous systems of medicine the Government of India have appointed another Committee under the chairmanship of Dr C G Pandit, Secretary of the I R F A to work out and submit to Government a detailed scheme for the development of a centre of research in Ayurvedic & Unani systems of medicine. The report of the Committee is awaited.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT

Among the most pressing problems of health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but the investigations into the causes of maternal deaths carried out in certain areas indicate that over 20 mothers lose their lives each year for every thousand babies that are born as a result of pregnancy and child birth. The number of mothers who suffer from ill health and are disabled temporarily or permanently as a result of the normal physiological function of child bearing is at least 20 times the annual maternal deaths. Every year approximately one-fourth of the children die before the age of 5 years, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy and childhood.

The maternity and child welfare movement which aims to promote maternal and child health and to reduce deaths, owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford in 1918 and also since 1920 to the Indian Red Cross Society. The amalgamation of these two bodies in 1931 forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, has undoubtedly increased and developed the work.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, is the only body at present working on an all-India basis. The Bureau is managed by a technical committee representing the medical and public health services, the nursing profession and voluntary organisations and individuals working in fields allied to maternity and child welfare. The Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, an officer of the Women's Medical Service, acts as Secretary. The Bureau administers the Victoria Memorial Scholarships fund for the improvement of midwifery services in rural areas and, the Lady Chelmsford League fund for maternity and child welfare The Director of the Bureau is also the Secretary of the Lady Reading Health School Committee and operates on its funds

The income from the funds is expended on (1) the maintenance of a central Bureau of information on all aspects of maternal and child health, (2) on training schemes for workers in the maternity and child welfare field, doctors, health visitors, midwives, nursery school teachers and nursery nurses, (3) on propaganda, literature and publicity and (4) on grants-in-aid of experimental schemes Since there is an acute shortage of teachers and supervisors, the Bureau has lately concentrated on the training of such personnel both in India and abroad

Army Child Welfare was formerly an activity of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau under the Lady Birdwood Fund, but due to rapid expansion of welfare activities for the Indian Troops, a special committee, "The Indian Fighting Forces Maternity Child Welfare" took over the management of Indian Army Centres in the year 1942 The Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society and the Director of the Bureau are members of this Committee A remarkable feature of the whole movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefits to their own women and children. There are very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

In all the States welfare activities for the care of mother and child now exist, the activities differ in the nature of the work undertaken, and the amount of organisation displayed. The Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1942 have studied the existing Maternal and Child Health services and have made their recommendations for its future developments The Committee have emphasised the need for organising the services as an integral part of the medical and public health services of the State and much emphasis has been laid on the preparation of workers Much excellent work is still being done by voluntary organisations such as Branches of the Indian Red Cross Society in Assam, West Bengal, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh In Bihar the work is undertaken by the Bihar Maternity and Child Welfare Society and in Bombay the Bombay Mothers and Children's Welfare Society The pace of the transition from voluntary to official direction has been accelerated in recent years and posts of maternity and child welfare officers exist in Madras, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Delhi, U P and Punjab, and in some of the other recently formed States These developments are noteworthy since the work is best co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where such appointments have been made. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a post of Advisor, Maternity and Child Welfare in the Directorate-General of Health Services and Dr. S. Pandit, Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, has been appointed to that post. Her honorary services have been made

available to the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, and thus the services under the official and voluntary organisations will be co-ordinated at the headquarters as well as in the States.

A demonstration centre is being set up in the rural areas of Delhi State at Najafgarh to provide model health services with special emphasis on the promotion of health of mothers and children The centre so organized will serve as a training field for the various institutions in Delhi The World Health Organisation have closely collaborated with the Government of India in setting up the model centre and have assigned a Maternal and Child Health Team consisting of a Paediatrician and a Public Health Nurse, which arrived in India in November, 1949 This is the first attempt to implement the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee in Delhi Some of the other States are also developing the services on these lines but in a modified form.

WELFARE WORK IN INDUSTRY

The industrial concerns of recent years have realised the importance of providing special facilities for the employees and an increasing number of industries are now maintaining comprehensive welfare schemes for women and children The Government of India have instructed authorities in the coal mines to establish creches and provide such minimum requirements regarding building staff and equipment as are detailed in their circular. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, which applies to all factories would further improve social conditions so far as medical care is concerned and the insured person will be entitled to certain benefits, one of them being the maternity benefit which is a special central legislative measure for the protection of mothers and entitles an insured woman to claim maternity benefit for confinement.

So far the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in this country also develop innumerable fresh roots such as medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was founded in 1903 by Lady Curzon, with the object of securing better standards of midwifery practice A sum of about Rs. 6½ lakhs was secured by public subscription in 1903.

The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society and the income is expended as grants-in-aid of training schemes for rural midwives maintained by voluntary organisations, generally branches of the Indian Red Cross Societies in the States. The Director of Maternity and Child Welfare, I.R.C. Society, is Secretary of the Fund

In spite of continuous efforts since the beginning of the present century, no appreciable improvement has yet been made in the midwifery services in the rural areas It is, therefore, necessary to extend the training to rural areas taking care that only the required number are trained and allowed to work under supervision until such time as they can be replaced by properly trained midwives.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS

In India there are thirty mental hospitals for the care and treatment of mental patients providing a total accommodation for about 10,330 patients. In addition to these there is also one mental hospital in Madras reserved for criminal lunatics only Of all the institutions the Mysore Government Mental Hospital at Bangalore and the Inter-State Mental Hospital at Ranchi are the ones which are best equipped. They provide all the facilities of modern treatment including electric shock, insulin, cardiozal treatment, psycho-analysis, with or without sodium penthal and relevant brain surgery like prefrontal leucotomy and in epileptics ventricular puncture and exploration of the brain. Both these centres are to be upgraded as post-graduate teaching and research centres

In India facilities for the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders are very inadequate. To serve a population of over three hundred million, there are about 30 institutions with accommodation for about 10,330 patients. While accurate figures are lacking regarding the actual number of mental patients, even at a conservative estimate of two per thousand of the population, as against 8.5 in England, and 5 in America, the figures run into nearly one million This does not take into account the mental defectives, who are not less than one and a half millions and the psycho-neurotics, who are about twice this number, needing intensive treatment

In general the types of insanity occurring in India at present are very much in the same proportion as in other parts of the world, the majority of serious and intractable cases being schizophrenic in nature. Other less prevalent types are Acute Mania and Maniac-depressive psychosis The major probable causes are hereditary predisposition, mental strain, critical periods of life (*e g*, puberty) cannabis indica, probably in the form of ganja or some other preparation, privation and diseases consequent on malnutrition, epilepsy and syphilis.

There is overcrowding in most of the hospitals. The State Governments have taken up the matter and have plans to increase accommodation for the mental patients in their State Hospitals.

The Bhore Committee has recommended amongst other measures, the starting of new and well-equipped mental hospitals, and these are likely to be given effect to by the State Governments concerned, in the near future

RAILWAYS

THE total route mileage of all the railways in India is about 34,000 (33,860 85) The total electrified route mileage is 236·00 The total capital at charge is Rs 7,01,89,18,000

There are three kinds of gauges, broad (5-ft 6 in), metre (3 ft 3⅜ in) and narrow (2 ft 6 in) There is also a light gauge usually laid on the mountains (2 ft) Examples of this last are the Matheran (Hill) Light Railway, and the Darjeeling-Himalayan The longest line in this class is the Scindia State, 294 miles.

The chief railway administrations in India are the Assam Railway, the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway, the East Indian Railway, the Punjab Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Madras & Southern Mahratha Railway, the Mysore State Railway, the H E H Nizam's State Railway, the Oudh Tirhut Railway, the South Indian Railway and the Saurashtra Railway. There are also twenty-five other smaller units

With the exception of a few minor branch lines all the railways mentioned above are owned and worked by the Indian Union Government. Some smaller lines are owned and worked by private companies like the Barsi Light Railway H.E.H Nizam's State Railway is worked by Hyderabad State and owned by the Government of India

The total route mileage open on March 3, 1949 is as follows —

Broad gauge	15,694 32
Metre	14,767 61
Narrow and Light . ..	3,398 92
New Lines opened to traffic during the year . .	157 82
Nine new lines under construction total	532 14
No of Locos	7,672
No. of Passenger Carriages.	13,247
No. of Goods Vehicles ..	1,95,182
**No. of Passengers carried Aug.* 1947 *to Mar.* 1948 .	98,23,48,000
**No. of Passengers carried April to Dec* 1948 ..	105,64,26,700

The Indian railways are divided into 3 classes Class I, Class II and Class III Class I are those with gross earnings of not less than Rs 50 lakhs a year, Class II with gross earnings of less than 50 lakhs and more than 10, and Class III with gross earnings of less than 10 lakhs All the railway administrations mentioned above are in Class I The total route mileage divided according to class is as follows —

Class I	30,125 49
Class II	2,653·29
Class III	1,082 07

The fares are as follows :

Air Conditioned Class	30 pies per mile
Class I	24 ,, ,, ,,
Class II	14 ,, ,, ,,
Inter Class ..	9 ,, ,, (mail).
,, .. .	7½ ,, (ordinary).
Class III . .	5 pies per mile (mail).
,, ...	4 ,, ,, (ordinary).

The highest administrative authority for the railways is the Railway Board The majority of the railways are still organized on a Departmental basis, though the general drift is towards the Divisional organization There are a number of Committees which are associated with the Railway Administration Standing Finance Committee, Central Advisory Council, Railway Rates Tribunal, Indian Railway Fuel Committee. There are also a number of standardization Committees such as for bridge, structure, track, signalling and inter-locking, building, locomotive, carriage and wagon, electrical, specifications. There are four Railway Service Commissions at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow respectively, mainly engaged in recruiting Class III staff It may be mentioned here that the Kunzru Committee has recommended the abolition of the Commission at Lucknow and a reduction in the strength of the others.

PARTITION

The partition of India into India and Pakistan affected only three railway systems : the North

* Excluding the Punjab, Assam and N G. of E. I. Railways.

Western, the Bengal-Assam and the Jodhpur Railways. The North Western had a mileage of 6,881¼ before partition. Of this 1,855¼ miles fell within India and 5,026 miles in Pakistan. The part of Railway that remained in India was reconstituted and re-named as East Punjab (now just Punjab) Railway with the headquarters in Delhi. Of the 3,555 miles of the Bengal Assam Railway, 352 broad-gauge, 17 narrow gauge and 1,573 metre-gauge became India's share, and the rest 1,613 miles Pakistan's Part of the system that remained in India was amalgamated with the East Indian Railway, part with the Oudh Tirhut Railway and the rest was constituted into what is now called the Assam Railway. Finally, of the Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway 1,126 miles long, the Sind section a length of 319 miles went to Pakistan, and the rest 807 miles remained in India later to become part of the Rajasthan railways system Through traffic on the Jodhpur-Hyderabad line suddenly stopped on July 27, 1948.

The question of the division of rolling stock, stores, etc, was settled in accordance with the Radcliffe Award by the Railways Stores Sub-Committee Details were worked out by Balancing Committees After the partition about 60,000 employees opted for service with India, and these had to be found comparable postings on the Indian railways The transfers could not be carried out in an orderly manner because of the disturbances that followed on the wake of the partition Relief was afforded by sanctioning an advance pay of two months Later a second re-habilitation advance was sanctioned equal to three months' pay and returnable in 36 instalments The question of finding suitable jobs on the Indian railways raised a host of difficult points such as grading Other particulars like provident fund were settled on *ad hoc* formula A great number of service records were obtained though till March 1949 about 14,000 were not received Eventually, some 59,900 out of the 60,000 employees were found comparable posts, mainly on the Punjab, East Indian and Assam Railways

One important result of the partition was that the northern districts of West Bengal and the whole State of Assam were cut off by road and railway from the rest of the Union. Actually Indian Union territory here between Nepal in the north and East Pakistan in the south is about 12 miles broad. It is through this narrow neck of land that the railway link between Assam and the rest of the Union was finally driven The whole length of the newly constructed railways (metre-gauge) is 142½ miles and is divided into three separate sections. The first section between Kishenganj and Siliguri, 66 miles, directly connects Assam with the rest of the Union The other two sections give access to different parts of the northern districts of West Bengal and of Assam Construction on the Assam rail link project, as it is called, started on 27th January 1948 Through rail link for goods traffic was established on 9th December 1948, and through link for passenger traffic on 26th January 1950 to coincide with the inauguration of the Indian Republic. Construction was difficult as there were over a hundred bridges in one section alone. The estimated cost was Rs. 8,89,71,204.

ASSAM RAILWAY 1948-49

Total Mileage	1,238.82
Broad-Gauge	*nil*
Metre-Gauge	1,238 82
Narrow-Gauge	*nil*
Capital at Charge	Rs 24,02,73,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	„ 3,42,32,000
Net Revenue Receipts	„ 3,37,90,000
No. of Locos	280
No of Passenger Carriages	864
No. of Goods Vehicles	4,135
No. of Passengers carried Aug. 1947 to March 1948.	86,35,300
No of Passengers carried April to Dec 1948	1,72,15,000
Staff	32,433

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY (B.N.R.) 1948-49

Total Mileage	3,388
Broad-Gauge	2,463
Narrow-Gauge	925
Capital at Charge	Rs 84,50,74,000
Gross Receipts	„ 24,04,74,000
Net Working Expenses	„ 22,42,73,000
Net Revenue Receipts	„ 1,60,82,000
No of Locos	830
No of Passenger Carriages	1,162
No of Goods Vehicles	28,527
No. of Passengers carried 1947-48	4,66,18,500
No of Passengers carried April to Dec. 1948	5,20,52,000
Staff	103,670

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY (B. B. & C. I.) 1948-49

Total Mileage	3,403 98
Broad-Gauge	1,266 34
Metre-Gauge	1,985 39
Narrow-Gauge	152 25
Capital at Charge	Rs 80,45,07,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	„ 30,31,18,000
Net Revenue Receipts	„ 10,82,51,000
No of Locos	957
No of Passenger Carriages	2,105
No of Goods Vehicles	20,390
No of Passengers carried 1947-48	20,98,65,900
No of Passengers carried April to Dec 1948	23,14,94,244
Staff	87,216

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (E. I. R.) 1948-49

Total Mileage	4·880
Broad-Gauge	4,357
Metre-Gauge	23
Capital at Charge	Rs 190,01,82,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	„ 52,75,53,000
Working Expenses	„ 22,42,73,000
Net Revenue Receipts	„ 6,12,03,000
No of Locos	2,051
No of Passenger Carriages	2,413
No. of Goods Vehicles	63,352
No of Passengers carried 1947-48	18,59,47,600
No of Passengers carried April to Dec 1948	19,55,52,400
Staff	2,21,539

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (G.I.P.) 1948-49

The main termini are Bombay, Raichur, Nagpur, Bulharshah, Allahabad, Ujjain, Kotah, Delhi, Kanpur and Parasia

The different lines that make up the system are: Bombay-Allahabad, Bhusawal-Nagpur, Kalyan-Raichur; Itarsi-Nagpur; Amla-Parasia; Itarsi-Agra, Bhopal-Ujjain, Bina-Katni, Bina-Baran, Baran-Kotah, Jhansi-Kanpur, Jhansi-Manikpur, Ait-Kunch, Dhond-Manmad, Palasdhari-Khopoli; Kurla-Mankhurd, Chalisgaon-Dhulia, Jalgaon-Amalner, Jalamb-Khamgaon, Badnera-Amraoti, Wardha-Balharshah; Majri-Rajur; Agra-Okhla, Murtizapur-Ellichpur; Murtizapur-Yeotmal, Pulgaon-Arvi; Dhond-Baramati, Neral-Matheran, Pachora-Jamner; Bombay-Thana (Harbour Branch); Bombay-Mahim (Harbour Branch)

Total Mileage	3,617 22
Broad-Gauge	3,403 05
Narrow-Gauge	201 56
Hill (Light) Railway	12 61
Under Construction	*nil*
Capital at Charge (in crores)	120 96
Gross earnings „	40 21
Working expenses „	27 67
Net Earnings „	12 54
No of Staff	163,015
No. of Locos (steam)	872
No of Locos (electric)	66
Passenger Carrying Capacity 1st Class	9,342
Passenger Carrying Capacity 2nd Class	5,890
Passenger Carrying Capacity Intermediate	2,276
Passenger Carrying Capacity 3rd Class	83,728
Goods Vehicles Covered Wagons	16,695
Goods Vehicles Open Wagons	5,250
Total No of Passengers carried April 1948-*March* 1949	186,564,336

*1947-48.

H. E. H. NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY 1948-49

Total Mileage	1,621.19
Broad-Gauge	801 05
Metre-Gauge	820 14
Narrow-Gauge	*nil*
Capital at Charge	Rs 16,65,81,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	„ 3,30,36,000
Net Working Expenses	„ 2,38,71,000
Net Revenue Receipts	„ 91,65,000
No. of Locos	164
No of Passenger Carriages in units	260
No of Goods Vehicles in units	3,659
No of Passengers Carried 1947-48	2,27,46,200
No of Passengers Carried April-Dec 1948	2,10,43,900
Staff	19,600

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY (M. & S. M.) 1948-49

The former Madras Guaranteed Railway Company's contract having expired on the 31st December 1907, the lines owned by that Company were purchased by the Secretary of State for India, and on the 1st January 1908 the then existing Madras Railway (with the exception of the Jalarpet-Mangalore section), together with the 3' 3½" gauge sections of the South Indian Railway from Katpadi to Gudur and Pakala to Dharmavaram, was made over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for working, the enlarged Company being styled the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

In addition to the lines now comprised in the system, the company up to 30th September 1919, worked the lines, Birur to Shimoga, Mysore to Nanjangud and Mysore to Bangalore all of which were handed over to the Mysore Durbar on the 1st October 1919.

The Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur-Yeswantpur Railways worked by the Company were transferred to the Mysore State Railway with effect from 1st January 1938

The Bezwada-Masulipatam Branch line which was the property of the District Board of Krishna was purchased by the Government on the 4th February 1938, and is worked as an integral part of the M & S M. Railway (Metre Gauge).

The Railway was taken over by the State on 1st April 1944.

The M & S M Railway serves the area approximately covered by the northern half of Madras State, southern portions of Bombay State, the Portuguese territory of Goa and small tracts of Mysore and Hyderabad States.

The Broad Gauge system of the Railway has three principal lines radiating from Madras, in the north-easterly, north-westerly and south-westerly directions The first of these runs along the Coromandel Coast for a distance of 485 miles up to Waltair where it connects with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway's main line to Calcutta The north-west line runs for a distance of 350 miles to Raichur where it joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's main line to Bombay. The south-west line connects Madras with the City of Bangalore, which is the junction of the Mysore State Railway From Jalarpet junction situated at a distance of 133 miles on the Madras-Bangalore line, the South Indian Railway's broad-guage system takes off, connecting the western ports of Cochin and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.

The Metre Gauge system consists mainly of the line which crosses the peninsula from Masulipatam on the Coromandel Coast to Mormugao on the Konkan Coast; and the line which connects Bangalore with Poona *via* Hubli and Miraj Besides these there are a number of branch lines, the longest one being the Gadag-Sholapur branch

The main termini are Madras (B G), Bangalore (B G), Cocanada (B G), Masulipatam (M G), Mormugao (M G) and Poona (M. G.). Bezwada, Waltair, Raichur and Jalarpet are the principal junctions with the adjoining railways

These are the lines that make up the system

Broad Gauge—Madras-Bangalore, Arkonam-Raichur, Madras-Waltair, Walajah Road-Ranipet, Bowringpet-Marikuppam, Repalle-Guntur, Nidadavolu-Narsapur, Samalkot-Cocanada.

Metre Gauge—Mormugao-Londa, Londa-Hubli, Hubli-Guntakal, Guntakal-Bezwada Bezwada-Masulipatam, Poona-Londa, Hubli-Harihar, Alnavar-Dandeli, Guntakal-Himayatnagar, Sangli-Miraj-Kolhapur, Gadag-Sholapur, Hospet-Kottur-Samehalli, Bellary-Rayadrug, Guntur-Macherla, Gudivada-Bhimavaram, Dharmavaram-Pakala, Katpadi-Gudur

Broad-Gauge mileage	1,122
Metre-Gauge mileage	1,816
Narrow-Gauge mileage	*nil*
Total Mileage	2,938miles
New construction in hand	*nil*
Capital at charge (Rs in crores)	58
Gross earnings ,,	20 63
Net earnings ,,	4 98
Total number of (a) Locomotives	644
(b) Coaching vehicles	1795
(c) Goods vehicles	13496
Number of persons carried in the year—91 6 millions	

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY 1948-49

Total Mileage	802 98
Broad-Gauge	*nil*
Metre-Gauge	695 82
Narrow-Gauge	107 16
Capital at Charge	Rs 7,41,19,000
Gross Earnings	,, 2,34,01,000
Working Expenses	,, 1,58,12,000
Net Earnings	,, 75,89,000
No of Locos	112
No of Passenger Carriages	285
No. of Goods Vehicles	1,653
No. of Passengers carried 1947-1948	1,80,27,400
No of Passengers carried Apr - Dec 1948	1,99,18,500
Staff	9,830

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY (O.T.R.) 1948-49

Total Mileage	3,957 03
Broad-Gauge	*nil*
Metre-Gauge	3,957 03
Narrow-Gauge	*nil*
Capital at Charge	39,34,48,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	11,93,13,000
Net Working Expenses	10,15,43,000
Net Revenue Receipts	1,77,70,000
No of Locos	599
No. of Passenger Carriages	1,415
No of Goods Vehicles	13,741
No. of Passengers carried 1947-48	8,13,80,200
No of Passengers carried Apr - Dec 1948	9,71,60,000
Staff	54,522

PUNJAB RAILWAY 1948-49

Total Mileage	2,797 83
Broad-Gauge	2,650 70
Metre-Gauge	*nil*
Narrow-Gauge	147 13
Capital at Charge	Rs.46,68,98,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	,, 13,46,65,000
Net Working Expenses	,, 10,08,80,000
Net Revenue Receipts	,, 2,96,67,000
No. of Locos	511
No of Passenger Carriages	1,007
No. of Goods Vehicles	12,755
No of Passengers carried 1947 *Aug -48 March*	1,80,25,400
No of Passengers carried Apr - to Dec 1948	14,41,14,900
Staff	45,403

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY (S.I.R.) 1948-49

The South Indian Railway is situated in Madras State and serves the areas south of Madras, including the west Coast up to Mangalore.

The Main Terminii are (1) Broad Gauge Trichinopoly Junction, Cochin Harbour Terminus and Mangalore, (2) Metre Gauge Madras Egmore, Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin and Trivendrum Central

The various lines which make up the system are 1) Jalarpet to Mangalore (with running powers between Madras and Jalarpet), 2) Madras Egmore to Trivandrum (*via* Main line and both chords), 3) Trichinopoly to Dhanushkodi *via* Chord line, and a number of branch lines

	Main line	Sidings
Broad-Gauge	632 64 Miles	170 8 Miles
Metre-Gauge	1716 62 Miles	416 3 Miles
Total Mileage	2349 26 (excluding 587 1 miles of siding)	

There were no new constructions in hand during 1949-50 The preliminary Engineering Survey of the Chamrajnagar Satyamangalam-Mettupalaiyam Railway with the alternative alignment to Coimbatore was however completed in October 1949

Capital at Charge	47,99 82	(Rs in lakhs)
Gross Earnings	15,73 98	,,
Net Earnings	3,78 32	,,
Earnings per cent (Percentage of Net earnings of capital outlay)	7 88	

	Broad-gauge	Metre-gauge
*Locomotive**	187	367
*Coaching vehicles**	850	2334
*Goods wagons**	2942	7594

Number of passengers carried in the year 144,117 (thousands)

The first railway line in South India was opened between Vyasarpadi and Walaja Road on 1st July, 1856, but it was not until 1861 that the Great South Indian Railway completed their first line between Tiruvarur and Negapatam

In the meantime a line was being constructed between Madras and the west coast, and by 1862 this line passing through Erode had extended to Kadalundi To link up with this Railway the Great South Indian Railway, which had by this time completed their line to Trichinopoly, constructed a further extension up to Erode in 1868

In 1874, the Great South Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Carnatic Railway Company operating from Madras to form the South Indian Railway Company, and by 1895 the mileage had been extended to 654 miles including the main line up to Tuticorin The Broad-Gauge section from Jalarpet to Mangalore was taken over from the Madras Railway Company in 1908

After the completion of the Pamban viaduct in 1913, the Indo-Ceylon Ferry Service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar was opened in 1914 In the next few years up to 1919 the South Indian Railway Company constructed branch lines to Pollachi, Mannargudi, Trivandrum and Agastiyampalli

From 1925 to 1932 there was an increase in construction and many new lines were opened, including the important chord lines from Trichinopoly to Villupuram and Manamadural in 1929 and 1930 The cross country line from Salem to Cuddalore, the Virudhunagar-Tenkasi chord line, the branch lines to Tranquebar, Metur Dam, Nilambur and later Palghat and Dindigul were also completed during this period.

During the early years of World War II, the narrow-gauge lines between Morappur and Hosur and Tirupattur and Krishnagiri, the metre-gauge line between Madura and Bhodinayakkanur and the broad-gauge line between Shoranur and Nilambur were dismantled and have not been restored yet

This Railway system was taken over from the South Indian Railway Company Limited by the Government on 1st April, 1944

RAILWAY BUDGET 1950-51

	Revenue	all in crores Expenditure	Surplus
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1948-49 (actuals) ..	213 10	193 12	19 98
1949-50 (revised)	225 15	214 13	11 02
1950-51 (budget)	232 50	218 49	14 01

The main points of the budget are a surplus of 14 crores, no change in fares or freight, great recovery in operative efficiency, more amenities for passenger and higher benefits to labour

Reviewing the year 1949-50, the Minister in charge of Railways said that the difference between the revised and estimated revenue was due to improvement in goods earning as a result of better wagon turn-round and improved loadings The working expenses were reduced from 159 03 crores to 158 crores by exercising stricter control over expenditure An adjustment of Rs 15 crores was made from Capital and Depreciation Reserve to Revenue Out of the surplus a sum of Rs 7 crores would be contributed to General Revenues The balance of 4 02 would be added to the Depreciation Reserve Fund

There is no bottle-neck in transport as a contributory factor to whatever economic malaise prevails in the country The punctuality of passenger service has gone up The wagon turn-round has improved The Priority Organization has ceased to exist Rationing is also replaced by free and equal opportunity for all Work has commenced on the new factory for the manufacture of locomotives in India The arrangements for establishing a factory for the manufacture of all-steel welded passenger coaches are going forward The relations between management and labour has become more cordial The revised convention governing relations between general and railway finances (the payment of a sum equivalent to 4 per cent. on the capital-at-charge) came into effect in April 1950 This is a factor that will help Government to take up development projects As from April 1, 1950, 10 State lines covering a route mileage of over 6,500 have also come under the control of the Centre Seventeen crores by way of revenue and Rs 10 58 crores by way of expenditure are on account of the State Railway Lines Out of the sum paid to the general revenues in accordance with the new convention 2 57 crores are from the State lines

Some important allotments are given below

Rolling Stock, Machinery Programme, Open Line Works	55 60	crores
Passenger Amenities	1 75	,,
Capital Programme	39·75	,,
Works from Development Fund (Kandla-Deesa Link, Manihari-Sakrigali Ghats ferry)	6 00	,,
Completion of Assam Rail Link	1 5	crores
Chittaranjan Loco Works	4 23	,,
Railway Development Fund.	10 00	,,
Railway Reserve Fund	2 01	,,
Depreciation Reserve Fund	2 00	,,
General Revenues	31 00	,,

It is anticipated that the Depreciation Reserve Fund will close with a balance of Rs 104·77 crores and the Railway Reserve Fund which will be re-named the Revenue Reserve Fund will have a closing balance of Rs 10·41 crores on March 31, 1951 The Betterment Fund will be merged with the new Development Fund constituted as a result of the revised Separation

* As on 1st March, 1950.

Convention to be used for financing expenditure on passenger amenities, labour welfare and on projects which although un-remunerative are necessary The closing balance of this fund at the end of the budget year will be Rs 19 03 crores.

ROLLING STOCK POSITION

The Railway Minister stated that the power position had improved very considerably and 447 broad-gauge and 51 metre-gauge locomotives had been received during the period between Partition and January 31, 1950 Delivery of another 209 broad-gauge, 156 metre-gauge and 20 narrow-gauge locomotives was expected to be completed in the course of 1949-50

Special steps have also been taken to secure the spares necessary to keep existing locomotives in efficient operation and thus avoid the adverse effects of the suspension of the normal replacement programme in the coming year.

A technical aid agreement has been entered into with the Locomotive Manufacturing Company of Great Britain for the manufacture of locomotives at Chittaranjan Under this agreement, the Company will make available advice, technicians and skilled supervisory staff for service at Chittaranjan and will also provide facilities for the training of the required number of Indian technicians in the U K

The target of production at Chittaranjan which has been agreed on will be 3 locomotives in the calendar year 1950, 33 in 1951, 45 in 1952, 66 in 1953 and 90 in 1954 At the end of five years, the country would be turning out locomotives entirely of Indian manufacture and the annual production will be of the order of 120 locomotives

The wagon position on the broad-gauge is a great deal easier, but that on the metre-gauge is not so satisfactory In view of the financial stringency, the purchase of only about 1,000 metre-gauge wagons has been provided for in the budget.

As regards coaching stock, with a view to relieving over-crowding in passenger trains, 350 coaches are now on order out of which 50 have been delivered 407 coaches have been provided for in the budget year out of which 50 will be from Messrs Schlieren of Switzerland, to a design which provides wider seats, more leg-room, better lighting, wash basins, mirrors and insulation against heat The remaining coaches will be obtained partly from Messrs Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and partly from the railway workshop

TRAFFIC

The passenger miles are up by 2 73 per cent on the broad-gauge and by 1 39 per cent on the metre-gauge as compared with the corresponding figures for 1948-49 Four per cent more train miles have been run on the broad-gauge and metre-gauge passenger services There has been a considerable improvement in the punctuality of trains As regards over-crowding in passenger trains, the Minister said that there was obviously a considerable leeway yet to be made up and it would be some time before the position improved substantially Some improvement, however, had been made by the introduction of 127 new trains and the extension of 88 existing trains Express trains for Class III passengers only, called "Janata Expresses" have been introduced on the E I, E P, G I P, B.B. & C I, S I, and O.T. Railways between important places

A 5-year plan for more passenger amenities with a minimum provision of Rs. 3 crores a year will commence working from the year 1950-51 and the Railway administrations have been asked to make forward planning in order that the amount allotted may be fully utilised.

The Railways' increased capacity to handle traffic is proved by the fact that the net ton miles carried during 1949 are 19 6 per cent. and 16·4 per cent. more than in 1948 on the broad-gauge and metre-gauge systems respectively.

Goods train miles run are 19 per cent. more on the broad-gauge and 9 per cent. more on the metre-gauge as compared with 1948-49. The freight awaiting despatch on the broad-gauge in November, 1949, was less than half-a-day's loading against two-days' loading in November, 1948.

The turn-round of wagons had improved to 10 87 days in November, 1949, against 12 97 days in the corresponding month of the previous year. The tonnage lifted in the first 9 months of 1950 was 15 5 per cent more than what was moved in the corresponding period of 1949.

The conditions of employment have been further improved, *viz*, the leave rules have been liberalised and the Provident Fund scheme has been extended to lower categories of railway employees, whether permanent or temporary

Daily-rated employees in railway workshops have now been brought on to the monthly rates of pay on the scales recommended by the Central Pay Commission

The productivity of railway labour has, however, fallen from 100 in 1938-39 to 69 38 in 1948-49 There were plans for the greater association of labour wherever possible in the administration of this nationalised undertaking

Regarding the re-grouping of railways, the preliminary investigations for this purpose have been completed and a plan is in the making It envisages the welding of the different systems into one railway undertaking, divided into as small a number of major zonal administrative units as possible

The set-up of the Central Railway Executive would also require to be reoriented as a part of the new plan

The Pakistan Government decided to stop all through booking of passenger and luggage to and from the E B Railway and cross-traffic over that railway from the midnight of January 19-20, 1950

The Government of India then stopped Pakistan's cross-traffic over the E I Railway with effect from January 22, 1950

The Government of India were also compelled to take over the Haldibari-Siliguri section (which, in terms of the Agreement entered into with Pakistan at the time of Partition was being worked by E B Railway) as the line was not being worked satisfactorily by Pakistan and they were levying a surcharge on all traffic including paid traffic and had also hoisted their flag on Indian territory, on installations belonging to India

The Pakistan Government have similarly assumed control of sections which were under the management of Indian Railways

KUNZRU REPORT

The Kunzru Report was released on 19th March 1950 along with the Government of India's comments The report was thorough and painstaking and touched every aspect of the situation. The Government accepted most of the recommendations concerning technical and reorganizational points but rejected two of the main recommendations first to close down the grain shops and second to postpone reorganization of Indian railways for five years

The report was concerned in all with 155 items of which 58 concerned individual railway administrations, while the rest, 97, involved the initiation of action by the Railway Board The recommendations of the Committee applied among others to the following questions

Rationalization of administration, improvement of operational and technical efficiency, research, promotion of cordial relations between management and employees, and the administration and the public, abolition of the railway grain shops organization, postponement of reorganization of railways for five years, shortage of passenger coaches, experiments on the behaviour of all-steel coaches, central workshops for the production of all-steel coaches, the high percentage of wagons immobilized for repairs, policy in respect of replacement of locomotives, modification of the Pacific type of locomotive, elimination of wagon delay, job analysis of workshops to find the extent of surplus staff, the speed with which grievances are dealt with, personal contact between men and officers, delay in the issue of passes, sanction of leave, spreading of literacy among railway workers, electrification of railways and the introduction of electrification into the Calcutta suburban railway, punctuality and speed of passenger trains, enhancement of fares on the suburban trains, co-ordination of rail-road and rail-water transport and the development of inland waterways

A REVIEW OF 1948-49

There was a general increase over last year in the traffic handled, both passenger and goods. As there was also a rise in rates and fares this resulted in enhanced earnings A shift towards the pre-war peacetime pattern was also discernible in the distribution of passenger traffic between upper and lower class passengers. For instance, the trend towards increasing upper class travel was reversed, but overcrowding persisted though in a less acute form

The contract of the Pachora-Jamner Railway was terminated on 31st March 1949, the Matheran Hill Railway and the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway were taken over on 1st April 1948 and 20th October 1948 respectively The Mayurbhanj Railway was bought on 1st April 1950.

An independent Railway Rates Tribunal with mandatory powers was set up on 4th April 1949 The Tribunal has the power to entertain complaints in respect of undue discrimination, quotation of unreasonable rates, classification of a commodity in a lower or higher class

The total value of the stores purchased by the Indian Government Railways amounted to Rs 100 44 crores, the value of the indigenous material purchased being Rs 86 crores or 85 6 per cent of the total Out of the material of foreign manufacture the value of the stores directly imported amounted to Rs 2 7 crores, and the value of the stores purchased in India amounted to Rs 11 7 crores

To remove inconvenience to long distance passengers, the Railways introduced a number of measures These measures included opening of additional booking office windows for long distance passengers and the setting apart for them complete III class bogies, and the appointment of travelling ticket inspectors to see that these regulations were observed Advance booking for III class passengers was also introduced on certain Railways

The Janata Express between Patna and Delhi was the first train of its kind providing fast service intended exclusively for third class passengers This service was started on 1st October 1948

The four class system First, Second, Intermediate and Third, was at first given up on 1st January 1949 and in its place a three-fold classification was introduced Class I, Class II and Class III A reduction in fares was also made for the upper class This was done with the hope that if Class I fare was fixed as low as 24 pies per mile about half the number of former 2nd class passengers would travel by Class I Actually it was proved that for the bulk of the middle class the new Class I fares were too high with the result that revenue from upper class fell in spite of a surcharge levied for sleeping accommodation in Class II Neither was the change well received by the public The public grievance was first met by the introduction of an intermediate class between Class II and Class I called Class II Special' which provided sleeping accommodation. Eventually the Railways went back to the old four-fold classification.

Employees : The total number of employees on all Indian Railways (excluding staff employed on construction) was 912,724. This was an increase of 13,381 over the figure for last year The number of staff employed on construction

also increased by 2,789 The total cost of the staff was Rs 15,32,42,308, the increase in the cost over the figure for 1947-48 being due to re-classification of workers, revised scales of payment to running staff, the new organizations set up to carry out the Rajadhyaksha Award, increase in the rate of dearness allowance, authorization of cash payments in the place of grainshop concessions and the creation of new posts

A total of approximately 32,315 ex-Servicemen were recruited after the War in accordance with the provision that 70 per cent of the vacancies, which occurred during the period 1st June 1942 to 31st December 1945 were to be reserved for ex-Servicemen.

As regards relations between the administration and the staff, three important factors were first, the appointment of a tribunal to classify artisans and evolve a uniform designation for staff doing the same kind of work, second, the allotment of prescribed scales of pay thereby bringing the bulk of the staff into a single pay structure in accordance with the Pay Commissions recommendations, and third, progress in the conversion of temporary staff into permanent ones Except for a single strike of the Loco staff on the South Indian Railway, Indian Government Railways were practically free from labour troubles The total number of man-days lost as a result of strikes was approximately 0 2 per cent of the total number of man-days worked The number of man-days worked totalled 121,789,498 and the man-days lost owing to strikes amounted to 220,103

Two Acts concerning railway servants were passed during the year, the Factories Act 1948 and the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 The first excluded running sheds and workshops staff from certain of its provisions on grounds of administrative convenience without depriving them of any substantial privileges The provisions of the Insurance Act such as payment of sickness, maternity and sick leave benefits were taken up for consideration

The Rajadhyaksha Award wa published in May 1947. The Government after consideration accepted the award in respect of hours of work, periodic rest and leave reserves, and passed orders in June 1948 that the recommendations were to be implemented in phases varying from two to five for different classes of workers The number of additional staff required is estimated at 100,000 involving a recurring cost of more than Rs 10 crores and non-recurring Rs. 40 crores for staff quarters, additional terminal facilities, etc.

With further progress in carrying out the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, most posts on the Indian Railways have been brought into a single pay structure Some ticklish points which arose such as classification of artisans were satisfactorily settled on the recommendations of a tribunal appointed for the purposes About 80 points raised by the Unions involving anomalies and hardships were dealt with after discussion with Union officials Later the Railwaymen's Federation raised a further batch of 20 points arising out of the Pay Commission's report which the Minister for Railways discussed with the President of the Federation. At the close of the year these questions were still under examination. The points touched upon concerned among others, scales for the pre-1931 entrants, constitution of an Anomalies Committee to consider cases of anomalies and hardships, confirmation of temporary staff, scales of pay for school staff, payment of casual labour, improvement of conditions of service of temporary staff

As regards anti-corruption measures 297 cases were taken up by the Special Police. Of these, 37 were sent up for trial in courts or tribunals, and the conviction of 31 persons was secured This brings the total number of cases taken up till then to 918 As a result of all this action, three employees were discharged In order to keep the public fully informed press notes were issued from time to time stating the number of convictions obtained and emphasizing the fact that both the acceptor and tenderer of bribes are liable to punishments

A note may also be added on the locomotive manufacturing workshop located at Mihijam near Asansol in West Bengal The site which is 4000 acres, is now called Chittaranjan in memory of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das The workshop will consist of seven shops involving the use of 12,000 tons of steel work Work is also proceeding on a township providing accommodation for 6,000 employees The production of component parts of locomotives was to start in 1950, when 3 locomotives were expected to be produced.

Accidents: Five major accidents occurred during the year. On April 30 1948, a goods train and a workmen's train collided head-on on the Sahibganj Loop Line of the E.I.R. Eight persons were killed and 70 injured. The cost of the damage to rolling stock was Rs 60,000. On 15 May 1948 the Dehra Dun Express was derailed between Chhota Ambona and Pradhankanta on the Grand Chord section of the E I R. Thirty-three persons were killed and 96 injured The approximate cost of the damage to rolling-stock was Rs. 53,800. The accident was caused by the track having been tampered with by unknown persons On 14th Sep. 1948, the Nainital Express and No 49 Up Passengers collided head-on between Puranpur and Shahgarh stations on the Lucknow-Bareilly sections of the O T R Twenty-six persons were killed and 35 injured The approximate cost of damage to the rolling stock and the permanent way was Rs. 87,300 On November 1948 a passenger train running between Furkating and Kamarbandha All stations on the main line of the Assam Railway was derailed Seventeen persons were killed, and 40 injured The approximate cost of the damage to rolling-stock and the permanent way was Rs 41,000

The total number of persons killed during the year was 4,660 Of these 3,683 or 79 per cent were other than passengers or railway servants. Of this number again 2,970 were trespassers and 367 suicides Furthermore 57 persons were killed on railway premises other than during the movement of trains etc There has been an all-round increase in accidents caused otherwise than by railway accidents The number of passengers, railway servants and persons other than passengers or railway servants injured has all increased.

The total number of accidents shows an increase of 2,011 or 8 2 per cent as compared with the previous year against an increase in the total train miles of 6 4 per cent

Derailments not involving passenger trains still account for the largest number of accidents, 33 per cent of the total

Accidents in railway workshops accounted for the death of 9 and injuries to 17,331 railway servants, or a decrease of 7 in the former and an increase of 2,714 in the latter as compared with the previous year.

STATISTICS

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Items		Classes I, II and III (including E P. and Assam Railways and N G of E I Railway)		Indian Government Railways (including E. P. and Assam Railways and N G. of E. I Railway)	
		1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
Gross earnings	(crores) Rs.	183 69	233 83	166 23	214 77
Total Working expenses	(crores) Rs.	*163·94	183 88	151 93	169 63
Operating ratio	Per cent.	*89 25	78 64	91 40	78 98
Number of passengers originating	(millions)	*1,043 95	1,180 60	929 08	1,061 35
Passenger miles	(millions)	*33,649 09	38,764 99	30,086 47	35,128 66
Earnings from carriage of passengers	(crores) Rs	*73·27	92 91	65 10	83 91
Average earnings per passenger mile	Pies	4 18	4 60	4·15	4 59
Average miles a passenger was carried			32 8		
Freight tons originating	(millions)	73 46	82 53	65 68	74 42
Freight ton miles	(millions)	*20,399 26	22,748 16	19,250 99	21,639 83
Earnings from carriage of goods	(crores) Rs	*86 34	112 26	79 18	104·18
Average earnings per freight ton mile	Pies	8 13	9 47	7 90	9·24
Average miles a ton of goods was carried			2 76		
Total train miles	(millions)	157·01	167 61	139 68	150·10
Gross earnings per train mile.	Rs.	11 70	13 96	11 90	14 31
Working expenses per train mile.	,,	*10 44	10 97	10·88	11 30
Net earnings per train mile.	,,	*1 26	2 99	1 02	3·01
Net earnings per mean mile worked.	,,	7,989	14,615	5,440	16,933

* Revised figures.

PASSENGER EARNINGS BY CLASSES

Taking all Class I Railways together, the distribution of passenger earnings by various classes in 1948-49 was as follows.—

	In lakhs of rupees	
	for nine months	for three months
First Class	1,82	..
Air conditioned	..	2
Second Class	5,30	..
Class I	..	1,00
Inter Class	4,35	..
Class II	..	1,90
Third Class	57,47	..
Class III	..	16,94
Total	68,94	19,86

NUMBER AND COST OF STAFF ON CLASS I RAILWAYS DURING 1947-48 AND 1948-49

Railway	Year	Number of staff on 31 March							† Cost of staff during the year ending 31 March			
		Open line			Construction			Gazetted Officers on loan from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service	Gazetted Officers	Non-gazetted employees	Total	Total including staff on loan from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service
		Gazetted Officers	Non-gazetted employees	Total	Gazetted Officers	Non-gazetted employees	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1948	37	*31,506	*31,543	..	..	.	.	*6,13,093	*1,57,95,199	*1,64,08,292	*1,64,08,292
	1949	40	32,393	32,433	.	..	..		9,98,844	2,60,60,461	2,70,59,305	2,70,59,305
Bikaner State	1948	21	5,537	5,558	..	.	.	.	1,81,172	28,70,620	30,51,792	30,51,792
	1949	24	5,542	5,566	.	..	..	..	1,83,448	42,26,133	44,09,581	44,09,581
Bengal Nagpur	1948	261	102,069	102,330	8	548	556	.	40,93,936	*8,03,54,860	*8,44,48,796	*8,44,48,796
	1949	306	103,339	103,645	..	24	24	1	43,33,439	9,21,28,513	9,64,61,952	9,64,92,858
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1948	158	85,623	85,781	..	1	1	.	34,17,277	7,86,90,593	8,21,07,870	8,21,07,870
	1949	161	87,055	87,216	.	..	.	.	33,26,505	8,92,21,800	9,25,48,305	9,25,48,305
East Indian	1948	313	218,314	218,627	19	3,462	3,481	.	76,28,048	16,48,26,078	17,24,54,126	17,24,68,921
	1949	300	219,984	220,284	31	1,224	1,255	..	73,90,304	20,65,46,638	21,39,36,942	21,39,36,942
Eastern Punjab	1948	*75	45,511	*45,586	3	74	77	.	9,95,050	2,31,90,552	2,41,85,602	2,41,85,602
	1949	83	45,273	45,356	1	46	47	.	16,23,070	4,79,10,873	4,95,33,943	4,95,33,943
Great Indian Peninsula	1948	238	157,594	157,832	.	..	.	2	50,97,240	10,44,75,021	10,95,72,261	10,96,26,747
	1949	229	162,734	163,013	.		..	2	52,76,119	12,26,17,328	12,78,93,447	12,79,61,975
Jodhpur	1948‡	41	9,280	9,321	..	.	.	1	6,18,995	*75,13,985	*81,32,980	*81,62,255
	1949	33	6,422	6,455	..		..	..	3,92,923	79,79,895	83,32,818	83,32,818
Madras and Southern Mahratta	1948	158	77,381	77,539		.	..	.	29,27,797	5,28,25,687	5,57,53,484	5,57,53,484
	1949	147	73,918	74,065	.	.	.	.	27,77,973	6,81,35,198	7,09,13,171	7,09,13,171
Mysore State	1948	43	9,023	9,066	.	.		.	2,33,472	49,06,351	51,39,823	51,39,823
	1949	52	9,778	9,830	..		.	.	2,74,956	64,97,803	67,72,759	67,72,759
Nizam's State	1948	81	20,094	20,175	4	234	238	.	11,31,123	1,79,82,789	1,91,13,912	1,91,13,912
	1949	78	19,213	19,291	4	305	309	..	11,85,367	2,08,53,211	2,20,38,578	2,20,38,578
Oudh Tirhut	1948	133	*50,226	*50,359	.	.	..	1	16,32,325	*3,28,24,376	*3,44,56,701	*3,44,69,201
	1949	152	54,370	54,522	.		.	.	16,60,670	4,40,69,112	4,57,29,782	4,57,29,782
South Indian	1948	136	53,355	53,491	..	..		.	24,43,854	4,54,11,909	4,78,55,763	4,78,55,763
	1949	143	55,766	55,909	.	..	.	.	22,02,825	5,41,81,685	5,63,84,510	5,63,84,510
Railway Clearing Accounts Office.	1948	6	1,933	1,939	..	..	.	1	73,796	29,98,244	30,72,040	31,04,887
	1949	3	1,962	1,965	..	..		1	75,498	29,87,819	30,63,317	31,11,080
Total	1948	1,701	867,446	869,147	34	4,319	4,353	5	*3,10,87,178	*63,46,66,264	*66,57,53,442	*66,58,97,345
	1949	1,751	877,799	879,550	36	1,599	1,635	4	3,17,01,941	79,33,76,469	82,50,78,410	82,52,25,607

* Represents revised figures for 1947-48 due to changes made by the Railway Administrations in the figures published last year.
† The figures of cost represent pay, allowances, passages, provident fund contribution and gratuity.
‡ Represents figures for whole system.

ACCIDENTS, KILLED AND WOUNDED

The following table shows the number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on the Railways excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1948-49 as compared with the previous years —

Cause	Killed				Injured.			
	1945-46	1946-47*	1947-48*	1948-49	1945-46	1946-47*	1947-48*	1948-49
A.—Passengers								
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc	89	103	209	88	253	375	763	363
In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains	716	707	607	621	2,309	3,002	2,979	3,113
In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	.	4	2	1	4	11	27	14
Total .	805	814	908	710	2 566	3,388	3,769	3,490
B.—Railway servants								
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc.	53	33	21	27	211	247	195	252
In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains	286	265	171	212	7,384	7,993	6,274	5,563
In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	42	31	21	28	19,565	21,249	15,602	15,008
Total	381	329	213	267	27,160	29,489	22,071	20,823
C.—Other than passenger and railway servants								
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc . .	64	41	39	102	153	95	111	161
In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains	3,167	3,270	2,958	3,553	1,017	1,402	1,463	1,677
In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	21	15	15	28	116	114	93	54
Total	3,252	3,326	3,012	3,683	1,286	1,611	1,667	1,892
Grand Total	4,438	4,469	4,133	4,660	31,012	34,488	27,507	26,205

* NOTE Figures for 1946-47, and for previous years are inclusive of *ex* Bengal, Assam and North Western Railways While those for 1947-48 are exclusive of *ex* Bengal, Assam and North Western Railways, but inclusive of Eastern Punjab and Assam Railways for the period August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 Those for 1948-49 are inclusive of Punjab and Assam Railways for the whole year

ACCIDENTS CLASSIFIED UNDER PRINCIPAL HEADS

		1947-48*	1948-49*
(1)	Derailments not involving passenger trains	7,959	8,177
(2)	Accidents due to failure of engines owing to faulty material, workmanship and operation arising from the working of the running staff	3.314	4,672
(3)	Running over cattle	4,292	4,509
(4)	Accidents due to failure of couplings and drawgear	2,122	2,296
(5)	Accidents due to failure of engines owing to faulty material and workmanship in the Mechanical Department	2,056	1,646
(6)	Fires in trains at stations or bridges	374	529
(7)	Accidents due to other rolling-stock failures	396	322
(8)	Derailments of passenger trains	308	285
(9)	Collision involving goods trains or goods vehicles	122	253
(10)	Accidents due to failure of axles	207	222
(11)	Attempted train wrecking	161	169
(12)	Broken rails	104	162
(13)	Running over obstructions (other than those included under "Train wrecking", "Attempted train wrecking" and "Trains running into road traffic at level crossings")	108	155
(14)	Trains running into road traffic at level crossings	192	145
(15)	Landslips	82	126
(16)	Train wrecking	42	31
(17)	Flooding of permanent way	49	110
(18)	Accidents due to failure of tyres and wheels	62	89
(19)	Passenger trains running in the wrong direction through points but not derailed	43	72
(20)	Collisions between light engines	75	58
(21)	Accidents due to failure of brake apparatus	45	51
(22)	Collisions involving passenger trains	48	34
(23)	Failure of bridges, tunnels, etc	4	.
(24)	Miscellaneous	412	535
	TOTAL	22,637	24,648

* See 'Note' above.

NEW LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

	Name of line	Operating regime	Length in miles	Gauge.	Purpose.
1	Barwadih-Sarnadih	E I Railway	40	5′-6″	This forms part of the 153 miles Barwadih-Bijuri project and is intended to open up new coalfields
2	Kandla-Deesa	B B. & C I Railway	170	3′-3¾″	This is to provide rail connection to Kandla on the stretch of coast between Cutch and Kathiawar, where a new Major Port is being developed
3.	Mukerian-Pathankot	E P Railway	27	5′-6″	This has been necessitated due to partition of the country and will improve the transport facilities in the area
4.	Phagi-Sawai Mangarh Section of the Sanganer-Sawai Mangarh line	Jaipur State Railway	54	3′-3¾″	Earthwork for this line was carried out in 1938 as a famine relief measure The line is required for developing the country
5.	Dhanora-Adilabad Section of the Mudkhed-Adilabad line.	Nizam's State Railway.	47	3′-3¾″	The object of this line is to develop the extensive mineral, forest and agricultural resources of this region in the interior of the State and to connect up the important town of Adilabad
6	Kanalus-Gop	Saurashtra Railway	21	3′-3¾″	In addition to the ordinary traffic, the line will carry raw material for a cement factory which is being erected at the new sea port of Sika
7.	Khirsadoh-Rawamwara	B N Railway	5	2′-6″	This branch will serve the coalfields

HISTORY

Indian railways were an out-come of British initiative Thus railway enterprise in India did not start until experience in England proved that they were a definite national asset Even so a further test had to be made to find if they would suit Indian conditions Accordingly three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845 These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway, Bombay to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway.

Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the 1857 flare-up the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt by the authorities As there was no private capital in the sub-continent readily available for railway contruction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose

By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and later part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, later merged in the North-Western Railway; and (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the whole railway system of the sub-continent as it exists today

EARLY DISAPPOINTMENTS

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was a five per cent. return coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met: the interest charges were calculated at 22d. to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working

The early results were disappointing While the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the civil administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions The result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 166¾ lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness

Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87), the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assam-Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than those offered to the first group of companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise Four companies were promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal and North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth.

A step of even greater importance was taken when the former Indian States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad This was the first of the large system of Indian State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67).

Then ensued a period of financial ease which was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the Frontier The Penjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of British outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly, it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees, the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay.

REBATE TERMS ESTABLISHED

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent. but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantej, the South Bihar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to.

The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge The rebate terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent trustee stocks they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium.

Conditions changed after the First World War and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered

that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that only in cases where the State could not or would not provide adequate funds should private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The Branch Line Companies had ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They had either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India had to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India abolished this system and prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas.

This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which might be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, were likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as would more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements were made with Local Governments in Madras, the Punjab area, Assam and Bombay.

RAILWAYS BEGIN TO PAY

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the sub-continent vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The development of irrigation in the Punjab area and Sind transformed the North-Western Railway Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines this was the Cinderella of the Railways in the sub-continent—it had become the chief target of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £ 2 millions a year.

In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year again there was a reversion to a profit, and the net railway earnings continued to increase steadily till they reached a figure of over £10 millions in 1918-19. This era of profits ended with the close of the year 1920-21 and in 1921-22 there was a loss of over £6 millions.

These changes in the fortunes of the railways affected the budget of the Central Government rather seriously and in 1924-25 the Railway finances were separated from the General Budget.

CONTRACTS REVISED

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent. dividend guaranteed at 22*d.* per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and U.P. and Bihar. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line; but it was re-leased to the Company which actually worked it.

Under these new conditions the East Indian Railway Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of about ten millions. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal.

But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the sub-continent's railways in order to counter-balance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. Whatever the figure Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

These changes induced a corresponding change in railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through eastern Rajasthan, the trunk system was virtually complete.

The next step was to bring the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of the sub-continent, however, found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double the lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the Chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

RAILWAY BOARD

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counter-checks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary.

Accordingly in 1901-02 an official was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways. The official recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a secretary. A Board was accordingly constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company lines.

Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the central Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced on 1st April 1924.

Some Difficulties.—Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" which was printed as appendix 'B' to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways upto the Report for the year 1938-39. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(*a*) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating (at the time) 21,356 miles as on the 31st March 1943,

(*b*) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 19,169 miles,

(*c*) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(*d*) the statutory authority over all railways in the country.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments were concerned, the Railway Department was called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and was frequently asked to advise the Local Governments.

Its duties did not end there. The future development of railways depended largely on the Government of India and the Railway

Department was therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty was to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department. C. D. M. Hindley, previously an Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment was that the Chief Commissioner who took the place of the President of the Railway Board was solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and was not, as was the President, liable to be out-voted and overruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed reorganization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923.

The Railway Board as then reconstituted consisted of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and two members The proposal of the Acworth Committee that the Indian Railways should be sub-divided into 3 territorial divisions with a Commissioner in charge of each was not accepted and the work of the Members of the Board was divided on the basis of subjects.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by a series of new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them —Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and 11 Deputy Directors and 2 Assistant Directors

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railway publicity which could be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The Bureau was a great success and the organisation was made permanent from January 1st, 1929. In the slump which came in the thirties however, it was found difficult to maintain the organisation The war of 1939 also presented its own problems. The Central Publicity Bureau was ultimately shifted to Calcutta on 1st July, 1940, and amalgamated with the Publicity Offices of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal (now the B. & A.) Railways.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties were connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvement of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

During the economic depression of the thirties it was decided to hold in abeyance many superior posts including those of Member, Traffic; Member, Engineering; Director, Civil Engineering and Director, Mechanical Engineering Some of these posts have since been revived and on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee—presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgewood—the Central Accounts organisation of railways was taken over by the Railway Board The present superior staff in the Railway Board, therefore, consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, 3 Members, 12 Directors (including Joint Directors), a Secretary and 26 Deputy Directors and assistants.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office (now called Central Standards Office) was established in 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller This office was made permanent in 1935.

ACCOUNTS

The transfer of the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board began in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925 with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929 The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the General Managers and the Controller of Railway Accounts has been made a Director under the Railway Board

There are two important systems of administration organisation, on the Railways—the Divisional system and the Departmental system. In the divisional system the railway is divided into divisions, each under a Divisional Superintendent, who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering, Transportation, Commercial, Accounts, Stores, the running and operation portion of Mechanical Engineering and on some railways even the Medical, working under him in his division. In the departmental system the railway is divided into smaller portions called districts by each department (and districts of the various departments need not be co-terminus) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department in the Headquarters Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North-Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula and B. B & C I. Railway later.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted as early as 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from among the members, and has generally done much useful work.

THE GAUGES

The standard gauge is five feet six inches When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones But in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature of the railway system.

Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting Assam with Rajasthan lines and Saurashtra and another system in Southern India serving large tracts of the Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin States These two systems are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's State Railway, cannot be long delayed.

Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in the sub-continent were the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years Here the question was complicated by the fact that the more important companies had not been the owners of the railways which they managed and the headquarters of their Boards were in London

The subject was perhaps the most important of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee That Committee was unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation met with general public acceptance During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed.

The subject was also discussed on many occasions in the Central Legislature The old undivided Government of India, however, followed a uniform policy of increasing the scope of direct State-management The East Indian Railway was taken over for State-management on 1st January, 1925, and from then on the policy continued, the latest additions to State-management being the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway which were taken over on the 1st January 1943 From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system named as the Oudh and Tirhut Railway.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of a Company, was acquired and its management taken over by the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway

SEPARATE FINANCES

The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances had been under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly in March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council —that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways —

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian State and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest or capital expenditure on strategic lines

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available of the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(*a*) forming reserves for,

(*i*) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenue in lean years,

(*ii*) depreciation,

(*iii*) writing down and writing off capital,

(*b*) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(*c*) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, *i e*, will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

This resolution was examined by the Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1924 to examine the proposals for the separation of railway from general finances The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly in September 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution was placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only ; of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining ⅓rd was to accrue to General Revenues.

At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which would include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State

These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years They would, however, only hold good as long as the E I Railway and the G I P Railway and existing State Managed Railways remained under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

The principal allocation of surplus laid down in the above resolution was later amended by a subsequent resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1943 which provided, *inter alia* that from 1st April 1943 so much of the convention as provided for the contribution and allocation of surplus to general revenues ceased to be in force and until a new Convention was adopted by the Assembly, the allocation of the surplus on commercial lines between the railway reserve and general revenues should be decided each year on consideration of the needs of the railways and general revenues, the loss, if any, on strategic lines being recovered from general revenues

THE POPE COMMITTEE

The growing complexity of railway administration and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations The general direction in which this reorganisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railways, including the provision of power This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have adopted the Divisional organisation. It is also being adopted by some railways where the general organisation is still on the Departmental basis.

When the railway finances were in a bad way, a Committee under the Chairmanship of F A Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L M S Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of railway operation The Committee started work during 1932-33 and among other things, perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as 'Job Analysis'

Mr Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy

The most important recommendations of the second report related to —

1. Intensive use of locomotives 2 Intensive use of coaching stock 3 Intensive use of machinery and plant 4 Disposal of uneconomical wagons 5 Combining resources between railways 6 Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations 7 Ticketless travel. 8 Methods of increasing earnings.

As a result of the 1st report of the Pope Committee, special 'Job Analysis' Organisations were set up on most of the important Railways Their main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods individual aspects of railway working and suggest means whereby economies might be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased.

When the methods of working on the railways were overhauled these organisations were abolished

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

THE control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Ministry of Communications of the Government of India. For financial and budget matters there is a Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Communications) The superior staff of the Directorate in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General, staff and establishment, one Deputy Director-General (Inspection), 4 Directors, 4 Assistant Directors-General and 4 Assistant Deputy Directors-General.

For postal purposes, India is divided into ten circles, namely, West Bengal, Bihar Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Assam and Orissa Each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Assam and Orissa Circles are controlled by a Director, Posts and Telegraphs The Central Circle comprises roughly the Madhya Pradesh, the Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh Unions

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services All the Postmasters-General are provided with Directors of Postal Services, Assistant Postmasters-General and Assistant Directors while in the Assam Circle the Director is assisted by a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director. The Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The State Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras General Post Offices, are directly under Directors of Postal Services When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself, a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed.

The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school masters, shop-keepers, land-holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration

The audit and accounts work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Indian Audit Department and is not subordinate to the Director-General The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountant-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit and accounts work of a certain number of postal circles

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known as combined offices The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph branches of sub-post offices.

INLAND TARIFF

Inland Tariff is applicable to Aden, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below and is as follows :—

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
Letters	Annas Pies		
Not exceeding one tola	2 0		
And every additional tola	1 0		
Book and pattern packets			
For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	0 9	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas	0 3		

Postcards

Single .. .. .. 9 pies
Reply .. .. .. 1½ annas

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full. Reply postcards cannot be sent to Nepal)

Local : letters . . 1 anna
post cards .. 6 pies

Parcels (prepayment compulsory)

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight :—

	Rs.	a.
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0	6
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0	6

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

All parcels to Aden and Pakistan should be registered There is no parcel service to Nepal These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Registration fee	Rs.	a.
For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered	0	4

Ordinary Money Order fees

For every sum of Rs 10 or fraction thereof 0 2

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable There is no money order service to Nepal

Telegraphic Money Order fees —The same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below —

Express—Rs 2-8-0 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Re. 1-4-0 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees	Rs.	a.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0	4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	0	5½
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	0	8
For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 300 and upto Rs 1,000	0	2
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 1,000	0	1

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff

Acknowledgment fee —For each registered article 1 anna.

FOREIGN TARIFF

Foreign Tariff is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal to Pakistan or to Portuguese India except as indicated below and is as follows —

Letters —To Aden Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates.

To all other countries. — 3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single .. .. .. 2 annas.
,, Reply . .. .. 4 annas.

Printed Papers —¾ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight

Business Papers —For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight . . 3½ annas
For every additional 2½ ounces or part of that weight .. .. .. ¾ anna

Samples —1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ¾ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below —

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows :—

For parcel	*Via* Gibraltar Rs	a.	p
Not over 3 lbs	1	11	0
Over 3 lbs but not over 7 lbs. ..	3	5	0
,, 7 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,, ..	5	2	0
,, 11 ,, ,, ,, 22 ,, .	8	5	0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

Limits of weight

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit

To all other destinations—6½ lbs

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels—11 lbs 20 lbs or 22 lbs

Limits of Size

Letters—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note—Printed papers sent open, *i e*, without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length *plus* twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To Aden or Ceylon—2 ft in length by one foot in width and depth

Money Orders

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows —

	Rs	a
On any sum not exceeding Rs 10 .	0	3
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25	0	6
On any sum exceeding Rs 25 ..	0	6

for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows :—

	Rs	a
On any sum not exceeding £1	0	4
,, ,, exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0	7
,, ,, ,, £2 ,, ,, £3	0	10
,, ,, ,, £3 ,, ,, £4	0	13
,, ,, ,, £4 ,, ,, £5	1	0
,, ,, ,, £5 . .	1	0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas, if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

Registration fee

For each letter, postcard and packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 4 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 300	Annas 8
For every additional Rs 300 or fraction thereof	8

Note—Insurance service to Burma and British Somaliland has been temporarily suspended.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

Where the value insured does not exceed £20	Annas 8
For every additional £20 or fraction thereof	8

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article. 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India

AIR MAILS

Letters and postcards are as a general rule, sent by air as far as possible in the inland post without payment of any air surcharge Packets can be sent by air in the inland post and letters, postcards and packets can be sent by air to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fee Such letters can be registered Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon The Inland air fee for packets is one anna for each tola or part in addition to ordinary postage.

For Air fees to Foreign countries see the Post and Telegraphic Guide

Registered and unregistered parcels can also be sent by Air Mail in the inland service The charges are one rupee for the first 40 tolas and 8 annas for every additional 20 tolas or part thereof, in addition to ordinary postage and registration fee where applicable

Air Letter Service—A light weight "Air Letter" service is available for writing to most of the commonwealth countries and U S A The postage rate is 6 annas per air letter, except for U S A, Canada and Newfoundland for which the rate is 8 annas

A special air letter form is available from post offices at a cost of 6 annas per form Similar forms of private manufacture, bearing an indication that they have been approved by the Head of a Circle, can also be used, but they should be prepaid with the prescribed charge

Air letters cannot be registered or insured, nor are any enclosures permitted No other facility, such as express delivery, is available.

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS

At the close of 1948-49, there were 121,018 permanent and 47,545 temporary officials in the department, 26,760 post offices and 138,924 miles of mail lines During the year 2264 million articles including 72 2 million registered articles were posted, stamps worth Rs 15 4 crores (excluding service postage stamps worth Rs 2 5 crores) were sold, about 44 9 millions of money Orders of the total value of Rs 150 crores were issued, about 1 3 million Indian Postal Orders to the value of Rs 52 lakhs were sold, a sum of over Rs 34 crores was collected for trademen on V P articles, about 3 6 millions insured articles valued at Rs 146 crores were handled Customs duty aggregating to about Rs 147 lakhs was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to over Rs 2 7 crores were paid to Indian military pensioners and about 4,300 pounds of quinine and 1,366,000 tablets of substitutes for quinine (*e g* Mepacrine) were sold to the public On 31st March 1949 there were over 3,426,000 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs 148 crores and 92,620 postal life insurance policies with an aggregate sum issued of Rs. 19 crores.

TELEGRAPHS

Up to 1912 the telegraph system in the sub-continent was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Burma and Central Circles on the 1st July 1912 The fundamental principles of this scheme were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

Amalgamation—In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced on 1st April The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself now consists on the engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, with two Deputy Chief Engineers and four Asstt Chief Engineers. For Engineering Construction work, there is one Addl Chief Engineer with two Directors of Telegraphs, and some Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General with one Controller of Telegraph Traffic and one Assistant Deputy Director-General To assist in Telephone work there is one Director (Telephones) and two Assistant Deputy Directors-General, Telephones, and in Wireless matters there is one Assistant Dy. Director-General (Wireless) There are also one Assistant Deputy Director-General (Maintenance) and two Dy Asstt Engineers, Telegraphs under the Deputy Chief Engineer (Maintenance)

In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above For telegraph engineering purposes the sub-continent was formerly divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional Engineer On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification was gradually extended to other Circles The fusion was completed in March 1930 In 1946 the Bengal and Assam Circle was divided into two Circles, namely Bengal Circle and Assam Circle, in charge of a Postmaster-General, and a Director, with headquarters at Calcutta and Shillong respectively. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the Circle are controlled by the Postmaster-General, Calcutta and the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Shillong the former officer now having under his control the West Bengal P & T Circle, which lies within the Indian Republic There is also one Deputy Director of Telegraph Traffic each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to look after the speedy disposal of traffic There are now 18 Engineering Divisions. With effect from 1-7-1939, the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches have been amalgamated into a Single Service, *viz.*—Telegraph Engineering Service—Class I.

There has been much expansion on the Telephones side of the Department consequent on the acquisition of the telephone systems at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Ahmedabad by Government Separate Telephone Districts which are quite independent of the respective Postmasters-General were created at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with effect from

1st April 1943. The Ahmedabad Telephone system has been placed under the administrative charge of the Bombay District. The Chief Officers of the Bombay and Calcutta Districts are designated General Managers, Telephones and that of Madras District as District Manager, Telephones Recently a new Telephone District has also been formed at Delhi where there has been considerable telephone expansion during the war.

The audit and accounts work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

INLAND TARIFF

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows :

	For delivery in India	
	Private and State	
	Express	Ordinary
	Rs a	Rs a
Minimum charge	1 8	0 12
Each additional word over 8 ..	0 2	0 1

	For delivery in Burma & Pakistan	
	Private and State	
	Express	Ordinary
	Rs a	Rs. a.
Minimum charge . ..	2 12	1 6
Each additional word over 8	0 4	0 2

Note —Ordinary telegrams for Burma are accepted *via O C S* at foreign rates *viz* 13 as. per word.

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet). *Private and State.*		For delivery in Ceylon. *Private and State*	
	Express.	Ordinary.	Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs a	Rs. a.	Rs a.	Rs a
Minimum charge	2 0	1 0	2 8	1 4
Each additional word over 12 ..	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2

The address is charged for.

Additional charges

Minimum for reply-paid telegram .. .. Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram except in the case of Burma, for which the minimum amount pre-payable is Rs 2-12-0 for Express and Rs. 1-6-0 for Ordinary.

Notification of delivery .. Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.

Multiple Address telegrams, copying fee for each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first .. .. 4 annas.

Collation .. .. .. One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.

		Rs.
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.	If both the offices of origin and destination are closed ..	2
	If only one of the offices is closed .	1
	If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office, additional fee in respect of each such office.	

Boat hire .. .. Amount actually necessary.

Press telegrams	For delivery in India.		For delivery in Ceylon.
	Express.	Ordinary.	Express
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Minimum charge ..	1 8	0 12	1 8
Each additional 5 words over 50 in respect of India, 40 for Pakistan and Burma, and each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0 2	0 1	0 2

The address is free.

For delivery in Pakistan and Burma	
Express.	Ordinary.
Rs a	Rs a.
2 8	0 4
1 4	0 2

Note '—Ordinary Press Telegrams for Burma are not accepted at present.

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

Greeting telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on the following festive occasions from or to any Telegraph Office in India and Jammu & Kashmir State but not Licensed (Railway and Canal) and Portuguese Government Telegraph offices —

(1) New Year
(2) Christmas
(3) Diwali
(4) Birthday
(5) Id
(6) Conferment of title
(7) Marriage
(8) Examination
(9) Bijoya
(10) Journeys
(11) Elections
(12) Acknowledgment for greetings
(13) Miscellaneous

These greetings telegrams are sent out for delivery in specially printed pictorial forms and envelopes If tendered on Sundays and Telegraph holidays and during the period when the booking of ordinary telegrams is suspended, they are accepted at Express rates and on payment of Late fees, when due

The sender of a greeting telegram selects a suitable phrase from the list of stock phrases and writes it on an inland telegram from either in full or the corresponding number in words (not in numerals) and tenders the same to the telegraph office The number denoted by the sender is signalled and at the office of destination the corresponding phrase is reproduced on the special form and delivered to the addressee

The sender of a greeting telegram should write the words " Greetings telegram " in some conspicuous place on the telegram form.

A multiple greeting telegram is accepted at the specified above *plus* a copying fee of 4 annas for each address after the first.

Greetings telegrams are accepted by telephone for onward transmission but will not be delivered by telephone. If the address contains a telephone number, the telegram is delivered according to the address given against the number in the Telephone Directory

Greetings telegram forms and envelopes are also available for sale in all Government Telegraph Offices at a cost of annas two a form and an envelope for transmission through the post as letters or as book packets if the conditions laid down in Clause 57(a) of the Post Telegraph Guide, including the restriction about five words in manuscript, are fulfilled.

Number of words	Rate	
	Express	Ordinary
	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
(*a*) Name of the addressee and address . . 4 words		
(*b*) Greeting indicated by a number 1 word		
(*c*) Name of sender . . . . 1 word		
Total . . . ., . .. 6 words	1 0 0	0 8 0
EXTRA		
Each additional word over 4 words in item (*a*) or over one word in (*c*) or each additional word indicating number in item (*b*) above	0 2 0	0 1 0

A list of phrases which have been adopted with corresponding numbers for the use of the sender in the text of the telegram will be found below

STOCK PHRASES FOR GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

Number	*Phrases*
	Diwali
One	.. My heartiest Diwali greetings to you
	Id
Two	. Id Mubarak.
	Bijoya
Three	.. Heartiest Bijoya greetings
	New Year
Four	.. A happy New Year to you
	Birthday.
Five	.. Many happy returns of the day.
Six	.. Best congratulations on new arrival.
	Conferment of Title
Seven	.. Congratulations on the distinction conferred on you.
	Marriage
Eight	.. Best wishes for a long and happy married life
	Christmas
Nine	.. A merry Christmas to you.
	Examination.
Ten	.. Hearty congratulations on your success in the Examination.
	Journeys
Eleven	Best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey
	Elections
Twelve	. Hearty congratulations on success in Election
	Miscellaneous.
Thirteen	Many thanks for your good wishes.
Fourteen .	Congratulations.
Fifteen	Loving Greetings

Inland De Luxe Telegrams

Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary)

These telegrams will be delivered in specially printed artistic forms and envelopes

This DE LUXE service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction —LX— which will not be charged for

Hindi Telegrams

With effect from 1st June 1949, Hindi telegrams in Devanagari script (Press and Private) are accepted for transmission between Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Gaya, Jubbulpore, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur and Patna The service was also extended to Bareilly, Indore and Jaipur in January 1950.

FOREIGN TARIFF

The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows —

	Ordy. Rs. a.	L.T. Rs a.
Europe *via* I. R. C —		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 12	0 6
Ireland	0 12	0 6
Belgium	0 15	0 7½
Holland	0 15	0 7½
Germany	1 0	0 8
Switzerland ..	1 0	0 8
Spain	1 2	0 9
France	0 15	0 7½
Italy, City of the Vatican	1 1	0 8½
Norway . ..	1 0	0 8
Bulgaria	1 2	0 9
Russia ..	1 1	0 8½
Turkey	1 1	0 8½
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1 1	0 8½
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa	0 12	0 6
Canada (all Zones) ..	0 12	0 6
United States of America	1 3	0 9½
South America .		
Buenos Aires ..	2 8	1 4
Rio de Janeiro ..	2 4	1 2
Valparaiso . ..	2 8	1 4
West Indies .		
Jamaica . ..	0 12	0 6
Havana	1 13	0 14½

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

Notes.—

1. Ordinary Telegrams are subject to a minimum charge of 5 words.
2. Urgent Telegrams are charged at double the ordinary rates
3. Letter Telegrams (LT) are charged for at half the ordinary rates, minimum for 22 words
4. GLT (Greetings Letter Telegrams) are subject to a minimum charge of Rs 3-12-0 for 10 words

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices

Usual rules apply regarding Registration of abbreviated addresses, Reply Paid, etc

Full lists published in Post and Telegraph Guide.

Radio Telegrams

For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted *via* the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta or Madras the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph.—

	Total charge per word Ordinary. Rs. a.	Code Rs. a.
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below ..	0 13	0 8
(2) Radio-telegrams to British Ships of War or Ships of the Indian Navy	0 8	0 5
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships ..	0 12	0 7½

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R.P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, *e.g.*, R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

Daily Letter-Telegrams

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted for non-Empire countries and Australasia on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter-Telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante, Multiple addresses, de Luxe and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee

The class prefix for Daily Letter-Telegrams will be DLT

Night Letter-Telegrams

Night Letter-Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Empire countries, except Australasia, with which the Daily Letter-Telegram Service (DLT) remains in force, at the same rates and under the same conditions as prescribed for Daily Letter-Telegrams, except as follows —

(i) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking

(ii) The special instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter-Telegrams will be NLT

Empire Social Telegrams

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all Empire countries except Sudan.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which NLT service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following the day of acceptance, where there is no NLT service but a DLT service is available, an Empire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs. 3-6-0 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruction-GLT-which will not be charged) and 4½ annas for every additional word

The only Special Services admitted in Empire Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and "De Luxe."

De Luxe Telegrams

Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i e, Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT., etc), is charged for such telegrams

Phototelegrams

Since May 1948 Phototelegrams are accepted at all large telegraph offices in India for Great Britain, U S A (New York), San Francisco, Australia, Egypt, Montreal (Canada) and Union of South Africa in rectangular shape bearing an address written on ordinary foreign telegram form or on the phototelegram forming part of the phototelegram to be transmitted. Phototelegrams are charged according to chargeable number of square centimetres shown below :—

Area in sq centimetre.	From India to Great Britain. Press	Private	Government	From India to U.S.A. All classes
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
0—150 ..	40 8	67 8	33 12	67 8
151—250	54 0	87 12	43 14	101 4
251—350	67 8	108 0	54 0	135 0
351—450 .	81 0	128 4	64 2	168 12
451—575	94 8	148 8	74 4	202 8

Phototelegrams for San Francisco are accepted with an additional charge of 9 annas per copy if sent by Ordinary air mail and Rs 3-6-0 per copy if sent by private express air mail beyond New York.

From India to Australia, Egypt, Montreal (Canada) and Union of South Africa

Area in square centimetre	Press Rs a	Private Rs a	Government. Rs a
0—150	60 12	101 4	50 10
151—250 .	81 0	131 10	65 13
251—350	101 4	162 0	81 0
351—450	121 8	192 6	96 3
451—575	141 12	222 12	111 6

The following special services are admitted in phototelegrams —

X address	TMx
X copies in addition to the first to be delivered to the addressee	Kx

GROWTH OF TELEGRAPHS

At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,306 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable. Compared to this, there were about 97,600 miles of line including cable and over 1,235,000 miles of wire including conductors on the 31st March 1949 The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 77 respectively, while the number of combined Post and Telegraph offices rose from 1,034 to 3,284 in 1949 The decrease in the number of departmental Telegraph offices is due to the conversion of Departmental Telegraph office into combined Posts and Telegraph offices.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures.—

		1897-98	1948-49.
Inland ..	Private .	4,107,270	18,868,067
	State .	860,382	2,027,299
	Press ..	35,910	226,826
Foreign ..	Private ..	735,679	5,259,337
	State ..	9,896	112,743
	Press ..	5,278	79,810
		5,754,415	27,174,082

The outturn of the workshops during 1948-49 represented a total value of Rs. 1,86,62,000.

The number of messages handled during the year 1948-49 by departmental wireless stations in India was nearly 520,000 This shows an increase of about 53,000 over the previous year

With effect from 1st April 1943 the Licensed Telephone Systems at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and with effect from September 1, 1943, the Licensed Telephone Systems at Ahmedabad and Karachi were acquired by Government. On the 31st March 1949, there were 2,755 exchanges and 119,776 Telephones operated by the department and licensed systems. About 4 4 million trunk telephone calls were handled during the year 1948-49.

The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1948-49 was Rs 38,59,68,000. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1949 amounted to Rs. 29,47,67,000 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) to Rs. 26,88,91,000, the result being a net gain of Rs. 2,58,76,000.

BROADCASTING

FOR several years limited broadcasting services were maintained by radio clubs in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and great credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected at Bombay and Calcutta, the service from the former being inaugurated by the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the then Governor of Bengal a month later These stations had each an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO station in London, of which they were practically duplicates The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

Owing to financial difficulties the Indian Broadcasting Company went into liquidation with effect from March 1, 1930 Since then the Government of India have been controlling broadcasting in this country Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called All-India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee.

In 1934, Government felt justified in embarking on a policy of development and, as a first step, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was granted for a 20-kW mediumwave station to be established at Delhi. This station was actually opened on January 1, 1936

In the year 1936 a special fund of Rs 40,00,000 was created for the development of Broadcasting in India

Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing the scheme of expansion were placed in January 1937. It included 8 transmitters which were put into operation as follows :—

Delhi 10-kW shortwave: December 16, 1937, Bombay 10-kW shortwave February 4, 1938; Lucknow 5-kW mediumwave, April 2, 1938, Delhi 5-kW shortwave: June 1, 1938, Madras 10-kW shortwave June 16, 1938, Madras 0 2-kW mediumwave: June 16, 1938, Calcutta 10-kW shortwave: August 16, 1938; Tiruchirapalli 5-kW mediumwave, May 16, 1939.

In the year 1942, the Government of India decided to install a high power shortwave transmitter which would be capable of providing broadcasting service to foreign countries.

A 100-kW transmitter was opened on May 1, 1944 forming an important landmark in A.I R's. development programme.

Later at the request of the Government of the U K. five shortwave transmitters including one 100-kW shortwave transmitter were installed as an urgent war measure These were subsequently taken over by A.I.R.

All-India Radio —All-India Radio is an "attached" office of the Department of Information and Boadcasting, of the Government of India. Its head is the Director-General, All-India Radio, whose office is located in Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi. Other officers at headquarters are: Chief Engineer, four Deputy Directors-General, two Deputy Chief Engineers Director of Programmes, Director of Programme Planning, Director of Public Relations, Director of Staff Training School, Director of Listener Research and two Assistant Directors of Administration.

Air Stations.—The broadcasting stations are situated at Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta, Cuttack, Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Bombay, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Baroda, Allahabad, Jullundur, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Mysore, Calicut, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Aurangabad Each regional centre consists of studios and office buildings, transmitter installations and receiving centre installations. The technical facilities at the studios provide for simultaneous programme transmissions, channels for rehearsals and tests, listening rooms, recording facilities, etc The studios at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are air-conditioned All the centres are equipped with mediumwave transmitters which furnish a first-grade service in their vicinity and second-grade service in the State in which they are At Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, shortwave transmitters have also been provided for serving areas within a radius of about 500 miles from the centres The receiving centre at each station is the link between the News Service Division at Delhi and the station itself, and is used for relaying news bulletins and important broadcasts from Delhi

The stations transmit for about seven to eleven hours a day. This is generally split up into three transmissions, morning, afternoon and evening Programmes are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of the Programme Executives and Programme of Assistants Details are worked out well in advance of their schedule dates and are published in the fortnightly journals of All India Radio. Programmes are broadcast in 14 Indian languages and in English The general programme consists of music, talks, plays, feature programmes and programmes for women and children. Rural programmes are broadcast from all stations with the exception of Calcutta which broadcasts a special programme for industrial areas. Educational broadcasts are radiated from Bombay, Calcutta, Tiruchirapalli and Delhi

Broadcasting House. — Probably the largest centre of broadcasting activity in the East Broadcasting House was completed in 1943. Architecturally, it is one of Delhi's newest and most striking sights It represents from the point of view of equipment, the latest practice in radio engineering With its air-conditioned studios, each with an individual acoustic pattern to suit every variety of sound reproduction, its control room—a model of scientific efficiency—its dramatic control panels and effects and echo rooms it constitutes a landmark in every sense of the word in the history of Indian broadcasting

News Services Division.—This occupies a wing of Broadcasting House in Delhi and provides a total of 22,980 news bulletins for (*a*) Home Service (in English and fourteen Indian languages) and (*b*) external programmes (in English, three Indian languages and eight foreign languages). All the news bulletins are prepared in the News Service Division and broadcast from the transmitters at Delhi set apart for news Each station relays the bulletins suitable for its listening areas A few minutes are set apart at each station for local news This period accommodates news of purely local interest.

The News Service Division has a Monitoring Service situated in Simla It monitors news, commentaries and selected talks broadcast from the main broadcasting stations of the world Twelve foreign languages from nearly 30 countries involving 80 to 100 transmissions are daily covered by this service

CENTRAL HOME NEWS SERVICES

Language	Broadcasts from	Number of bulletins	Total duration of news (in hours)
English	All stations of AIR ..	1,460	304
Hindi	Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Jullundur, Amritsar, Patna Nagpur, Allahabad, Calcutta, Cuttack, Shillong, Gauhati, Dharwar .	1,460	304
Tamil	Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Delhi	1,095	243
Telugu	Madras, Delhi Vijayawada	1,095	243
Bengali	Calcutta, Delhi ..	1,095	243
Marathi	Bombay, Delhi, Nagpur .	1,095	243
Gujerati	Bombay, Delhi, Baroda, Ahmedabad .	1,095	243
Kannada	Bombay, Delhi, Dharwar, Mysore	730	243
Punjabi	Jullundur, Amritsar, Delhi	730	243
Assamese	Delhi, Shillong-Gauhati ..	730	243
Kashmiri & Dogri .	Delhi, Srinagar	730	182
Gurkhali	Delhi	350	41
Malayalam .. .	Delhi, Madras .. .	730	182
Oriya	Delhi, Cuttack ..	1,095	243
Urdu	Delhi, Aurangabad	730	152

External Services.—The broadcasts from the External Services Division consist of daily services to the Middle East, East & South Africa and East and South-East Asia An experimental service is also being beamed for listeners in the West. The languages used are Hindi, Tamil, Gujerati, English, Burmese, Kuoyu, Cantonese, Indonesian, Pushtu, Afghan, Persian and Arabic All these are radiated from Delhi but they are distinct from the programmes of the Delhi (regional) station. Altogether 67 news bulletins a day in twelve languages—nine foreign and three Indian—are broadcast.

EXTERNAL NEWS SERVICES

Language	Area covered	Number of bulletins (in the year)	Total duration of news in hours (in the year)
English	East & South-East Africa, East and South-East Asia, Mauritius, Reunion	1825	350
Hindi	East & South-East Asia, East and South-East Africa, Mauritius, Reunion	1095	182
Tamil	East & South-East Asia	730	122
Gujerati	East & South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion	365	61
Pushtu	North-West Frontier	1095	135
Afghan-Persian	Afghanistan, North-West Frontier	365	61
Persian	Iran	365	61
Arabic	Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt, East Africa, Southern Coast of Arabia	365	91
Burmese	Burma	730	122
Indonesian	Indonesia & Malaya	730	152
Kuoyu	Far East, Central and East China	365	61
Cantonese	Far East, Burma, Malaya and South China	365	61

Language	Area covered	Total Duration (hours)	No of News Bulletins	Total Duration of News (hours)	Talk & Commentaries (hours)	Music & Entertainment (hours)
1. English	East & South-East Asia, East and South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion	720	1800	348	32 4	339 6
2. Hindi	East & South-East Asia, East and South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion	630	1080	180	36	414
3. Tamil	East & South-East Asia	540	720	120	39 6	380 4
4. Gujerati	East and South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion	180	360	60	20·4	99·6
5 Pushtu	North-West Frontier	360	1080	120	10 8	223 2
6. Afghan-Persian	Afghanistan, North-West Frontier	210	360	60	19·2	130·8
7. Persian	Iran	270	360	60	26 4	183·6
8. Arabic	Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt, East Africa, Southern Coast of Arabia	270	360	72	32 4	165·6
9. Burmese	Burma	180	720	120	27 6	32 4
10. Indonesian	Indonesia & Malaya	270	720	132	19 2	118 8
11. Kuoyu	Far East, Central and East China	180	360	60	24	96
12. Cantonese	Far East, Burma, Malaya and South China	180	360	60	24	96

Research and Maintenance Departments.—These two departments are located in New Delhi The Research Department deals with all technical problems, concerning reception and transmission Special studies are undertaken on ionospheric data and forecasting transmission conditions, field strengths of short and medium wave stations, atmospheric noise levels prevalent in various parts of India, studio and recording characteristics and development of cheap receivers The Department also maintains a field station at Todapur near Delhi where the frequencies of All-India Radio Stations are constantly checked The Maintenance Department handles problems which arise in the upkeep and day-to-day operation of the engineering equipment used by All-India Radio in addition to maintaining Central Stores Depot

Radio Journals—A I R publishes programme journals in English (Indian Listener), Urdu (Awaz), Hindi (Sarang), Bengali (Betar Jagat), Tamil (Vanoli), Gujarati (Nabhovani) and Vani (Telugu). Their total circulation is about 80,000 copies per issue.

Monitoring Office.—The Monitoring Service keeps a round-the-clock watch on transmissions from all the main broadcasting systems of the world, monitors news commentaries and selected talks transmitted from those stations in English, in Indian languages and in some foreign languages, totalling 12 different languages from as many as 30 different countries.

Public Relations.—For establishing and maintaining contact between All-India Radio and its listeners there is a Director of Public Relations at Headquarters and a Public Relations Officer attached to each Station

Listener Research.—The primary purpose of Listener Research is to determine the listening habits and programme preferences of radio listeners by ascertaining from time to time their reactions to programmes broadcast This information is necessary for planning programmes calculated to have the maximum listening appeal Collection of authentic information on this subject is the task which the Listener Research Department of AIR has to fulfil Although Listener Research in this country is still in its infancy, a good deal of information on the listening audience and on trends of listening has already been collected and more light is constantly being shed on this absorbing subject For this purpose, contact with listeners is maintained through listeners' letters, press reactions and questionnaire studies of listeners' preferences and reactions to programme broadcast By utilising all recognised methods of assessing listener reactions, AIR is trying its best to provide programmes suited to the needs of its listening audience There is one Director and one Assistant Director of Listener Research at Headquarters and one Listener Research Officer at each station in charge of this work.

Advisory Committees, established at the broadcasting centres in consultation with the State Governments, keep the Director General, All-India Radio, in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters For advising the Director-General, All India Radio, on the choice of a generally acceptable vocabulary for Hindustani, a Hindi-Urdu Standing Advisory Committee was formed in 1946 The first meeting of the Committee was held in May and June of the same year.

Post-War Development.—Towards the end of the war, the development of broadcasting in India was actively considered and a plan of development over a period of eight years was evolved The plan has as its aim the provision of a broadcasting service throughout the country which would, in due course, enable any listener in any part of the country to receive a programme on a cheap receiver.

The Government of India have formulated an eight-year plan which has been taken up for immediate implementation.

Installation of three 20 kW medium wave transmitters for rural programmes, one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras :

Installation of two high-power and one 2 kW medium wave transmitters at Allahabad

Installation of 20 kW medium wave transmitters one each at Nagpur, Vijayawada, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Dharwar, Gauhati (Shillong), the Capital of Punjab and Calicut.

Installation of eight high-power medium-wave transmitters for urban programmes, two each at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

Construction of studio buildings at Madras and Calcutta.

Provision of additional studio facilities at the existing broadcasting centres.

In their choice of new centres, the Government of India have been guided by the following factors

(i) Demands of the linguistic areas hitherto unprovided with a service and the importance of the language from the literary point of view and from the size of population speaking the language.

(ii) Demands of the various States

(iii) Density of urban and rural population within the service area of the broadcasting centre and its potentialities in bringing in increased revenue

(iv) Importance as an educational and cultural centre, and availability of programme talent at the centre or within easy reach.

(v) Density of rural population and distribution of villages and hamlets within the service area, which will determine the centre's usefulness as a rural centre.

Because of the various factors involved in the opening of new stations, such as, acquisition of sites, construction of new buildings, etc., a certain amount of delay is inevitable. In order to provide an interim service until the complete plans for each centre are carried out, the Government of India have undertaken the construction of "pilot" stations These pilot stations are to form the nucleus of the future services and, in addition to the meeting of the immediate needs of the areas concerned, they would help to cultivate the potential talent at the centre and also make the people more radio-minded. Such a pilot station has already been opened at Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Ahmedabad and Jullundur

Licences.—Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices at a fee of fifteen rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout India Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, though there is careful scrutiny of the applications, a considerable number are issued The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during recent years

Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued to Municipalities or other public bodies for the reproduction of broadcast programmes in public places by the Postmaster-General of the State A licence issued for this purpose covers the use of one wireless receiver and any number of loudspeakers at one place only but does not cover any external wiring erected outside the premises of the licensee.

A commercial Proadcast Receiver Licence is, however, necessary in the case of clubs, institutions, messes, etc , for reproducing broadcast programmes at subscriptions, dances, concerts, bazaars, etc , to which the public are admitted This licence is also issued by the Postmaster-General at a fee of Rs. 50 and is valid for one year. The number of wireless receiver Licensees in India has increased, the total for India, upto end of 1949, being about 3,25,000

The growth of broadcast receiver licences at the end of each year beginning with 1937 is given below :

Year	Licences	Year	Licences	Year	Licences
1937	50,680	1941	1,47,121	1945	2,02,829
1938	64,480	1942	1,65,675	1946	2,32,368
1939	92,772	1943	1,76,061	1947	2,38,274
1940	1,19,417	1944	1,93,585	1948	2,81,998
				1949	3,25,000

It would be seen from the above that the 12 years between 1937 and 1948 saw an increase in the lincence figures from 50 680 to 2,81,998. The rate of increase might have been even higher but for the limited supplies during the war and production bottlenecks and import restrictions in the post-war years.

Radio Imports —The imports of wireless receivers into India have increased rapidly in recent years, though lately there has been some decline

EFFECTIVE FROM THE 16th MARCH 1949

S. No.	Station	Type	Power kW.	Call Sign	Frequency Kc/s	Wavelength Metres	Transmission Time (IST)*
1	Delhi	M W.	10	VUD	886	338 6	0730–0930 1230–1430 1700–2300
	Delhi	S W.	10	VUD 2	7290 9680 7290 4960	41 15 30 99 41 15 60 48	0730–0930 1230–1430 1700 1830 1845–2300
	Delhi	S.W	5	VUD 3	15290 17760 15200 9590	19 62 16 89 19 62 31 28	0700–0900 1250–1430 1800–1820 1900–2130 2200–2300
	Delhi	S.W.	10	VUD 4	11850	25 32	0700–0900 1250–1430 1800–2300
	Delhi	S W.	100	VUD 5	15190 11790 15190 9590	19 75 25 45 19·75 31 28	0700–0830 0845–0930 1100–1830 1845- 2130
	Delhi	M W.	1	VUD 6	690	434 8	0730–0930 1230–1430 1700–2300
	Delhi	S W.	100	VUD 7	15160 17830 15160 17800	19 79 16 83 19 79 16 85	0700–0830 1100–1930 2030–2115 2140–2345
	Delhi	S W.	7 5	VUD 8	11830 6010 11830	25 36 49 92 25 36	0700–0745 0845–0900 1250 -1420 1730–1945
	Delhi	S.W.	7 5	VUD 9	6010 15350 9680 15350 9670	49 92 19 54 30 99 19 54 31 02	2015–2345 0700–0745 0845–0900 1250–1320 1410–1420 1730–2345

* Subtract 5½ hours for GMT.

EFFECTIVE FROM THE 16th MARCH 1949—(*Contd.*).

S. No.	Station	Type	Power kW.	Call Sign	Frequency Kc/s	Wavelength Metres	Transmission Time (IST)*
1	Delhi	S W.	20	VUD 10	17830 15290 7275 17830 15170	16·83 19 62 41·24 16 83 19 78	0700–0830 1100–1800 1815–1845 2030–2115 2140–2345
	Delhi	S W	20	VUD 11	11890 9660 21510 7275 11790	25·23 31 06 13 95 41 24 25 45	0700–0830 0845–0930 1100–1830 1945–2130 2200–2300
2	Bombay	M W.	1 5	VUB A	1231	243 7	0730–0900 1245–1430 1700–2300
	Bombay	M W	—	VUB B	850	35 3	0730–0900 1245–1430 1700–2300
	Bombay	S.W.	10	VUB 3	7240 9550 7240 4840	41·44 31 41 41 44 61 98	0730–0930 1245 1430 1700 1915 1930–2300
	Bombay	S W	—	VUB 4	9550 7240 9550 7240	31 41 41 44 31 41 41 44	0730–0930 1245–1430 1700–1915 1930–2300
3	Calcutta	M W.	1 5	VUC	810	370 4	0630–0830 1230–1500 1700–2300
	Calcutta	S W.	10	VUC 2	7210 9530 7210 4840	41 61 31·48 41·61 61 98	0630–0830 1230–1500 1700–1830 1845–2300
	Calcutta	S W.	—	VUC 3	9530 7210 9530 7210	31 48 41 61 31 48 41 61	0630–0830 1230–1500 1700–1830 1845–2300
4	Madras	M W.	1·0	VUM	1420	211 3	0700–0900 1230–1500 1600–1700 1730–2230
	Madras	S W	10	VUM 2	7260 9590 9590 4920	41 32 31 28 31 28 60 98	0700–0900 1230–1500 1600–1700 1730–2230
	Madras	S W	—	VUM 3	9590 7260 7260 7260	31 28 41 32 41 32 41 32	0700–0900 1230–1500 1600–1700 1730–2230
5	Lucknow	M W.	5	VUW	1092	293 5	0730–0930 1230–1400 1700–2230
6	Tiruchirapalli	M W	5	VUT	758	395 8	0710–0900 1300–1445 1700–2230
7	Jullundur	M.W.	0 25	VUJ 2	1330	225 5	0730–0900 1800–2130
8	Patna	M.W.	5	VUZ 2	1131	265 3	0730–0900 1230–1400 1700–2230
9	Cuttack	M.W.	1	VUK 2	1355	221 4	0700–0900 1300–1400 1700–2130
10	Amritsar	M W.	0 05	VUA 2	1305	229·9	0800–0930 1800–2130
11	Shillong	M.W.	0·05	VUS 3	1460	205·5	0700–0830 1700–2115

* Subtract 5½ hours for GMT.

EFFECTIVE FROM THE 16th MARCH 1949—(*Contd.*).

S. No	Station	Type	Power kW	Call Sign	Frequency Kc/s	Wavelength Metres	Transmission Time (IST)*
12	Gauhati	M W.	1	VUG 3	780	384 5	0700 0830 1700–2115
13	Nagpur	M W.	1	VUN 3	1290	232 6	0730–0900 1230–1400 1700–2230
14	Vijayawada	M W.	1	—	840	357 1	0700–0830 1730–2200
15	Baroda	M W.	5	VUQ	1200	250	1730–0900 1800–2230
16	Allahabad	M W.	1	—	770	389 6	0800–0900 1730–2130
17	Ahmedabad	M W.	—	—	920	326 1	0730–0900 1730–2200
18	Hyderabad	M W.	—	—	730	411 0	0700 0930 1230–1400 1700–2230
19	Aurangabad	M W	—	—	940	319 1	0730 0915 1230 1400 1730–2200
20	Dharwar	M W	—	—	640	468 7	0730–0900 1700–2130
21	Calicut	M W.	—	—	1180	254 3	0715–0900 1715–2130
22	Mysore	M W.	—	—	968	310 0	0700–0830 1300–1430 1730–2200
	Mysore	S W	—	—	6065	49 46	0700–0830 1300–1430 1730–2200
23	Trivandrum	M W.	—	—	658	455 9	0715–0830 1745–2130

* Subtract 5½ hours for GMT

British Broadcasting Corporation

THE British Broadcasting Corporation maintains a small office in New Delhi, to act as a liaison point between its broadcasting headquarters in London and the broadcasting organisations of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, as well as to maintain contact with listeners in these countries to the B B C 's Overseas Programmes.

Its function is purely one of liaison No transmitting of programmes takes place outside London.

The office in New Delhi was first established in 1942 with the then primary object of conducting listener research for the B B C 's Overseas Programmes broadcast from London, in both English and in five Eastern languages

Early in 1943, the scope of the office was slightly expanded with the appointment of a senior B B.C Representative from London, to handle all matters of co-operation, interchange of ideas and material and public relations, between the B B C and its sister broadcasting organisations in India.

Pakistan and Ceylon have since been added to the scope of its contacts, but the general shape of the office remains the same, with, as its two main strands of work, Listener Research and Public Relations.

With Listener Research, the office helps to form a liaison between listeners to the B.B C Programmes in these countries and the broadcasting planners and artists working in London. It aims to ensure that the B.B.C 's Eastern Service—which is broadcast especially for the two Dominions and the Indian Republic and which can be heard daily between 7 p.m. and 9 p m.—satisfies the needs of its audience, keeps up-to-date with changing opinions and requirements It aims to keep listeners in touch with news and trends of thought in the Western countries and by reporting back to London the views of listeners, helps to introduce new features and programmes which meet with the interests and needs of the listeners in these communities

It aims too to maintain a similar contact between the planning departments in London and the listeners in these countries to the B B C 's General Overseas Service broadcast in English over the twenty-four hours daily and which is directed specially to India, Pakistan and Ceylon every day from 6-30 a m to 10-30 p m.

In carrying out this work, the B B.C. Listener Research Officer has toured most areas in the three countries enquiring at first hand into the reception of the programmes and assessing from suggestions, appreciations and frank criticisms, how far they are fulfilling the listeners' needs

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

One method of promoting cordial relations is by a constant interchange of ideas, scripts and through reciprocal arrangements for the rebroadcasting of news, cultural items and great public occasions In two very conspicious ways among others, the B B C Office in Delhi has been able to promote good relations The first was in arranging for the Indian National Anthem Jana Gana Mana, to be orchestrated by a British Composer—Herbert Murrill—who has now become Head of the B B C 's Music Department in London. The second was in the arrangement of the series of Two-Way Discussion Programmes between Delhi and London which took place in 1949 winter In these programmes men and women of the standing of Sir C P Rama Swamy Aiyar, Dr Brailsford, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Dr Bhaba and Professor Oliphant had free discussions with each other over the air on subjects like politics, the status of women and the future of science

Also, by means of recordings made by the B B C Transcription Service, of programmes broadcast in London on any of the Home or Overseas Services, the B B C can offer broadcasting concerns all over the world, records of outstanding items such as concerts of Western music, or talks given by authorities on matters of general cultural and educational interest Being in recorded form, other broadcasting concerns can use them in their programmes at times best suited to the habits of their audiences

So a link can be formed between the East and the West especially in the spheres of thought and culture.

Similarly through the co-operation of such broadcasting organisations as All India Radio the B B C. Office can also send recordings of the Indian Scene back to London for broadcast to the English people and so foster and maintain an exchange of ideas between the Commonwealth Countries and Great Britain.

The B B C also maintains a News Correspondent in New Delhi whose work is to report to London for inclusion in B B.C. News Bulletins, news items from the three countries. The present holder of this post is Douglas Stuart The present B B C. Representative is B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave

The address of the B B.C. Office is . Post Box 109, New Delhi.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following table shows the position as on 1st January, 1950 :

S.No.	COMPANY.	ROUTE	FREQUENCY.
1.	AIR INDIA LTD, BOMBAY	Bombay-Calcutta	Daily.
		Bombay - Ahmedabad - Jaipur - Delhi	Daily.
		Bombay-Delhi	Daily.
		Bombay-Ahmedabad-Karachi	Daily.
		Bombay-Karachi	Daily.
		Bombay - Hyderabad - Madras - Colombo	Daily.
		Bombay-Madras	Daily.
		Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum	Daily.
2	INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS LTD, NEW DELHI	Delhi-Lahore	Daily.
		Delhi-Jodhpur-Karachi	3 Weekly (Wed./Fri /Sun.)
		Delhi-Calcutta	Daily.
		Calcutta-Rangoon	Daily.
		Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar	3 Weekly (Tue /Thr /Sat)
		Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar	4 Weekly (Sun /Mon /Wed /Fri)
		Srinagar-Jammu	4 Weekly (Mon /Wed /Fri /Sun)
3.	AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY	Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar-Jamnagar-Bhuj	4 Weekly (Tue /Thr /Sat /Mon).
		Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj-Karachi	3 Weekly (Sun /Wed /Fri).
		Bombay-Indore-Gwalior	3 Weekly (Mon /Wed /Fri)
		Bombay-Bhavnagar-Rajkot	Daily.
		Bombay-Poona-Bangalore	4 Weekly (Tue /Thr /Sat /Sun)
4.	DECCAN AIRWAYS LTD., BEGUMPET	Madras-Hyderabad-Nagpur-Delhi	Daily.
		Hyderabad-Bangalore	Daily.
		Hyderabad-Poona-Bombay	Daily.
5.	INDIAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES LTD., BOMBAY	Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta	Daily.
6.	AIRWAYS (INDIA) LTD, CALCUTTA	Calcutta-Visakhapatnam-Madras-Bangalore	4 Weekly (Tue./Fri /Sat /Sun)
		Calcutta-Bhubaneswar-Madras-Bangalore	3 Weekly (Mon /Wed /Thr).
		Calcutta-Dacca	2 Daily.
		Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari	Daily.
		Calcutta-Baghdogra	Daily
		Calcutta-Gauhati	14 Weekly.
7.	BHARAT AIRWAYS LTD., CALCUTTA	Calcutta - Patna - Banaras - Lucknow-Delhi	Daily.
		Calcutta-Allahabad-Kanpur-Delhi	2 Weekly (Tue./Fri).
		Calcutta-Bangkok	1 Weekly (Wed).
		Calcutta-Agartala	12 Daily.
		Calcutta-Chittagong	Daily.
8.	AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL LTD., BOMBAY	Bombay-Basra-Cairo-Geneva-London	3 Weekly (*Ex. Bombay Tue /Fri./Sun.). (Ex London Tue /Thr /Sun).
9.	HIMALAYAN AVIATION LTD, CALCUTTA	Delhi-Nagpur-Madras	Daily.
		Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta	Daily.
10	KALINGA AIRLINES, CALCUTTA	Calcutta-Agartala (Freight Service)	24 Weekly.

* Flights on Sunday in either direction operate as Express Services omitting Basra and Geneva.

A radical improvement in carriage of mails by air was made with effect from the 30th January 1949 when scheduled night air mail services commenced operation on the routes Bombay—Nagpur—Calcutta and Madras—Nagpur—Delhi Shortly afterwards the "All Up Airmail Scheme" was introduced which aimed at carriage of all mails, as far as possible, by scheduled air services The operation of night air mail services was temporarily suspended during the monsoon period (from 9th June 1949 to 14th October 1949) These services have been resumed with effect from the 15th October 1949 and are now uplifting passengers as well as mail and freight Night services have proved to be very popular with the public and their operation has been fully justified from the economic point of view Along with other progressive measures taken during the year 1949 to help in the development of air transport in India, Government decided to give financial assistance at annas nine per gallon of petrol uplifted by Indian aircraft in India

TRAFFIC STATISTICS

Some interesting statistics of the traffic carried by Indian air services, scheduled and non-scheduled, during 1948 and 1949 are given below —

Particulars	1948.	1949.
(A) SCHEDULED SERVICES		
Miles flown	12,648,765	15,098,354
Number of passengers carried	348,840	357,415
Mail carried in lbs	1,582,645	5,031,959
Freight carried in lbs	12,452,711	22,499,679
Capacity Ton-Miles operated	26,320,058	36,581,891
Load Factor	75 3%	63 5%
Regularity (percentage of the number of services operated to number of services scheduled)	99 15%	97 2%
(B) NON-SCHEDULED FLIGHTS		
Miles flown	4,479,235	4,100,343

EXTERNAL AIR SERVICES

The first concrete step was taken about the end of 1947, when the Government approved a scheme for the establishment of an Indian air service between India and the United Kingdom A new company was formed for this purpose under the name of Air-India International Ltd The Government of India hold 49 per cent. of the share capital with an option to increase this to 51 per cent at any time On the Board of Directors of this company, Government have their own nominee as a "Special Director" who has certain over-riding powers During an initial period of five years any losses incurred by this company will be made good by Government but any payment so made shall have to be repaid out of subsequent profits made by the company The India-United Kingdom service, equipped with the most modern type of Lockheed Constellation 40-seater aircraft, commenced operation on June 8, 1948 on the route Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London when the 'Malabar Princess' took off from the Santa Cruz airport with 35 passengers, and 164 bags containing about 1,700 lbs. of letter mail.

This service now operates thrice weekly between Bombay and London

Having established external air services to the West the question of operation of air services to the East was taken up during the year 1949 and on the 28th May 1949 Bharat Airways Ltd commenced operation of an air service on the route Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong with the Skymaster type of aircraft Subsequently, operation on the Bangkok-Hongkong sector was suspended and the service is now restricted to the Calcutta-Bangkok sector with a once weekly frequency

Air India International Ltd have also increased the scope of their operations by introducing a scheduled service to East Africa on the route Bombay-Aden-Nairobi with effect from the 21st January 1950 The service is being operated with Constellations and the present frequency is once a fortnight.

As a result of air transport agreements with the various countries, foreign services passing through India have largely increased in number. At present, services to and across India are operated by the following Airlines —Air Ceylon, Air France, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Ethiopian Air Lines, Inc, Iranian Airways Co, Pan American World Airways System, Philippine Air Lines, Inc, Qantas Empire Airways Ltd, Siamese Airways Co, Transcontinental and Western Air Inc, Orient Airways Ltd, K L M Royal Dutch Airlines, Braathens South American and Far East Air Transport A. S, Scandinavian Airlines System

AERODROMES

During the war, the Defence Department took over the control of all civil aerodromes and the services of all Air Traffic Control Officers were loaned to the Air Forces The Air Forces continued to exercise control over these aerodromes till 1945 when, due to improvement in the war situation, gradual transfer of the aerodromes to civil aviation commenced During the war, the development of aerodromes was rapid, with the result that at the end of the war India had several hundreds of aerodromes, many with 2,000 yard paved runways.

Under the post-war plan of the Government of India, framed before the partition, it was proposed to develop 4 International 10 Major, 32 Intermediate and 57 Minor aerodromes in India Because of the partition in August 1947, these plans had to be modified and under the revised scheme it was proposed to have 3 International, 7 Major, 13 Intermediate and 22 Minor aerodromes in the Republic of India At present all these aerodromes except 14, mostly Minor, are well enough equipped to deal with aircraft operations. In addition, there are 20 aerodromes in the former States area

Since partition, Bombay Airport (Santa Cruz) has become the first port of entry from the West for the Indian Republic and is provided with customs, immigration and health facilities Extensive development works are in progress at Bombay Airport to cope with the anticipated increase in air traffic. To meet the demands of the increasing international air traffic through the Calcutta (Dum Dum) Airport, India's gateway to the East, considerable expansion of the airport is planned

Thirty-one aerodromes are at present equipped for night flying operations The equipment in use at some of the stations at present is of emergency type consisting of paraffin flares and lanterns Temporary electric flare paths are provided at twelve stations and it is proposed to acquire more of these sets to be installed at other stations Besides this nine aerodromes are provided with flashing location beacons. Schemes are in hand to provide permanent electric runway lighting, taxiway lighting and approach lighting, etc, at all the major and international airports

At the close of the war, the Civil Aviation Department took over by stages operational control of a number of aerodromes including those originally belonging to it before the war The technique of Air Traffic Control during the war was developed to a very high standard to ensure safety of aircraft operations. Air Traffic Control was brought under three heads namely, Area Control, Approach Control and Airfield or Local Control Of these, with a view to minimising the staff, Approach and Local Controls have, for the present, been combined together Area Control Centres have been established at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Forty-three Aeronautical Communications Stations—36 of which are operated by the Director-General of Civil Aviation, 3 by the Airline Operating Companies and 4 by former States—have been established by the Government of India

On an average, there are at present seven Navigational Aids and seven Air/Ground Communication Channels available at the International airports in conformity with the pattern laid down by International Civil Aviation Organisation Provision has been made, in the future plan, for further augmentation of navigational aids by the installation of up-to-date methods of Instrument Landing System, Ground Control Approach System, Air/Ground Control Radar at all International airports Long-range navigational aids have also been planned for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to give coverage to an aircraft flying over the sea At the other airfields, almost all the navigational aids and aircraft communication channels recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organisation have been provided In addition, facilities exist for point to point communication on both radio telegraphy and telephony between the adjacent airfields and also between the International airfields These point to point links will be further expanded to improve communication between the stations in India as well as between the International airports in India with those in the adjacent countries It has been planned to provide aerodrome services in the nature of Inter-communicating Tele-Talk System, Public Address System and Speech Recording Apparatus at Control Towers for recording the telephonic communication with aircraft

There are three important ancillary units within the Communication organisation of the Civil Aviation Department These Units are known as Radio Construction Unit, Radio Stores Depot, and Radio Development Unit. The new installations and major repairs are carried out by the Construction Unit Radio Stores Depot is the central stores organisation responsible for distribution of all equipment to the stations Radio Development Unit, which came into existence in January, 1948, is engaged in carrying out research and development work on problems pertaining to the Aeronautical Communication Service

During the year 1947, a handbook entitled 'AERADIO' giving details of radio facilities and other useful information was compiled The first edition of this handbook was published in July, 1947.

In order to facilitate exchange of ideas and co-ordinate the requirements of Airline Operating Companies with regard to Navigational Aids and Communication facilities in Civil Aviation, a body known as Communication Consultative Committee was formed at the end of 1946 The Civil Aviation Department and Airline Operating Companies are represented in this Committee The meetings of this Committee are held every year and it has already proved its usefulness in co-ordinating the requirements of Navigational Aids and Communication facilities in the country.

AIR TRAINING

Facilities are available in the aeronautical communications service for the training of operators and service personnel at the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Saharanpur Upto the end of 1948, this Centre trained nearly 712 trainees It is considered to be the best equipped establishment of its kind in South-East Asia Various instructional courses are provided and these cater for persons with varying attainments and experience

In order to meet the shortage of pilots in the country the Government of India sanctioned in 1948 a scheme for training about 300 pilots in a period of 3 years Preliminary training upto 100 hours experience is provided at the Flying Clubs and completion of the training provided at the C A T C, Allahabad The Centre will also provide for training of Air Traffic Control Officers and other similar personnel principally for employment in the Civil Aviation Department The entire scheme is estimated to cost Rs 74 lakhs on capital account and Rs 25 lakhs as recurring expenditure

The flying school at Allahabad started operations on the 23rd September 1948 Eighteen Assistant Pilot Instructors have so far been trained and are now employed at various flying clubs Under the Civil Aviation Training Scheme selected candidates are sent for initial training to subsidised flying clubs On completing the "Pre-entry" stage they are sent to Allahabad for training for the Commercial Pilot's Licence The first batch of pre-entry candidates was selected in May 1949 Pending the completion of their courses at flying clubs, a special course for 15 candidates selected from trainees with 100 hours flying experience at flying clubs was started in July 1949 with a view to training these candidates for Commercial Pilot's licences including twin-engined flying This course is nearing completion In addition 12 pilots from various flying clubs have been given ground training at the Centre and a further batch of 18 is under training at present

Flying Clubs—Flying Clubs provide facilities for ordinary citizens to learn to fly at concessional rates To a limited extent they also give flying training for commercial aviation and are now integrated in the new Flying Training Scheme There are, at present 9 subsidised Flying Clubs in India with Headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Barrackpore, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Jullundur Cantt and Nagpur and three non-subsidised Flying Clubs, viz, the State Aviation, Jodhpur, Hyderabad State Aero Club, Hyderabad and Govt Flying Training School, Bangalore The proposal to subsidise flying clubs in Assam was dropped by the Assam Government. It is proposed to subsidise 2 more flying clubs namely—the Hyderabad State Aero Club, Hyderabad and the Mysore Government Flying Training School, Bangalore with effect from the 1st March 1950 It is further proposed to form and subsidise one more flying club in Rajasthan during 1950-51 During the year 1949, the subsidised clubs carried out 32,668 hours flying against 24,096 hours in 1948

Some progress has been made in organising gliding activities. The Indian Gliding Association at Poona was subsidised with effect from December 1, 1948 A capital grant of Rs 60,000 has been given to the Association in addition to a recurring grant of Rs 20,000 per annum and a bonus of Rs. 250 for each pilot trained.

The Association has further been given a grant of Rs 32,000 as a capital grant for a hangar and workshop and a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 for 1949-50 The Association has imported some gliders from abroad and their Chief Instructor has since returned after a study tour in the U K and Continental countries Active operations were expected to begin in March 1950.

Details for the establishment of an Indian Aeronautical Society for the advancement of aeronautical science and engineering were finalised and the Society was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Bangalore on 27th December, 1948 The Headquarters of the Society is at New Delhi It is hoped that the Society would play a vital part in the expansion and development of aeronautical science

The Society's progress during the brief space of time has been noteworthy Two branches—one at Bangalore and the other at Calcutta—have already been formed The Council of the Society has resolved to institute examinations and issue appropriate certificates *viz* the All-India Certificate in Aeronautics and the All-India Higher Certificate in Aeronautics It is intended to keep the standard of knowledge for these examinations pretty high so that the certificates from the Society can in course of time be considered as the hall mark of knowledge of Aeronautics

Aeronautical Maps—The preparations of a series of aeronautical maps on the scale of 1/1,000,000 has been undertaken by the Survey of India Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps in this scale, namely the "Carte Internationale" Series and the "India and Adjacent Countries" Series In order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up-to-date, it was decided to concentrate on "Carte Internationale" Series only The Government have also undertaken to print aeronautical maps covering Indian territory conforming to the I C A O recommendations The 4th Session of Map Division Meeting of I C A O was held at Brussels in March 1948 in which India participated The recommendations made therein are awaiting approval of the I C A O Council

India is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and has been elected to its Council Mr K M Raha was the first Representative of India on the Council of I C A O followed by Mr B M Gupta, Mr D Chakravarti and Mr M G Pradhan India took part in all the Assembly meetings and was represented in important Committee and Division meetings

At the invitation of the Government of India, the ICAO South East Asia Regional Air Navigation meeting was held in New Delhi during November/December, 1948 Over two hundred delegates from 14 States and two International Organisations, viz the International Meteorological Organisation and International Air Transport Association, attended

The Government of India have concluded bilateral air transport agreements with U S A, Netherlands, France, Sweden, Pakistan Ceylon Australia and Philippines Bilateral agreements are also under negotiation with other countries including U K, Switzerland, Norway and Egypt

MANUFACTURE

There were no aircraft manufacturing activities in India before the last World War and engineering activities were limited to the overhaul and repair of aircraft and engines by various Companies such as Tata Airlines, Bombay, now Air-India Limited, Indian National Airways Ltd, Delhi, Air Services of India Ltd, Bombay, Indian Air Survey and Transport Co Ltd, Calcutta

An Aircraft Factory for the manufacture of aircraft became a strategic necessity after the outbreak of War The Hindustan Aircraft Company was started in the year 1940 as a commercial venture, by Mr. Walchand Hirachand in association with the Government of Mysore, initially for the assembly and ultimately for the manufacture of aircraft. In 1941 the Government of India decided that they should themselves take a more active part in the Company's affairs and equal shares were held by the Government of India and Government of Mysore and Messrs. Walchand Hirachand.

On the conclusion of the war with Japan in 1945, the Factory was re-organised by the Government of India under the Department of Industries and Supply for the conversion and overhaul of Army Dakotas for the use of Civil Airlines. It is now engaged on the conversion and overhaul work both for Civil Aviation and the Air Forces It has also a programme of assembling and manufacturing of Trainer aircraft for the Air Forces It is the policy of the Government of India to develop this Factory into a manufacturing concern

The following aero-material and aero-parts are now being manufactured by the undermentioned Companies in India They are approved for this purpose by the Director General of Civil Aviation in India The inspection of the manufacture is carried out in accordance with standard aeronautical practice in U K. and U S A.

Aero-Aluminium Sheets—The Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd., P B 361, 5 Council House Street, Calcutta is approved for the manufacturing, storing and distribution of Aircraft Aluminium Sheets to British Standard Specifications 2L4, 2L16, and 2L17.

Aero-Tyres and Tubes—The Dunlop Rubber Company (Ltd), Sahaguni, Hoogly District, is approved for the manufacture, repairing and remoulding of aircraft tyres and tubes.

The Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Ltd, Hay-Bunder Road, Sewree, P O. Box No 197, Bombay, is approved for the manufacture of Aircraft Tyres and Tubes

Aircraft Solders—The Eyre-Smelting Co, Ltd, Hide Road, Kidderpore, P O Box No. 10602, Calcutta, is approved for the manufacture, storing and distribution of Aircraft Solders

Wooden Airscrews—The Forest Research Institute, Debra Dun, is approved for the manufacture and repair of Wooden Airscrews

Aircraft Gaskets—Messrs Hardcastle, Waud & Co, Ltd, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, is approved for the manufacture of Gaskets

Plywood—Plywood-Products, Sitapore, is approved for the manufacture of aircraft Plywood to Aeronautical Specification D T D 427

Aeroplane Cotton Fabric—To specification D T D 407 will be undertaken by Messrs Buckingham & Carnatic Co, Ltd, and Binny & Co, Madras Ltd as soon as the new machinery which has been received by them has been installed.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development work in Aeronautics is still in its infancy in India The pressing need for it had not been felt so far since aircraft operations in this country in the past have been of limited scope and the aircraft industry remained in an undeveloped state The position has changed today and aircraft design and manufacturing activities have been started in Hindustan Aircraft Limited and elsewhere As a consequence, the necessity has arisen for initiating research on advanced problems of aircraft design, for developing materials of indigenous origin and for the introduction of advanced aeronautical engineering training in universities and technical institutions Recent advances in civil air transport design and practice have also brought in their wake complicated problems relating to airworthiness and safety in operations In view of these developments a small but independent Research and Development Branch, proposed in the post-war plan of the Civil Aviation Department in 1945, was created in April 1946

The proposal for establishing a Research and Development Laboratory has now materialised and a small but self-contained unit has been built near the Safdarjung Aerodrome in New Delhi Its work at present will be strictly confined to investigations relating to matters pertaining to Civil Aviation.

An aeroplane load adjuster intended for ensuring safe loading of aircraft in scheduled operations has been developed in the Laboratory The collection of statistical data on flight loads using V-g Recorders which was initiated last year is proceeding An experimental study of aeroplane type loads on runway pavements has been completed. A simplified analysis of the take-off ground run of aircraft has also been carried out Technical reports on these investigations are under preparation Work on the standardization of indigenous materials of aircraft construction is also in hand and tentative specifications have been prepared for several aircraft materials developed in India. Close liaison with the Indian Standards Institution is also maintained in this work There are several other problems of tropical operations such as temperature accountability, effect of slippery runways, development of special safety devices preventing or minimising the effects of inadvertant stalls, fire hazards, bird-strikes, etc which will be investigated both in the laboratory and in the field

Another activity of the laboratory is concerned with the design approval of 'prototype' aircraft for Type Certification Progress in original aircraft design work is being maintained at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd, Bangalore and at present a tandem-seat acrobatic trainer somewhat similar to the De Havilland Chipmunk is in an advanced stage of design and construction Another advanced trainer known as the HT-10 is also being designed at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd Work relating to type certification of the HT-2 trainer is in hand and is expected to be completed in the course of this year

A post-graduate course in aeronautical engineering was introduced in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in December 1942, and since then the Institute has been training aeronautical design engineers for the industry The Department of Aeronautics of the Institute is equipped with a 5′ × 7′ Wind Tunnel and also with apparatus for carrying out research on aircraft structures Wind Tunnel research is supported by an annual grant from the Government of India

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

In view of the anti-inflation policy of the Government the development programme has had to be slowed down this year, and the provision for next year also is on a considerably restricted scale.

The budget estimates for the year 1949-50 under the two demands, Revenue and Capital, pertaining to Civil Aviation, as compared with the budget estimates and the revised estimates for the current year are as follows —

	R E. for 1948-49	B E. for 1949-50.	B E for 1950-51
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Aviation	2,53,00,000	3,20,03,000	1,93,00,000
Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation .. .	2,92,00,000	1,49,98,000	3,00,00,000

The following table shows at a glance the budget estimates for 1950-51, compared with the budget estimates for 1948-49 and 1949-50

Sub-heads.	R.E for 1948-49	B E. for 1949-50	B E. for 1950-51.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
A. Direction and Inspection	25,39,800	29,85,600	26,34,500
B. Aerodromes and Air Route Service ..	27,64,200	42,77,400	46,13,800
C. Aeronautical Communication Service.	44,55,000	57,85,800	53,97,600
D. Grants for Aviation purposes	6,25,000	3,00,000	55,00,000
E. Works	59,76,000	51,11,200	76,41,400
F. Aeronautical Training and Education..	26,80,000	55,95,000	37,20,600
G. Air Transport Development	10,00,000 (B E)	10,00,000	21,00,000
H. Special Services and Miscellaneous Expenditure	22,000	30,000	2,200
I. Deduct lump cut for economy ..	....	.. .	
J. Charges in England	2,38,000	2,15,000	1,90,000
Total Rs. ..	1,93,00,000	2,53,00,000	3,20,03,000

A DIRECTION AND INSPECTION :

B.E. for 1948-49 27,12,400 { Increase Rs. 2,73,200
B E for 1949-50 29,85,600.

The provision under this head is intended to meet the pay and allowances of the officers of the Headquarters Organisation and the Inspection Organisation. The Headquarters Organisation co-ordinates the activities of the various services of the Civil Aviation Department whereas the Inspection Organisation carries out the important responsibility of assuring the airworthiness of aircraft, which entails the supervision of materials from their origin to their incorporation in the aircraft and the daily maintenance of aircraft and the licensing and supervision of the personnel and organisation engaged in the work The increased provision for the next year is partly due to the strengthening of the Headquarters Organization necessitated by the all round increase in the activities of the Civil Aviation Department, and partly by the increase in the salary of the existing officers consequent on the drawal of yearly increments, etc.

B AERODROME AND AIR ROUTE SERVICE.

B.E. for 1948-49 20,67,000 { Increase Rs. 16,10,400
B.E. for 1949-50 42,77,400

The Aerodrome and Air Route Service deals with (i) Aerodrome Operations, (ii) Estate and Equipment and (iii) Aerodrome Planning. With the growth of air transport in India, the responsibilities of this Organisation have considerably increased There are at present 48 civil aerodromes in India maintained by the Director-General of Civil Aviation, besides a number of aerodromes in the former States which are maintained by the State authorities. A few additional aerodromes, the exact location and number depending on the development of air transport, will have to be opened next year for which additional staff will have to be sanctioned. Besides, the Aerodrome Organisation is at present without adequate transport facilities. As there are a number of installations at an aerodrome which, for technical reasons are situated far away from the main aerodromes and also from each other, it is necessary that adequate transport facilities should be provided at each aerodrome for the conveyance of staff and stores from one place to another. The increased provision for the next year is partly due to the provision of these facilities and partly to the provision of additional staff for the existing aerodromes and a few new aerodromes which are proposed to be opened during the course of the next year.

C AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE.

B E for 1948-49 53,20,000 { Increase Rs. 4,65,800
B E for 1949-50 57,85,800

As a result of revolutionary developments in the technique of radio for aviation, it became necessary to organise a service in 1946 exclusively for providing radio communication facilities to aircraft in flight. The organisation is still being built up, and the expenditure on this organisation will naturally continue to be comparatively high for some years to come. There are at present 43 Communication Stations controlled by the Director-General of Civil Aviation in India throughout India including certain States In order to ensure the maintenance of a uniform and efficient service, the communication stations on the important aerodromes situated in States are also maintained and controlled by the Director-General of Civil Aviation in India.

D. GRANTS FOR AVIATION PURPOSES :

B E. for 1948-49 Rs. 3,00,200 { Decrease Rs. 200
B E. for 1949-50 Rs. 3,00,000

The provision under this head is only an appropriation for the Civil Aviation Fund. It does not in fact constitute an item of expenditure but is only a transfer to a fund.

E WORKS.

B E. for 1948-49 Rs. 54,24,500 { Decrease Rs 3,13,300.
B E. for 1949-50 Rs 51,11,200.

The provision under this head is intended to meet the expenditure on (i) minor works, and (ii) maintenance and repairs, etc, of Aerodromes, buildings, landing grounds and roads A reduced provision has been made in the estimates for the next year as only those works will be undertaken which are absolutely essential and cannot be postponed.

F. AERONAUTICAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

B E. for 1948-49 Rs 46,29,600 { Increase Rs. 9,65,400
B E. for 1949-50 Rs 55,95,000

The amount shown above includes a provision of Rs. 15 25 lakhs for the payment of subsidies to Flying and Gliding clubs which also assist in the training of civil aviation personnel.

For 1949-50, the provision of Rs 15·25 lakhs is expected to just cover ten clubs and the Aero Club of India Funds permitting, it is also proposed to grant subsidies to some flying clubs in the former States and to other flying centres which are growing in some of these areas as satellites of the existing clubs. Subsidy was

also granted to the Indian Gliding Association, Bombay, from the 1st December 1948, to enable it to revive its activities and organise gliding clubs in India. For schemes devised to foster airmindedness among the younger generation, a provision of Rs. 36,000 was made during 1948-49. A sum of Rs 50,000 was provided in the estimates for 1949-50 Steps are being taken to start Model Aeroplane Clubs in Universities and Colleges. An aeronautical society has been formed for promoting the advancement of the profession of Aeronautics in India. The society includes among its members scientists, engineers and technical personnel of the Civil Aviation Department.

G. AIR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 10,00,000

B.E for 1949-50 Rs. 10,00,000

During last year, the number of passengers travelling on Indian air services increased from 2·6 lakhs in the previous year to 3 42 lakhs and the mileage flown by scheduled services increased from 9¼ millions to 13¼ millions The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs shown above is intended for subsidising Air India International if this becomes necessary.

H. SPECIAL SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

B E. for 1948-49 Rs. 22,300 {Increase Rs. 7,700

B.E for 1949-50 Rs. 30,000.

The provision under this head is for meeting the expenditure incurred on flights undertaken by aerodrome officers in the performance of their duties and special training of these officers. The increase in the provision is due to more flights necessitated by the increasing activities of the Civil Aviation Department.

J CHARGES IN ENGLAND:

B.E for 1948-49 Rs 1,22,000 {Increase Rs. 93,000

B E. for 1949-50 Rs 2,15,000

The increase under this head is on account of increased requirements of leave and deputation salaries and sterling overseas pay to be paid to certain officers.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION.

The table below shows the provision made in 1949-50 budget as compared with the provisions made in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49 :—

	B E for 1948-49.	R E for 1948-49.	B E for 1949-50.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aviation Works	3,49,19,400	2,25,00,000	2,14,48,700
Meteorological Works	30,600	30,600	47,500
Equipment	59,34,000	74,69,400	77,03,800
Total Rs. ..	4,08,84,000	3,00,00,000	2,92,00,000

A. AVIATION WORKS:

B.E. for 1948-49 Rs. 3,49,19,400 {Decrease Rs. 1,34,70,700

B.E. for 1949-50 Rs. 2,14,48,700

India being a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, has to develop her aerodromes to conform to the standards laid down by them. This involves a huge programme of construction which will take a number of years to complete In view of the anti-inflation policy, it is proposed to slow down the programme for the present, and the provision for the next year therefore has been considerably reduced The programme for the next year includes the construction of terminal buildings, residential buildings, W/T and Receiving Stations, Hangars, etc. at the three international airports and also other aerodromes, *e g*, Madras, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Nagpur, Gaya, Jhursuguda, Banaras, Patna, Bagdogra, Gauhati, Amritsar, Bhubaneswar, Mangalore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Jubbulpore, Ajmer, Bezwada, Belgaum, etc.

B. METEOROLOGICAL WORKS.

B E for 1948-49 Rs. 30,600 {Increase Rs. 16,900

B E. for 1949-50 Rs. 47,500

The provision under this head is required for buildings, etc for the Meteorological services. The increase in the provision is due to slight anticipated increase in the number of such works.

C. EQUIPMENT:

B E. for 1948-49 Rs 59,34,000 {Increase Rs 17,69,800

B E. for 1949-50 Rs. 77,03,800

The provision under this head is made up of equipment required for (*a*) The Training School, (*b*) Air Routes and Aerodromes and (*c*) Communications Service. Most of the equipment require replacement. For effecting this, such equipment as is available from the Disposals Directorate is being taken over. It is also proposed to buy from abroad certain important items which are not available with the Disposals Directorate.

ROADS

THE country's road system may be briefly described as follows.

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked These trunk roads have been in existence for a very long period and are rich in historical association The most famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from Delhi to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 105,000 miles of metalled roads in the country.

None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta Road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length The other three roads also require a great deal of improvement, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic

As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are to be found in South India As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajasthan and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and West Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to the difficult terrain. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutcha" roads amounting to approximately 212,000 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

On the whole it is reasonable to say that the country's road system, even before the advent of motor transport was altogether insufficient for its needs and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it.

The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

Allocation to States.—The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended from time to time the resolution at present in force in India having been passed by the Dominion Legislature in November 1947. Its main features may be described as follows: The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15 per cent for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different States in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, reconstruction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of State Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport.

With the levy of a surcharge on petrol, the share of the petrol duty available for the Road Fund was increased from 2 annas to 2¼ annas per gallon with effect from October 1, 1931. Upto the end of March 1947, the Fund had received

Rs. 27.03 crores, and after transferring Rs. 5.09 crores to the Reserve, the sum available for distribution to Provinces, Minor Administrations and States was Rs. 21 94 crores or Rs. 21 14 crores excluding Burma's share prior to separation. Of this, the actual distribution upto 31st March 1947 to the Provinces was Rs. 18 5 crores and the Minor Administrations and States Rs 2.6 crores

Feeder Roads.—Upto the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929, all State Roads were financed exclusively from the general revenues of the States and local roads from local revenues supplemented by State grants The object of creating the Road Fund in 1929 was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure from State and local revenues, but unfortunately the ten years following the introduction of the Fund were marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that State Governments and local bodies had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue

The effect of these curtailments was to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was originally being used exclusively for roads of inter-State and inter-district importance The Government of India, however, subsequently laid down that at least 25 per cent of the State shares in the Road Fund should be used on Feeder Roads and that not more than 25 per cent can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

WAR IMPROVEMENT

The Second World War invested roads with a new importance Some works of road improvement were taken in hand to facilitate the operation of motor transport during the war years and are being continued Road expenditure has continued to increase but a substantial part of such increase has to be set off against the rise in the cost of works because of the general increase in the cost of materials and labour Owing to petrol rationing, the revenue from road transport did not register any appreciable increase till 1944 but since then it has rapidly resumed its upward trend.

In the year ending 31st March 1947, the total revenue from motor transport was over Rs 20 crores (including duty on aviation spirit) and the total road expenditure was less than Rs 13 crores, as per particulars below —

ROAD TRANSPORT REVENUE, 1946-47
(In lakhs of rupees)

Central Government —	
Duties on motor spirit*	9,35
Import duty on motor vehicles & parts	3,11
Excise duty on tyres	0,75
	13,21
Provincial Governments —	
Provincial taxes and fees on motor vehicles	3,39
Petrol Sales Taxes	3,50
	20,10

ROAD EXPENDITURE

On P W D. Road from Provincial Revenues .—	
Road Improvement	1,52
Road Maintenance	6,86
	8,38
On P W D roads from the Central Road Fund	1,49
Total on P.W.D Roads	9,87
Expenditure on Local Board Roads, estimated	3,00
Total	12,87

*Includes aviation spirit.

ROAD MILEAGE

On the administrative side roads except for the small mileage of National Highways described later are a State subject and may be divided into two main classes, State Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to local bodies varies considerably from State to State but in the country as a whole about 80 per cent of the extra-municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils, including a certain mileage, mainly in Madhya Pradesh which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency Within Municipal areas, all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities

The grand total of the mileage of extra-Municipal roads maintained by public authorities in the sub-continent including the States was 317,793 on March 31, 1946, of this the total mileage for Governors' Provinces amounted to 231,278, for Centrally administered areas 5,257 and for the States 81,258.

The total mileage of roads with modern surface, either bituminous or cement roads, was 25,854 and the total mileage of waterbound macadam roads was 79,516, making a total mileage of roads which were either modern surfaced or waterbound macadam of 105,370.

The total mileage of lower types of roads was 212,423 These roads are of three types firstly, roads with artificially admixed granular material, gravel, moorum, etc, on natural soil, secondly, roads of natural soil which are motorable in fair weather, and thirdly, roads of natural soil which are unmotorable

The total mileage of roads that are motorable was thus 221,690, out of which 126,374 miles were motorable throughout the year, and the remaining 95,316 miles motorable in fair weather

Out of the 236,535 miles of roads in what was formerly called British India, no less than 186,980 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies, while the P W D and M E S maintained 49,555 miles

The State with the greatest road mileage was Madras with 37,603, out of which, however, only 423 was modern surfaced, while the State with the greatest mileage of modern roads was the N -W F Province with 11,193 miles, out of a total provincial mileage of 14,012

There were, in addition, the roads maintained by Municipalities, the length of which was approximately 18,433 miles, made up of 10,840 miles of metalled roads and 7,593 miles of unmetalled roads.

Considerable interest began to be taken before the end of the war in the need for an extensive programme of road development both for the purpose of assisting the transition from war to peace and for fostering the economic advancement of the country In December 1943 the Chief Engineers of the various States met in Conference at Nagpur and recommended that the country should be ready for a programme involving the improvement of the entire road system and designed to increase the road mileage to 400,000 This was estimated to cost Rs 460 crores If this scheme, known as the Nagpur Plan, is carried through, the sub-continent's total road mileage, on completion of the plan, would be as under : National Highways 18,000, State Highways 72,000, Major District Roads 60,000, Other District Roads 100,000 and village roads 150,000.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

While the Government of India as well as the State Governments endorsed these recommendations in general terms, there was no general acceptance of a time-limit for the accomplishment of the plan. However five-year programmes for commencement from April 1947 and representing varying proportions of the Nagpur scheme were prepared by the States for their respective areas in 1945-46. These Programmes, exclusive of National Highways (*i e*, main arterial roads of national importance) were estimated to cost Rs 146 89 crores over the five-year period, the following being the allotments (in crores of rupees) proposed by the individual States U P 30 72, (old undivided) Bengal 23 34, Bombay 20 80, Madras 20.77; Bihar 13 60, (old undivided) Punjab 12 49, Madhya Pradesh 7 00, Assam (before detachment of part of Sylhet) 5 32 and Orissa 4 00 The Programmes embraced the construction or improvement of 80,000 miles of roads as under

State & District Roads

Mileage improvement	33,393
Mileage, new construction	17,509

Village Roads.

New construction & Improvement .	30,093

Some of the States, particularly Bombay and Madras, have since revised and reduced their 5-year programmes In Madras, the target now for the 5-year period is an expenditure of Rs 8½ crores and in Bombay Rs 5½ crores

The progress of the development programme has been very slow and has lagged behind schedule owing to various causes such as delay in acquisition of lands, inadequate supplies of road machinery, steel and cement, shortage of technical personnel, railway bottleneck in transport of road materials, etc Although three years of the 5-year period elapsed at the end of March 1950, little visible progress is noticeable except in parts of Uttar Pradesh and in some border areas of Assam and West Bengal

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

The Central Government, as part of their contribution towards post-war development in the State field and as part of a concerted plan for the co-ordinated development of land transport as a whole, accepted liability for the construction and maintenance of the National Highways outside the States with effect from 1st April 1947 Of the 18,000 miles of National Highways originally delineated in pre-partition India, 10,000 miles are now being maintained by the Central Government in the Indian Union.

The five-year plan for the development of National Highways was estimated to cost Rs 36 crores but owing to subsequent curtailments no more than 50 per cent of it may be actually spent Although financed by the Centre, the actual execution of the work would be carried out through the State P W D's It was expected that as a result of this expenditure, about 5,421 miles of National Highways would be improved and 787 miles of new National Highways constructed in the former Governors' Provinces

The largest new construction of National Highways was to be undertaken in Bihar, the Punjab area and the Bengal area—260 miles, 110 miles and 100 miles respectively. In the former States area it was planned to construct, during the next 15 years, 264 miles of new National Highways and to improve 2,654 miles, but the allocation of the cost between the Central Government and the States had not been settled At the same time, Rs 2 crores had been provisionally earmarked for expenditure by the Central Government on National Highways in the States for the following 5 years

Vehicles :—Civilian motor vehicles on the country's roads in March 1948 numbered 277,733 made up of 24,738 motor cycles, 133,668 cars, 12,316 taxis, 33 689 passenger buses, 65,442 goods lorries and 7,880 miscellaneous vehicles as shown in the statement attached below. There are also 8,500,000 bullock carts in use.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN INDIA, MARCH 1948

In March 1948, India had 235,030 civilian vehicles on the roads, representing an increase of 66,662 vehicles on the 1947 figure, as per details given below.

State	Motor Cycles	Private Cars	Public Service Vehicles				Goods Vehicles		Miscellaneous		Total all Vehicles		Total number of Motor Vehicles
			Motor Cabs		Other P. S. V's								
			Diesel Engined	Others	Diesel Engined	Others	Diesel Engined	Others	Diesel Engined	Others	Diesel Engined	Others	
Madras	3,184	16,262	—	499	16	4,692	22	6,852	—	163	38	31,652	31,690
Bombay	3,408	19,246	—	1,616	213	2,975	80	11,258	—	—	323	38,503	38,826
W. Bengal	1,293	17,286	—	3,270	—	2,927	—	11,508	—	12	—	36,296	36,296
U.P.	1,353	10,536	—	439	—	3,245	—	4,866	—	941	—	21,380	21,380
Bihar ..	1,097	6,391	—	180	—	1,192	—	3,336	—	7	—	12,203	12,203
Punjab	1,131	2,861	—	108	—	2,086	—	1,779	—	53	—	8,018	8,018
Madhya Pradesh ..	886	3,232	1	128	—	931	1	1,999	—	54	2	7,230	7,232
Assam .. .	471	3,784	—	151	—	1,170	—	3,208	—	606	—	9,385	9,385
Orissa	146	889	—	9	—	364	1	595	—	—	1	2,003	2,004
Delhi . ..	1,890	6,812	—	262	—	330	—	571	—	284	—	10,149	10,149
Ajmer	76	797	—	14	—	134	—	97	—	46	—	1,164	1,164
Coorg	10	88	—	12	—	46	—	195	—	—	—	351	351
Total ..	14,945	88,184	1	6,688	259	20,092	104	46,259	—	2,166	364	178,334	1,78,698
Former Indian State Areas.	4,995	28,278	—	1,881	—	5,670	—	10,064	—	5,444	—	56,332	56,332
Grand Total ..	19,940	116,462	1	8,569	259	25,762	104	56,323	—	7,610	364	234,666	235,030

MILEAGE OF EXTRA-MUNICIPAL ROADS IN INDIA AS ON 31st MARCH 1945. (Pre-partition including Pakistan)

PROVINCE	METALLED ROADS				UN-METALLED ROADS Total Un-surfaced.	Grand Total (all surfaced)
	MODERN SURFACES		Water Bound Macadam	Total (Surfaced)		
	Bituminous	Concrete				
Madras	365	58	22,753	23,176	14,427	37,603
Bombay	540	117	10,170	10,827	9,922	20,749
Bengal	1,243	65	2,766	4,074	25,701	29,775
U.P	1,153	281	6,668	8,102	24,511	32,613
Punjab . .	5,074	2	422	5,498	19,280	24,778
Bihar	1,300	4	2,511	3,815	25,719	29,534
C P & Berar . .	394	1	5,452	5,847	3,293	9,140
Assam	668	—	387	1,055	10,331	11,386
N.W.F P.	10,922	271	86	11,279	2,733	14,012
Orissa	40	1	3,137	3,178	8,135	11,313
Sind	375	104	15	494	9,881	10,375
TOTAL GOVERNORS' PROVINCES	22,074	904	54,367	77,345	153,933	231,278
Delhi	221	10	11	242	155	397
Ajmer-Merwara	127	—	277	404	108	512
Coorg	44	—	284	328	58	386
Baluchistan	568	—	73	641	3,321	3,962
Total Chief Commissioners' Areas ..	960	10	645	1,615	3,642	5,257
Total British India	23,034	914	55,012	78,960	157,575	236,535
Total Indian States	1,788	118	24,504	26,410	54,848	81,258
Grand Total	24,822	1,032	79,516	1,05,370	212,423	317,793

INLAND WATER-WAYS

IN pre-railway days inland navigation was highly developed in the sub-continent But unfortunately it has not progressed in parallel with rail and road development as it has done in other countries like France or Germany or the U S A There are several reasons for this but the most important single reason is the lack of a co-ordinating authority to maintain the water-ways and provide the appropriate navigation facilities There is no question that the provision of navigable conditions on the water-ways is essential if we want to induce industrial and agricultural traffic to use the quickest and cheapest form of transport for heavy goods and bulk cargoes from the interior to the ports, both for internal distribution and export to world markets

If we consider conditions in the old days on the main water-ways of India we find that the Indus was navigable from the sea to Attock, a distance of about 1,000 miles, the Chenab as far as Wazirabad, 800 miles, and the Sutlej as far as Ludhiana, 800 miles. The Ganges was navigable up to Kanpur as late as 50 years ago, and only a hundred years ago the Jumna was navigable as far as Agra All these rivers are unnavigable today Navigation on the Indus and other Punjab rivers is restricted to short distances up and down stream of the Sukkur Barrage and steamers seldom ply on the Ganges up-stream of Patna

There are, of course, parts of the sub-continent where canal navigation is still active In the Madras State for instance, the Godavari Canals, including the Dummagudan Canal, the Kistna Canals, the Buckingham Canal, the Kurnool-Cudappah Canal, the West-Coast Canals and the Vedaranniyam Canals are important high-ways for water-borne traffic The Godavari and Kistna Deltas are indeed the chief means of transport in that region and afford a cheap and ready mode of access to all markets The Buckingham Canal has played an important part in the trade of the country traversed by it, and in particular during the last war when the traffic was heavy it afforded considerable relief to railways On the West Coast the water-ways form the chief means of communication and transport in the interior of the country In Orissa, too, there are some 250 miles of navigable canal in constant use

Then there are the important water-ways of W Bengal. The records of imports and exports into and from Calcutta show the extent to which the largest seaport in India depends upon its water-way communications Dealing first with imports about 25 per cent of the merchandise which flows into Calcutta from the rest of India is water-borne of which no less than 63 per cent comes from Assam As regards exports from Calcutta about 32 per cent is carried by water and of this 72 per cent goes to Assam The total inland water-borne traffic of Calcutta amounts to approximately 45,00,000 tons of which 34 per cent is carried by inland steamers and 66 per cent. by country boats. In 1945, 10,400,000 passengers were carried by steamer service in West Bengal.

Altogether it has been estimated that the amount of boat traffic over Government maintained channels is in the neighbourhood of 250 mln ton-miles per annum. But this figure works out to little more than one per cent of the pre-war goods traffic by railway It is therefore obvious that as matters stand to day inland water transport forms an insignificant proportion of the nation's transport services This becomes doubly clear when we consider the tremendous scope for expansion which still exists for the water-borne traffic of the country The total length of water-ways in India and Pakistan which afford perennial flow amounts to about 25,000 miles, comprising 10,000 miles of rivers and 15,000 miles of canals Of the former, as many as 6,000 miles are navigable to a minimum of about three feet draught and of these again about 5,000 miles are in the north-east of India comprising the States of old Bengal and Assam The canals are mostly for irrigation but is estimated that about 4,000 miles would be suitable for power-driven craft, and the remaining 11,000 could be utilized for boat traffic

THE FUTURE

The question of improving India's natural water-ways is receiving close attention of the local Governments, and the Central Water-ways Irrigation and Navigation Commission is endeavouring to co-ordinate these efforts on a country-wide as well as multi-purpose basis It is deplorable that in some areas navigation has been completely neglected for the overruling benefits of irrigation Possible extension of navigation can only obtain fruition by consideration of the multi-purpose use of our water wealth on a regional basis irrespective of political boundaries

Conservation of water resources on a multi-purpose basis offers the following potential new navigable water-ways, or the resuscitation of old ones —

i West Bengal

a A new canal to connect the coal-fields of Bengal and Bihar with the port of Calcutta

b Resuscitation of the Bhagirathi route to the Ganges

c Resuscitation of the inner boat route connecting Calcutta to East Bengal to shorten the existing route by 50 per cent

d Resuscitation of the river routes to North Bengal as visualized in the Tista Valley Project

ii Assam

Resuscitation of the Dihing, Dihu, Dhansiri and Kalung Rivers in Upper Assam

iii Bihar

a Resuscitation of the Gandak and Kosi series of rivers

b. Extension of navigation on the Sone River for about 150 miles as visualized in the Sone Valley Project.

iv. Uttar Pradesh and Central India

a. Resuscitation of the Gogra River which would afford navigation facilities up to Faizabad as in former days

b. Flood control on the Betwa and Chambal rivers holds promise of ample discharge in the dry season to permit navigation on the Jumna from Etawa to Allahabad, and on to Calcutta *via* the Ganges.

v. Madhya Pradesh

The Narbada and Tapti pass through Madhya Pradesh before they join the Arabian Sea in the Bombay State. Investigations are in progress to assess the value of these rivers for multi purpose development including navigation

vi. Madras

Possible development of the Godavari, Pranhita, Wardha, and Wainganga rivers suggest other main lines of communication and taking into consideration the possible development of the Tapti river it may be found practicable to obtain a transcontinental line by connecting the Wardha and Tapti rivers

vii Orissa

a. The Orissa coastal canal between the Hooghly and Dhamra rivers, together with an extension of the Mahanadi delta system to link with the Madras Canal system would afford inland navigation from Assam to Madras

b. The Mahanadi Project visualizes the provision of navigational facility on the Mahanadi river to Sambalpur about 300 miles from the sea

Mr Otto Popper, ECAFE expert on inland navigation and former member of the Danube Navigation Commission, at the instance of the Government of India, started investigation early this year Mr Popper is to investigate the possibilities of developing traffic on water-ways in the following order of priority The Ganges from Buxar to Allahabad, the Gogra up to Bhuramghat, the Tapti up to Gorakhpur; the Bhadravathi, the Mahanadi and the Orissa coast canal, the Buckingham canal, the Tapti up to Kakrapar and 50 miles above, and prepare comprehensive plans, each plan to indicate the minimum volume of traffic necessary to make it economical He is also to examine the possibilities of improving the capacity of traffic of the existing inland navigation routes with particular reference to efficient methods of operation, suitable types of craft, shore installations and other matters.

PORTS

BOMBAY

THE Port of Bombay is over 75 square miles in extent and is a comparatively modern creation The decision of Government to constitute a Trust to administer the affairs of the Port originated in the apprehension of Government that the interests of trade were being seriously endangered by the monopoly of landing and shipping facilities being acquired by private companies holding large tracts of foreshore land, most notably the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, which was accordingly purchased by Government in the year 1869 and placed in the hands of a public trust.

During the first few years of its existence, however, the Board was faced with increasing deficits owing to competition from private wharf-owners holding the remainder of the foreshore land The rights of these private wharf-owners were also, therefore, acquired by Government and vested in the Board in 1879, since when the Port of Bombay has been progressively developed and expanded

The Board consists of a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government, and twenty-four members, of whom two are elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, eight by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, two by the Bombay Municipality, one by the Millowners' Association, one by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the remaining ten, which include two representatives of labour, are nominated by Government.

The entire administration of harbour conservancy and lighting, pilotage, docks, bunders, railway and land estates is vested in this Board and is subject to the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879

Harbour.—Bounded on the north and east by the mainland of India and on the west by a narrow peninsula which forms a natural breakwater, the harbour is naturally protected from the violence of the south-west monsoon and provides secure and ample shelter for shipping at all seasons of the year It is about 12 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a minimum of 32 feet at low water in the entrance fairway. Spring rise above datum is 14 feet 1 inch and the range between mean low and mean high water spring tides is 11 feet 6 inches so that the Port is well-endowed by Nature to accommodate deep-draft shipping

The Port and its approaches are well-lighted, being served by the Prongs, Kennery and

Sunk Rock Light Houses, an unattended Floating Light Vessel, the South Entrance and Prongs Reef Light Buoys, and other subsidiary lights, the more important of which are the Dolphin Rock and Tucker Beacon Lights. The first two light-houses are directly connected by wireless with the Pilot Vessels and the Port Signal Station on the tower of Ballard Pier, while the Wireless Beacon installed on Kennery Island enables ships fitted with direction-finding gear to take bearings from its signals when approaching Bombay.

Passenger Facilities.—Trans-oceanic passenger traffic is mostly dealt with at the Ballard Pier Station, Coastal and Harbour Passenger traffic is dealt with at the New Ferry Wharf

The total number of overseas passengers embarking and disembarking at Bombay in 1948-49 exceeded 1,85,000 while the number of passengers carried by the coastal and ferry services was about 2,000,000

Wet Docks.—There are three wet docks, the main features of which are as follows —

Name and date of completion	Width of entrance	Maximum available depth on sill at M H W.N	Water area	Lineal feet quayage	Number of Berths
Prince's Dock (1880) ..	66'-0"	24'-9"	30 acres	6,910	9
Victoria Dock (1888) .	80'-0"	26'-9"	25 ,,	7,805	13
Alexandra Dock (1914) ..	100'-0"	33'-9"	49¼ ,,	13,125*	20 (plus 6 berths for ferry steamers)

* Does not include Ballard Pier.

Movement into and from Alexandra Dock is not restricted, ships being able to pass through an entrance lock 750'-0" by 100'-0" at all states of the tide

The Victoria and Prince's Docks are connected by a communication passage These Docks which were affected by the fires and explosions of April 1944 are in the course of reconstruction and are being provided with modern transit sheds.

The three Docks together have a water area of 104¼ acres and about 6 miles of quayage, extensive open storage and shed and warehouse accommodation for the reception and storage of goods, exists

Dry Docks.—The main features of the two Dry Docks are as follows —

Name of Dry Dock and date of completion	Length	Width	Depth on sill at mean high water neaps	Remarks
Hughes Dry Dock (1914).	1000'-0"	100'-0"	32'-9"	Divisible into two compartments so that 2 ships can be accommodated at a time.
Merewether Dry Dock (1891)	525'-0"	65'-6"	24'-9"	...

Bunders and Timber Ponds—Beyond the Docks are the "bunders" or open wharves and basins, where coasting and country craft traffic and overside cargo from the Docks and stream are handled These bunders have an aggregate quayage of nearly 5 miles and are equipped with cranes, sheds and other facilities for loading, unloading and storing cargo, but the labour for handling cargo at the bunders is not provided by the Port Trust and so the wharfage charges are much lower than in the Docks

The bunder traffic is an important item in the trade of the Port, over 13¼ lakhs tons or roughly one-fifth of the total tonnage of the Port being handled annually over the bunder wharves

Adjoining the bunders are the Timber Ponds covering an area of over 60 acres, where every facility for storage and handling of timber is provided.

Bulk Oil Depots.—There are three groups of bulk oil installations, one each for liquid fuel and lubricating oil, kerosene oil, and petrol, all on land, aggregating 83 acres in extent, leased by the Port Trust.

Ample storage space is available within the Port area for grain (80 acres), cotton (127 acres, 1,000,000 bales), and manganese ore (30 acres, 300,000 tons) Large areas have also been reserved for the landing and storage of other commodities such as Coal, Bricks and Tiles, Building Stones and Iron

PORT TRUST RAILWAY

The Port maintains its own railway system which handles nearly 50 per cent of the railborne goods traffic of Bombay Its yearly traffic to and from the trunk Railways amounts to over 2,000,000 tons, and its local station-to-station traffic is approximately the same in volume. The principal commodities carried are cotton, grain and seeds, oil cake, manganese ore, sugar, kerosene and other bulk oils, coal, charcoal and china clay.

Though only 7¼ miles in actual length, it comprises over 130 miles of main lines and sidings all directly linked with the inter-railway exchange yard at Wadala, the various storage depots and the Docks and Wharves.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1948-49

	General Account	Pilotage Account	Special Receipts or Special Expenditure
Revenue	5,36,12,501	8,65,670	1,32,35,349
Expenditure	4,72,19,195	11,42,117	1,32,35,349
Surplus .. .	63,93,306		...
Deficit		2,76,447	.

STATISTICS SHOWING CARGO HANDLED DURING THE PERIOD 1939-40 to 1948-49

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1939-40	3,350,000	1,975,000	5,325,000
1940-41 . . .	2,849,000	2,184,000	5,033,000
1941-42 ..	3,244,000	2,895,000	6,139,000
1942-43 .	3,521,000	2,835,000	6,356,000
1943-44 . . .	4,437,000	2,189,000	6,626,000
1944-45 .. .	4,573,000	1,595,000	6,168,000
1945-46 . .	4,548,000	1,902,000	6,450,000
1946-47 ..	3,776,000	1,499,000	5,275,000
1947-48	4,683,000	1,687,000	6,370,000
1948-49	4,948,000	1,634,000	6,582,000

Statistics showing the volume of shipping handled during the period 1939-40 to 1948-49

Year	No of vessels entered docks and berthed at Harbour Walls	Net registered Tonnage
1939-40	1,797	5,200,545
1940-41	1,579	5,143,010
1941-42	1,877	6,098,905
1942-43	2,343	6,654,964
1943-44	2,137	6,451,200
1944-45	1,631	5,268,719
1945-46	2,247	6,510,843
1946-47	1,671	5,226,808
1947-48	2,064	5,938,019
1948-49	1,888	5,588,427

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Nominated by Government Chairman, L T Gholap, I C S, H P Hira, K P Mushran, Commodore H R Inigo-Jones, C I E, R N, K D Bullimoria, M E Rehman, Brig Madhuv Simhji, M L I, David S Erulkar, Dinkar Desai, Prof Bidesh Kulkarni, B K Patel, I C S

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce R W Bullock, A Kirkwood-Brown

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber M A Master, Ramdas Kilachand, Sankalchand G Shah, Madhavlal M Bhatt, P M Chinai, Madanmohan R Ruia, Mangaldas B Mehta, Murarji J Vaidya

Elected by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce M L Dahanukar

Elected by the Municipal Corporation Gordhandas G Morarji, V B Gandhi

Elected by the Millowners' Association Krishnaraj Madhavjee Damodar Thackersey

ADMINISTRATION

Secretary, A S Bakre

Deputy Secretary, E H. Simoes

Chief Accountant, C F Lynn

Deputy Chief Accountants, O V B Hyde R B C Cour-Palais

Chief Engineer, F M Surveyor

Deputy Chief Engineer, P E Golvala.

Docks Manager, F Seymour-Williams

Deputy Docks Managers, G K Dukes, V Vaz, Shaik A. K. M. Jafar, V. A Kashikar, M H. Sayani

Railway Manager, H A Gaydon

Deputy Manager, Operation, P M Boyce

Deputy Manager, Commercial, M E A Kizilbash

Deputy Conservator, R C Vint

Harbour Master, H. W L T. Davies

Manager, Land and Bunders Department, H. G Doshi

Deputy Manager, E M. Bhacka

Controller of Stores, R C Master

Deputy Controller of Stores, P V Thadani

Chief Medical Officer, Dr N V Nene

Health Officer, Dr A J. Mhatre.

Chief Labour Officer, Batuk H Mehta.

Legal Adviser, S D Nariman

CALCUTTA

The Port of Calcutta is situated on the left bank of the River Hooghly which is formed by the uniting of the three offtakes from the parent River Ganges The port is about 80 miles from the mouth of the river and 126 miles from the Western Channel Light Vessel at Sandheads The Port is administered by a Port Commission with jurisdiction under the Calcutta Port Act from Budge Budge to Konnagar and under the Indian Ports Act from Sandheads to Kalna, about 56 miles above Calcutta

Calcutta is both a receiving and distributing centre for Assam and the northern and central parts of India It is fed by products brought by a network of railways as well as by the water-borne traffic of the River Ganges. The chief exports are Coal, Tea, Jute, Gunnies, Shellac, Linseed, Manganese Ore, Pig Iron, Hides and Mica The principal imports are Salt, food grains, machinery, provisions, hardware, spirits and petroleum.

The total tonnage of sea-borne traffic passing through the port during the year 1948-49 was 8,163,067 tons as compared with 6,949,528 tons

during 1947-48 The total tonnage of exports during 1948-49 was 4,898,746 tons and the total tonnage of imports during the same year was 3,264,321 tons. The income of the Port during the financial year 1948-49 was Rs 7,57,66,985

The River Hooghly is subject to strong tides and sudden alterations in the depths on the bars and pilotage is compulsory Pilots board vessels at the Sandheads from the Pilot Brigs which are fitted with W/T and D F Gear The largest vessel to enter the Port was 16,736 tons gross tonnage but speaking generally the ideal ship for the Port is a ship of under 550 feet in length, broad in beam and loading to a maximum of about 26 feet

The Commissioners maintain a permanent River Survey Service and in addition to the daily publication of charts, maintain Tidal Semaphores an Track Boards to indicate the latest depths available The bars are sounded to the nearest 3 inches Local rules governing pilotage of the river are subject to change to meet alterations in the channel and to avoid interruption in the work of the Dredgers

Navigation for small craft is not difficult as the Channel is well marked but ignorance of the local rules may cause grave danger to sea-going vessels using the Channel Arrangements have been made by which small naval craft navigate from Sandheads to Diamond Harbour without a Pilot but above that point all ships over 100 tons must have pilots Certain shallow draft craft are piloted by Inland Masters who have certificates for the River Hooghly

The maximum and minimum depths available on the principal bars below datum during 1949 were —

Eden Channel	16′-0″	13′-0″
Auckland	18′-6″	16′-6″
Balari	14′-6″	12′-0″
Eastern Gut	24′-6″	0′-3″
Royapur	17′-0″	13′-3″
Moyapur	16′-0″	12′-3″
Poojali	24′-3″	19′-9″
Pir Serang	27′-0″	15′-0″
Munikhali	32′-0″	16′-0″
Sankrail	31′-0″	16′-3″
Panchpara	23′-6″	18′-3″

Berths and Anchorages.—Anchorages are available at Saugor Roads, Haldia, Kalpi, Diamond Harbour, Ulubaria and Garden Reach of which Haldia, Ulubaria and Garden Reach are available only for ships on passage to and from the Port or in emergency

In the port ships lie to moorings when in the stream or alongside jetties with cables forward and aft The largest man-of-war so far accepted in the Port has been 10,000 tons cruiser class and one berth is available for this class of ship.

Accommodation.—KIDDERPORE DOCKS. These consist of Nos 1 and 2 Docks and Turning Basin There is a lock entrance 580 feet long by 80 feet wide from the river which gives access to the Dock system. Dock No 1 is 2,700 feet in length by 600 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet of water and has eleven berths serving single-storey cargo sheds. Dock No. 2 has a length of 4,500 feet by 400 feet and also provides a depth of 30 feet of water. It has eight general berths serving single and double storeyed sheds and six coal berths including two mechanical loading berths. Another of the coal berths is now being fitted with a mechanical coal loading plant

KING GEORGE'S DOCK This Dock comprises a lock entrance 700 feet long by 90 feet wide, five import berths, one export berth and a berth for the discharge of non-dangerous petroleum in bulk which can also be used as a laying up berth. Three of the import berths are served by three storeyed sheds, one by a two-storeyed shed and the fifth by a single-storeyed shed The export berth is served by a single-storeyed shed Each berth is 600 feet long and can accommodate vessels drawing up to 33 feet of water One laying up berth 500 feet long with a depth of water of 17 feet is provided. Three lighter berths, total length 900 feet with a depth of water of 8 feet, are situated on the south bank and these berths are complete and in use. One heavy lift berth for Lighters, 400 feet long with a depth of water of 7 feet is close by.

Dry Docks.—Five dry docks, owned by the Port Commissioners, are available for the use of shipping, three in Kidderpore Docks and two in King George's Dock. In the Kidderpore Dry Docks, one 4-ton crane is located between Nos 1 and 2 Dry Docks Breakdown cranes of 15 tons capacity can be brought close to No 2 Dry Dock In the King George's Dry Docks four 3-ton cranes are available two on each side of the dry docks

DIMENSIONS OF DRY DOCKS

	Width of entrance at coping	Width at sill level	Width across blocks	Length overall	Length on blocks	Depth over blocks at 21 feet in Dock
K P Docks						
Dry Dock No I	69′-8″	66′-11″	67′ 0″	547′ 0′	507′-0″	23′-0″
Dry Dock No II	69′ 8″	67′– 6″	66′–2″	497′–6′	463′–0″	24′-0″
Dry Dock No III	60′–0″	57′– 3″	50′–2″	350′–0′	321′–0″	20′–6
K G Dock						
*Dry Dock No I	87′–9″	80′– 0″	90′–9″	581′–3′	500′–0″	32′–0″
*Dry Dock No II	87′–9″	80′– 0″	90′–9″	596′–1″	500′–0″	32′–0″

*These docks are arranged in tandem and can be used as one dock

Jetties—The Garden Reach Jetties consist of a coaling jetty for ships up to 460 feet in length and four jetties for ships up to 600 feet, the transit sheds are double storey Calcutta Jetties are situated on the riverside below Howrah Bridge There are nine jetties with a total length of 4,735 feet, but only five of them are available for ocean-going steamers Three, of the berths have two-storeyed transit sheds and the remaining two single-storeyed transit sheds

Wharves.—Petroleum Wharves at Budge are situated some 14 miles below the entrances to the docks There are seven pontoon jetties for ocean-going vessels and one for flats and barges at which non-dangerous petroleum and its products are discharged Of the seven pontoon jetties, one is reserved for the discharge of dangerous petroleum

The storage installations which have a total capacity of over 50,000,000 gallons are owned by various companies who rent sites on land owned by the Port Commissioners

Warehouses.—The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation consisting of two Tea Warehouses having a storage area of 304,000 sq ft, a grain and seeds depot at Kantapukar comprising 37 sheds with a storage area of about 1,053,168 sq ft, A and B Sheds at Kidderpore, and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand Warehouses situated close to the Calcutta Jetties with a total floor area of about 292,200 sq ft

Coal.—There are at present six coaling berths at Kidderpore Dock No 2 and one at Garden Reach Jetty Two of the Dock berths are fitted with mechanical coal loading gear, a third berth is now being so fitted

Capacity of Coal Dumps in the Port is as follows —

Kidderpore Docks . .	20,000 tons
Garden Reach Jetty . .	30,000 tons
Sonai Depot .. .	100,000 tons
Total .	150,000 tons

Water Supply.—At Kidderpore Docks there is a hydraulic system encircling Nos 1 and 2 Main Docks, all Dry Docks, the 60 ft Lock repairing basin and the Tidal Basin The pressure is 750 lbs per sq inch. Between Nos 1 and 2 Dry Docks there is a supply of dock water for cooling and testing at about 15 tons per hour.

A supply of water for fire fighting is available to all 3 dry docks at a rate of 85 tons per hour at a pressure of 100 lbs per sq inch Unfiltered water for cooling at Nos 1 and 2 Dry Docks at the rate of 100 tons per hour to each dock is available.

At King George's Dock a hydraulic main at 800 lbs per sq inch is available at all berths and alongside the downstream side of both dry docks An additional supply is also available of 100 tons per hour at each dry dock.

Drinking water is supplied in the stream and in Kidderpore Docks, King George's Dock and at the Jetties in the river The responsibility of supplying filtered water rests with the Calcutta Corporation under the Municipal Act Direct supplies from quays and jetties where hydrants are available are controlled by the Port Commissioners on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation. These supplies are obtained partly from Corporation mains and partly from tube wells in the Dock Area and operated by the Commissioners

Overall Capacity of Port.—Calcutta with the existing facilities has handled a sea-borne traffic of nearly 11 million tons a year without congestion or delay

The total number of cargo boats licensed in the Port is 6 968 of which about 2,106 are steel lighters with a carrying capacity of about 130,825 tons

The Port Trust Railway.—Communication between the various points in the Docks and Jetties including all the Commissioners' warehouses is maintained by the Commissioners' Railway which has 191 77 miles of permanent way and connects with the two main railway systems serving Calcutta Goods can therefore be railed from any point on the Commissioners' premises to any part of India

Post-War Development Schemes.—The Port Commissioners have extensive post-war development schemes many of which have already made satisfactory progress The following are the more important schemes —

1 Improvement to port approaches — Research work is being carried out at the Indian Waterways Research Station, Poona and a model has been constructed there with a view to finding out whether it is possible to deepen the navigable channel by river training works. In case of this not proving feasible, the Commissioners have an alternate plan of cutting a ship canal from Diamond Harbour to the head of the Dock system which will short-circuit the use of the river itself 2 Extension of King George's Dock 3 Electrification of Quay cranes in Kidderpore Docks 4 Construction of new marshalling yards 5 Construction of new roads and land reclamation in Docks estate. 6. Construction of modern grain warehouses 7 Provision of a mechanical coal loading plant 8 Installation of a heavy lift crane capable of lifting upto 200 tons. 9 Purchase of new dredgers and other craft and locomotives 10 Housing for staff.

Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.—N. M. Ayyar, *Chairman*; S L. Dass, *Deputy Chairman*, A C Banerjee, B sc (Econ), Lond, P Mukherjee, K K Birla; A L. Cameron, S C Dutta; Comdr. (E) T. B Bose, RIN; K D Jalan, P G Knott; J. K. Mitter, P C Bahl, S. K. Mukherjee, B L. (Attorney-at-Law), W. A Bell, Dr (Mrs.) Maitreyee Bose, MB, MD (Munich); Brig. P H. Denyer, OBE, MM; Dr. S. B Dutt, MA Ph D. (Econ), London, Bar-at-Law,

K, P. Goenka ; A D Khan, ICS , Dr N N Law, MA., BL, PRS, PhD ; N Roy, R. K. Vaish, MA., M L Shah, B. B. Varma.

Principal Officers.—*Secretary* —P. C. Mitter, *Traffic Manager* —K Mitter (on deputation), J. M Majumdar (offg), *Chief Accountant* — A J Rose, ACRA , *Chief Engineer* —R M H Garvie, MICE ; *Controller of Stores* —N R Iyer, GDA (offg), *Chief Mechanical Engineer* — N. M Irvine, B.SC , M Mech E, *Deputy Conservator* —Lt E L Pawsey, Comdr (RN Retd); *Deputy Conservator* —Comdr B S Davies, RN (Retd), *Harbour Master* —W C Houston, *Port Pilotage Officer* —G B Hedley, *Medical Officer* —Dr K Bhaduri, MB , *Consulting Engineers and London Agents* — Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton

COCHIN

The Port of Cochin, one of the five major ports in India is a natural harbour lying on the direct route to Australia and the Far East from Europe It is open for deep water traffic in the worst monsoons and provides a splendid anchorage at all times of the year Any ship passing through the Suez Canal can enter the port even in the roughest weather It has a strategic importance in South-East Asia It serves a vast hinterland of industrial planting areas comprising the United State of Travancore and Cochin and the southern districts of the Madras State Foreign and coastal steamer lines touch the Port regularly and Cochin is the passenger port for the United Kingdom, etc , in South India

The Port consists of an extensive area of sheltered backwaters behind an opening, 400 yards wide Its location is lat 9° 58″ and long 76° 14″ E

A broad gauge railway connects the Port through the United State of Travancore and Cochin and S I Rlys to all the main cities in India Willingdon Island aerodrome situated in the port area is a place of halt for Air India Service between Madras and Trivandrum

The development of the harbour involved the cutting of a passage through the bar which blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater The first cut through the bar of a wide and deep channel was made in 1928. The entrance channel is 450 ft wide and about 3 miles long, buoyed on both sides according to regulations The activities of the port are mainly centred in Willingdon Island which has been reclaimed from the back-waters by dredged soil from the inner channels. Since 1930 the harbour has been in regular use A powerful tug has been provided for the convenience of shipping A well equipped hotel run by Spencer & Co has been constructed by the Port to provide accommodation for passengers and other visitors to the Port.

Inside the harbour there are fourteen fore and aft berths, one swinging berth, one passenger berth and four wharf berths 12 electric level luffing travelling cranes have been provided at the wharf berths, capable of lifting weights upto 3 and 10 tons A floating crane for lifts upto 30 tons is also available Sailing craft are moored with their own gear in a separate anchorage One ware-house and eight sheds in Willingdon Island are available for storage of goods There are three sheds at the main wharf for the handling of goods in transit Vessels are brought into or taken out of harbour at practically any state of tide, day or night There is a boat wharf with one 5-ton and three 2-ton hand cranes There is a dry dock 240 ft long and 44 ft wide, suitable for vessels of less than 14½ ft draft but this is mainly intended for docking craft belonging to the Harbour Authority and a fitting out wharf 300 ft long with 11 ft deep, close to Dry Dock Bunker coal, diesel and fuel oil are available Fresh water from tank barge is supplied at the rate of Rs 2 per ton during day, night or holiday, with a minimum of Rs 40 per vessel, per day, delivered on board.

The principal imports are foodgrains, mineral oils, coal, piece goods, hardware, metals and provisions.

The principal exports are coir and coir products, tea, rubber, cashew kernels, ginger, pepper and spices.

STATISTICS SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PORT FROM 1944-45 TO 1948-49.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1944–45	226,118	71,257	297,375
1945–46	380,564	111,991	492,555
1946-47	970,312 (Dead weight)	296,026 (Dead weight)	1,266,338 (Dead weight)
1947-48	850,995	316,315	1,167,310
1948–49	991,353	250,932	1,242,285

The affairs of the Port are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Transport of the Government of India and under the immediate control of the Administrative Officer who is appointed by the Government of India He is assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of the United State of Travancore and Cochin, the South Indian Railway and the local Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities

Administrative Officer —G Venkateswara Ayyar, ICS , *Chief Engineer* —V Srinivasan, *Port Officer* —H G Fletcher, JP , *Harbour Master* —B Brook , *Traffic Manager* —Topen Bhose, BA , *Chief Accountant* —A N Ayyaswami, MA , *Port Health Officer* —Dr A N Sinha, MBBS, DPH , *Mechanical Superintendent* —R Bazely , *Secretary and Statistical Officer* —J Cyril Raj, MA

MADRAS

The Madras Harbour is an artificial one formed by two arms projecting from a low, sandy coast There is a lighter fleet consisting of 55 crafts which include licensed and unlicensed crafts owned by firms and others Two tugs are available for assisting vessels and one for towing the lighter fleet Loading and discharging by means of lighters are effected on a frontage of about 5/8 of a mile partly ferro concrete wharves and partly at the west quay equipped with steam, electric and hydraulic cranes There are about 8 2 acres of transit shedding alongside the quays for the accommodation of all types of cargo and also 10 64 acres of warehouses for lease to exporters or importers There is a slipway for the repairs of small craft up to 965 tons Ships get their water alongside the quays or from water boats Large passenger vessels habitually use the quays which have direct railway connection with the neighbouring railways Coal for bunkers and oil fuel are always available.

The affairs of the Port are administered by a Board of Trustees which function under the Madras Port Trust Act

The Port is about 3/5 mile square (excluding boat basin, etc.) with an area of approximately 200 acres

There is accommodation for 18 vessels inside the harbour, 9 at Moorings and 9 at Quays The depth at moorings ranges from 28 ft to 31 ft 6″ and at quays from 26 ft to 30 ft Pilotage is compulsory There are no navigational difficulties and the Port is approached direct from the open sea

The Income and Expenditure for the year 1948-49 were Rs 113,05,609 and Rs 75,88,121 respectively.

The chief imports are coal and coke, food grains, mineral oils, railway materials, metals, timber, building materials, cement, etc , motor cars, provisions, cycles and parts and accessories of cars and trucks, beer and wines, paper and stationery, tanning substances, including wattle bark, glass and glass ware, hardware and chemical manures. Seeds and nuts, hides and skins, vegetables and provisions, cotton, oil cake, bone meal, piece goods, turmeric, ores and tobacco are the principal exports.

STATISTICS SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PORT FROM 1939-40 TO 1948-49

Years	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1939–40	895,651	391,955	1,287,606
1940–41	625,109	289,126	914,235
1941–42	573,296	297,372	870,668
1942–43	337,188	158,591	495,779
1943–44	696,007	374,079	1,070,086
1944–45	2,053,006	511,461	2,564,467
1945–46	1,833,496	658,332	2,491,828
1946–47	1,400,229	336,674	1,736,903
1947–48	1,382,795	278,369	1,661,164
1948–49	1,664,881	240,011	1,904,892

Trustees of The Port : *Appointed by Government* —G P Alexander, CIE, MInst CE, *Chairman.*—W G. W Reid, General Manager. M & S M Railway, K R Ramanujam, General Manager, S I Railway, E S Krishnamoorthy, Collector of Customs, M T Raju, ICS, Director of Industries and Commerce, C Narasimham, MA, BL, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, P N Rabady, Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras, Brigadier Gurbachan Singh, Sub-Area Commander, Madras, S Guruswami and G Rajamannar Chetti, MLA, Representatives of Labour

Elected by Commercial Bodies —(Representing the Corporation of Madras) N Jeevarathnam, (Representing Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras) J R Galloway, T G Armstrong, (Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce) P Maruthai, T S Kachapikesa Mudaliar, BA, R K Murthi, K S G Haja Shareeff, T S Sundaram, M A Chidambaram Chettiar, (Representing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce) T V Ethirajulu Chetty, BA, Maddi Sundarsanam, MLC

Principal Officers —Port Engineer —G P Alexander, CIE, MInst CE , *Deputy Port Conservator* —L J Whitlock, *Chief Accountant* — G Venkataraya Pai, MA, FIAC, MIRA, *Traffic Manager* —M S Venkataraman, BA, *Executive Engineer* —S Nagabhushanam, BA, ME, AIEE, *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer* —F G Cooper, *Medical Officer* —Dr T S Subramaniam, MB, BS, FRFPS, DTM, DTH.

VIZAGAPATAM

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world The scheme was first formulated many years ago in the days of the East India Company, but was not actually taken up before 1925 In 1933, the harbour was first opened for sea-going vessels, and it now, provides the following facilities —

An Entrance Channel, sheltered by hills, with a minimum depth sufficient to admit vessels drawing 28½ feet of water on any day of the year, gives access to a completely sheltered inside harbour, provided with three quay berths, each 500 feet long, and equipped with fully portal electric cranes, transit sheds, and railway lines, both behind and on the quay-side of the transit sheds Two of these berths are specially equipped for the rapid shipment of manganese ore in bulk, one of them is also equipped as an auxiliary coal bunkering berth In addition, a special coal bunkering jetty berth is provided, at which coal is carried on board ships direct over adjustable gangways The construction of permanent berths for coal is in hand Four mooring berths are also provided, at which vessels are served by a fleet of lighters operated by the port A timber jetty berth for bunkering fuel oil has been provided. Behind this, oil storage tanks are installed.

Storage Sheds, for lease to import and export merchants, are provided with water frontage and rail service in the rear. From these sheds, export cargo can be carried directly alongside vessels by means of lighters.

The hauling equipment of the Harbour consists of four tugs of 1,000, 600, 450 and 400 H.P.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 feet 6 inches wide is provided, but in view of the fact that its length is at present limited to 366 feet, it is used principally for docking the craft of the Port, although it is also used by a certain number of small size vessels of other ownerships. The construction of another Dry Dock to take ships upto 600 ft. in length is being contemplated The port has a floating crane and can deal with lifts upto 50 ton capacity.

There is a special railway connection, linking it with Madhya Pradesh Additional railway lines for development of the hinterland are being surveyed.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1948-49

	Receipts Rs	Expenditure Rs
Port Fund	41,13,128-4- 7	41,68,047-2-9
Pilotage Fund	1,16,767-1-10	70,939-6-1

STATISTICS SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PORT FROM 1945-46 TO 1948-49

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1945–46	57,987	410,842	468,829
1946–47	99,909	538,675	638,584
1947–48	170 447	545,994	716,441
1948–49	140,463	546,859	687,322

The Port is administered by the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), through the Bengal Nagpur Railway

Principal Officers.—*Port Conservator*—P C Bahl, General Manager, B N. Railway, Calcutta, *Port Administrative Officer & Port Engineer*—S Nanjundiah, Vizagapatam, *Deputy Port Conservator*—E H Glassup, Vizagapatam, *Superintendent, Traffic.*—J K Ghose, Vizagapatam, *Chief Accountant.*—P. T Mathew, Vizagapatam

Other Ports

ALLEPPEY

Alleppey, the second port and commercial centre in the Union of Travancore and Cochin, is situated about 50 miles north of Quilon, and 35 miles south of Cochin Alleppey is an open port There forms a mud bank occasionally off and near the pier which affords smooth water for shipping operations A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters. Its warehouses are a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of all fresh produce, and it possesses a roadstead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year.

Port dues are 9 pies per registered ton.

The chief exports are copra, cocoanuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Principal Port Officer.—M Raja Raja Varma, B A.

BALASORE

Balasore, situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river and headquarters of the district of that name, was the only port of which Orissa could boast until the opening up of the country after the great famine of 1866. It was frequented at that time by vessels with cargoes of rice from Madras and with cowries, then largely used for currency, from the Laccadives and Maldives. The port is of historical interest as being one of the earliest European Settlements in India, factories having been established here in the 17th century by English, Dutch, French, Danish and Portuguese Merchants.

Balasore as a port is practically defunct. Foreign ships have ceased to visit since 1904 and coastal ships since 1910. An occasional country craft of negligible tonnage enters during the cold weather season for paddy, but beyond that there is no sea-borne trade either import or export.

BHAVNAGAR

Bhavnagar city, the administrative headquarters of Gohilwad division of the Union of Saurashtra, lies near the head of the Gulf of Cambay in Lat 21° 47′ N, Long. 72° 08′E

The port facilities comprise a deep water anchorage at Ghogo, a concrete jetty capable of berthing two ocean-going vessels and complete with modern crane and rail facilities five miles north-west of the anchorage, and a fully equipped steel jetty for small coasting vessels 8 miles further up the Bhavnagar creek from concrete jetty

There is ample warehouse accommodation and direct rail connection between the jetties and the metre gauge system of India

BIMLIPATAM

Bimlipatam is 22 miles north-west of Waltair It is connected by good roads with Vizianagram and Vizagapatam The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by lighters There are considerable exports from here of jute, hemp, myrobalans, niger seeds, gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels to foreign ports

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance except import of jute from Chittagong

Foreign and coasting steamers call at this port since December 1947 Vessels anchor from 6 to 8 fathoms abreast the river Gousthani during the south-west monsoon, and a little further to north in the north-east monsoon (Bearings are different) Bottom is sandy and rocky

Dues are to be paid according to schedule, overtime fees, ground rent, and boat license fees are also charged.

CALICUT

Calicut, the capital of the Malabar District, is some 42 miles south of Tellicherry and about 90 miles north of Cochin It is 413 miles by rail from Madras The port is practically closed during the south-west monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August. The sea is very shallow and steamers anchor about three miles from the shore, connection being maintained by lighters and small boats. Sailing vessels of 150 tons and below lie about 800 yards off the shore

Beypore, seven miles to the south of the mouth of the river of that name, is regarded as a wharf of Calicut Port It has a number of wharves along the river bank and native craft of 150 tons burthen are able to anchor half a mile from the mouth.

The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton and fish-manure The foreign import trade, consists chiefly of general merchandise.

CHANDBALI

Chandbali situated on the left bank of the Baitarani River, is a port of some importance on the Orissa Coast It has a flourishing coasting trade with Calcutta but there is no direct foreign trade as in former days. The exports consist mainly of rice and the imports are cotton twist, piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt and gunny bags.

CUDDALORE

Cuddalore is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry Steamers anchor about a mile off-shore, and the harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom It is connected to the main line by railway

The export trade consists principally of groundnut kernels, oils and coloured piecegoods in small quantities The coastal trade consists mainly of grain, pulse and coal. The foreign import trade is chiefly in boiled betelnuts from the Malay Straits

CUTCH MANDVI

The harbour situated in the Gulf of Kutch, is protected against westerly winds by the Albert Edward Breakwater, 1,850 feet long, and craft of from 9 to 10 feet draught can enter the harbour at High Water Neaps. There is also a pier and pitched slope where country craft can secure alongside and work cargo

The Port is unfortunately exposed to the full blast of the south-west monsoon gales, and is closed for maritime traffic from about the end of April until the month of September.

During the fairweather season, coastal steamers of the B I S N Coy and the B S N. Co call regularly and anchor about 1½ miles south of the port, passengers and cargo being discharged into small craft for conveyance between steamers and shore

Cutch Mandvi Lighthouse A light is exhibited at an elevation of 115 feet from a white masonry tower 56 feet in height situated on the south-west bastion of Mandvi Fort A light is also exhibited at an elevation of 39 feet from the end of the breakwater

The trade of the Port amounts to Rs. 135 Lakhs annually Recent commercial undertakings include a Match Factory, Oil Mills and Metal Works.

CUTTACK

Cuttack, is situated 253 miles from Calcutta at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers It is on the main line of railway running between Madras and Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandbali between which a small inland steamer trade exists and which links Cuttack with Calcutta. A short distance up the coast from Cuttack lies the port of False Point which has been closed since 1924, as the seaborne trade had entirely disappeared

The decline of the small ports is said to be due to a variety of reasons and usually the chief reason quoted is that the ports have silted up but this is not actually the case. The ports have declined for two main reasons namely the coastal railway has automatically cut out the sea trade since it cannot assist it and secondly that larger deep draft steamers have taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers and sailing ships of 30 years ago The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandbali and False Point and hence the trade which at one time found its way by sea has now been caught by the railway and carried to the larger ports like Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewhere.

DHANUSHKODI

Dhanushkodi is the terminus of the South Indian Railway on the south east extremity of the Island of Rameswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar and connected with Talaimannar in Ceylon 21 miles distant by steamer service, the journey being made in about two hours. The port is equipped with a pier belonging to the S I. Rly. Cargo is loaded direct from the railway trucks on the pier into steamer hatches.

The Port is an open roadstead. The ferry steamers of the S I Rly. are moored at their own pier No other steamers call here

There are no channels or anchorages at the Port

Port dues are collected on the net tonnage of vessels calling under the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908

Average annual receipts of the Port are Rs 1,200 and charges Rs 3,000

The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), cotton piecegoods, Chillies, Onions and Turmeric and imports—arecanuts, and hides and skins.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS DURING 1948-49

	Tons
Imports	6,421
Export	19,514

The Port Conservator, Dhanushkodi, is the principal Officer of administration of the Port.

DWARKA

Just below Port Okha is Dwarka, a famous place of pilgrimage After the development of Port Okha, Dwarka has lost its importance as a port. Consequently the ocean-going steamers between Bombay and Karachi at present generally do not touch at Dwarka but at Port Okha. Steamers lie off at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local.

GOPALPUR

Gopalpur in the Ganjam District is situated ten miles from Berhampur on the B N Rly It lies between Lat 19°13'N Long 84°52'E ; R of T. Sp. 6½ ft., Neap 4½ ft

At present there is no shipping and trade at the Port. But usually the chief imports are provisions, grain, tobacco, corriander seeds, soap nuts, empty bottles, potatoes, ginger, matches, cocoanut oil, and the exports are paddy, pigs, rice, gingelly seeds, dry leaves, horse grain, prawns, skins, and chuva oil There is passenger trade with Burma

The port is an open roadstead Cargoes are landed and shipped on beach Anchorage in 6 to 7 fathoms, sand and mud

Port dues: Foreign vessels 3 annas per ton per voyage , coasting vessels, 1 anna per ton once in 30 days.

Port Conservator . A. D Bhavanasi.

KAKINADA

Kakinada, is situated on the Kakinada Bay, just north of the Godavari River, about 80 miles south of Vizagapatam and 270 miles north of Madras In spite of several disabilities, it ranks fifth in importance among the ports of the Madras State Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Kakinada Canal

The trade of the port like other open roadstead ports was affected by the war Foreign export trade of tobacco and palmyra fibre has resumed, likewise coastal trade comprising of turmeric, pulses, castor and groundnut oil

Import trade at present is confined to occasional consignments of Burma Teak

KANDLA

Kandla Creek forms a natural harbour with good anchorage and sufficient depth of water for large ocean-going cargo steamers The Port was opened for traffic in 1931 and has been recognised in Admiralty Chart No. 43 in the Gulf of Kutch.

The port area consists of 13,70,000 square feet of reclaimed land and has immense space for extension of reclamation

The port has 6 miles of anchorage with depth of water at L W M O S T of over 36 feet and with ample swinging space. The reinforced concrete pier can berth 2 ships at a time Steamers over 300 feet in length are moored along the outside of the pier There is also a timber jetty which can accommodate vessels upto 800 tons This jetty is also used for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers at any state of tide.

All over the Kutch coast there are well equipped lighthouses which are efficiently maintained The Channel leading from the Gulf of Kutch into the Port is well defined by Buoys and Beacons erected in the foreshore Pilots meet steamers at the outer Tuna Buoy There are sufficient facilities for warehousing and more are being provided The Port is connected by telephone and telegraph and rail with the *hinterland* There is a dispensary and a dharamsala

The Port is to be taken over by the Government of India, Ministry of Transport on the 1st April 1950 Port charges, port dues and bye-laws are being revised The Government of India are at present pursuing the scheme for the development of the Kandla Port, and its hinterland At present surveys and investigations are in progress as also the work of connecting Kandla with Deesa by a M G Railway line.

The figures of imports and exports from the Kandla Port during recent years have been as follows :—

Year	Imports in tons.	Exports in tons.
1947–48	33,498	51,262
1948–49 ..	39,162	65,857
1949–Nov '49 ..	37,204	60,497

The income and expenditure of the Kandla Port has been as follows —

Year	Income Rs	Expenditure Rs
1947–48 .	61,576	3,93,416
1948–49 .	1,54,832	7,34,279
1949–to Jan 1950	1,88,352	1,52,682

MANGALORE

To the south of Goa lies the Madras district of South Kanara whose district headquarters is Mangalore, open to the coasting trade of Karwar, Honavar and Bhatkal Mangalore is situated at the junction of the Gorpur & Netravati Rivers, about 170 miles south of Mormugao It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland It is the north-western terminus of the South Indian Railway.

It is an open roadstead, steamers anchor about 2 miles off the shore in 5 to 6 fathoms of water. Native craft of small draft enter the backwater at all states of the tides and anchor in the inner anchorage. Vessels of low tonnage berth at the wharves Vessels above 60 tons anchor in backwater, and the cargo is conveyed by lighters from the anchorage to the wharves. The length of the landing and shipping wharves at present is 3,156 ft and an extension of 880 ft opposite the Railway Goods shed is under construction to facilitate rail-cum-sea traffic There are three hand cranes at this Port One of 5 tons within Customs enclosures and the other two 1½ tons at North and South reclamation respectively. For the use of 5 tons crane a fee of 12 annas per ton lift, is charged by this department.

Motor Launch 'Mangalore' and Steam Tug 'Charles Henderson' are available for towing lighters and vessels from backwater to sea and *vice versa* and conveying passengers and ship's papers to and from the steamers at the outer anchorage In addition there are also 3 private launches available at the Port for hire.

The chief exports to Europe are pepper, tea and cashew kernels (exported also to the United States) from neighbouring areas, coffee and sandalwood from Mysore, rubber to Ceylon and tiles, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manures to Ceylon, Goa and the Persian Gulf. The foreign import trade is steadily increasing.

Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi Islanders, who bring their coir and other cocoanut produce there for sale.

The income and expenditure for the Minor Ports Fund for 1946-47 were Rs. 27,800 and Rs. 34,000 respectively

MASULIPATAM

Masulipatam is the principal port in the delta of the Kistna River It is an open roadstead A flashing light is exhibited There is a conical buoy 4 miles eastward of the Lighthouse marking the position for boats to wait outside the bar In order to communicate with vessels approaching the Port The roadstead is capacious and holding ground good A convenient anchorage is in depths of 5½ fathoms, about 5½ miles east-south-eastward of the Lighthouse

Port dues are at Rs 0-4-0 per ton Landing or shipping fees are charged at Re. 0-12-0 per ton of cargo.

Normal annual income is about Rs. 25,000 and expenditure is Rs 20,000

The chief export commodity is groundnuts to foreign countries and ordinarily averages about 130,000 tons a year. Imports are very small.

Port Conservator —A. Kothandarama Naidu.

NAVLAKHI

Navlakhi is one of the chief ports of the Union of Saurashtra and has a fine situation on the coast of Saurashtra Ships anchor from about 1 to 3 miles from pier Navlakhi is the terminus on the metre-gauge line of the Morvi section, Saurashtra Railway, and is thus directly connected with Delhi, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade It has ample godown space for storage purposes

NAGAPATTINAM

Nagapattinam, the Chief Port in the Tanjore District is about 13 miles South of Karikal. The harbour is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods and the considerable foreshore to the north is utilized for the storage of timber Nagore is the eastern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway and a siding runs into the harbour premises at the Nagapattinam Beach Station. The port is further connected by river and canal with the tobacco growing areas to the south. The harbour is situated at the junction of the Kaduvaiyar River with the sea. Nagore, 5 miles to the north, a great place of pilgrimage for Muhammadans, is a wharf of Nagapattinam Steamers anchor in the roads about a mile off from the shore and cargo is transported between ship and shore by country crafts of which abundant supply is available locally The depth on the bar varies from 1½ feet to 3½ feet L W O S.T. according to season.

Port dues two to six annas per ton Landing and shipping dues 7½ to 15 annas per ton.

The principal exports from Nagapattinam are groundnuts for Europe and coloured cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables for Penang, Singapore and Colombo, the port being the chief provisioning centre for the coolies who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the Federated Malaya States

The principal imports are betelnuts and lunamedella logs.

Port Officer.—M. L. Advani.

OKHA

Port Okha is situated at the extreme point of Saurashtra Peninsula The port is under the authority of Bombay Government

It lies in a strategic position readily accessible to all steamers trading along that coast.

Accommodation.—The port is approached by the channel which is buoyed to the east of Samiyani Island D at pier 19 ft L W O S T. Pier of reinforced concrete 400 ft Steamers can be berthed at pier and two steamers at moorings in the harbour, working into lighters D at pier 29 ft Depth at moorings 20 ft at L W Ships with deeper drafts are worked in roadstead, depending on weather conditions and port's convenience There are two steam cranes of 2 tons each Eighteen steel barges, each with a capacity of 60 tons and three barges each with a capacity of 300 tons are available. The total capacity is about 2,000 tons A twin-screw steam tug 850 I H P fitted with fire extinguishing and salvage apparatus is also available The port has a railway connection with Delhi and Central India The port is served with bunker coal and oil Fresh water can be obtained from pipeline on the pier

Imports include manufactured iron, hardware, machinery, wines and spirits, sugar, soap, perfumes, medicines, dates, coal, glassware, petroleum, fuel oil, kerosene, mill stores, general goods and food grains Exports are salt, magnesium chloride, cement, seeds and food grains.

Port dues are Rs. 0–1–6 per N R T and half rates are charged for vessels working less than 200 tons The other charges are Pier dues Rs 50 , Mooring buoy, Rs 25, per day ; Pilotage Rs. 100 per service , and Tug services Rs 150 per movement Net Tonnage and drafts as for entering and leaving this port are about 15,000 tons (Gross) and draft about 28'–0".

PORBANDAR

Porbandar is situated half way between the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Ocean-going steamers anchor at about 1 2 mile from the shore Port of Porbandar is an important regular Port of call for the B I.S.N.Co. Ltd's steamers to embark and disembark passengers to and from Africa. It has been so for the last 25 years The cargo is discharged into lighters at the open roadstead which are towed to the creek by Port tugs The length of the quay wall, which runs throughout the length of the creek, is about 1,000 yards. The wharf area is more than one square mile. There is a metre-gauge railway line running right along the quay wall, which connects port of Porbandar with various important business centres in the interior of India, such as Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bombay The port being an open roadstead is closed for steamship traffic between 15th May and 15th September being the period of high seas and monsoon on this coast

The principal imports at this port are wet and dry dates, timber, coal, sugar, machinery, petrol, kerosene, cocoanuts, jaggery, etc The exports are salt, cement, ghee, white clay powder and stone

During the war the trade of Porbandar was chiefly coastwise

Port Officer —D V Bara , *Dy Supdt of Customs*, B C Sutariya

QUILON

Quilon, the "Coilum" of Marco Polo, has been a trading centre from very early times It is connected with Alleppey by backwater, and is on the Shencottah-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway Vessels anchor about ½ mile from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landing place

The chief exports are coconut oil, coir mats, timber, fish, ilmenite and cashew kernel The export of cashew kernel in steamers bound for U.S A ports is carried on during the seasonal months—August to May—by means of floating docks. Raw cashew nuts from Portuguese East Africa is the chief item of import from foreign countries through this port During seasonal months, food grains and sundry cargo are also imported Since steamers can anchor in deep waters (7 to 8 fathoms) quite close to the shore the port has got facilities for improving the trade

SURAT

Surat is situated 14 miles from the sea with which it is connected by a river negotiable only by small country craft. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton, the value of which was estimated in 1801 at over £1,000,000 A hundred years later this total had contracted to £200,000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

TELLICHERRY

Tellicherry is situated on the Madras-Mangalore line of the South Indian Railway and is about 94 miles south of Mangalore and 14 miles south of Cannanore a town of about the same size with much smaller foreign trade

Steamers which anchor about two miles off the shore can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon when all the other Ports on the coast are closed, owing to the natural backwater provided by the rocky approaches to the Port. Facilities for landing and shipping of cargo are provided. There is a pier with 4 one-ton cranes and one five-ton crane, wharf wall extending to nearly 600 feet on either side of the pier Port dues leviable on steamers vary from 4 annas to 6 annas a ton according to the character of the voyage of the steamer

The principal exports are coffee and pepper brought down from interior areas by road, also copra, cocoanuts, sandalwood, tea, ginger, timber, rosewood, and the chief imports are grains and pulses, salt, kerosene oil, piecegoods, metals and glassware

TUTICORIN

Tuticorin, an important port of southern India, is situated near the southern edge of the Coromandel Coast It has the largest trade in South India next to Madras and Cochin. The port is open all through the year and ships have to anchor in open roadstead 5 to 6 miles off the shore. Hare Island upon which one lighthouse is situated affords considerable protection to lighters and other craft used for landing and shipping and the work is seldom interrupted by bad weather. The port commands a very large import and export trade and is a direct link to Colombo, other coastal ports in India and foreign ports.

The chief articles of export are cotton, senna leaves, onions, chillies and livestock. The South Indian Railway runs alongside the landing and shipping wharves from which goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters.

The port has an area of 15 7 acres.

Vessels anchor in open roadstead 5 or 6 miles from shore There is a boat channel 400′ wide from shore to deep water with depth of 11′-0″ L W O S T For handling the cargo from cargo boats, there are six piers of lengths 315′, 478,′ 138′, 288′, 328′, and 255′. Cargoes up to 5 tons can be handled by cranes

The port is safe for ships all through the year. There are two lighthouses one at Hare Island and the other at Devil's point The light at Hare Island is an Aga white light 1 second, eclipse 9 seconds, visibility 14 miles and candle power 1,000 British candles The light at Devil's point is a flash light giving 30 flashes per minute, visibility 11 miles and candle power 207 British candles

Landing and shipping dues of Rs 0-14-0 per ton are charged generally Foreign steamers—3 annas per ton , coasting steamers—2 annas per ton , sailing vessels—1 anna per ton.

The income and expenditure as per the Administration Report for 1948-49 were Rs. 5,01,055 and Rs 3,89,738 respectively.

The Port stands second in rank among minor ports and third in the State.

A total 285,287 tons of goods were imported in 1948-49, the chief imports being grains, coal, cotton, machinery, scrap iron, cocoanuts, firewood, palmyrah, Eakel baskets 83,859 tons of goods were exported in 1948-49, the principal exports being onions, chillies, cotton, yarn, fibre, senna, salt, sheep, dry fish, cotton piecegoods and cotton waste

The Port is administered by a Board of thirteen trustees

Chairman, Port Trust —G Chendamaraikannan , *Port Officer, Secretary and Traffic Manager, Port Trust* —A Mudie

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

OVERSEAS Communications Service is a recently acquired State activity working directly under the Ministry of Communications on commercial lines, with Head Office at Bombay Its functions are provision, operation and development of all facilities for communication between India and the outside world

Just as speedy transport commenced only after the discovery of steam power, so had long distance communications to await the discovery and applications of electricity Till early this century the electric telegraph and its counterpart the submarine cable remained the only means of national and international contacts Electric power in the shape of radio did not much come into civilian use till after the first war

As for India, submarine cables owned and operated by the Eastern Telegraph Co , Ltd , London, remained the country's only means of foreign communications till 1927 when the late Indian Radio Telegraph Co , Ltd , of Bombay, started a radio telegraph service with the U K under an agreement with Government of India The service was based on the short wave "Beam" principle enabling radiated power to be confined to a narrow cone or "Beam", sharply directed towards the destination, in this case the U K

The Beam could handle messages at over 150 words per minute and meant great economy in power Consequently, "Beam" telegraphy proved cheaper and more expeditious So wherever the beam services started, such as U K /Canada, U K /South Africa and U K / Australia, they meant severe competition to the existing submarine cables It must be mentioned that by the time the Beams came into service, there had already come into being a large network of submarine cables with millions of pounds of both private and Government capital invested in them Hence unbridled competition between the radio beam and the cable, would have resulted in chaos and ruin in international communications Besides, defence services long accustomed only to the cable, saw safety and secrecy in it and would not allow the cable to go under For these and other reasons, a merger of cable and radio interests took place all over the Commonwealth In India the merger became effective in 1932 , the I R T , while still operating the radio beam, became Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co Ltd , by acquiring the operating rights on the cables landed at Bombay and Madras As stated earlier the Company continued responsible for the entire foreign communications of India until the Government of India acquired them as on 1st January, 1947

On the eve of nationalisation the I R C C Co owned and operated the Indian ends of the following services —Two direct radio-telegraph services to the U K one each to China, Australia and the U S A and one radio-telephone service to the U K From Bombay one cable-cham circuit to the West, *viz* , Bombay-Aden-Port Said-Alexandria up to London Also from Bombay a second cham circuit, Bombay-Aden-Mombasa-Zanzibar-Sychelles From Madras two cable cham-circuits, *viz* , Madras-Penang -Singapore Only the radio stations in India were the property of I R C C Co the cables and relative operating gear remained the property of Cable and Wireless with a *modus operandi* with the I R C C

The radio telephone service was primarily to the U K , calls could be extended to other countries and some ocean liners but only *via* London Similarly the Chinese, Australian and the U S A direct radio services carry only terminal traffic, *i e* , messages confined to these countries and their possessions , it is not permissible for them to handle messages in "transit" destined to places outside their territorial jurisdiction

All the European States, most of Africa and the Middle East are reached only *via* London, through the circuits of Messrs Cable and Wireless Ltd , London, acting as the clearing house for most of India's foreign traffic This arrangement has its own advantages and limitations

The requirements of the last war, with India as a forward base of operations in the East, demanded additional circuits Such as Delhi/ London, circuits to China, Australia and U S A

POST-NATIONALISATION

In 1947 the service suffered the loss of some very senior members of the staff Conferences were also held on the development of Commonwealth communications

In 1948, O C S inaugurated from Bombay radio-photo services between India/U K and India/U S A Radio-telephony was extended to embrace the more important cities of the world, of course, *via* London Thereafter upto the end of 1949, attention was concentrated towards expediting foreign communications by providing a radio link between Delhi and Bombay, teleprinter working Bombay/Calcutta

A service of very considerable importance operating since September, 1948, is the transmission by slow W/Telegraphy of Government communiques, explanations on political, financial and trade policies and such other matter issuing from Government quarters This service is for the benefit of India's representatives abroad who are thus supplied with the latest happenings in India and their significance

Early in January a direct radio telegraph service with the neighbouring country of Afghanistan was inaugurated from Bombay

Successful radio tests have been completed with Siam, Iran, and many other countries

A comprehensive plan of developing India's foreign communications is being examined with a view to implementations wherever justifiable financially or otherwise

As a result of an approach to S C A P , the re-opening of the India/Japan radio circuit closed during the war, is expected very shortly A second radio channel to the United States of America is likely to open shortly

The future requirements of India in the field of foreign communication facilities are indeed incredibly vast The submarine cable as a medium of long distance communications has shown limitations both on grounds of prime cost and technical aspects Despite continuous loading under-sea repeaters and similar efforts at improving performance it may be unable to help where man wants photographs to illustrate the news from the other continents and where he wants not only to talk but also to see the person at the other end

If the cable were the only means of intercontinental communication a ship out of sight would have remained as good as a ship lost until she made the next port, the mobility of modern warfare would be impossible and aviation would have remained the adventure of a few with chance at the helm, instead of becoming a means of scheduled daily transport The future in these fields of communication must lie with Radio

The communication requirements of a country which is seventh in world trade, shelters 1/6 of the world's population is undergoing rapid industrialisation, will be very vast indeed. During the last 22 years only the fringe of the problem has been touched India must expect an expansion in this field commensurate with her status in world affairs

REVIEW OF THE YEAR (1949 May-1950 April)

THIS was a memorable year for India both at home and abroad With the inauguration of the new constitution on 26th January 1950 the process of political consolidation in which the country was engaged from August 1947 may be said to be finally achieved The difference between what used to be called 'Indian India' and 'British India' has disappeared, and the relationship between the centre and the various units is now uniform The old Indian States are all either merged or have coalesced together to form larger administrative units A minor aspect of this assimilation was an exchange of enclaves, that is to say bits of territory belonging to one State lying within the administrative boundaries of another The political consolidation of the country was indeed the greatest single achievement of the Government since the advent of independence, and no student of Indian affairs with any awareness of the strength of the centrifugal forces in the country would wish to withhold his meed of praise for the courage and tenacity with which the whole process was carried through.

It is precisely because the country has always shown a tendency to fall apart that the Government was so very cautious in its attitude towards the movement for redrawing State boundaries based on linguistic distribution—a movement that kept up a continuous flood of agitation all through the year The Government of India took official notice of the demand of only one group—the Andhras in Madras, and agreed that there was a *prima facie* case for immediate consideration But even here the Government insisted that the whole scheme should be worked out to the last detail before they could authorise the formation of a new State separate from Madras. And when in the wake of this concession to one group of people a demand arose from another group that there should also be a separate State for Kannada-speaking peoples which would include Mysore it was bluntly refused The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee then made a public protest against the refusal and asked all Karnatak members to resign their seats in the State legislatures Accordingly the Karnatak members applied for permission to the Congress Working Committee to do so But the permission was not granted on the ground that it was not at the moment a strong enough reason for resigning Eventually the members from Karnatak decided to postpone the whole issue till the next general election If the Congress declined to make linguistic States part of its programme they would get together to devise the necessary sanctions There the matter rested.

In a sense the Government's whole attitude to the Hindu Mahasabha during the year also flowed from the same basic need to protect the political integrity of the State as a whole The behaviour of any purely communal body was bound to have a disintegrating effect at any moment of crisis Thus when the Bengal disorders threatened to spread across the boundaries of West Bengal the Government took immediate action against the Mahasabha leaders some of whom it put into protective custody Similar precautions were also taken during the talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in Delhi in order that nothing should happen to mar the success of the talks

What was called the 'Communist menace' also fell into the same class. Certain areas of Telingana on either side of the Madras-Hyderabad border were in a state of perpetual unrest Cases were reported from time to time of murder, arson and looting It was clear that the machinery of Government could not function in a normal way and something like an atmosphere of terror overhung the country-side But to what extent it was a political-economic manifestation, however misguided, and to what extent it was pure banditry it was hard to say. Government took the same view as in the case of the Hindu Mahasabha. Whatever the aims of a group might be, the means it uses to achieve its aims must not be such as to disrupt the unity of an infant State living, so to speak, on the margin of security Accordingly the forces of law and order struck hard at the trouble-makers in Telingana with what results it is too early to say

As last year the working of parliamentary democracy was considerably hampered by personal and group jealousies in many States in the Indian Union Trouble was endemic in the Punjab, while a Ministerial crisis was never far off from the politics of West Bengal. The commonest charges made were nepotism, corruption particularly in the matter of the issue of licenses, and general mal-administration The trouble reached its climax in Madras and Uttar Pradesh where the opposition group within the ministerial party asked that they should have separate seats in the Legislature It is possible there was a difference in outlook between the Ministerialists and the dissidents in Uttar Pradesh The dissidents were probably a little further to the Left and a little freer from communal inhibitions But in the Congress Party in Madras no difference in policy was at all discernible between the two rival groups. Every time an appeal was made the Congress Working Committee upheld the group in power against the rebels.

All the same there was no slackening of legislative activity in the country Two of the measures which were passed by Parliament were concerned, the first with a better control of insurance, and the second with the appointment of appellate tribunals for labour disputes Two major labour bills were referred to Select Committee—the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill The Hindu Code Bill which affected the very structure of Hindu society—it made bigamy an offence, provided for divorce, and gave the daughter an equal right with the son to the father's property—came up against a good deal of opposition from orthodox public opinion. The zamindari abolition bills were also very much to the fore Nearly every State had a Zamindari Abolition Bill in force by the end of the year The provisions of the Bills varied with the nature and dimensions of the problem Madras, for instance, provided for cash payments Uttar Pradesh started a zamindari abolition fund the money for which was to come from the tenants themselves. Although some zamindars acquiesced many more fought the abolition bills tooth and nail The question was at last raised in the Constituent Assembly itself In the discussions that followed it was made quite clear that the fact of abolition must be accepted by all Neither could the method of compensation be made the subject of action in a court of law The furthest the Government could go was to insert a clause in the Constitution Act which made it obligatory for a zamindari abolition bill to define the method of compensation in the bill itself Most State Governments were in financial difficulty, and the question of payment by bonds, whether negotiable or not, was mixed up with the larger question of maintaining the country's credit structure.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

It is hard to say whether the economic situation improved or deteriorated during the year as it was full of contradictory trends For instance, industrial and agricultural production went up, the exports as well as the imports also increased, but the total volume of currency in circulation fell all round. The cost of living figures dropped by a small margin. But there was no improvement in the standard of living as many articles which had become a necessity and did not enter into the cost of living calculations continued to go up in price. The labour situation also revealed the same contradictions There were fewer strikes during the year and a fall in the number of man-days lost But the rate of absenteeism increased, there was a greater tendency to indiscipline and, in general, a fall in the efficiency of labour. The increase in the total volume of production did not carry with it an all-round increase While the output of coal, steel, cement and paper went up, the output of textiles, jute goods and sugar went down The general pessimism with which the investor and the enterpreneur regarded the whole situation was strikingly demonstrated by the partial failure of one Government loan and the total failure of two more

The saddest aspect of the situation was the setback in regard to food India imported nearly 3 7 million tons of food at a cost of about 180 crores of rupees. It became known that the 'Grow More Food' campaign was more a failure than a success as the area covered by the campaign did not amount to more than one-sixteenth of the area of cultivated land Meanwhile India had decided to become self-sufficient in jute as well as long-staple cotton, a fact that increased the pressure on the land devoted to growing food Incidentally, the food imports necessitated heavy withdrawal from the sterling balances in London, which exceeded the amount originally agreed upon A new agreement was quickly made between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom to regularize the excess in withdrawals Devaluation of the currency which happened sometime in September and the refusal of Pakistan to keep the exchange value of the two rupees at par made a difficult situation more difficult still There was general agreement that India had no choice except to devalue her currency, it was the extent of the devaluation which became the main point of criticism.

As before, the Central Government played an active part in the economic reconstruction of the country For instance, it put the banking structure on a sounder basis through an Act which gave the Reserve Bank wide supervisory powers over the operations of commercial banks An industries bil brought more industries within the purview of the Government in accordance with the policy announced the year before A number of expert bodies were set up to make recommendations on the various aspects of the economic situation For instance, The Fiscal Commission was to review tariff policy in general. The Committee on State Trading Corporation was to report on the need for State monopoly of foreign trade Two other committees set up were the Export Promotion Committee and the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee. The latter had just started its investigation, while the former had already made its report before the financial year ended in March 1950. Targets were fixed for various industries, and working parties were to advise how to reduce costs and raise efficiency

To encourage investment the Government lightened the tax burden on industry. The Finance Member also held out a promise that direct taxes would be reduced As regards foreign capital, it was made clear that there would be no discrimination against it, on the contrary it would be most welcome The response to this invitation particularly from Americans, on whom hopes were mainly centred, was disappointing in the extreme An unofficial gathering of representative Americans which met in Delhi broke up without any result as the Government of India would not agree to the conditions on which alone Americans were prepared to invest capital in India

Government also announced a plan to fight inflation The prices of food and cloth were to be reduced, the first by 3 to 15 per cent and the second by 10 The Government also economized in expenditure For instance, the Ministers' salaries were cut, so were the salaries of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of Government Departments A scheme of compulsory saving in the form of provident fund was put through for the entire staff drawing a salary of Rs 250 and above Finally, heavy cuts were made in capital expenditure programmes.

INDIA AND THE WORLD

In the course of the year India established diplomatic relations with the Netherlands, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Ireland, Argentina, Chile, Ethiopia, Philippines and Portugal Treaties of friendship were signed with Afghanistan and Bhutan, while negotiations for treaties of friendship were in progress with Egypt, Yemen, Iran, Switzerland, Siam, U S A. and Nepal India signed a trade pact with Switzerland and another pact with Argentina for the exchange of jute for wheat She also became a party to an agreement between Japan and the sterling area by which she was due to get Japanese plant and machinery She then went on to make a private arrangement of her own with Japan for the purpose of developing the cottage industry with the aid of Japanese technicians Negotiations for a trade treaty were also in progress with Turkey, Yemen, Iran, Afghanistan, America and Siam

In regard to the States on the north-east border, India continued the traditional policy of safeguarding their role as buffer regions For instance, a new treaty was signed with Bhutan, by which that country agreed to Indian guidance in its external relations Arrangements were made for good government in Sikkim which had for all practical purposes become a part of the Indian Union. Care was taken to maintain cordial relations with Nepal, another border State, and the details of a treaty of friendship were worked out Tibet presented some difficulty India recognized Chinese suzerainty over Tibet on condition that the Chinese Government respected the right of the Tibetan people to self-government In China when the Chinese People's Government gained effective authority India took the lead in granting *de jure* recognition to the new Government The problem of foreign enclaves in India in the possession of France and Portugal took a step nearer solution when the voters at Chandernagore declared in favour of union with India by an overwhelming majority. On 2nd May 1950 the Government of India took over *de facto* possession of Chandernagore but the formal transfer of this territory is awaiting the signing of a treaty between India and France The question of a referendum in the other French possessions was yet to be settled, the Indian stand-point being that conditions must be created such as to ensure a free and fair referendum The attitude of Portugal, the other foreign Power with possessions in India, has not been as helpful as that of France Negotiations are undoubtedly being conducted with the Portuguese Government in Lisbon, but there is no evidence that any concrete results have yet been obtained

The relations with South Africa were far from happy The position of Indians in that country deteriorated There was talk of tightening up of some of the provisions of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, while social restrictions and humiliations based on colour went on increasing On 14th May 1949, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution recommending the holding of a Round Table Conference between India, Pakistan and South Africa As a first step towards a Round Table Conference, the three Governments held preliminary talks to find a mutually acceptable basis for discussion. After the talks were over, the delegates announced that such a basis for a Conference had been found and that the dates and the venue for the Conference would be fixed later.

The relations with Pakistan, which greatly worsened during the disorders in Bengal improved with the signing of a minorities agreement so much so indeed that it became possible to try to restart trade between the two countries which had come to a dead stop consequent on devaluation The disorders in Bengal which were both serious and widespread created a sense of fear and insecurity in the minds of the minority communities, and combined with rumours of impending war, led to communal migrations on a large scale Local authority broke down here and there, but though there was much mutual recrimination, the Central Governments kept their heads and retained a firm grip on the situation The danger was rather that disorders might spread and spread until a helpless Government was swept into a kind of unofficial undeclared guerilla war of peoples rather than Governments Evidently it was a major crisis in the relations between the two countries, and unless a speedy settlement of the minority problem was secured, the consequences might be disastrous The two Prime Ministers thus met together in a tense atmosphere fully determined to restore shaken confidence and put the whole relations between India and Pakistan on a normal healthy basis The effort succeeded The more concrete proposals which were embodied in a Minorities Pact included the appointment of minority Ministers in the Cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam, the setting up of an elected Minorities Commission to watch the interests of the minority community, the stationing of a Central Government Minister in East and West Bengal to ensure that the provisions of the Pact were fully observed and the appointment of commissions to enquire into the disorders People who wished to leave either country were to be helped rather than hindered, and steps were to be taken to make sure that there would be no harassment either on the way or at the border The two Governments then pledged themselves anew to the protection of all citizens living in their territory and ended with an appeal to the minority communities not to leave their original homes Every one was to help, particularly the press, the radio and the politician in the creation of a friendly atmosphere

It would seem that the Pact was on the whole better received in Pakistan than in India, where it led to the resignation of two Ministers from the Central Government Indian opinion was more sceptical, but there was no dissent from the view that agreements once arrived at must be faithfully kept In any case advantage was taken of the goodwill created by the meeting of the two Prime Ministers to reopen negotiations on trade and allied questions Kashmir too helped in the creation of a better atmosphere The Security Council of the United Nations had appointed an Australian jurist by name Sir Owen Dixon with the approval of India and Pakistan to supervise the truce and prepare the ground for a plebiscite. Two old questions, canal water supply and evacuee property still awaited solution. A temporary trade agreement however, was eventually signed in Karachi.

U.N.O. In the wider field of international affairs, the most notable event from the Indian point of view was the election of India to the Security Council of the United Nations which took place on 1st January 1950. India was also elected a member of the Special Committee appointed to examine information on non-self-governing territories for three years. Yet another major body on which India found a place was the Economic and Social Council, whose elected Vice-President for the year was one of her representatives, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar India also continued to be a member of seven out of nine functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council Three questions which came up for discussion at the U N O. in which India was directly interested were Kashmir, the treatment of Indians in South Africa and the economic development of underdeveloped countries India took the initiative in placing the question of Indonesia on the agenda of the U N O , no discussion of any substance however took place, as agreement was reached soon after between Indonesia and the Netherlands India's permanent representative on the United Nations, Sir B N Rau was active all through the session and made notable contribution to the Assembly's deliberations on such questions as trusteeship, the non-self-governing territories, the disposal of former Italian colonies, the control of atomic energy, and the credentials of national delegations Most of his suggestions about the disposal of Italian Colonies were accepted, and the draft constitution proposed by him formed part of the resolution finally adopted by the Assembly.

The major objects of foreign policy were in fact the same as before—the end of colonial rule everywhere, the achievement of race equality and the preservation of world peace It is in pursuance of the third of these objects that the country reaffirmed its neutrality in the present international set-up So strong indeed was the Prime Minister's conviction that that was the right policy for India that he refused to indentify himself with the American point of view of international developments even while engaged in seeking American goodwill during a tour of the United States Pandit Nehru insisted gently but firmly on India's right to keep an open mind and judge every question on its merits regardless of any effect on the fortunes of what the Americans call 'the cold war' Thus India did not follow Britain in giving *de jure* recognition to the Bao Dai administration in Indo China, but agreed to join Britain in granting a loan to the Burma Government Similarly, India declared that she was willing to play a full part in any scheme for the economic development of South and South-East Asia, but would not join any political or military alliance of Asian Powers similar to the North Atlantic Treaty As the foreign policy debates in Parliament showed, the Prime Minister's policy had the all but unanimous support of public opinion in the country

SOME NOTABLE DATES (April 1949-March 1950)

April 1949

April 2 Chandernagore Assembly votes in favour of merger with India
April 5 Central Assembly passes three Bills on marriage reform
April 11 U. N. Commission talks on Kashmir end in failure
April 15 U N. Commission submits fresh proposals on Kashmir to India and Pakistan
April 21 Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet in London
April 27 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference concludes with agreed formula to keep Republican India in Commonwealth
April 28 U N Commission on Kashmir submits 'final' truce terms to India and Pakistan.

May 1949

May 1 : Baroda State merges with Bombay
May 5 Pandit Nehru returns to India from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference
May 9 South Africa-India question debated in the U N Political Committee
May 10 Mrs Vijayalaxmi, the Indian Ambassador to the U S A arrives in Washington
May 15 U N Assembly passes resolution recommending holding of Round Table Conference to solve the India-South African dispute
May 17 Government of India takes over the administration of Rampur State
May 21 A I C C meets at Dehra Dun
May 26 Provision made for representation of Jammu and Kashmir State in Constituent Assembly
May 27 Maharaja of Travancore signs Covenant for formation of Travancore and Cochin Union
May 28 Maharaja of Cochin also agrees

June 1949

June 1 Government of India takes over Bhopal State
June 3 India protests to France for asking International Court of Justice to nominate observers for French India plebiscites without previous consultation with India
June 4 French Government announces procedure for Chandernagore plebiscite
June 6 India and Pakistan reject U N Kashmir Commission's 'final' truce proposals
June 7 Government of India takes over administration of Sikkim
June 9 France announces new plans for nominating observers for referendum in French India
June 14 Sarat Chandra Bose elected to West Bengal Assembly in bitterly fought election
June 16 Kashmir representatives four in number, take their seats in Constituent Assembly
June 17 N R Sarkar appointed to act as Prime Minister of West Bengal during absence of Dr B C Roy in Switzerland
June 18 Heavy voting in favour of merger with India at Chandernagore plebiscite
June 19 B N Rao Committee report on constitution of former Indian States published
June 21 Appeal in Mahatma Gandhi murder case fails
June 23 Government of India places ban on shutting down of major industries
June 24 Government of India protests to Ceylon against decision to repatriate Indian nationals
June 26 Talks between India and Pakistan on evacuee property end in deadlock at Karachi
June 27 Maharaja of Mysore signs revised Instrument of Accession by which State has same relation with Government of India as Province

July 1949

July 1 Travancore-Cochin Union comes into being
July 4 India takes over British Destroyer '*Redoubt*'.
July 5 U N. Kashmir Commission invites India and Pakistan for joint military talks
July 11 Appointment is announced of Dr S. Radhakrishnan as Indian Ambassador to Russia.
July 12. Official ban on R S S is lifted Golwalkar R S S leader is released.
K L M plane carrying U S journalists from Indonesia crashes in Bombay killing 45 passengers
July 18 Joint military talks on Kashmir under auspices of U N Commission start in Karachi
July 22 Military talks on Kashmir adjourn inconclusively
July 27 India and Pakistan agree on cease-fire line in Kashmir
July 30 Cease-fire line in Kashmir is formally ratified by Indian and Pakistan Governments

August 1949

August 1 Uttar Pradesh takes over Tehri Garhwal
August 4 U K Government decides to release 81 million sterling for use by India
August 13 India and Pakistan agree to U N request for joint talks on Kashmir
August 14 Government of India assumes *de facto* power over Chandernagore
August 15 India celebrates Independence Day Poets-Laureate are formally appointed in Madras
August 16 Prosecution opens case against Kasim Razvi for murder of Shoebullah Khan in Hyderabad State
August 18 U N Commission calls off talks on Kashmir
World Bank grants 34 million dollar loan to India
August 24 Government of India protests to Pakistan against latter's order to freeze Non-Muslim funds
August 26 Report of Commission on Indian Universities is published
August 27 U N Commission on Kashmir frames fresh proposals for truce
August 30 Pandit Nehru's investigations into West Bengal affairs published
August 31 President of the United States and Prime Minister of England send appeal to Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan to accept U N Commission's truce proposals on Kashmir

September 1949

September 1 Admiral Nimitz suggests arbitration to solve Kashmir dispute
September 2 Central Government advises State Governments to cut expenditure
September 4 Government issues order to freeze sugar stocks
September 7 Madras Government takes possession of 33 Zamins
U N Commission releases correspondence with India and Pakistan for publication
September 8 India rejects arbitration proposal to solve Kashmir dispute
September 12 Government of India takes over administration of Cooch-Behar
September 14 Constituent Assembly decides language issue
September 19 Devaluation crisis Banks and Exchanges closed for three days
September 25 U N Commission on Kashmir explains recommendations concerning Kashmir dispute
September 26 Madras Government declares Communist Party illegal
September 30 Kashmir Government charges member of U N Commission (General Delvoie) with breach of privilege for transporting jewels out of State to Pakistan without Government's knowledge

October 1949

October 2 Separation of judiciary from executive takes effect in Madras
October 4 Report of Export Committee published
October 5 Finance Minister puts forward eight-point plan to fight effects of devaluation and general inflation
October 7 Pandit Nehru leaves India for good-will tour of U S A
October 9 Indian Territorial Army inaugurated by Governor-General
October 11 Pandit Nehru in Washington
October 14 Pandit Nehru addresses U S Congress
October 15 State of Benares is merged with Uttar Pradesh
October 20 Announcement of India's decision to sign World Tariff Agreement
India elected member of U N Security Council

November 1949

November 11 Andhra Provincial Congress Committee accepts three-man committee report on linguistic provinces
November 15 Godse and Apte executed at Ambala
November 16 Congress Working Committee proposes immediate formation of Andhra State
November 19 General Delvoie, Military Adviser to United Nations Commission on Kashmir resigns
November 24 Nizam signs the Instrument of Accession of his State to Indian Union
November 26 Third reading of Constitution Bill completed

December 1949

December 4 Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee passes resolution calling on Karnatak members of Central and Provincial Legislatures to resign A dozen members submit resignations to K P C C President
December 7 Bombay Minister and Four Parliamentary Secretaries seek permission of Central Parliamentary Board to resign
December 9 Mysore Government notify acceptance of the principle of separate Karnatak Province
December 12 U N Kashmir Commission recommends to Security Council appointment of mediator in Kashmir dispute
December 19 Parliament concludes discussion on first reading of Hindu Code Bill, agreeing to refer it to 'informal discussion'
December 21 Congress Working Committee adopts resolution that formation of Karnatak Province 'at this stage' not feasible, and refuses permission to Karnatak members to resign
December 23 India suspends delivery of coal to Pakistan
December 30 India recognizes new Government of China

January 1950

January 3 Pandit Nehru opens National Laboratory in Poona
January 4 India signs five-year treaty of friendship with Afghanistan
January 14 Commonwealth Conference concludes after voting aid to Burma
January 19 Rail traffic between India and Pakistan suspended
January 21 Opening of National Physical Laboratory in Delhi
January 23 Government of India suggests postponement of establishment of Andhra State
January 24 Babu Rajendra Prasad elected President of Indian Republic
January 26 Indian Republic officially proclaimed
January 28 Supreme Court formally opened

February 1950

February 6 Preliminary talks between India, Pakistan and South Africa open in Cape Town
February 9 Disturbances in Calcutta, curfew imposed
February 11 Cape Town talks end after deciding basis for Round Table Conference
February 20 Sarat Chandra Bose dies
February 23 Pandit Nehru makes detailed statement on East Bengal situation in Parliament

March 1950

March 6 Hyderabad authorities discover escape of Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad
March 8 India agrees to mediation by single individual in Kashmir dispute
March 17 Prime Minister declares in Parliament that India is gravely concerned about plight of Hindus in East Pakistan
March 27 Martial law proclaimed in Howrah area

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDIA, that is Bharat, is a sovereign democratic Republic. It is a union of 28 States These States are Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himmachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands The number of these administrative units is liable to change as smaller units are sometimes absorbed by larger ones

The distribution of powers between the centre and the local administrations follows the accepted principle that subjects which for convenience and efficiency ought to be administered on an all-India basis are vested in the Union Government, while others (of the nation-building sort) which can be conveniently administered on a local basis are vested in the State Governments Thus, defence, foreign affairs, transport and communications, currency and coinage, banking, customs and export duties, and the administration of justice at the higher level are all central subjects, while State powers include those over police, public health, education, agriculture, forests and so on There is a third group of subjects that fall betwixt and between such as economic and social planning, social security and insurance, labour welfare, price control, newspapers and vital statistics On these subjects both the Centre and the State can freely legislate, it being understood that whenever there is conflict between Union and State legislation the Union laws prevail Three detailed lists of subjects are drawn up, the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List, and the residuary power rests with the Union That is to say, if at any time, a subject which does not figure in any of the three lists, comes up for consideration the power of dealing with it lies with the Union Government Thus the constitution of India is a federation in which the Centre is the dominating partner It may be pointed out here that while the relations between the Centre and each of the States are substantially the same, the Centre has a higher responsibility in the affairs of some States than in others Thus while in regard to a State like Bombay the Centre can intervene only in case of grave emergency in regard to a State like Madhya Bharat the Centre has the right to issue directives even on questions of day to day administration

The new constitution outlined in detail below created certain new bodies which did not exist at the time it was inaugurated Thus there was no Council of States at the Centre Neither was there a Vice-President Consequently provision was made in the Constitution Act itself to endow old bodies and functionaries with new powers Until elections take place on a new electoral basis administration has to be carried on with the old machinery

*Thus the body which was functioning as the Constituent Assembly of India at the commencement of the new constitution has become the provisional Parliament exercising all the powers and performing all the duties conferred upon it by the Constitution Act

Similarly in regard to the States, the House or Houses of Legislature functioning immediately before the commencement of the new constitution have become the House or Houses of Legislature of the particular State under the new Constitution.

As there is no Vice-President, the office of the President in case of vacancy will be filled by a person elected by Parliament in a fresh election And until a new President is so elected the Chief Justice of India will act as President

Here is a list of some of the bodies and functionaries provided for by the new Constitution which have not, at the time of writing (March, 1950), materialized 1. Vice-President of India, 2 The House of the People, 3 The Council of States, 4 Chairman, Council of States, 5 Deputy Chairman, Council of States 6 Mysore Legislative Council, 7 Punjab Legislative Council, 8 West Bengal Legislative Council, 9 Patiala and East Punjab States Legislative Assembly, 10 Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, 11 Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 12 Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, 13 Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, 14 Finance Commission, 15 Election Commission, 16 Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In the Indian Union the rights of Indian citizenship are given to 1 One who is born in India, 2 Either of whose parents was born in India, and 3 Who has been a resident of India for five years Provision is also made for persons who are affected by the partition of the sub-continent Certain fundamental rights are guaranteed to every citizen for the first time in India All citizens are equal before the law and no discrimination is made on grounds of religion, sex, caste, etc All citizens have equal opportunities Untouchability is abolished Freedom of speech and expression, is guaranteed, and the rights to hold meetings (without arms), to form unions and associations, to move freely in India and to reside in any part, to acquire property and to practise any profession are also assured under the Constitution, the legislature can pass only reasonable legislation with respect to these rights Life and personal liberty are protected under the law, and there will not be punishment for the same offence more than once Preventive detention is also forbidden except in certain cases Children under the age of 14 will not be allowed to be employed in factories and forced labour like *beggar* is prohibited India is a secular State and as such there is freedom of conscience Citizens are allowed to profess, practise and propagate any religion, and the State will not ordinarily interfere in religious institutions The minorities are assured of cultural and educational rights The State can acquire compulsorily property for public purposes, but compensation must be paid to the owner of the property concerned All titles, except military or academic are also abolished.

These fundamental rights can be enforced by the Supreme Court which has the authority to issue prerogative writs such as *habeas corpus, certiorari, prohibition*, etc Parliament has power to legislate with respect to these fundamental rights in their application to the Armed Forces It must be pointed out that all these fundamental rights can be suspended in case of emergency, and the remedies available for their enforcement may also be suspended by an order of the President

The State has to direct its policy in accordance with certain principles called 'Directive Principles' These principles are of a recommendatory character and cannot be enforced in a court of law However the State is expected to look upon them as a kind of touch-stone for its policy and action The principles include organization of village panchayats, provision for just and humane conditions of work, maternity relief, a uniform civil code for the citizens, provision for compulsory and free education of children and separation of judiciary from executive

THE UNION EXECUTIVE

The executive head of the Indian Union is the President He is elected by the members of the Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of all the States His term of office is five years, and he is eligible for re-election Only a person who is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years is qualified to contest the election The President is entitled to the use of an official residence without payment of rent, and a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month and allowances The President has to take an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Union The President has power to grant pardons or remissions of punishment or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence The supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union is also vested in the President The President has the power of summoning, proroging and dissolving Parliament At the commencement of each session he addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together He has the right of sending messages to Parliament and sending back a Bill presented to him for his consent This power however can be used by him only once

The President has legislative powers under certain circumstances When neither of the Houses of Parliament is in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which make immediate action necessary he may promulgate an ordinance Such ordinance must be put before both the Houses of Parliament and will cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament The President can also declare emergency if he is satisfied that the security of India or any part thereof is threatened either by war or internal disturbances when the legislature is in session Such a proclamation would give additional powers to the Union executive and the Legislature

The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Attorney-General of India and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India are all appointed by the President The heads of the various States, i.e., Governors and Rajpramukhs are also appointed by the President He has the power of appointing ambassadors abroad and receiving diplomatic representatives of foreign States

The President places a number of annual reports before Parliament the Annual Financial Statement, the report of the Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Government of India, the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the annual report of the Union Public Services Commission and the report of the special officer for minorities

In exercise of his functions, the President has the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister at the head of it The President appoints the Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People Every Minister must be a member of either House of Parliament, and he is required to take an oath of office and secrecy The salaries and allowances of Ministers are determined by Parliament

Provision is made for the impeachment of the President, by the Parliament, for violation of the Constitution If a resolution to that effect is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership, such a resolution has the effect of removing the President from office

There is to be a Vice-President of India, who is ex-officio chairman of the Council of States The Vice-President is to act as President during casual vacancy in the office of the President. He is to be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament and his term of office is five years. (There will be no Vice-President until the Council of States is elected).

All executive action of the Government of India is taken in the name of the President and it is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is to consist of the President and two Houses to be known as the Council of States and the House of the People. It must meet at least twice a year. (There will be no Council of States until fresh elections are held). The maximum strength of the two Houses is

to be 250 and 500 respectively. In the Council of States 12 members are to be nominated by the President, from among persons who are known for their eminence in literature, science or art, or for their record of social service. The Council of States is to be a permanent body with one-third of its members renewed on the expiration of every second year The Council of States is to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, while those of the House of the People will be elected by the voters in the States The elections are to be based on adult suffrage and joint electorates There is to be no reservation of seats for any group except Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes The House of the People continues for five years, ordinarily There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of the House both of whom are elected by its members The Chairman of the Council of States is the Vice-President of the Union All these posts carry a salary and allowances Under certain circumstances, the members can be disqualified and their seats declared vacant Money Bills can be introduced only in the House of the People Bills passed by the Parliament will be submitted to the President for his assent Only on such assent being given does the Bill become law The language used in Parliament is either Hindi or English

THE UNION JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice of India and not more than seven other Judges The appointments are made by the President The salary of the Chief Justice is Rs 5,000 per month and of the other Judges Rs 4,500 per month Qualifications for appointment are (*a*) Judge of a High Court for at least five years, (*b*) Advocate of any High Court of ten years standing, (*c*) Jurist of distinction Retired Judges are not allowed to practise in any court in India, and they may be required to attend the Court if the Chief Justice of India makes a request to that effect The Supreme Court sits in Delhi It is also a Court of Record and has the power of issuing writs, in addition to the original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction Law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts in the Indian Union

An Attorney-General for legal advice and a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for audit and accounts are appointed by the President The Attorney-General has the right to appear in all courts in India

THE STATES

There are four types of States (1) Nine States, that have a Governor as the executive head They are Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (2) Seven having a Rajpramukh at the head They are Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. (3) Ten States (the number and identity are liable to change) having a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant Governor at the head and controlled by the Union Government They are, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh (4) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President And a Rajpramukh is appointed or recognized by the President Executive power is vested in the Governor who is appointed for a term of five years, ordinarily Only a citizen of India and one who has completed 35 years of age, is eligible for such an appointment. The Governor, like the President has power to grant pardon, etc He will have a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him The Governor also appoints an Advocate-General for the State Seven States (Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) have two Houses of Legislatures, the others, only one. The two Houses are called the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The former has a duration of five years, while the latter is a permanent body with one-third of the members retiring every second year. The minimum strength of the Council is 40, and the maximum one-fourth of the State Assembly The Legislature must meet at least twice a year While the Assembly consists of members who are directly elected from territorial constituencies, the Council consists of members nominated by the Governor, elected by the Assembly and of representatives of local bodies and special interests

The right of summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Legislature is vested in the Governor, who addresses the legislature at the commencement of each session Like the Parliament there is a Speaker, a Deputy Speaker, a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively These officers of the legislatures are entitled to salary and allowances Members of the legislature are required to take an oath and they can be disqualified The language in the legislature can be either Hindi or English or any other language allowed by the Speaker The State Legislatures cannot discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties

As the Governor is a part of the legislature, he has certain legislative powers He can promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature, such ordinances must be placed before the legislature and cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the legislature The salary of the Governor is Rs 5,500 per month and he is also entitled to certain allowances

As the Constitution has a federal structure, the Union Parliament can legislate on items included in the Union list (97 in all) the concurrent list (47 in all) and on the residue It can also legislate on items included in State list under certain circumstances The State legislature however has power to legislate only on the items included in the State list (66 in all) and in the concurrent list

If the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and the Governor or the Rajpramukh makes a report to that effect to the President, the President may by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State He may also declare that the powers of the State legislatures shall be exercised by the Parliament, and may suspend any provision of the constitution relating to the State However, he cannot assume to himself, or suspend any of the provisions of the Constitution relating to High Courts

There is a High Court for each State The Chief Justice gets 4,000 Rs per month, while the other judges 3,500 Rs The High Court is also a court of record and has power to punish for contempt of itself Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned A retired High Court Judge is not allowed to plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. A Judge from one High Court can be transferred to another High Court by the President, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India The Chief Justice of any High Court may, with the previous consent of the President, request any retired High Court Judge to sit and act as a judge of the High Court

The administration of the States in group two *e.g.* Hyderabad, is carried out in accordance with the provisions laid down with reference to the States in group one Instead of a Governor, these States have a Rajpramukh The States in group three have either a lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner through whom the President administers the State Provision for setting up legislatures and High Courts in such States may be made by Parliament As regards Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the President makes rules and regulation for the peace and good government of the State, and may appoint a Chief Commissioner for administration. The President has the power of making regulations which have the effect of amending or repealing an Act of Parliament

The Indian Constitution is not completely federal The Union Government controls the State governments in certain cases The Union has also the power to confer additional powers on the States. Provision is made for removing differences between the various States by empowering the President to establish an Inter-State Council

FINANCE

The financial relations between the Union and the States are as follows —There is a Consolidated Fund of India and a Consolidated Fund of each State, and all money received is credited to the public account of India or the public account of the State as the case may be. Provision is also made for the establishment of a 'Contingency Fund of India' and a 'Contingency Fund of the State' Certain duties and taxes are levied and collected by the Government of India, such as duties in respect of succession to property, terminal taxes taxes on railway fares and freights, etc But the net proceeds are assigned to the States, in accordance with such principles of distribution as formulated by the Parliament Certain other taxes, like income-tax are levied and collected by the Government of India, but are distributed between the Union and the States Surcharges, however go into the Union exchequer Parliament may fix for the year grants-in-aid to the States, that need help No moneys can be appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act by the appropriate legislature Provision is made for the setting up of a Finance Commission The Commission is to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States, and the allocation among the States of the proceeds of the tax It is also to make recommendations as regards the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid out of the Consolidated Fund of India The property of the Union is exempt from the taxes imposed by a State, and the property and income of state are exempt from Union taxation The privy purse sums of the Rulers are a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India, and these sums are to be exempt from taxes on income

SERVICES

The legislatures are empowered to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public service Members of civil and defence services hold office during the pleasure of the President Reasonable opportunity is given to persons in the service to defend themselves, in case they are to be removed or dismissed Generally speaking, there is a Public Service Commission for the Union and also for each State Two or more States may agree to have only one Commission for the group Appointment of members of the Commission are made by the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh as the case may be The Commission conducts examinations for appointments to the services of the Union or the State The Union Commission submits an annual report to the President

ELECTIONS

Provision is made for the appointment of an Election Commission It is to consist of a Chief Election Commissioner and other members. All elections are to be directed and controlled by this Commission Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States are to be on the basis of adult suffrage. Seats are reserved in the House of the People for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The President may nominate not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the House of the People if he thinks that the community is not adequately represented. Similar power is given to the Governor or the

Rajpramukh of a State. The claims of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are to be considered in making appointments to services, and for two years after the commencement of the Constitution the Anglo-Indians are to have the same proportion in the services as they had immediately before 15th August 1947 This reservation is to be progressively reduced by 10 per cent every two years in such a way that it is to cease completely ten years after the commencement of the Constitution In fact all reservations including reservation of seats for scheduled and tribal classes are to cease ten years after the commencement of the Constitution

A special officer for the scheduled castes and the schedule tribes is to be appointed

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Hindi in the Devanagari script is the official language of the Union and the form of numerals is the international form of the Indian numerals The English language, however will continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution The States have been given the liberty of adopting any one or more languages used in their territory or Hindi as the official language of the State The official language of the Union, *i e*, English will be used for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another However if two States agree Hindi may be used instead of English between them A commission is to be appointed by the President, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution, to make recommendations to him, as regards the progressive use of the Hindi language for official purposes of the Union, and other allied matters All proceedings in the Supreme Court and High Courts, the texts of Bills and Acts passed by the legislatures and ordinances promulgated by the appropriate authorities are to be in the English language, until Parliament by law provides otherwise By previous consent of the President proceedings in a High Court may be conducted in Hindi or any recognised State language but judgments, decrees or orders passed by the court must be in English

It is the duty of the Union Government to promote and spread the Hindi language The vocabulary for the development of the language is to be drawn primarily from Sanskrit The following languages are recognised by the Constitution (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Malayalam, (8) Marathi, (9) Oriya, (10) Punjabi, (11) Sanskrit, (12) Tamil, (13) Telugu, (14) Urdu.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists, and the security of India or any part thereof is threatened either by war or internal disturbance, he may make a declaration to that effect Such proclamation must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament, before the expiration of two months, otherwise it ceases to operate at the end of that period As a result of this proclamation the Parliament will be authorised to legislate on items included in the State list and the President, to issue directions either to the Governor or the Rajpramukh as the case may be A request may also come from a State authority And if on the receipt of a report from a Governor or a Rajpramukh the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he may by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State. This however would not be applicable to the functions of the High Courts Somewhat similar provisions is also made for financial emergency The proclamation of the President must be approved by Parliament, otherwise after two months it will cease to operate. Parliament can also validate a proclamation for a period of three years which is the maximum.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

For the purposes of amendment the items are divided into two classes with a different procedure for each class For amendment of the provisions with respect to the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament, etc, the amendment must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting, and must further be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States In other cases no reference to the State legislatures is necessary Parliament by itself can amend the Constitution in the manner mentioned above

HISTORICAL SURVEY

The impulse which drove the British to the sub-continent was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the east and west coasts of the sub-continent, and in the Bengal area, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

The collapse of government in the sub-continent consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the presence of the French on the east coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power.

In these changed circumstances the system of Government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity.

Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended again by the Charter Act of 1793.

Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments.

After the outbreak of 1857, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in the sub-continent, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

The distribution of these great functions between the Central Government and the provincial administrations fluctuated from time to time It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted was further developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the Centre enacted by the British Parliament in 1935

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed treatment see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding years).

Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian self-government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a dyarchic form of Government, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States Detailed provisions for the whole scheme were made in the Act of 1935, which included 321 sections and 10 schedules and was the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book till that time

Formally inaugurated in April 1937, the provincial part of the new constitution of 1935 functioned for about two and a half years with a fair amount of smoothness, but at the end of that period it broke down in seven out of the eleven provinces because of the resignation of their office by the Congress Ministries on the war issue Thereupon the Governors of those provinces assumed sole charge of the Administration aided by Advisers responsible to them The constitution remained virtually suspended in those provinces

At the end of the war Congress Ministries were re-established in eight provinces and in another (the Punjab) the Congress participated in a coalition

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors—the difficulties experienced by the Princes in acceding to Federation except on the fulfilment of certain conditions, the internal, political and communal differences in British India and, above all, by the declaration of war which militated against any major changes in the governmental machinery at the Centre

The Viceroy offered to increase the size of the Executive Council, in August 1940, with a view to including additional popular representatives But it was not accepted by the major political parties However the Executive Council was reorganised in July 1941 As a result of this, the official majority disappeared and the principle of joint responsibility for all the business that came before it was introduced.

CABINET MISSION PLAN

Soon after the Labour Government took office in 1945 it initiated measures to end the political deadlock They first sent out a Parliamentary Delegation consisting of eight members to ascertain the views of Indian leaders and convey to them the broad general attitude of the political parties in Britain Later the British Government sent out a Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethwick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander who were authorised by the Cabinet to negotiate and settle within the broad framework of the British Government's policy the constitutional and political problems of India in association with the Viceroy.

After prolonged consultations which showed that there was no agreement among the two major political parties on such fundamental issues as one State or two, the Cabinet Mission formulated its own proposals for the setting up of a machinery to draw a constitution for the sub-continent.

At the outset the mission flatly declared that they were against the division of the sub-continent into two independent States but at the same time recognized the need for meeting the point of view of the Muslim League.

Inevitably the proposals took the form of a compromise both as regards the nature of the final constitution as well as of the machinery for drafting it. Broadly speaking, the Mission suggested what has been called a three-tier constitution consisting of a Union centre, the Provinces, and an intermediate authority formed by grouping contiguous Provinces according to a certain pattern.

The procedure for drafting such a constitution was also outlined

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

India also needed a new Government having popular support to carry through some of the heavy tasks with which the Administration was faced So the Cabinet Mission also proposed that while the Constitution-making proceeded, an interim Government consisting of leaders drawn from the major political parties was to be immediately formed.

Such, in outline were the main recommendation of the Cabinet Mission to help solve the political problem Neither the Congress nor the League gave these recommendations wholehearted acceptance After prolonged negotiations conducted by the Viceroy however the Congress agreed to accept office and an Interim Government was formed on Sept 2 (1946) But the League continued to stand out and violent demonstrations occurred all over the country The Viceroy followed up with further negotiations and, at last the League too agreed to join the Government (October 15), but refused to co-operate with the work of the Constituent Assembly on the ground that the Congress had not really accepted the Mission proposals in regard to certain points in the procedure.

One way of trying to make the two sides agree was for Britain to declare that she would leave India by a certain fixed time regardless of whether the two sides had come to an agreement or not by then This Britain at last did through an announcement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament The date fixed by the British Government for withdrawal was June, 1948.

PARTITION

This declaration did not by any means put an end to conflict For though the British offered to withdraw they did not say to whom power was to be transferred in any particular area in case no agreement had meanwhile been reached among the major parties in the country Worse still, there followed a mad struggle for power through mass movement in such of those Provinces as had a Muslim majority and a non-Muslim League Government A mass movement in Assam too appeared to be imminent Matters had undoubtedly come to a head and if an explosion was to be avoided yet another attempt had to be made to bring the two parties together and agree on a common solution The instrument through which a common solution was at last reached was the person of Lord Mountbatten who had meanwhile taken the place of Lord Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General (March 24, 1947) As soon as he assumed office Lord Mountbatten opened fresh negotiations with the Congress and the League and after prolonged talks with both sides succeeded in bringing about an agreement based on the division of India, the partition of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, and the early transfer of complete power on the basis of Dominion Status. The procedure to be followed for dividing the country was simultaneously announced in London and in India on June 3.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The terms relating to independence announced by Lord Mountbatten were embodied in an Act called the Indian Independence Act which was introduced into Parliament on July 5, passed on July 15 and became law at 10 45 A M. on July 18.

The Act established two independent Dominions, called India and Pakistan as from August 15, 1947 and transferred all power and authority in the respective areas to the Constituent Assembly of India which was already in existence and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan which was yet to be formed.

The Constituent Assembly of India was to exercise the powers of the Legislature of the Dominion, in addition to the work of constitution-making The Government of India Act, 1935 was to be amended either by the Governor-General by order or by the Constituent Assembly which became a sovereign body on August 15, 1947 The administration was to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this amended Act Paramountcy lapsed and the Princes were free, either to accede to one of the two Dominions or to remain independent The parliamentary system of Government was introduced in the provinces and at the Centre The Governor-General and the Governors became constitutional heads and the cabinet became responsible to the Legislature.

During all this period the Constituent Assembly, which had first met on December 9, 1946 (and later joined by representatives from States), was busy framing a constitution for India. A Draft containing 243 Articles and 13 Schedules was prepared by the Constitutional Adviser, Sir B N Rau However, subsequently a Drafting Committee was appointed by the Constituent Assembly with Dr B R Ambedkar as Chairman Besides the Chairman the Committee consisted of the following Mr N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Mr K M Munshi, Saiyid Mohamad Saadula, Mr N Madhava Rao and D P Khaitan The Committee was asked to submit a draft, consistent with the resolutions passed and recommendation made by the Constituent Assembly This the Committee did on February 21, 1948 The Assembly then under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad went into the draft constitution clause by clause There were in all eleven sessions of the Assembly, which sat for 165 days It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete the work The Draft Constitution had contained 315 Articles and 8 Schedules, and as many as 2,473 amendments were moved before the Constitution was finally adopted on 26th November 1949 The new Constitution contains 395 Articles and 8 Schedules It was inaugurated on January 26, 1950

The full text of the new constitution Act is given overleaf.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[The following is the full text of the Constitution of the Indian Union as passed by the Indian Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.

The number at the head of a paragraph is the number of the article as it appears in the Constitution]

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens

JUSTICE, social, economic and political,

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship,

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity,

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

PART I.

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

1. (1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States

(2) The States and the territories thereof shall be the States and their territories specified in Parts A, B and C of the First Schedule

(3) The territory of India shall comprise—

(*a*) the territories of the States,

(*b*) the territories specified in Part D of the First Schedule, and

(*c*) such other territories as may be acquired

2. Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit

3. Parliament may by law—

(*a*) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;

(*b*) increase the area of any State,

(*c*) diminish the area of any State,

(*d*) alter the boundaries of any State,

(*e*) alter the name of any State:

Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the boundaries of any State or States specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule or the name or names of any such State or States, the views of the Legislature of the State or, as the case may be, of each of the States both with respect to the proposal to introduce the Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof have been ascertained by the President

4. (1) Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary.

(2) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

PART II.

CITIZENSHIP

5. At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and—

(*a*) who was born in the territory of India; or

(*b*) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or

(*c*) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement,

shall be a citizen of India.

6. Notwithstanding anything in article 5, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be a citizen of India at the commencement of this Constitution if—

(*a*) he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted), and

(*b*) (*i*) in the case where such person has so migrated before the nineteenth day of July, 1948, he has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since the date of his migration, or

(*ii*) in the case where such person has so migrated on or after the nineteenth day of July, 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefor to such officer before the commencement of this Constitution in the form and manner prescribed by that Government

Provided that no person shall be so registered unless he has been resident in the territory of India for at least six months immediately preceding the date of his application

7. Notwithstanding anything in articles 5 and 6, a person who has after the first day of March, 1947, migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India

Provided that nothing in this article shall apply to a person who, after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan, has returned to the territory of India under a permit for resettlement or permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law and every such person shall for the purposes of clause (*b*) of article 6 be deemed to have migrated to the territory of India after the nineteenth day of July, 1948

8. Notwithstanding anything in article 5, any person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted), and who is ordinarily residing in any country outside India as so defined shall be deemed to be a citizen of India if he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country where he is for the time being residing on an application made by him therefor to such diplomatic or consular representative, whether before or after the commencement of this Constitution, in the form and manner prescribed by the Government of the Dominion of India or the Government of India

9. No person shall be a citizen of India by virtue of article 5, or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of article 6 or article 8, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign State.

10. Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen.

11. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship.

PART III.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

GENERAL

12. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

13. (1) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void

(3) In this article, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) "law" includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law,

(*b*) "laws in force" includes laws passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that any such law or any part thereof may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas

RIGHT TO EQUALITY

14. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

15. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—

(*a*) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, or

(*b*) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

16. (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under any State specified in the First Schedule or any local or other authority within its territory, any requirement as to residence within that State prior to such employment or appointment.

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

(5) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any law which provides that the incumbent of an office in connection with the affairs of any religious or denominational institution or any member of the governing body thereof shall be a person professing a particular religion or belonging to a particular denomination.

17. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

18. (1) No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State

(2) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.

(3) No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State.

(4) No person, holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the President, accept any present, emolument, or office of any kind from or under any foreign State.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM

19. (1) All citizens shall have the right—

(*a*) to freedom of speech and expression,

(*b*) to assemble peaceably and without arms,

(*c*) to form associations or unions,

(*d*) to move freely throughout the territory of India,

(*e*) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India,

(*f*) to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and

(*g*) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

(2) Nothing in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to, libel, slander, defamation, contempt of court or any matter which offends against decency or morality or which undermines the security of, or tends to overthrow, the State.

(3) Nothing in sub-clause (*b*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

(4) Nothing in sub-clause (*c*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

(5) Nothing in sub-clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

(6) Nothing in sub-clause (*g*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause, and, in particular, nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it prescribes or empowers any authority to prescribe, or prevent the State from making any law prescribing or empowering any authority to prescribe, the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business.

20. (1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

(3) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself

21. No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

22. (1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice

(2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate

(3) Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply—

(*a*) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien, or

(*b*) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

(4) No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless—

(*a*) an Advisory Board consisting of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention

Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (*b*) of clause (7), or

(*b*) such person is detained in accordance with the provisions of any law made by Parliament under sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (7)

(5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order

(6) Nothing in clause (5) shall require the authority making any such order as is referred to in that clause to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

(7) Parliament may by law prescribe—

(*a*) the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, a person may be detained for a period longer than three months under any law providing for preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*a*) of clause (4),

(*b*) the maximum period for which any person may in any class or classes of cases be detained under any law providing for preventive detention, and

(*c*) the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under sub-clause (*a*) of clause (4)

RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

23. (1) Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

24. No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

25. (1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion

(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—

(*a*) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice,

(*b*) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus

Explanation I—The wearing and carrying of *kirpans* shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.

Explanation II—In sub-clause (*b*) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.

26. Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—

(*a*) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;

(*b*) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

(*c*) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and

(*d*) to administer such property in accordance with law.

27. No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

28. (1) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by the State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instruction shall be imparted in such institution.

(3) No person attending any educational institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto.

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

29. (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

30. (1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

RIGHT TO PROPERTY

31. (1) No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law

(2) No property, movable or immovable, including any interest in, or in any company owning, any commercial or industrial undertaking, shall be taken possession of or acquired for public purposes under any law authorising the taking of such possession or such acquisition, unless the law provides for compensation for the property taken possession of or acquired and either fixes the amount of the compensation, or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given

(3) No such law as is referred to in clause (2) made by the Legislature of a State shall have effect unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.

(4) If any Bill pending at the commencement of this Constitution in the Legislature of a State has, after it has been passed by such Legislature, been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, then, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the law so assented to shall not be called in question in any court on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of clause (2)

(5) Nothing in clause (2) shall affect—

(*a*) the provision of any existing law other than a law to which the provisions of clause (6) apply, or

(*b*) the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make—

(*i*) for the purpose of imposing or levying any tax or penalty, or

(*ii*) for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property, or

(*iii*) in pursuance of any agreement entered into between the Government of the Dominion of India or the Government of India and the Government of any other country, or otherwise, with respect to property declared by law to be evacuee property

(6) Any law of the State enacted not more than eighteen months before the commencement of this Constitution may within three months from such commencement be submitted to the President for his certification, and thereupon, if the President by public notification so certifies, it shall not be called in question in any court on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of clause (2) of this article or has contravened the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 299 of the Government of India Act, 1935

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

32. (1) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed

(2) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part

(3) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2), Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2).

(4) The right guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution

33. Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them

34. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, Parliament may by law indemnify any person in the service of the Union or of a State or any other person in respect of any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area within the territory of India where martial law was in force or validate any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other act done under martial law in such area

35. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) Parliament shall have, and the Legislature of a State shall not have, power to make laws—

(*i*) with respect to any of the matters which under clause (3) of article 16, clause (3) of article 32, article 33 and article 34 may be provided for by law made by Parliament, and

(*ii*) for prescribing punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences under this Part,

and Parliament shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Constitution, make laws for prescribing punishment for the acts referred to in sub-clause (*ii*),

(*b*) any law in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in the territory of India with respect to any of the matters referred to in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) or providing for punishment for any act referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of that clause shall, subject to the terms thereof and to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament

Explanation—In this article, the expression "law in force" has the same meaning as in article 372

PART IV

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

36. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" has the same meaning as in Part III.

37. The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

38. The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life

39. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

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

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

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

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

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

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

40. The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

41. The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

42. The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

43. The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas

44. The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India

45. The State shall endeavour to provide, with a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

46. The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation

47. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health

48. The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

49. It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

50. The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

51. The State shall endeavour to—

(*a*) promote international peace and security

(*b*) maintain just and honourable relations between nations,

(*c*) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, and

(*d*) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

PART V—THE UNION

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

THE PRESIDENT

52. There shall be a President of India.

53. (1) The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law

(3) Nothing in this article shall—

(*a*) be deemed to transfer to the President any functions conferred by any existing law on the Government of any State or other authority, or

(*b*) prevent Parliament from conferring by law functions on authorities other than the President

54. The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of—

(*a*) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, and

(*b*) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States

55. (1) As far as practicable, there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different States at the election of the President

(2) For the purpose of securing such uniformity among the States *inter se* as well as parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the number of votes which each elected member of Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly of each State is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner —

(*a*) every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly;

(*b*) if, after taking the said multiples of one thousand, the remainder is not less than five hundred, then the vote of each member referred to in sub-clause (*a*) shall be further increased by one,

(*c*) each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States under sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) by the total number of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, fractions exceeding one-half being counted as one and other fractions being disregarded

(3) The election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot

Explanation.—In this article, the expression "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published.

56. (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

Provided that—

(*a*) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office,

(*b*) the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 61,

(*c*) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office

(2) Any resignation addressed to the Vice-President under clause (*a*) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People

57. A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, be eligible for re-election to that office

58. (1) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he—

(*a*) is a citizen of India,

(*b*) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and

(*c*) is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People

(2) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments

Explanation —For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State

59. (1) The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as President

(2) The President shall not hold any other office of profit

(3) The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(4) The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office

60. Every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

"I, A B, do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will faithfully execute the office of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of India."

61. (1) When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

(2) No such charge shall be preferred unless—

(*a*) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and

(*b*) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

(3) When a charge has been so preferred by either House of Parliament, the other House shall investigate the charge or cause the charge to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation

(4) If as a result of the investigation a resolution is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House by which the charge was investigated or caused to be investigated, declaring that the charge preferred against the President has been sustained, such resolution shall have the effect of removing the President from his office as from the date on which the resolution is so passed

62. (1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 56, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

VICE-PRESIDENT

63. There shall be a Vice-President of India.

64. The Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit

Provided that during any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President under article 65, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and shall not be entitled to any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States under article 97

65. (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office

(2) When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.

(3) The Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of, the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of, President, have all the powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

66. (1) The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

(2) The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the

Legislature of any State be elected Vice-President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President

(3) No person shall be eligible for election as Vice-President unless he—

(*a*) is a citizen of India;

(*b*) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and

(*c*) is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States

(4) A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State

67. The Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office

Provided that—

(*a*) a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office,

(*b*) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People, but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;

(*c*) a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

68. (1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 67, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

69. Every Vice-President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

"I, A B, do—
swear in the name of God
solemnly affirm
that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

70. Parliament may make such provision as it thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the President in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter.

DOUBTS, DISPUTES

71. (1) All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.

(2) If the election of a person as President or Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, on or before the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall not be invalidated by reason of that declaration.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may by law regulate any matter relating to or connected with the election of a President or Vice-President

72. (1) The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence—

(*a*) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial,

(*b*) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends,

(*c*) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death

(2) Nothing in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) shall affect the power conferred by law on any officer of the Armed Forces of the Union to suspend, remit or commute a sentence passed by a Court Martial

(3) Nothing in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) shall affect the power to suspend, remit or commute a sentence of death exercisable by the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State under any law for the time being in force

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend—

(*a*) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws, and

(*b*) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by the Government of India by virtue of any treaty or agreement

Provided that the executive power referred to in sub-clause (*a*) shall not, save as expressly provided in this Constitution or in any law made by Parliament, extend in any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule to matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has also power to make laws.

(2) Until otherwise provided by Parliament, a State and any officer or authority of a State may, notwithstanding anything in this article, continue to exercise in matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for that State such executive power or functions as the State or officer or authority thereof could exercise immediately before the commencement of this Constitution

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

74. (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

75. (1) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President

(3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

(4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

(5) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

(6) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as Parliament may from time to time by law determine and, until Parliament so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR INDIA

76. (1) The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force

(3) In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

(4) The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

77. (1) All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President

(3) The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

78. It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister—

(*a*) to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation,

(*b*) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for; and

(*c*) if the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council

CHAPTER II—PARLIAMENT

GENERAL

79. There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

80. (1) The Council of States shall consist of—

(*a*) twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3), and

(*b*) not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States.

(2) The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely.—

Literature, science, art and social service.

(4) The representatives of each State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule in the Council of States shall be elected by the elected

members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) The representatives of the States specified in Part C of the First Schedule in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

81. (1) (*a*) Subject to the provisions of clause (2) and of articles 82 and 331, the House of the People shall consist of not more than five hundred members directly elected by the voters in the States

(*b*) For the purpose of sub-clause (*a*), the States shall be divided, grouped or formed into territorial constituencies and the number of members to be allotted to each such constituency shall be so determined as to ensure that there shall be not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and not more than one member for every 500,000 of the population

(*c*) The ratio between the number of members allotted to each territorial constituency and the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the territory of India

(2) The representation in the House of the People of the territories comprised within the territory of India but not included within any State shall be such as Parliament may by law provide

(3) Upon the completion of each census, the representation of the several territorial constituencies in the House of the People shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and with effect from such date as Parliament may by law determine

Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the then existing House

82. Notwithstanding anything in clause (1) of article 81, Parliament may by law provide for the representation in the House of the People of any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule or of any territories comprised within the territory of India but not included within any State on a basis or in a manner other than that provided in that clause

83. (1) The Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law

(2) The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate

84. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he—

(*a*) is a citizen of India,

(*b*) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age, and

(*c*) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

85. (1) The Houses of Parliament shall be summoned to meet twice at least in every year, and six months shall not intervene between their last sitting in one session and the date appointed for their first sitting in the next session.

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (1), the President may from time to time—

(*a*) summon the Houses or either House to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit,

(*b*) prorogue the Houses,

(*c*) dissolve the House of the People.

86. (1) The President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) The President may send messages to either House of Parliament, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in Parliament or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration

87. (1) At the commencement of every session the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address and for the precedence of such discussion over other business of the House.

88. Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote.

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT

89. (1) The Vice-President of India shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States

(2) The Council of States shall, as soon as may be, choose a member of the Council to be Deputy Chairman thereof and, so often as the office of Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to be Deputy Chairman thereof

90. A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States—

(*a*) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Council,

(*b*) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman, resign his office, and

(*c*) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (*c*) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution

91. (1) While the office of Chairman is vacant, or during any period when the Vice-President is acting as, or discharging the functions of, President, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman, or, if the office of Deputy Chairman is also vacant by such member of the Council of States as the President may appoint for the purpose

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the Council of States the Deputy Chairman, or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Council, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Council, shall act as Chairman

92. (1) At any sitting of the Council of States, while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-President from his office is under consideration, the Chairman, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Chairman, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 91 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Chairman, or, as the case may be, the Deputy Chairman, is absent

(2) The Chairman shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Council of States while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-President from his office is under consideration in the Council, but, notwithstanding anything in article 100, shall not be entitled to vote at all on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings

SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER

93. The House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the House shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be

94. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—

(*a*) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House of the People,

(*b*) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office, and

(*c*) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (*c*) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution

Provided further that, whenever the House of the People is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the House of the People after the dissolution

95. (1) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the House of the People as the President may appoint for the purpose

(2) During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the House of the People the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the House, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the House, shall act as Speaker

96. (1) At any sitting of the House of the People, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 95 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker, or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker, is absent

(2) The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the House of the People while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the House and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 100, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes

97. There shall be paid to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States, and to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, such salaries and allowances as may be respectively fixed by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as are specified in the Second Schedule.

98. (1) Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament

(2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament

(3) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (2), the President may, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People or the Chairman of the Council of States, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the House of the People or the Council of States, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

99. Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

100. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of either House or joint sitting of the Houses shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Chairman or Speaker

The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes

(2) Either House of Parliament shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in Parliament shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(3) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the House

(4) If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS

101. (1) No person shall be a member of both Houses of Parliament and provision shall be made by Parliament by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other

(2) No person shall be a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, and if a person is chosen a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of such a State, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules made by the President, that person's seat in Parliament shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislature of the State

(3) If a member of either House of Parliament—

(*a*) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, or

(*b*) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,

his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant.

Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days

102. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

(*a*) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder,

(*b*) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court,

(*c*) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(*d*) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State,

(*e*) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament

(2) For the purposes of this article a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State by reason only that he is a minister either for the Union or for such State

103. (1) If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion

104. If a person sits or votes as a member of either House of Parliament before he has complied with the requirements of article 99, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the Union

POWERS, ETC. OF PARLIAMENT, MEMBERS

105. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.

(2) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution

(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take parts in the proceedings of, a House of Parliament or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of Parliament

106. Members of either House of Parliament shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

107. (1) Subject to the provisions of articles 109 and 117 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of Parliament.

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 108 and 109, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of Parliament unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses

(3) A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.

(4) A Bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by the House of the People shall not lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People

(5) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People

108. (1) If after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House—

(*a*) the Bill is rejected by the other House, or

(*b*) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill, or

(*c*) more than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it,

the President may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a Money Bill

(2) In reckoning any such period of six months as is referred to in clause (1), no account shall be taken of any period during which the House referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of that clause is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days

(3) Where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting, neither House shall proceed further with the Bill, but the President may at any time after the date of his notification summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose specified in the notification and, if he does so, the Houses shall meet accordingly

(4) If at the joint sitting of the two Houses the Bill, with such amendments, if any, as are agreed to in joint sitting, is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to have been passed by both Houses:

Provided that at a joint sitting—

(*a*) if the Bill, having been passed by one House, has not been passed by the other House with amendments and returned to the House in which it originated, no amendment shall be proposed to the Bill other than such amendments (if any) as are made necessary by the delay in the passage of the Bill,

(*b*) if the Bill has been so passed and returned, only such amendments as aforesaid shall be proposed to the Bill and such other amendments as are relevant to the matters with respect to which the Houses have not agreed,

and the decision of the person presiding as to the amendments which are admissible under this clause shall be final

(5) A joint sitting may be held under this article and a Bill passed thereat, notwithstanding that a dissolution of the House of the People has intervened since the President notified his intention to summon the Houses to meet therein.

MONEY BILLS

109. (1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States

(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recommendations and the House of the People may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Council of States

(3) If the House of the People accepts any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Council of States and accepted by the House of the People.

(4) If the House of the People does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People without any of the amendments recommended by the Council of States

(5) If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

110. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

(*a*) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax ,

(*b*) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India ,

(*c*) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund ,

(*d*) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India ,

(*e*) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure ,

(*f*) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State , or

(*g*) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*).

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final

(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Council of States under article 109, and when it is presented to the President for assent under article III, the certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

111. When a Bill has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President, and the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent therefrom .

Provided that the President may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill to the Houses with a message requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message, and when a Bill is so returned, the Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the Houses with or without amendment and presented to the President for assent, the President shall not withhold assent therefrom.

PROCEDURE

112. (1) The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement"

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(*a*) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India , and

(*b*) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of India,

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure

(3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India—

(*a*) the emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office ,

(*b*) the salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People ,

(*c*) debt charges for which the Government of India is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt ;

(*d*) (*i*) the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Supreme Court ,

(*ii*) the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Federal Court,

(*iii*) the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court which exercises jurisdiction in relation to any area included in the territory of India or which at any time before the commencement of this Constitution exercised jurisdiction in relation to any area included in a Province corresponding to a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule ,

(*e*) the salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India ;

(*f*) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal ,

(*g*) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution or by Parliament by law to be so charged.

113. (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of those estimates

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.

APPROPRIATION BILLS

114. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under article 113 have been made by the House of the People, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of all moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grants so made by the House of the People , and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before Parliament.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in either House of Parliament which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final

(3) Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.

115. (1) The President shall—

(*a*) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(*b*) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the House of the People a demand for such excess, as the case may be

(2) The provisions of articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure or grant.

VOTING OF GRANTS

116. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the House of the People shall have power—

(*a*) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 113 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 114 in relation to that expenditure

(*b*) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement;

(*c*) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year,

and Parliament shall have power to authorise by law the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of India for the purposes for which the said grants are made

(2) The provisions of articles 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under clause (1) and to any law to be made under that clause as they have effect in relation to the making of a grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure.

117. (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States

Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax

(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes

(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill

RULES OF PROCEDURE

118. (1) Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature of the Dominion of India shall have effect in relation to Parliament subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be

(3) The President, after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Houses

(4) At a joint sitting of the two Houses the Speaker of the House of the People, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made under clause (3), shall preside

119. Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, each House of Parliament in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under clause (1) of article 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to Parliament under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail

120. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English

Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother tongue

(2) Unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words " or in English " were omitted therefrom

121. No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided

122. (1) The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure

(2) No officer or member of Parliament in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in Parliament shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

CHAPTER III—LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

123. (1) If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but every such Ordinance—

(*a*) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament, or, if before the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Houses, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions, and

(*b*) may be withdrawn at any time by the President

Explanation —Where the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the later of those dates for the purposes of this clause.

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which Parliament would not under this Constitution be competent to enact, it shall be void

CHAPTER IV—THE UNION JUDICIARY

124. (1) There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years.

Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted:

Provided further that—

(*a*) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office,

(*b*) a Judge may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (4)

(3) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(*a*) has been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession, or

(*b*) has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or

(*c*) is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist

Explanation I —In this clause " High Court " means a High Court which exercises or which at any time before the commencement of this Constitution exercised, jurisdiction in any part of the territory of India

Explanation II —In computing for the purpose of this clause the period during which a person has been an advocate, any period during which a person has held judicial office not inferior to that of a district judge after he became an advocate shall be included

(4) A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity

(5) Parliament may by law regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge under clause (4)

(6) Every person appointed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

(7) No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India

SALARIES, ETC.

125. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court such salaries as are specified in the Second Schedule

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such privileges, allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule.

Provided that neither the privileges nor the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

126. When the office of Chief Justice of India is vacant or when the Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

127. (1) If at any time there should not be a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President and after

consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, request in writing the attendance at the sittings of the Court, as an *ad hoc* Judge, for such period as may be necessary, of a Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India

(2) It shall be the duty of the Judge who has been so designated, in priority to other duties of his office, to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court at the time and for the period for which his attendance is required, and while so attending he shall have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges, and shall discharge the duties, of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

128. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Chief Justice of India may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Federal Court to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that Court

Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that Court unless he consents so to do

129. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

130. The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

131. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute—

(*a*) between the Government of India and one or more States, or

(*b*) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other, or

(*c*) between two or more States,

if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends

Provided that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to—

(*i*) a dispute to which a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule is a party, if the dispute arises out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which was entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution and has, or has been, continued in operation after such commencement,

(*ii*) a dispute to which any State is a party, if the dispute arises out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which provides that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to such a dispute

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

132. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution

(2) Where the High Court has refused to give such a certificate, the Supreme Court may, if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution, grant special leave to appeal from such judgment, decree or final order.

(3) Where such a certificate is given or such leave is granted, any party in the case may appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that any such question as aforesaid has been wrongly decided and, with the leave of the Supreme Court, on any other ground

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, the expression "final order" includes an order deciding an issue which, if decided in favour of the appellant, would be sufficient for the final disposal of the case.

133. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order in a civil proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court certifies—

(*a*) that the amount or value of the subject-matter of the dispute in the court of first instance and still in dispute on appeal was and is not less than twenty thousand rupees or such other sum as may be specified in that behalf by Parliament by law, or

(*b*) that the judgment, decree or final order involves directly or indirectly some claim or question respecting property of the like amount or value, or

(*c*) that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court,

and, where the judgment, decree or final order appealed from affirms the decision of the court immediately below in any case other than a case referred to in sub-clause (*c*), if the High Court further certifies that the appeal involves some substantial question of law.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in article 132, any party appealing to the Supreme Court under clause (1) may urge as one of the grounds in such appeal that a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution has been wrongly decided

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, no appeal shall, unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment, decree or final order of one Judge of a High Court

134. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court—

(*a*) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death, or

(*b*) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death, or

(*c*) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court

Provided that an appeal under sub-clause (*c*) shall lie subject to such provisions as may be made in that behalf under clause (1) of article 145 and to such conditions as the High Court may establish or require

(2) Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to entertain and hear appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in such law

OTHER FUNCTIONS

135. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the Supreme Court shall also have jurisdiction and powers with respect to any matter to which the provisions of article 133 or article 134 do not apply if jurisdiction and powers in relation to that matter were exercisable by the Federal Court immediately before the commencement of this Constitution under any existing law.

136. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces

137. Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under article 145, the Supreme Court shall have power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it

138. (1) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer

(2) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any matter as the Government of India and the Government of any State may by special agreement confer, if Parliament by law provides for the exercise of such jurisdiction and powers by the Supreme Court

139. Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for any purposes other than those mentioned in clause (2) of article 32

140. Parliament may by law make provision for conferring upon the Supreme Court such supplemental powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Constitution as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under this Constitution

141. The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India

ENFORCEMENT OF DECREES

142. (1) The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, and any decree so passed or order so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order prescribe

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Supreme Court shall, as respects the whole of the territory of India, have all and every power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself

143. (1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon

(2) The President may, notwithstanding anything in clause (*i*) of the proviso to article 131, refer a dispute of the kind mentioned in the said clause to the Supreme Court for opinion and the Supreme Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon

144. All authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.

RULES OF COURT

145. (1) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of the President, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court including—

(*a*) rules as to the persons practising before the Court,

(*b*) rules as to the procedure for hearing appeals and other matters pertaining to appeals including the time within which appeals to the Court are to be entered,

(*c*) rules as to the proceedings in the Court for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III,

(*d*) rules as to the entertainment of appeals under sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) of article 134,

(*e*) rules as to the conditions subject to which any judgment pronounced or order made by the Court may be reviewed and the procedure for such review including the time within which applications to the Court for such review are to be entered,

(*f*) rules as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings in the Court and as to the fees to be charged in respect of proceedings therein,

(*g*) rules as to the granting of bail,

(*h*) rules as to stay of proceedings,

(*i*) rules providing for the summary determination of any appeal which appears to the Court to be frivolous or vexatious or brought for the purpose of delay,

(*j*) rules as to the procedure for inquiries referred to in clause (1) of article 317

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (3), rules made under this article may fix the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for any purpose, and may provide for the powers of single Judges and Division Courts

(3) The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be five

Provided that, where the Court hearing an appeal under any of the provisions of this Chapter other than article 132 consists of less than five Judges and in the course of the hearing of the appeal the Court is satisfied that the appeal involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the appeal, such Court shall refer the question for opinion to a Court constituted as required by this clause for the purpose of deciding any case involving such a question and shall on receipt of the opinion dispose of the appeal in conformity with such opinion

(4) No judgment shall be delivered by the Supreme Court save in open Court, and no report shall be made under article 143 save in accordance with an opinion also delivered in open Court

(5) No judgment and no such opinion shall be delivered by the Supreme Court save with the concurrence of a majority of the Judges present at the hearing of the case, but nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent a Judge who does not concur from delivering a dissenting judgment or opinion

OFFICERS OF COURT

146. (1) Appointments of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of India or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct

Provided that the President may by rule require that in such cases as may be specified in the rule, no person not already attached to the Court shall be appointed to any office connected with the Court, save after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of India or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice of India to make rules for the purpose

Provided that the rules made under this clause shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the President

(3) The administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of that Fund

147. In this Chapter and in Chapter V of Part VI, references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution shall be construed as including references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935 (including any enactment amending or supplementing that Act), or of any Order in Council or order made thereunder, or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, or of any order made thereunder

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

148. (1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court

(2) Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

(3) The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until they are so determined, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule

Provided that neither the salary of a Comptroller and Auditor-General nor his rights in respect of leave of absence, pension or age of retirement shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(6) The administrative expenses of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

DUTIES AND POWERS

149. The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or exercisable by the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to the accounts of the Dominion of India and of the Provinces respectively.

150. The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President, prescribe.

151. (1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament

(2) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State

PART VI—THE STATES IN PART A OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

152. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" means a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule.

CHAPTER II—THE EXECUTIVE

THE GOVERNOR

153. There shall be a Governor for each State.

154. (1) The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution

(2) Nothing in this article shall—

(*a*) be deemed to transfer to the Governor any functions conferred by any existing law on any other authority, or

(*b*) prevent Parliament or the Legislature of the State from conferring by law functions on any authority subordinate to the Governor

155. The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

156. (1) The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President

(2) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office

Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

157. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years

158. (1) The Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State specified in the First Schedule, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any such State be appointed Governor, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Governor

(2) The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit.

(3) The Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments

allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(4) The emoluments and allowances of the Governor shall not be diminished during his term of office

159. Every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State, or, in his absence, the seniormost Judge of that Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

"I, A B, do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm

that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of———(*name of the State*) and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of———(*name of the State*)"

160. The President may make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the Governor of a State in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter

161. The Governor of a State shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends

162. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of a State shall extend to the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has power to make laws

Provided that in any matter with respect to which the Legislature of a State and Parliament have power to make laws, the executive power of the State shall be subject to, and limited by, the executive power expressly conferred by this Constitution or by any law made by Parliament upon the Union or authorities thereof.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

163. (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion

(2) If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion

(3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

164. (1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor

Provided that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work

(2) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(3) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Governor shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

(4) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

(5) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may from time to time by law determine and, until the Legislature of the State so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule

ADVOCATE-GENERAL

165. (1) The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State

(2) It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Government of the State upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Governor, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force

(3) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

166. (1) All executive action of the Government of a State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Governor shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Governor, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Governor

(3) The Governor shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of the State, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business in so far as it is not business with respect to which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion

167. It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State—

(*a*) to communicate to the Governor of the State all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation,

(*b*) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for, and

(*c*) if the Governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council

CHAPTER III—LEGISLATURE

168. (1) For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and

(*a*) in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, the United Provinces and West Bengal, two Houses,

(*b*) in other States, one House

(2) Where there are two Houses of the Legislature of a State, one shall be known as the Legislative Council and the other as the Legislative Assembly, and where there is only one House, it shall be known as the Legislative Assembly.

169. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

(2) Any law referred to in clause (1) shall contain such provisions for the amendment of this Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as Parliament may deem necessary

(3) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368

170. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 333, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be composed of members chosen by direct election

(2) The representation of each territorial constituency in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall be on the basis of the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published and shall, save in the case of the autonomous districts of Assam and the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong, be on a scale of not more than one member for every seventy-five thousand of the population.

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall in no case be more than five hundred or less than sixty

(3) The ratio between the number of members to be allotted to each territorial constituency in a State and the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State

(4) Upon the completion of each census, the representation of the several territorial constituencies in the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and with effect from such date as Parliament may by law determine

Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the Legislative Assembly until the dissolution of the then existing Assembly

COMPOSITION

171. (1) The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

(2) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided in clause (3)

(3) Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State—

(*a*) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify,

(*b*) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such university,

(c) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament,

(d) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly,

(e) the remainder shall be nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of clause (5).

(4) The members to be elected under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) shall be chosen in such territorial constituencies as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament, and the elections under the said sub-clauses and under sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

(5) The members to be nominated by the Governor under sub-clause (e) of clause (3) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely —

Literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

172. (1) Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly ·

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate

(2) The Legislative Council of a State shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law

173. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislature of a State unless he—

(a) is a citizen of India,

(b) is, in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council, not less than thirty years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament

SESSIONS

174. (1) The House or Houses of the Legislature of the State shall be summoned to meet twice at least in every year, and six months shall not intervene between their last sitting in one session and the date appointed for their first sitting in the next session

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (1), the Governor may from time to time—

(a) summon the House or either House to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit,

(b) prorogue the House or Houses,

(c) dissolve the Legislative Assembly

175. (1) The Governor may address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, either House of the Legislature of the State, or both Houses assembled together, and may for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) The Governor may send messages to the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislature or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration

176. (1) At the commencement of every session, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address and for the precedence of such discussion over other business of the House

177. Every Minister and the Advocate-General for a State shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly of the State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses, and to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, any committee of the Legislature of which he may be named a member, but shall not, by virtue of this article, be entitled to vote.

SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER

178. Every Legislative Assembly of a State shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Assembly to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be

179. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of an Assembly—

(a) Shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly,

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office, and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution

Provided further that, whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution

180. (1) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose

(2) During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the Assembly the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Assembly, shall act as Speaker

181. (1) At any sitting of the Legislative Assembly, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 180 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker or, as the case may be the Deputy Speaker is absent.

(2) The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the Assembly and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 189, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

182. The Legislative Council of every State having such Council shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Council to be respectively Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof and, so often as the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be.

183. A member holding office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman of a Legislative Council—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Council,

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Chairman, to the Deputy Chairman, and if such member is the Deputy Chairman, to the Chairman, resign his office, and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution

184. (1) While the office of Chairman is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman or, if the office of Deputy Chairman is also vacant, by such member of the Council as the Governor may appoint for the purpose

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the Council the Deputy Chairman or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Council, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Council, shall act as Chairman

185. (1) At any sitting of the Legislative Council, while any resolution for the removal of the Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Chairman, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Chairman, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 184 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Chairman or, as the case may be, the Deputy Chairman is absent

(2) The Chairman shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Council while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the Council and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 189, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes

SALARIES, ETC.

186. There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, such salaries and allowances as may be respectively fixed by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as are specified in the Second Schedule

187. (1) The House or each House of the Legislature of a State shall have a separate secretarial staff.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall, in the case of the Legislature of a State having

a Legislative Council, be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of such Legislature.

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State

(3) Until provision is made by the Legislature of the State under clause (2), the Governor may, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the Assembly or the Council, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

188. Every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

189. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such.

The Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(2) A House of the Legislature of a State shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings

(3) Until the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater

(4) If at any time during a meeting of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS

190. (1) No person shall be a member of both Houses of the Legislature of a State and provision shall be made by the Legislature of the State by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other.

(2) No person shall be a member of the Legislatures of two or more States specified in the First Schedule and if a person is chosen a member of the Legislatures of two or more such States, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules made by the President, that person's seat in the Legislatures of all such States shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislatures of all but one of the States

(3) If a member of a House of the Legislature of a State—

(*a*) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191, or

(*b*) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be,

his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of a House of the Legislature of a State is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant

Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days

191. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State—

(*a*) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder,

(*b*) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court,

(*c*) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(*d*) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State,

(*e*) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament

(2) For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule by reason only that he is a Minister either for the Union or for such State

DISPUTES

192. (1) If any question arises as to whether a member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion

193. If a person sits or votes as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State before he has complied with the requirements of article 188, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of the State, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the State

POWERS, ETC. OF MEMBERS

194. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the Legislature, there shall be freedom of speech in the Legislature of every State

(2) No member of the Legislature of a State shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a House of such a Legislature of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution

(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of the Legislature of a State or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of that Legislature

195. Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, salaries and allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding Province

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

196. (1) Subject to the provisions of articles 198 and 207 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 197 and 198, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses

(3) A Bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House or Houses thereof

(4) A Bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse on a dissolution of the Assembly

(5) A Bill which is pending in the Legislative Assembly of a State, or which having been passed by the Legislative Assembly is pending in the Legislative Council, shall lapse on a dissolution of the Assembly

197. (1) If after a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(*a*) the Bill is rejected by the Council; or

(*b*) more than three months elapse from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it, or

(*c*) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree,

the Legislative Assembly may, subject to the rules regulating its procedure, pass the Bill again in the same or in any subsequent session with or without such amendments, if any, as have been made, suggested or agreed to by the Legislative Council and then transmit the Bill as so passed to the Legislative Council.

(2) If after a Bill has been so passed for the second time by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(*a*) the Bill is rejected by the Council, or

(*b*) more than one month elapses from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it, or

(*c*) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree,

the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of the Legislature of the State in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly for the second time with such amendments, if any, as have been made or suggested by the Legislative Council and agreed to by the Legislative Assembly

(3) Nothing in this article shall apply to a Money Bill.

MONEY BILLS

198. (1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council.

(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a

Legislative Council, it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, and the Legislative Council shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the Legislative Assembly with its recommendations, and the Legislative Assembly may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council

(3) If the Legislative Assembly accepts any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council and accepted by the Legislative Assembly

(4) If the Legislative Assembly does not accept any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly without any of the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council

(5) If a Money Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations is not returned to the Legislative Assembly within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly

DEFINITION

199. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

(*a*) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax,

(*b*) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the State, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the State,

(*c*) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of the State, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund,

(*d*) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State,

(*e*) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure,

(*f*) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of the State or the public account of the State or the custody or issue of such money, or

(*g*) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*)

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill introduced in the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of such State thereon shall be final

(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Legislative Council under article 198, and when it is presented to the Governor for assent under article 200, the certificate of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

ASSENT TO BILLS

200. When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President.

Provided that the Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of the Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill together with a message requesting that the House or Houses will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the House or Houses with or without amendment and presented to the Governor for assent, the Governor shall not withhold assent therefrom:

Provided further that the Governor shall not assent to, but shall reserve for the consideration of the President, any Bill which in the opinion of the Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position which that Court is by this Constitution designed to fill

201. When a Bill is reserved by a Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom

Provided that, where the Bill is not a Money Bill, the President may direct the Governor to return the Bill to the House or, as the case may be, the Houses of the Legislature of the State together with such a message as is mentioned in the first proviso to article 200 and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider it accordingly within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such message and, if it is again passed by the House or Houses with or without amendment, it shall be presented again to the President for his consideration

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

202. (1) The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement"

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(*a*) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State, and

(*b*) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of the State,

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure

(3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State—

(*a*) the emoluments and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office,

(*b*) the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council,

(*c*) debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt,

(*d*) expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of any High Court,

(*e*) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal,

(*f*) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution, or by the Legislature of the State by law, to be so charged.

PROCEDURE

203. (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in the Legislature of any of those estimates

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.

204. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under article 203 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grants so made by the Assembly, and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the House or Houses

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in the House or either House of the Legislature of the State which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final

(3) Subject to the provisions of articles 205 and 206, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article

EXCESS GRANTS

205. (1) The Governor shall—

(*a*) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 204 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(*b*) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before the House or the Houses of the Legislature of the State another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of articles 202, 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or grant.

EXCEPTIONAL GRANTS

206. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power—

(*a*) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 203 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 204 in relation to that expenditure ,

(*b*) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of the State when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement ,

(*c*) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year ,

and the Legislature of the State shall have power to authorise by law the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the purposes for which the said grants are made

(2) The provisions of articles 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under clause (1) and to any law to be made under that clause as they have effect in relation to the making of a grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure.

207. (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*) of clause (1) of article 199 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor, and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council .

Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax

(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes

(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be passed by a House of the Legislature of the State unless the Governor has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill

RULES OF PROCEDURE

208. (1) A House of the Legislature of a State may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature for the corresponding Province shall have effect in relation to the Legislature of the State subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be.

(3) In a State having a Legislative Council the Governor, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to communications between the two Houses.

209. The Legislature of a State may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by the House or other House of the Legislature of the State under clause (1) of article 208 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to the Legislature of the State under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail

LANGUAGE

210. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue

(2) Unless the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" were omitted therefrom

211. No discussion shall take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties

212. (1) The validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure

(2) No officer or member of the Legislature of a State in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in the Legislature shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers

CHAPTER IV—LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

213. (1) If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require

Provided that the Governor shall not, without instructions from the President, promulgate any such Ordinance if—

(*a*) a Bill containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have required the previous sanction of the President for the introduction thereof into the Legislature , or

(*b*) he would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President , or

(*c*) an Act of the Legislature of the State containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have been invalid unless, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, it had received the assent of the President.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, but every such Ordinance—

(*a*) shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State, or where there is a Legislative Council in the State, before both the Houses, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council if any, upon the passing of the resolution or, as the case may be, on the resolution being agreed to by the Council , and

(*b*) may be withdrawn at any time by the Governor

Explanation —Where the Houses of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the later of those dates for the purposes of this clause

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which would not be valid if enacted in an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, it shall be void

Provided that, for the purposes of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the effect of an Act of the Legislature of a State which is repugnant to an Act of Parliament or an existing law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List, an Ordinance promulgated under this article in pursuance of instructions from the President shall be deemed to be an Act of the Legislature of the State which has been reserved for the consideration of the President and assented to by him

CHAPTER V—THE HIGH COURTS IN THE STATES

214. (1) There shall be a High Court for each State

(2) For the purposes of this Constitution the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to any Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall be deemed to be the High Court for the corresponding State.

(3) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to every High Court referred to in this article.

215. Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself

216. Every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint

Provided that the Judges so appointed shall at no time exceed in number such maximum number as the President may, from time to time, by order fix in relation to that Court

APPOINTMENT, CONDITIONS

217. (1) Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty years

Provided that—

(*a*) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office ,

(*b*) a Judge may be removed from his office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of article 124 for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court ,

(*c*) the office of a Judge shall be vacated by his being appointed by the President to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or by his being transferred by the President to any other High Court within the territory of India

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(*a*) has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India, or

(*b*) has for at least ten years been an advocate of a High Court in any State specified in the First Schedule or of two or more such Courts in succession

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

(*a*) in computing the period during which a person has been an advocate of a High Court, there shall be included any period during which the person has held judicial office after he became an advocate,

(*b*) in computing the period during which a person has held judicial office in the territory of India or been an advocate of a High Court, there shall be included any period before the commencement of this Constitution during which he has held judicial office in any area which was comprised before the fifteenth day of August, 1947, within India as defined by the Government of India Act, 1935, or has been an advocate of any High Court in any such area, as the case may be

218. The provisions of clauses (4) and (5) of article 124 shall apply in relation to a High Court as they apply in relation to the Supreme Court with the substitution of references to the High Court for references to the Supreme Court

219. Every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court in a State shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

220. No person who has held office as a Judge of a High Court after the commencement of this Constitution shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India

SALARIES, ETC.

221. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of each High Court such salaries as are specified in the Second Schedule

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule

Provided that neither the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment

222. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court within the territory of India

(2) When a Judge is so transferred, he shall, during the period he serves as a Judge of the other Court, be entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until so determined, such compensatory allowance as the President may by order fix.

223. When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant or when any such Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose

224. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of that Court or of any other High Court to sit and act as a Judge of the High Court for that State, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that High Court

Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that High Court unless he consents so to do.

JURISDICTION

225. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of any law of the appropriate Legislature made by virtue of powers conferred on that Legislature by this Constitution, the jurisdiction of, and the law administered in, any existing High Court, and the respective powers of the Judges thereof in relation to the administration of justice in the Court, including any power to make rules of Court and to regulate the sittings of the Court and of members thereof sitting alone or in Division Courts, shall be the same as immediately before the commencement of this Constitution

Provided that any restriction to which the exercise of original jurisdiction by any of the High Courts with respect to any matter concerning the revenue or concerning any act ordered or done in the collection thereof was subject immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall no longer apply to the exercise of such jurisdiction

226. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 32, every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases any Government, within those territories directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose

(2) The power conferred on a High Court by clause (1) shall not be in derogation of the power conferred on the Supreme Court by clause (2) of article 32

SUPERINTENDENCE

227. (1) Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which exercises jurisdiction

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the High Court may—

(*a*) call for returns from such courts,

(*b*) make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts; and

(*c*) prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of any such courts

(3) The High Court may also settle tables of fees to be allowed to the sheriff and all clerks and officers of such courts and to attorneys, advocates and pleaders practising therein

Provided that any rules made, forms prescribed or tables settled under clause (2) or clause (3) shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law for the time being in force, and shall require the previous approval of the Governor.

(4) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to confer on a High Court powers of superintendence over any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces

228. If the High Court is satisfied that a case pending in a court subordinate to it involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the case, it shall withdraw the case and may—

(*a*) either dispose of the case itself, or

(*b*) determine the said question of law and return the case to the court from which the case has been so withdrawn together with a copy of its judgment on such question, and the said court shall on receipt thereof proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

229. (1) Appointments of officers and servants of a High Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of the Court or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct.

Provided that the Governor of the State in which the High Court has its principal seat may by rule require that in such cases as may be specified in the rule no person not already attached to the Court shall be appointed to any office connected with the Court save after consultation with the State Public Service Commission

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of the State, the conditions of service of officers and servants of a High Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of the Court or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice to make rules for the purpose

Provided that the rules made under this clause shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the Governor of the State in which the High Court has its principal seat

(3) The administrative expenses of a High Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of that Fund

EXTENSION, RESTRICTION OF POWER

230. Parliament may by law—

(*a*) extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or

(*b*) exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from,

any State specified in the First Schedule other than, or any area not within, the State in which the High Court has its principal seat

231. Where a High Court exercises jurisdiction in relation to any area outside the State in which it has its principal seat, nothing in this Constitution shall be construed—

(*a*) as empowering the Legislature of the State in which the Court has its principal seat to increase, restrict or abolish that jurisdiction,

(*b*) as empowering the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule in which any such area is situate, to abolish that jurisdiction, or

(*c*) as preventing the Legislature having power to make laws in that behalf for any such area, from passing, subject to the provisions of clause (*b*), such laws with respect to the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to that area as it would be competent to pass if the principal seat of the Court were in that area

232. Where a High Court exercises jurisdiction in relation to more than one State specified in the First Schedule or in relation to a State and an area not forming part of the State—

(*a*) references in this Chapter to the Governor in relation to the Judges of a High Court shall be construed as references to the Governor of the State in which the Court has its principal seat,

(*b*) the reference to the approval by the Governor of rules, forms and tables for subordinate courts shall be construed as a reference to the approval thereof by the Governor or the Rajpramukh of the State in which the subordinate court is situate, or if it is situate in an area not forming part of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule by the President, and

(c) references to the Consolidated Fund of the State shall be construed as references to the Consolidated Fund of the State in which the Court has its principal seat

CHAPTER VI—SUBORDINATE COURTS

233. (1) Appointments of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of, district judges in any State shall be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State

(2) A person not already in the service of the Union or of the State shall only be eligible to be appointed a district judge if he has been for not less than seven years an advocate or a pleader and is recommended by the High Court for appointment

234. Appointments of persons other than district judges to the judicial service of a State shall be made by the Governor of the State in accordance with rules made by him in that behalf after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State

235. The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court, but nothing in this article shall be construed as taking away from any such person any right of appeal which he may have under the law regulating the conditions of his service or as authorising the High Court to deal with him otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his service prescribed under such law

236. In this Chapter—

(a) the expression "district judge" includes judge of a city civil court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a small cause court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge,

(b) the expression "judicial service" means a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of district judge and other civil judicial posts inferior to the post of district judge

237. The Governor may by public notification direct that the foregoing provisions of this Chapter and any rules made thereunder shall with effect from such date as may be fixed by him in that behalf apply in relation to any class or classes of magistrates in the State as they apply in relation to persons appointed to the judicial service of the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the notification

PART VII

STATES IN PART B OF FIRST SCHEDULE

238. The provisions of Part VI shall apply in relation to the States specified in Part B of the First Schedule as they apply in relation to the States specified in Part A of that Schedule subject to the following modifications and omissions, namely —

(1) For the word "Governor" wherever it occurs in the said Part VI, except where it occurs for the second time in clause (b) of article 232, the word "Rajpramukh" shall be substituted

(2) In article 152, for the word and letter "Part A" the word and letter "Part B" shall be substituted.

(3) Articles 155, 156 and 157 shall be omitted.

(4) In article 158,—

(i) in clause (1), for the words "be appointed" the word "becomes" shall be substituted,

(ii) for clause (3), the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

"(3) The Rajpramukh shall, unless he has his own residence in the principal seat of Government of the State, be entitled without payment of rent to the use of an official residence and shall be also entitled to such allowances and privileges as the President may, by general or special order, determine,"

(iii) in clause (4), the words "emoluments and" shall be omitted

(5) In article 159, after the words "senior-most Judge of that Court available" the words "or in such other manner as may be prescribed in that behalf by the President" shall be inserted

(6) In article 164, for the proviso to clause (1) the following proviso shall be substituted, namely —

"Provided that in the State of Madhya Bharat there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work"

(7) In article 168, for clause (1) the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

"(1) For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Rajpramukh and—

(a) in the State of Mysore, two Houses,

(b) in other States, one House"

(8) In article 186, for the words "as are specified in the Second Schedule" the words "as the Rajpramukh may determine" shall be substituted

(9) In article 195, for the words "as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding Province" the words "as the Rajpramukh may determine" shall be substituted

(10) In clause (3) of article 202—

(i) for sub-clause (a), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely

"(a) the allowances of the Rajpramukh and other expenditure relating to his office as determined by the President by general or special order,"

(ii) for sub-clause (f) the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:

"(f) in the case of the State of Travancore-Cochin, a sum of fifty-one lakhs of rupees required to be paid annually to the Devaswom fund under the covenant entered into before the commencement of this Constitution by the Rulers of the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin for the formation of the United State of Travancore and Cochin,

(g) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution, or by the Legislature of the State by law, to be so charged"

(11) In article 208, for clause (2), the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

"(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature for the State or, where no House of the Legislature for the State existed, the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before such commencement with respect to the Legislative Assembly of such Province as may be specified in that behalf by the Rajpramukh of the State, shall have effect in relation to the Legislature of the State subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman of the Legislative Council as the case may be."

(12) In clause (2) of article 214, for the word "Province" the words "Indian State" shall be substituted

(13) For article 221, the following article shall be substituted, namely —

221 (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of each High Court such salaries as may be determined by the President after consultation with the Rajpramukh

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such allowances and rights as may be determined by the President after consultation with the Rajpramukh

Provided that neither the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment"

PART VIII

STATES IN PART C OF FIRST SCHEDULE

239. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, a State specified in Part C of the First Schedule shall be administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor to be appointed by him or through the Government of a neighbouring State

Provided that the President shall not act through the Government of a neighbouring State save after—

(a) consulting the Government concerned; and

(b) ascertaining in such manner as the President considers most appropriate the views of the people of the State to be so administered.

(2) In this article, references to a State shall include references to a part of a State

240. (1) Parliament may by law create or continue for any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule and administered through a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor—

(a) a body, whether nominated, elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the State, or

(b) a Council of Advisers or Ministers,

or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law

(2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending the Constitution.

241. (1) Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a State specified in Part C of

the First Schedule or declare any court in any such State to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution.

(2) The provisions of Chapter V of Part VI shall apply in relation to every High Court referred to in clause (1) as they apply in relation to a High Court referred to in article 214 subject to such modifications or exceptions as Parliament may by law provide

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of any law of the appropriate Legislature made by virtue of powers conferred on that Legislature by or under this Constitution, every High Court exercising jurisdiction immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule or any area included therein shall continue to exercise such jurisdiction in relation to that State or area after such commencement

(4) Nothing in this article derogates from the power of Parliament to extend or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court in any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule to, or from, any State specified in Part C of that Schedule or any area included within that State.

242. (1) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the constitution, powers and functions of the Coorg Legislative Council shall be the same as they were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution

(2) The arrangements with respect to revenues collected in Coorg and expenses in respect of Coorg shall, until other provision is made in that behalf by the President by order, continue unchanged

PART IX

TERRITORIES IN PART D OF FIRST SCHEDULE AND OTHER TERRITORIES NOT SPECIFIED IN THAT SCHEDULE

243. (1) Any territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule and any other territory comprised within the territory of India but not specified in that Schedule shall be administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner or other authority to be appointed by him

(2) The President may make regulations for the peace and good government of any such territory and any regulation so made may repeal or amend any law made by Parliament or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to such territory and, when promulgated by the President, shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament which applies to such territory.

PART X

SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

244. (1) The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule other than the State of Assam

(2) The provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in the State of Assam

PART XI

RELATIONS BETWEEN UNION AND STATES

CHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

245. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the Legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of the State.

(2) No law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation

246. (1) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List").

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Concurrent List").

(3) Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "State List")

(4) Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the State List

247. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List

248. (1) Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List

(2) Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those Lists

CENTRE AND STATE LIST

249. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force

(2) A resolution passed under clause (1) shall remain in force for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified therein

Provided that, if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of any such resolution is passed in the manner provided in clause (1), such resolution shall continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to be in force.

(3) A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the passing of a resolution under clause (1) have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period

250. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

(2) A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the issue of a Proclamation of Emergency have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

INCONSISTENCIES

251. Nothing in articles 249 and 250 shall restrict the power of the Legislature of a State to make any law which under this Constitution it has power to make, but if any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament has under either of the said articles power to make, the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of the State, shall prevail, and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall to the extent of the repugnancy, but so long only as the law made by Parliament continues to have effect be inoperative.

252. (1) If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of that State.

(2) Any Act so passed by Parliament may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament passed or adopted in like manner but shall not, as respects any State to which it applies, be amended or repealed by an Act of the Legislature of that State.

253. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body.

254. (1) If any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then, subject to the provisions of clause (2), the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of such State, or, as the case may be, the existing law, shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void

(2) Where a law made by the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier law made by Parliament or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, the law so made by the Legislature of such State shall, if it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, prevail in that State.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent Parliament from enacting at any time any law with respect to the same matter including a law adding to, amending, varying or repealing the law so made by the Legislature of the State

255. No Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation or previous sanction required

by this Constitution was not given, if assent to that Act was given—

(*a*) where the recommendation required was that of the Governor, either by the Governor or by the President,

(*b*) where the recommendation required was that of the Rajpramukh, either by the Rajpramukh or by the President;

(*c*) where the recommendation or previous sanction required was that of the President, by the President.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS

RIGHT TO ISSUE DIRECTIONS

256. The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose

257. (1) The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

(2) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or military importance.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be taken as restricting the power of Parliament to declare highways or waterways to be national highways or national waterways or the power of the Union with respect to the highways or waterways so declared or the power of the Union to construct and maintain means of communication as part of its functions with respect to naval, military and air force works.

(3) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the State.

(4) Where in carrying out any direction given to a State under clause (2) as to the construction or maintenance of any means of communication or under clause (3) as to the measures to be taken for the protection of any railway, costs have been incurred in excess of those which would have been incurred in the discharge of the normal duties of the State if such direction had not been given, there shall be paid by the Government of India to the State such sum as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India, in respect of the extra costs so incurred by the State

CONFERRING POWER ON STATE

258. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends

(2) A law made by Parliament which applies in any State may, notwithstanding that it relates to a matter with respect to which the Legislature of the State has no power to make laws, confer powers and impose duties, or authorise the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the State or officers and authorities thereof.

(3) Where by virtue of this article powers and duties have been conferred or imposed upon a State or officers or authorities thereof, there shall be paid by the Government of India to the State such sum as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India, in respect of any extra costs of administration incurred by the State in connection with the exercise of those powers and duties

259. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule having any Armed Forces immediately before the commencement of this Constitution may, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, continue to maintain the said Forces after such commencement subject to such general or special orders as the President may from time to time issue in that behalf

(2) Any such Armed Forces as are referred to in clause (1) shall form part of the Armed Forces of the Union.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

260. The Government of India may by agreement with the Government of any territory not being part of the territory of India undertake any executive, legislative or judicial functions vested in the Government of such territory, but every such agreement shall be subject to, and governed by, any law relating to the exercise of foreign jurisdiction for the time being in force

261. (1) Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State

(2) The manner in which and the conditions under which the acts, records and proceedings referred to in clause (1) shall be proved and the effect thereof determined shall be as provided by law made by Parliament

(3) Final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within that territory according to law

262. (1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1)

CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN STATES

263. If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

(*a*) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States,

(*b*) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest, or

(*c*) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure

PART XII.—FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, SUITS

CHAPTER I—FINANCE

264. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Finance Commission" means a Finance Commission constituted under article 280,

(*b*) "State" does not include a State specified in Part C of the First Schedule;

(*c*) references to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule shall include references to any territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule and any other territory comprised within the territory of India but not specified in that Schedule.

265. No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.

CONSOLIDATED FUNDS

266. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 267 and to the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the assignment of the whole or part of the net proceeds of certain taxes and duties to States, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled "the Consolidated Fund of India", and all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled "the Consolidated Fund of the State"

(2) All other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State shall be credited to the public account of India or the public account of the State, as the case may be.

(3) No moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution

CONTINGENCY FUNDS

267. (1) Parliament may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of India" into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the President to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law under article 115 or article 116

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of the State" into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the Legislature of the State by law under article 205 or article 206

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES

268. (1) Such stamp duties and such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied by the Government of India but shall be collected—

(*a*) in the case where such duties are leviable within any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule, by the Government of India, and

(*b*) in other cases, by the States within which such duties are respectively leviable.

(2) The proceeds in any financial year of any such duty leviable within any State shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to that State.

UNION TAXES ASSIGNED TO STATES

269. (1) The following duties and taxes shall be levied and collected by the Government of

India but shall be assigned to the States in the manner provided in clause (2), namely :—

(*a*) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land ,

(*b*) estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land ,

(*c*) terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air ,

(*d*) taxes on railway fares and freights ,

(*e*) taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock-exchanges and futures markets ;

(*f*) taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein

(2) The net proceeds in any financial year of any such duty or tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that duty or tax is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by Parliament by law

UNION TAXES DISTRIBUTED

270. (1) Taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in clause (2)

(2) Such percentage, as may be prescribed, of the net proceeds in any financial year of any such tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule or to taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that tax is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among those States in such manner and from such time as may be prescribed

(3) For the purposes of clause (2), in each financial year such percentage as may be prescribed of so much of the net proceeds of taxes on income as does not represent the net proceeds of taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments shall be deemed to represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule.

(4) In this article—

(*a*) " taxes on income " does not include a corporation tax ,

(*b*) " prescribed " means—

(*i*) until a Finance Commission has been constituted, prescribed by the President by order, and

(*ii*) after a Finance Commission has been constituted, prescribed by the President by order after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission ;

(*c*) " Union emoluments " includes all emoluments and pensions payable out of the Consolidated Fund of India in respect of which income-tax is chargeable.

271. Notwithstanding anything in articles 269 and 270, Parliament may at any time increase any of the duties or taxes referred to in those articles by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and the whole proceeds of any such surcharge shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

272. Union duties of excise other than such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied and collected by the Government of India, but, if Parliament by law so provides, there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends sums equivalent to the whole or any part of the net proceeds of that duty, and those sums shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by such law.

GRANTS FROM EXPORT DUTY

273. (1) There shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, in lieu of assignment of any share of the net proceeds in each year of export duty on jute and jute products to those States, such sums as may be prescribed

(2) The sums so prescribed shall continue to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India so long as any export duty on jute or jute products continues to be levied by the Government of India or until the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, whichever is earlier

(3) In this article, the expression " prescribed " has the same meaning as in article 270

PRIOR RECOMMENDATION OF PRESIDENT

274. (1) No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression " agricultural income " as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to States, or which imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.

(2) In this article, the expression " tax or duty in which States are interested " means—

(*a*) a tax or duty the whole or part of the net proceeds whereof are assigned to any State , or

(*b*) a tax or duty by reference to the net proceeds whereof sums are for the time being payable out of the Consolidated Fund of India to any State

GRANTS TO STATES

275. (1) Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States

Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State

Provided further that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the State of Assam sums, capital and recurring, equivalent to—

(*a*) the average excess of expenditure over the revenues during the two years immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution in respect of the administration of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule , and

(*b*) the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by that State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of the said areas to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State

(2) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (1), the powers conferred on Parliament under that clause shall be exercisable by the President by order and any order made by the President under this clause shall have effect subject to any provision so made by Parliament :

Provided that after a Finance Commission has been constituted no order shall be made under this clause by the President except after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission

TAXES ON PROFESSIONS, ETC.

276. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 246, no law of the Legislature of a State relating to taxes for the benefit of the State or of a municipality, district board, local board or other local authority therein in respect of professions, trades, callings or employments shall be invalid on the ground that it relates to a tax on income.

(2) The total amount payable in respect of any one person to the State or to any one municipality, district board, local board or other local authority in the State by way of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments shall not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per annum :

Provided that if in the financial year immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution there was in force in the case of any State or any such municipality, board or authority a tax on professions, trades, callings or employments the rate, or the maximum rate, of which exceeded two hundred and fifty rupees per annum, such tax may continue to be levied until provision to the contrary is made by Parliament by law, and any law so made by Parliament may be made either generally or in relation to any specified States, municipalities, boards or authorities

(3) The power of the Legislature of a State to make laws as aforesaid with respect to taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments shall not be construed as limiting in any way the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to taxes on income accruing from or arising out of professions, trades, callings and employments

277. Any taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were being lawfully levied by the Government of any State or by any municipality or other local authority or body for the purposes of the State, municipality, district or other local area may, notwithstanding that those taxes, duties, cesses or fees are mentioned in the Union List, continue to be levied and to be applied to the same purposes until provision to the contrary is made by Parliament by law.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

278. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Government of India may, subject to the provisions of clause (2), enter into an agreement with the Government of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule with respect to—

(*a*) the levy and collection of any tax or duty leviable by the Government of India in such State and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter ,

(*b*) the grant of any financial assistance by the Government of India to such State in consequence of the loss of any revenue which that State used to derive from any tax or duty leviable under this Constitution by the Government of India or from any other sources ;

(*c*) the contribution by such State in respect of any payment made by the Government of India under clause (1) of article 291,

and, when an agreement is so entered into, the provisions of this Chapter shall in relation to such State have effect subject to the terms of such agreement.

(2) An agreement entered into under clause (1) shall continue in force for a period not exceeding ten years from the commencement of this Constitution :

Provided that the President may at any time after the expiration of five years from such commencement terminate or modify any such

agreement if after consideration of the report of the Finance Commission he thinks it necessary to do so.

MEANING OF 'NET PROCEEDS'

279. (1) In the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, "net proceeds" means in relation to any tax or duty the proceeds thereof reduced by the cost of collection, and for the purposes of those provisions the net proceeds of any tax or duty, or of any part of any tax or duty, in or attributable to any area shall be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, whose certificate shall be final

(2) Subject as aforesaid, and to any other express provision of this Chapter, a law made by Parliament or an order of the President may, in any case where under this Part the proceeds of any duty or tax are, or may be, assigned to any State, provide for the manner in which the proceeds are to be calculated, for the time from or at which and the manner in which any payments are to be made, for the making of adjustments between one financial year and another, and for any other incidental or ancillary matters

FINANCE COMMISSION

280. (1) The President shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a Finance Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President

(2) Parliament may by law determine the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members of the Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(*a*) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds,

(*b*) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India,

(*c*) the continuance or modification of the terms of any agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule under clause (1) of article 278 or under article 306, and

(*d*) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance

(4) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them.

281. The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

282. The Union or a State may make any grants for any public purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament or the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, may make laws.

CUSTODY OF FUNDS

283. (1) The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India and the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into such Funds, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys other than those credited to such Funds received by or on behalf of the Government of India, their payment into the public account of India and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to matters aforesaid shall be regulated by law made by Parliament, and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall be regulated by rules made by the President.

(2) The custody of the Consolidated Fund of a State and the Contingency Fund of a State, the payment of moneys into such Funds, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys other than those credited to such Funds received by or on behalf of the Government of the State, their payment into the public account of the State and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to matters aforesaid shall be regulated by law made by the Legislature of the State, and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall be regulated by rules made by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State.

284. All moneys received by or deposited with—

(*a*) any officer employed in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State in his capacity as such, other than revenues or public moneys raised or received by the Government of India or the Government of the State, as the case may be, or

(*b*) any court within the territory of India to the credit of any cause, matter, account or persons,

shall be paid into the public account of India or the public account of the State, as the case may be.

285. (1) The property of the Union shall, save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, be exempt from all taxes imposed by a State or by any authority within a State.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, prevent any authority within a State from levying any tax on any property of the Union to which such property was immediately before the commencement of this Constitution liable or treated as liable, so long as that tax continues to be levied in that State.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALES, ETC., TAXES

286. (1) No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place—

(*a*) outside the State, or

(*b*) in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (*a*), a sale or purchase shall be deemed to have taken place in the State in which the goods have actually been delivered as a direct result of such sale or purchase for the purpose of consumption in that State, notwithstanding the fact that under the general law relating to sale of goods the property in the goods has by reason of such sale or purchase passed in another State

(2) Except in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any goods where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce

Provided that the President may by order direct that any tax on the sale or purchase of goods which was being lawfully levied by the Government of any State immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, notwithstanding that the imposition of such tax is contrary to the provisions of this clause, continue to be levied until the thirty-first day of March, 1951

(3) No law made by the Legislature of a State imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any such goods as have been declared by Parliament by law to be essential for the life of the community shall have effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent

EXEMPTION FROM TAXES

287. Save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the consumption or sale of electricity (whether produced by a Government or other persons) which is—

(*a*) consumed by the Government of India, or sold to the Government of India for consumption by that Government, or

(*b*) consumed in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway by the Government of India or a railway company operating that railway, or sold to that Government or any such railway company for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway,

and any such law imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale of electricity shall secure that the price of electricity sold to the Government of India for consumption by that Government, or to any such railway company as aforesaid for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway, shall be less by the amount of the tax than the price charged to other consumers of a substantial quantity of electricity.

288. (1) Save in so far as the President may by order otherwise provide, no law of a State in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax in respect of any water or electricity stored, generated, consumed, distributed or sold by any authority established by any existing law or any law made by Parliament for regulating or developing any inter-State river or river-valley

Explanation.—The expression "law of a State in force" in this clause shall include a law of a State passed or made before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that it or parts of it may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law impose, or authorise the imposition of, any such tax as is mentioned in clause (1), but no such law shall have any effect unless it has, after having been reserved for the consideration of the President, received his assent; and if any such law provides for the fixation of the rates and other incidents of such tax by means of rules or orders to be made under the law by any authority, the law shall provide for the previous consent of the President being obtained to the making of any such rule or order.

289. (1) The property and income of a State shall be exempt from Union taxation.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent the Union from imposing, or authorising the imposition of, any tax to such extent, if any, as Parliament may by law provide in respect of a trade or business of any kind carried on by, or on behalf of, the Government of a State or any operations connected therewith, or any property used or occupied for the purposes of such trade or business, or any income accruing or arising in connection therewith

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall apply to any trade or business, or to any class of trade or business, which Parliament may by law declare to be incidental to the ordinary functions of government

ADJUSTMENT OF EXPENSES, ETC.

290. Where under the provisions of this Constitution the expenses of any court or Commission, or the pension payable to or in respect of a person who has served before the commencement of this Constitution under the Crown in India or after such commencement in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, are

charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State, then, if—

(*a*) in the case of a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India, the court or Commission serves any of the separate needs of a State, or the person has served wholly or in part in connection with the affairs of a State; or

(*b*) in the case of a charge on the Consolidated Fund of a State, the court or Commission serves any of the separate needs of the Union or another State, or the person has served wholly or in part in connection with the affairs of the Union or another State,

there shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of the other State, such contribution in respect of the expenses or pension as may be agreed, or as may in default of agreement be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

RULERS' PRIVY PURSES

291. (1) Where under any covenant or agreement entered into by the Ruler of any Indian State before the commencement of this Constitution, the payment of any sums, free of tax, has been guaranteed or assured by the Government of the Dominion of India to any Ruler of such State as privy purse—

(*a*) such sums shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of India, and

(*b*) the sums so paid to any Ruler shall be exempt from all taxes on income

(2) Where the territories of any such Indian State as aforesaid are comprised within a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, there shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of that State such contribution, if any, in respect of the payments made by the Government of India under clause (1) and for such period as may, subject to any agreement entered into in that behalf under clause (1) of article 278, be determined by order of the President.

CHAPTER II—BORROWING

292. The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed

293. (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed

(2) The Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by or under any law made by Parliament, make loans to any State or, so long as any limits fixed under article 292 are not exceeded, give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any State, and any sums required for the purpose of making such loans shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

(3) A State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government, or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government

(4) A consent under clause (3) may be granted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Government of India may think fit to impose.

CHAPTER III—PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, RIGHTS, ETC.

294. As from the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of the Dominion of India and all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of each Governor's Province shall vest respectively in the Union and the corresponding State, and

(*b*) all rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of the Dominion of India and of the Government of each Governor's Province, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations respectively of the Government of India and the Government of each corresponding State,

subject to any adjustment made or to be made by reason of the creation before the commencement of this Constitution of the Dominion of Pakistan or of the Provinces of West Bengal, East Bengal, West Punjab and East Punjab

SUCCESSION TO PROPERTY, ETC.

295. (1) As from the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in any Indian State corresponding to a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall vest in the Union, if the purposes for which such property and assets were held immediately before such commencement will thereafter be purposes of the Union relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List, and

(*b*) all rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of any Indian State corresponding to a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of India, if the purposes for which such rights were acquired or liabilities or obligations were incurred before such commencement will thereafter be purposes of the Government of India relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List,

subject to any agreement entered into in that behalf by the Government of India with the Government of that State

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the Government of each State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall, as from the commencement of this Constitution, be the successor of the Government of the corresponding Indian State as regards all property and assets and all rights, liabilities and obligations, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, other than those referred to in clause (1)

ACCRUAL OF PROPERTY

296. Subject as hereinafter provided, any property in the territory of India which, if this Constitution had not come into operation, would have accrued to His Majesty or, as the case may be, to the Ruler of an Indian State by escheat or lapse, or as *bona vacantia* for want of a rightful owner, shall, if it is property situate in a State, vest in such State, and shall, in any other case, vest in the Union:

Provided that any property which at the date when it would have so accrued to His Majesty or to the Ruler of an Indian State was in the possession or under the control of the Government of India or the Government of a State shall, according as the purposes for which it was then used or held were purposes of the Union or of a State, vest in the Union or in that State.

Explanation.—In this article, the expressions "Ruler" and "Indian State" have the same meanings as in article 363

297. All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters of India shall vest in the Union and be held for the purposes of the Union.

298. (1) The executive power of the Union and of each State shall extend, subject to any law made by the appropriate Legislature, to the grant, sale, disposition or mortgage of any property held for the purposes of the Union or of such State, as the case may be, and to the purchase or acquisition of property for those purposes respectively, and to the making of contracts.

(2) All property acquired for the purposes of the Union or of a State shall vest in the Union or in such State, as the case may be.

CONTRACTS, SUITS

299. (1) All contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State shall be expressed to be made by the President, or by the Governor or the Rajpramukh of the State, as the case may be, and all such contracts and all assurances of property made in the exercise of that power shall be executed on behalf of the President or the Governor or the Rajpramukh by such persons and in such manner as he may direct or authorise.

(2) Neither the President nor the Governor nor the Rajpramukh shall be personally liable in respect of any contract or assurance made or executed for the purposes of this Constitution, or for the purposes of any enactment relating to the government of India heretofore in force, nor shall any person making or executing any such contract or assurance on behalf of any of them be personally liable in respect thereof

300. (1) The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India and the Government of a State may sue or be sued by the name of the State and may, subject to any provisions which may be made by Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of such State enacted by virtue of powers conferred by this Constitution, sue or be sued in relation to their respective affairs in the like cases as the Dominion of India and the corresponding Provinces or the corresponding Indian States might have sued or been sued if this Constitution had not been enacted

(2) If at the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) any legal proceedings are pending to which the Dominion of India is a party, the Union of India shall be deemed to be substituted for the Dominion in those proceedings, and

(*b*) any legal proceedings are pending to which a Province or an Indian State is a Party, the corresponding State shall be deemed to be substituted for the Province or the Indian State in those proceedings.

PART XIII
TRADE, COMMERCE

301. Subject to the other provisions of this Part, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.

302. Parliament may by law impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one State and another or within any part of the territory of India as may be required in the public interest.

303. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 302, neither Parliament nor the Legislature of a State shall have power to make any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference to one State over another, or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination between one State and another, by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent Parliament from making any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination if it is declared by such law that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of dealing with a situation arising from scarcity of goods in any part of the territory of India.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE, ETC.

304. Notwithstanding anything in article 301 or article 303, the Legislature of a State may by law—

(*a*) impose on goods imported from other States any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject, so, however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced, and

(*b*) impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest

Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause (*b*) shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President

305. Nothing in articles 301 and 303 shall affect the provisions of any existing law except in so far as the President may by order otherwise provide

306. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part or in any other provisions of this Constitution, any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule which before the commencement of this Constitution was levying any tax or duty on the import of goods into the State from other States or on the export of goods from the State to other States may, if an agreement in that behalf has been entered into between the Government of India and the Government of that State, continue to levy and collect such tax or duty subject to the terms of such agreement and for such period not exceeding ten years from the commencement of this Constitution as may be specified in the agreement

Provided that the President may at any time after the expiration of five years from such commencement terminate or modify any such agreement if, after consideration of the report of the Finance Commission constituted under article 280, he thinks it necessary to do so

307. Parliament may by law appoint such authority as it considers appropriate for carrying out the purposes of articles 301, 302, 303 and 304, and confer on the authority so appointed such powers and such duties as it thinks necessary.

PART XIV
THE SERVICES
CHAPTER I

308. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule.

309. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service of persons appointed, to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State.

Provided that it shall be competent for the President or such person as he may direct in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, and for the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or such person as he may direct in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State, to make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to such services and posts until provision in that behalf is made by or under an Act of the appropriate Legislature under this article, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any such Act.

TENURE

310. (1) Except as expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds any post connected with defence or any civil post under the Union holds office during the pleasure of the President, and every person who is a member of a civil service of a State or holds any civil post under a State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor or, as the case may be, the Rajpramukh of the State

(2) Notwithstanding that a person holding a civil post under the Union or a State holds office during the pleasure of the President or, as the case may be, of the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, any contract under which a person, not being a member of a defence service or of an all-India service or of a civil service of the Union or a State, is appointed under this Constitution to hold such a post may, if the President or the Governor or the Rajpramukh, as the case may be, deems it necessary in order to secure the services of a person having special qualifications, provide for the payment to him of compensation, if before the expiration of an agreed period that post is abolished or he is, for reasons not connected with any misconduct on his part, required to vacate that post

DISMISSAL, REMOVAL, ETC.

311. (1) No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed

(2) No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him

Provided that this clause shall not apply—

(*a*) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge,

(*b*) where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to give to that person an opportunity of showing cause, or

(*c*) where the President or Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to give to that person such an opportunity

(3) If any question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to give to any person an opportunity of showing cause under clause (2), the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank, as the case may be, shall be final

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

312. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XI, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.

(2) The services known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service shall be deemed to be services created by Parliament under this article

313. Until other provision is made in this behalf under this Constitution, all the laws in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and applicable to any public service or any post which continues to exist after the commencement of this Constitution, as an all-India service or as service or post under the Union or a State shall continue in force so far as consistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

314. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who having been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India continues on and after the commencement of this Constitution to serve under the Government of India or of a State shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India and the Government of the State, which he is from time to time serving, the same conditions of service as respects remuneration, leave and pension, and the same rights as respects disciplinary matters or rights as similar thereto as changed circumstances may permit as that person was entitled to immediately before such commencement.

CHAPTER II—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

315. (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.

(2) Two or more States may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of States, and if a resolution to that effect is passed by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each House of the Legislature of each of those States, Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (referred to in this Chapter as Joint Commission) to serve the needs of those States

(3) Any such law as aforesaid may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the purposes of the law

(4) The Public Service Commission for the Union, if requested so to do by the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the State

(5) References in this Constitution to the Union Public Service Commission or a State Public Service Commission shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to the Commission serving the needs of the Union or, as the case may be, the State as respects the particular matter in question

APPOINTMENT, TERM

316. (1) The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State:

Provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, and in computing the said period of ten years any period before the commencement of this Constitution during which a person has held office under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State shall be included.

(2) A member of a Public Service Commission shall hold office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains, in the case of the Union Commission, the age of sixty-five years, and in the case of a State Commission or a Joint Commission, the age of sixty years, whichever is earlier:

Provided that—

(a) a member of a Public Service Commission may, by writing under his hand addressed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, to the President, and in the case of a State Commission, to the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, resign his office,

(b) a member of a Public Service Commission may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (1) or clause (3) of article 317.

(3) A person who holds office as a member of a Public Service Commission shall, on the expiration of his term of office, be ineligible for re-appointment to that office.

REMOVAL, SUSPENSION

317. (1) Subject to the provisions of clause (3), the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed

(2) The President, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, and the Governor or Rajpramukh, in the case of a State Commission, may suspend from office the Chairman or any other member of the Commission in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under clause (1) until the President has passed orders on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference

(3) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission if the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be—

(a) is adjudged an insolvent, or

(b) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office, or

(c) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body

(4) If the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission is or becomes in any way concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of clause (1), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour

318. In the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, the President and, in the case of a State Commission, the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State may by regulations—

(a) determine the number of members of the Commission and their conditions of service, and

(b) make provision with respect to the number of members of the staff of the Commission and their conditions of service.

Provided that the conditions of service of a member of a Public Service Commission shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

HOLDING FUTURE OFFICE

319. On ceasing to hold office—

(a) the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;

(b) the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State,

(c) a member other than the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State,

(d) a member other than the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of that or any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.

FUNCTIONS

320. (1) It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively

(2) It shall also be the duty of the Union Public Service Commission, if requested by any two or more States so to do, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

(3) The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted—

(a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;

(b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers,

(c) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters,

(d) on any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served under the Government of India or the Government of a State or under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State, in a civil capacity, that any costs incurred by him in defending legal proceedings instituted against him in respect of acts done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duty should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, or, as the case may be, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(e) on any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State or under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State, in a civil capacity, and any question as to the amount of any such award,

and it shall be the duty of a Public Service Commission to advise on any matter so referred to them and on any other matter which the President, or, as the case may be, the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, may refer to them

Provided that the President as respects the all-India services and also as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, and the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of a State, may make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally, or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted.

(4) Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of article 335.

(5) All regulations made under the proviso to clause (3) by the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before each House of Parliament or the House or each House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as both Houses of Parliament or the House or both Houses of the Legislature of the State may make during the session in which they are so laid.

321. An Act made by Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislature of a State may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission as respects the services of the Union or the State and also as respects the services of any local authority or other body corporate constituted by law or of any public institution.

EXPENSES, REPORTS

322. The expenses of the Union or a State Public Service Commission, including any salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the members or staff of the Commission, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of the State

323. (1) It shall be the duty of the Union Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(2) It shall be the duty of a State Commission to present annually to the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State a report as to the work done by the Commission, and it shall be the duty of a Joint Commission to present annually to the Governor or Rajpramukh of each of the States the needs of which are served by the Joint Commission a report as to the work done by the Commission in relation to that State, and in either case the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, shall, on receipt of such report, cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

PART XV

ELECTIONS

324. (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct, of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution, including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission)

(2) The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners

shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

(3) When any other Election Commissioner is so appointed the Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission.

(4) Before each general election to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of each State, and before the first general election and thereafter before each biennial election to the Legislative Council of each State having such Council, the President may also appoint after consultation with the Election Commission such Regional Commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the Election Commission in the performance of the functions conferred on the Commission by clause (1).

(5) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule determine

Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied tohis disadvantage after his appointment

Provided further that any other Election Commissioner or a Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

(6) The President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Election Commission by clause (1)

SINGLE ELECTORAL ROLL

325. There shall be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State and no person shall be ineligible for inclusion in any such roll or claim to be included in any special electoral roll for any such constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

326. The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage, that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution or any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election

327. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses

328. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and in so far as provision in that behalf is not made by Parliament, the Legislature of a State may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, the elections to the House or either House of the Legislature of the State including the preparation of electoral rolls and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses

329. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court,

(*b*) no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature.

PART XVI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES

330. (1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for—

(*a*) the Scheduled Castes,

(*b*) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, and

(*c*) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State

331. Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People

SCHEDULED CASTES, TRIBES

332. (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of every State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule

(2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam

(3) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

(4) The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the State.

(5) The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district except in the case of the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong

(6) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State from any constituency of that district except from the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong

333. Notwithstanding anything in article 170, the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State and is not adequately represented therein, nominate such number of members of the community to the Assembly as he considers appropriate

TEN YEAR PERIOD

334. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Constitution relating to—

(*a*) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States, and

(*b*) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution

Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House or Assembly, as the case may be

SPECIAL CLAIMS IN SERVICES

335. The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State

336. (1) During the first two years after the commencement of this Constitution, appointments of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts in the railway, customs, postal and telegraph services of the Union shall be made on the same basis as immediately before the fifteenth day of August, 1947.

During every succeeding period of two years, the number of posts reserved for the members of the said community in the said services shall as nearly as possible, be less by ten per cent than the numbers so reserved during the immediately preceding period of two years

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution all such reservations shall cease

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall bar the appointment of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts other than, or in addition to, those reserved for the community under that clause if such members are found qualified for appointment on merit as compared with the members of other communities

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION

337. During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grants, if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1948

During every succeeding period of three years the grants may be less by ten per cent than those for the immediately preceding period of three years.

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution such grants, to the extent to which they are a special concession to the Anglo-Indian community, shall cease

Provided further that no educational institution shall be entitled to receive any grant under this article unless at least forty per cent of the annual admissions therein are made available to members of communities other than the Anglo-Indian community

SPECIAL OFFICER

338. (1) There shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(3) In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.

UNION CONTROL OVER SCHEDULED AREAS.

339. (1) The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States specified in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule

The order may define the composition, powers and procedure of the Commission and may contain such incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary or desirable

(2) The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any such State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

340. (1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made, and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission

(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper

(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament

SPECIFYING SCHEDULED CASTE, TRIBE

341. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

342. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

PART XVII—OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION

343. (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script

The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorise the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(*a*) the English language, or

(*b*) the Devanagari form of numerals,

for such purposes as may be specified in the law

COMMISSION

344. (1) The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission

(2) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(*a*) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union,

(*b*) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union,

(*c*) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in article 348,

(*d*) the form of numerals to be used for any one or more specified purposes of the Union;

(*e*) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President as regards the official language of the Union and the language for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another and their use.

(3) In making their recommendations under clause (2), the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India, and the just claims and the interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public services.

(4) There shall be constituted a Committee consisting of thirty members, of whom twenty shall be members of the House of the People and ten shall be members of the Council of States to be elected respectively by the members of the House of the People and the members of the Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) and to report to the President their opinion thereon.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report.

CHAPTER II—REGIONAL LANGUAGES

345. Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution

346. The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union:

Provided that if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States, that language may be used for such communication

347. On a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify

CHAPTER III—LANGUAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURTS, ETC.

348. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides—

(*a*) all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court,

(*b*) the authoritative texts—

(i) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

(ii) of all Acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, and

(iii) of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under this Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State,

shall be in the English language.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1), the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any judgment, decree or order passed or made by such High Court.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1), where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than the English language for use in Bills introduced in, or Acts passed by, the Legislature of the State or

in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State or in any order, rule, regulation or bye-law referred to in paragraph (*iii*) of that sub-clause, a translation of the same in the English language published under the authority of the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State in the Official Gazette of that State shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the English language under this article.

PROVISION FOR CHANGE

349. During the period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, no Bill or amendment making provision for the language to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (1) of article 348 shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament without the previous sanction of the President, and the President shall not give his sanction to the introduction of any such Bill or the moving of any such amendment except after he has taken into consideration the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) of article 344 and the report of the Committee constituted under clause (4) of that article

CHAPTER IV
SPECIAL DIRECTIVES

350. Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance to any officer or authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be

351. It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.

PART XVIII
EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

352. (1) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)—

(*a*) may be revoked by a subsequent Proclamation,

(*b*) shall be laid before each House of Parliament,

(*c*) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament

Provided that if any such Proclamation is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in sub-clause (*c*), and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

(3) A Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression or by internal disturbance may be made before the actual occurrence of war or of any such aggression or disturbance if the President is satisfied that there is imminent danger thereof.

EFFECTS OF PROCLAMATION

353. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then—

(*a*) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised,

(*b*) the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter shall include power to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities of the Union as respects that matter, notwithstanding that it is one which is not enumerated in the Union List

354. (1) The President may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, by order direct that all or any of the provisions of articles 268 to 279 shall for such period, not extending in any case beyond the expiration of the financial year in which such Proclamation ceases to operate, as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thinks fit

(2) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament

355. It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

BREAKDOWN IN STATES

356. (1) If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

(*a*) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State,

(*b*) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;

(*c*) make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall authorise the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of any provision of this Constitution relating to High Courts.

(2) Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation

(3) Every Proclamation under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause, and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People

(4) A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3)

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years

Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during any such period of six months and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the continuance in force of the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

POWERS OF PARLIAMENT

357. (1) Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

(*a*) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf;

(*b*) for Parliament, or for the President or other authority in whom such power to make laws is vested under sub-clause (*a*), to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof,

(*c*) for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament

(2) Any law made in exercise of the power of the Legislature of the State by Parliament or the President or other authority referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) which Parliament or the President or such other authority would not, but for the issue of a Proclamation under article 356, have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year after the Proclamation has ceased to operate except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period, unless the provisions which shall so cease to have effect are sooner repealed or re-enacted with or without modification by Act of the appropriate Legislature

358. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, nothing in article 19 shall restrict the power of the State as defined in Part III to make any law or to take any executive action which the State would but for the provisions contained in that Part be competent to make or to take, but any law so made shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect as soon as the Proclamation ceases to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the law so ceases to have effect

359. (1) Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of the rights conferred by Part III as may be mentioned in the order and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of the rights so mentioned shall remain suspended for the period during which the Proclamation is in force or for such shorter period as may be specified in the order

(2) An order made as aforesaid may extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India

(3) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

THREAT TO FINANCIAL STABILITY

360. (1) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect

(2) The provisions of clause (2) of article 352 shall apply in relation to a Proclamation issued under this article as they apply in relation to a Proclamation of Emergency issued under article 352

(3) During the period any such Proclamation as is mentioned in clause (1) is in operation, the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and to the giving of such other directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) any such direction may include—

(i) a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State,

(ii) a provision requiring all Money Bills or other Bills to which the provisions of article 207 apply to be reserved for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the Legislature of a State,

(*b*) it shall be competent for the President during the period any Proclamation issued under this article is in operation to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union including the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT, ETC.

361. (1) The President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties

Provided that the conduct of the President may be brought under review by any court, tribunal or body appointed or designated by either House of Parliament for the investigation of a charge under article 61 :

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall be construed as restricting the right of any person to bring appropriate proceedings against the Government of India or the Government of a State.

(2) No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, in any court during his term of office

(3) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall issue from any court during his term of office

(4) No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office as President, or as Governor or Rajpramukh of such State, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered to the President or the Governor or the Rajpramukh as the case may be, or left at his office stating the nature of the proceedings, the cause of action therefor, the name, description and place of residence of the party by whom such proceedings are to be instituted and the relief which he claims.

RIGHTS, ETC. OF RULERS

362. In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in clause (1) of article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State.

363. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution but subject to the provisions of article 143, neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in any dispute arising out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which was entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution by any Ruler of an Indian State and to which the Government of the Dominion of India or any of its predecessor Governments was a party and which has or has been continued in operation after such commencement or in any dispute in respect of any right accruing under or any liability or obligation arising out of any of the provisions of this Constitution relating to any such treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument

(2) In this article—

(*a*) "Indian State" means any territory recognised before the commencement of this Constitution by His Majesty or the Government of the Dominion of India as being such a State, and

(*b*) "Ruler" includes the Prince, Chief or other person recognised before such commencement by His Majesty or the Government of the Dominion of India as the Ruler of any Indian State

MAJOR PORTS, AERODROMES

364. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by public notification direct that as from such date as may be specified in the notification—

(*a*) any law made by Parliament or by the Legislature of a State shall not apply to any major port or aerodrome or shall apply thereto subject to such exceptions or modifications as may be specified in the notification, or

(*b*) any existing law shall cease to have effect in any major port or aerodrome except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the said date, or shall in its application to such port or aerodrome have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as may be specified in the notification.

(2) In this article—

(*a*) "major port" means a port declared to be a major port by or under any law made by Parliament or any existing law and includes all areas for the time being included within the limits of such port;

(*b*) "aerodrome" means aerodrome as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to airways, aircraft and air navigation.

365. Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

DEFINITIONS

366. In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

(1) *agricultural income* means agricultural income as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax,

(2) *an Anglo-Indian* means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only,

(3) *article* means an article of this Constitution,

(4) *borrow* includes the raising of money by the grant of annuities, and "loan" shall be construed accordingly,

(5) *clause* means a clause of the article in which the expression occurs,

(6) *corporation tax* means any tax on income, so far as that tax is payable by companies and is a tax in the case of which the following conditions are fulfilled —

(*a*) that it is not chargeable in respect of agricultural income,

(*b*) that no deduction in respect of the tax paid by companies is, by any enactments which may apply to the tax, authorised to be made from dividends payable by the companies to individuals;

(*c*) that no provision exists for taking the tax so paid into account in computing for the purposes of Indian income-tax the total income of individuals receiving such dividends, or in computing the Indian income-tax payable by, or refundable to, such individuals,

(7) *corresponding Province, corresponding Indian State* or *corresponding State* means in cases of doubt such Province, Indian State or State as may be determined by the President to be the corresponding Province, the corresponding Indian State or the corresponding State, as the case may be, for the particular purpose in question,

(8) *debt* includes any liability in respect of any obligation to repay capital sums by way of annuities and any liability under any guarantee, and "debt charges" shall be construed accordingly;

(9) *estate duty* means a duty to be assessed on or by reference to the principal value, ascertained in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by or under laws made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State relating to the duty, of all property passing upon death or deemed, under the provisions of the said laws, so to pass,

(10) *existing law* means any law, Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation passed or made before the commencement of this Constitution by any Legislature, authority or person having power to make such a law, Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation,

(11) *Federal Court* means the Federal Court constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935;

(12) *goods* includes all materials, commodities, and articles,

(13) *guarantee* includes any obligation undertaken before the commencement of this Constitution to make payments in the event of the profits of an undertaking falling short of a specified amount,

(14) *High Court* means any court which is deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to be a High Court for any State and includes—

(a) any Court in the territory of India constituted or reconstituted under this Constitution as a High Court, and

(b) any other Court in the territory of India which may be declared by Parliament by law to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution,

(15) *Indian State* means any territory which the Government of the Dominion of India recognised as such a State,

(16) *Part* means a Part of this Constitution,

(17) *pension* means a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of any person, and includes retired pay so payable, a gratuity so payable and any sum or sums so payable by way of the return, with or without interest thereon or any other addition thereto, of subscriptions to a provident fund,

(18) *Proclamation of Emergency* means a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 352,

(19) *public notification* means a notification in the Gazette of India, or, as the case may be, the Official Gazette of a State,

(20) *railway* does not include—

(a) a tramway wholly within a municipal area, or

(b) any other line of communication wholly situate in one State and declared by Parliament by law not to be a railway,

(21) *Rajpramukh* means—

(a) in relation to the State of Hyderabad the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Nizam of Hyderabad,

(b) in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir or the State of Mysore, the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Maharaja of that State, and

(c) in relation to any other State specified in Part B of the First Schedule, the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Rajpramukh of that State,

and includes in relation to any of the said States any person for the time being recognised by the President as competent to exercise the powers of the Rajpramukh in relation to that State;

(22) *Ruler* in relation to an Indian State means the Prince, Chief or other person by whom any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in clause (1) of article 291 was entered into and who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Ruler of the State, and includes any person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler,

(23) *Schedule* means a Schedule to this Constitution,

(24) *Scheduled Castes* means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution,

(25) *Scheduled Tribes* means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution,

(26) *securities* includes stock;

(27) *sub-clause* means a sub-clause of the clause in which the expression occurs,

(28) *taxation* includes the imposition of any tax or impost, whether general or local or special, and "tax" shall be construed accordingly,

(29) *tax on income* includes a tax in the nature of an excess profits tax,

(30) *Uparajpramukh* in relation to any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule means the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Uparajpramukh of that State

INTERPRETATION

367. (1) Unless the context otherwise requires, the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall subject to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, apply for the interpretation of this Constitution as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of the Legislature of the Dominion of India

(2) Any reference in this Constitution to Acts or laws of, or made by, Parliament, or to Acts or laws of, or made by, the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, shall be construed as including a reference to an Ordinance made by the President or, to an Ordinance made by a Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be

(3) For the purposes of this Constitution "foreign State" means any State other than India:

Provided that, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the President may by order declare any State not to be a foreign State for such purposes as may be specified in the order.

PART XX

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

368. An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in—

(a) article 54, article 55, article 73, article 162 or article 241, or

(b) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part XI, or

(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or

(d) the representation of States in Parliament, or

(e) the provisions of this article,

the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States specified in Parts A and B of the First Schedule by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

PART XXI

TEMPORARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

369. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament shall, during a period of five years from the commencement of this Constitution, have power to make laws with respect to the following matters as if they were enumerated in the Concurrent List, namely:—

(a) trade and commerce within a State in, and the production, supply and distribution of, cotton and woollen textiles, raw cotton (including ginned cotton and unginned cotton or *kapas*), cotton seed, paper (including newsprint), foodstuffs (including edible oilseeds and oil), cattle fodder (including oil-cakes and other concentrates), coal (including coke and derivatives of coal), iron, steel and mica,

(b) offences against laws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in clause (a), jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Supreme Court with respect to any of those matters, and fees in respect of any of those matters but not including fees taken in any court;

but any law made by Parliament, which Parliament would not but for the provisions of this article have been competent to make, shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of the said period, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration thereof

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

370. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) the provisions of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

(b) the power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to—

(i) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State, and

(ii) such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify

Explanation—For the purposes of this article the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognised by the President as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers for the time being in office under the Maharaja's Proclamation dated the fifth day of March, 1948,

(c) the provisions of article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to that State,

(d) such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify

Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (i) of sub-clause (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State

Provided further that no such order which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government.

(2) If the concurrence of the Government of the State referred to in paragraph (ii) of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) or in the second

proviso to sub-clause (*d*) of that clause be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decision as it may take thereon

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify.

Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification

371. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, during a period of ten years from the commencement thereof, or during such longer or shorter period as Parliament may by law provide in respect of any State, the Government of every State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by, the President

Provided that the President may by order direct that the provisions of this article shall not apply to any State specified in the order.

EXISTING LAWS

372. (1) Notwithstanding the repeal by this Constitution of the enactments referred to in article 395 but subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, all the law in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

(2) For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by order make such adaptations and modifications of such law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and provide that the law shall, as from such date as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made, and any such adaptation or modification shall not be questioned in any court of law.

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall be deemed—

(*a*) to empower the President to make any adaptation or modification of any law after the expiration of two years from the commencement of this Constitution, or

(*b*) to prevent any competent Legislature or other competent authority from repealing or amending any law adapted or modified by the President under the said clause

Explanation I—The expression "law in force" in this article shall include a law passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that it or parts of it may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas

Explanation II—Any law passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution had extra-territorial effect as well as effect in the territory of India shall, subject to any such adaptations and modifications as aforesaid, continue to have such extra-territorial effect

Explanation III.—Nothing in this article shall be construed as continuing any temporary law in force beyond the date fixed for its expiration or the date on which it would have expired if this Constitution had not come into force.

Explanation IV—An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of a Province under section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless withdrawn by the Governor of the corresponding State earlier, cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the first meeting after such commencement of the Legislative Assembly of that State functioning under clause (1) of article 382, and nothing in this article shall be construed as continuing any such Ordinance in force beyond the said period

373. Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (7) of article 22, or until the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Constitution, whichever is earlier, the said article shall have effect as if for any reference to Parliament in clauses (4) and (7) thereof there were substituted a reference to the President and for any reference to any law made by Parliament in those clauses there were substituted a reference to an order made by the President.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS

374. (1) The Judges of the Federal Court holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the Supreme Court and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under article 125 in respect of the Judges of the Supreme Court

(2) All suits, appeals and proceedings, civil or criminal, pending in the Federal Court at the commencement of this Constitution shall stand removed to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, and the judgments and orders of the Federal Court delivered or made before the commencement of this Constitution shall have the same force and effect as if they had been delivered or made by the Supreme Court

(3) Nothing in this Constitution shall operate to invalidate the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty in Council to dispose of appeals and petitions from, or in respect of, any judgment, decree or order of any court within the territory of India in so far as the exercise of such jurisdiction is authorised by law, and any order of His Majesty in Council made on any such appeal or petition after the commencement of this Constitution shall for all purposes have effect as if it were an order or decree made by the Supreme Court in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on such Court by this Constitution

(4) On and from the commencement of this Constitution the jurisdiction of the authority functioning as the Privy Council in a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule to entertain and dispose of appeals and petitions from or in respect of any judgment, decree or order of any court within that State shall cease, and all appeals and other proceedings pending before the said authority at such commencement shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the Supreme Court.

(5) Further provision may be made by Parliament by law to give effect to the provisions of this article.

LAW COURTS

375. All courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

376. (1) Notwithstanding anything in clause (2) of article 217, the Judges of a High Court in any Province holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the High Court in the corresponding State, and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under article 221 in respect of the Judges of such High Court.

(2) The Judges of a High Court in any Indian State corresponding to any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the High Court in the State so specified and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 217 but subject to the proviso to clause (1) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of such period as the President may by order determine.

(3) In this article, the expression "Judge" does not include an acting Judge or an additional Judge.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

377. The Auditor-General of India holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless he has elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under clause (3) of article 148 in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and be entitled to continue to hold office until the expiration of his term of office as determined under the provisions which were applicable to him immediately before such commencement.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

378. (1) The members of the Public Service Commission for the Dominion of India holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the members of the Public Service Commission for the Union and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 316 but subject to the proviso to clause (2) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of office as determined under the rules which were applicable immediately before such commencement to such members

(2) The members of a Public Service Commission of a Province or of a Public Service Commission serving the needs of a group of Provinces holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the members of the Public Service Commission for the corresponding State or the members of the Joint State Public Service Commission serving the needs of the corresponding States, as the case may be, and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 316 but subject to the proviso to clause (2) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of office as determined under the rules which were applicable immediately before such commencement to such members

PARLIAMENT, SPEAKER

379. (1) Until both Houses of Parliament have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the body functioning as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall be the provisional Parliament and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on Parliament.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause, the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India includes—

(*i*) the members chosen to represent any State or other territory for which representation is provided under clause (2), and

(*ii*) the members chosen to fill casual vacancies in the said Assembly.

(2) The President may by rules provide for—

(*a*) the representation in the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of any State or other territory which was not represented in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution,

(*b*) the manner in which the representatives of such States or other territories in the provisional Parliament shall be chosen, and

(*c*) the qualifications to be possessed by such representatives

(3) If a member of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India was, on the sixth day of October, 1949, or thereafter at any time before the commencement of this Constitution, a member of a House of the Legislature of a Governor's Province or of an Indian State corresponding to any State specified in part B of the First Schedule or a Minister for any such State, then, as from the commencement of this Constitution the seat of such member in the Constituent Assembly shall, unless he has ceased to be a member of that Assembly earlier, become vacant and every such vacancy shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy

(4) Notwithstanding that any such vacancy in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India as is mentioned in clause (3) has not occurred under that clause, steps may be taken before the commencement of this Constitution for the filling of such vacancy, but any person chosen before such commencement to fill the vacancy shall not be entitled to take his seat in the said Assembly until after the vacancy has so occurred.

(5) Any person holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Constituent Assembly when functioning as the Dominion Legislative under the Government of India Act, 1935, shall on such commencement be the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker of the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1)

PRESIDENT, MINISTERS

380. (1) Such person as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India shall have elected in that behalf shall be the President of India until a President has been elected in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter I of Part V and has entered upon his office

(2) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President so elected by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India by reason of his death, resignation, or removal, or otherwise, it shall be filled by a person elected in that behalf by the provisional Parliament functioning under article 379, and until a person is so elected, the Chief Justice of India shall act as President

381. Such persons as the President may appoint in that behalf shall become members of the Council of Ministers of the President under this Constitution, and, until appointments are so made, all persons holding office as Ministers for the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement become, and shall continue to hold office as, members of the Council of Ministers of the President under this Constitution

LEGISLATURES OF STATES

382. (1) Until the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State specified in Part A of the First Schedule has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the House or Houses of the Legislature of the corresponding Province functioning immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on the House or Houses of the Legislature of such State.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), where a general election to reconstitute the Legislative Assembly of a Province has been ordered before the commencement of this Constitution, the election may be completed after such commencement as if this Constitution had not come into operation, and the Assembly so reconstituted shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of that Province for the purpose of that clause.

(3) Any person holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or President or Deputy President of the Legislative Council of a Province shall on such commencement be the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be, of the corresponding State specified in Part A of the First Schedule while such Assembly or Council functions under clause (1)

Provided that where a general election has been ordered for the reconstitution of the Legislative Assembly of a Province before the commencement of this Constitution and the first meeting of the Assembly as so reconstituted is held after such commencement, the provisions of this clause shall not apply and the Assembly as reconstituted shall elect two members of the Assembly to be respectively the Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof.

GOVERNORS, MINISTERS

383. Any person holding office as Governor in any Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement be the Governor of the corresponding State specified in Part A of the First Schedule until a new Governor has been appointed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of Part VI and has entered upon his office.

384. Such persons as the Governor of a State may appoint in that behalf shall become members of the Council of Ministers of the Governor under this Constitution, and, until appointments are so made, all persons holding office as Ministers for the corresponding Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement become, and shall continue to hold office as, members of the Council of Ministers of the Governor of the State under this Constitution

INDIAN STATES LEGISLATURES

385. Until the House or Houses of the Legislature of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the body or authority functioning immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as the Legislature of the corresponding Indian State shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State so specified

386. Such persons as the Rajpramukh of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule may appoint in that behalf shall become members of the Council of Ministers of such Rajpramukh under this Constitution, and, until appointments are so made, all persons holding office as Ministers for the corresponding Indian State immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement become, and shall continue to hold office as, members of the Council of Ministers of such Rajpramukh under this Constitution

387. For the purposes of elections held under any of the provisions of this Constitution during a period of three years from the commencement of this Constitution, the population of India or of any part thereof may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution be determined in such manner as the President may by order direct, and different provisions may be made for different States and for different purposes by such order

VACANCIES IN LEGISLATURES

388. (1) Casual vacancies in the seats of members of the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of article 379, including vacancies referred to in clauses (3) and (4) of that article, shall be filled, and all matters in connection with the filling of such vacancies (including the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of, or in connection with, elections to fill such vacancies) shall be regulated—

(*a*) in accordance with such rules as may be made in that behalf by the President, and

(*b*) until rules are so made, in accordance with the rules relating to the filling of casual vacancies in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India and matters connected therewith in force at the time of the filling of such vacancies or immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, as the case may be, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be made therein before such commencement by the President of that Assembly and thereafter by the President of India

Provided that where any such seat as is mentioned in this clause was, immediately before it became vacant, held by a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or to the Muslim or the Sikh community and representing a Province or, as the case may be, a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, the person to fill such seat shall, unless the President of the Constituent Assembly or the President of India, as the case may be, considers it necessary or expedient to provide otherwise, be of the same community

Provided further that at an election to fill any such vacancy in the seat of a member representing a Province or a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, every member of the Legislative Assembly of that Province or of the corresponding State or of that State, as the case may be, shall be entitled to participate and vote

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

(*a*) all such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes as are specified in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936, to be Scheduled Castes in relation to any Province shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that Province or the corresponding State until a notification has been issued by the President under clause (1) of article 341 specifying the Scheduled Castes in relation to that corresponding State,

(*b*) all the Scheduled Castes in any Province or State shall be deemed to be a single community

(2) Casual vacancies in the seats of members of a House of the Legislature of a State functioning under article 382 or article 385 shall be filled, and all matters in connection with the filling of such vacancies (including the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of, or in connection with, elections to fill such vacancies) shall be regulated in accordance with such provisions governing the filling of such vacancies and regulating such matters as were in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order direct

BILLS, MONEYS

389. A Bill which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was pending in the Legislature of the Dominion of India or in the Legislature of any Province or Indian State may, subject to any provision to the contrary which may be included in rules made

by Parliament or the Legislature of the corresponding State under this Constitution, be continued in Parliament or the Legislature of the corresponding State, as the case may be, as if the proceedings taken with reference to the Bill in the Legislature of the Dominion of India or in the Legislature of the Province or Indian State had been taken in Parliament or in the Legislature of the corresponding State

390. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of any State and the appropriation of moneys out of either of such Funds shall not apply in relation to moneys received or raised or expenditure incurred by the Government of India or the Government of any State between the commencement of this Constitution and the thirty-first day of March, 1950, both days inclusive, and any expenditure incurred during that period shall be deemed to be duly authorised if the expenditure was specified in a schedule of authorised expenditure authenticated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Governor-General of the Dominion of India or the Governor of the corresponding Province or is authorised by the Rajpramukh of the State in accordance with such rules as were applicable to the authorisation of expenditure from the revenues of the corresponding Indian State immediately before such commencement

FIRST AND FOURTH SCHEDULES

391. (1) If at any time between the passing of this Constitution and its commencement any action is taken under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, which in the opinion of the President requires any amendment in the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule, the President may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, by order, make such amendments in the said Schedules as may be necessary to give effect to the action so taken, and any such order may contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as the President may deem necessary

(2) When the First Schedule or the Fourth Schedule is so amended, any reference to that Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended

392. (1) The President may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties, particularly in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the provisions of this Constitution, by order direct that this Constitution shall, during such period as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient

Provided that no such order shall be made after the first meeting of Parliament duly constituted under Chapter II of Part V.

(2) Every order made under clause (1) shall be laid before Parliament.

(3) The powers conferred on the President by this article, by article 324, by clause (3) of article 367 and by article 391 shall, before the commencement of this Constitution, be exercisable by the Governor-General of the Dominion of India.

PART XXII
REPEALS

393. This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India.

394. This article and articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Constitution shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1950, which day is referred to in this Constitution as the commencement of this Constitution.

395. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed

FIRST SCHEDULE
(ARTICLES 1, 4 AND 391)
STATES AND TERRITORIES

PART A

	Names of States	*Names of corresponding Provinces*
1	Assam	Assam
2	Bihar	Bihar
3	Bombay	Bombay
4	Madhya Pradesh	The Central Provinces and Berar
5	Madras	Madras
6	Orissa	Orissa
7.	Punjab	East Punjab
8	The United Provinces*	The United Provinces
9	West Bengal	West Bengal

TERRITORIES OF STATES

The territory of the State of Assam shall comprise the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Province of Assam, the Khasi States and the Assam Tribal Areas

The territory of the State of West Bengal shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Province of West Bengal

The territory of each of the other States in this Part shall comprise the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the corresponding Province and the territories which, by virtue of an order made under section 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935, were immediately before such commencement being administered as if they formed part of that Province.

PART B

Names of States.

1. Hyderabad
2 Jammu and Kashmir
3. Madhya Bharat
4 Mysore
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union
6. Rajasthan
7 Saurashtra
8 Travancore-Cochin
9 Vindhya Pradesh

TERRITORIES OF STATE

The territory of each of the States in this Part shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the corresponding Indian State, and—

(*a*) in the case of each of the States of Rajasthan and Saurashtra, shall also comprise the territories which immediately before such commencement were being administered by the Government of the corresponding Indian State, whether under the provisions of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, or otherwise; and

(*b*) in the case of the State of Madhya Bharat, shall also comprise the territory which immediately before such commencement was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Panth Piploda.

PART C

Names of States.

1. Ajmer
2 Bhopal
3 Bilaspur
4 Cooch-Behar†
5 Coorg
6 Delhi
7. Himachal Pradesh
8 Kutch
9 Manipur
10 Tripura

TERRITORIES OF STATES

The territory of each of the States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Delhi, respectively

The territory of each of the other States in this Part shall comprise the territories which, by virtue of an order made under section 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935, were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution being administered as if they were a Chief Commissioner's Province of the same name

PART D

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SECOND SCHEDULE
[ARTICLES 59(3), 65(3), 75(6), 97, 125, 148(3), 158(3), 164(5), 186 AND 221]

PART A

Provisions as to President, Governors of States specified in Part A of First Schedule

1 There shall be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States specified in Part A of the First Schedule the following emoluments per mensem, that is to say —

The President	10,000 rupees
The Governor of a State	5,500 rupees

2. There shall also be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States so specified such allowances as were payable respectively to the Governor-General of the Dominion of India and to the Governors of the corresponding Provinces immediately before the commencement of this Constitution

3 The President and the Governors of such States throughout their respective terms of office shall be entitled to the same privileges to which the Governor-General and the Governors of the corresponding Provinces were respectively entitled immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

4 While the Vice-President or any other person is discharging the functions of, or is acting as, President, or any person is discharging the functions of the Governor, he shall be entitled to the same emoluments, allowances and privileges as the President or the Governor whose functions he discharges or for whom he acts, as the case may be.

PART B

Provisions as to the Ministers for Union and States in Part A and Part B of First Schedule.

5. There shall be paid to the Prime Minister and to each of the other Ministers for the Union such salaries and allowances as were payable respectively to the Prime Minister and to each of the other Ministers for the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

* Later changed to Uttar Pradesh.—*Editor.*

† Later merged with West Bengal.—*Editor.*

6. There shall be paid to the Ministers for any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule such salaries and allowances as were payable to such Ministers for the corresponding Province or the corresponding Indian State, as the case may be, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution

PART C

Provisions as to Speaker, Deputy Speaker of House of People, Chairman, Deputy Chairman of Council of States, Speaker, Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly of State in Part A of First Schedule, Chairman, Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council of any such State.

7. There shall be paid to the Speaker of the the House of the People and the Chairman of the Council of States such salaries and allowances as were payable to the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, and there shall be paid to the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and to the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States such salaries and allowances as were payable to the Deputy Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before such commencement.

8 There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule and to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of such State such salaries and allowances as were payable respectively to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council of the corresponding Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and, where the corresponding Province had no Legislative Council immediately before such commencement, there shall be paid to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of the State such salaries and allowances as the Governor of the State may determine.

PART D

Provisions as to Judges of Supreme Court, High Courts in States in Part A of First Schedule

9 (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following rates per mensem, that is to say —

The Chief Justice	.. ..	5,000 rupees
Any other Judge	.. ..	4,000 rupees

Provided that if a Judge of the Supreme Court at the time of his appointment is in receipt of a pension (other than a disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or any of its predecessor Governments or under the Government of a State or any of its predecessor Governments, his salary in respect of service in the Supreme Court shall be reduced by the amount of that pension

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of an official residence.

(3) Nothing in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph shall apply to a Judge who, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution,—

(*a*) was holding office as the Chief Justice of the Federal Court and has become on such commencement the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under clause (1) of article 374, or

(*b*) was holding office as any other Judge of the Federal Court and has on such commencement become a Judge (other than the Chief Justice) of the Supreme Court under the said clause,

during the period he holds office as such Chief Justice or other Judge, and every Judge who so becomes the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court shall, in respect of time spent on actual service as such Chief Justice or other Judge, as the case may be, be entitled to receive in addition to the salary specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing immediately before such commencement.

(4) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall receive such reasonable allowances to reimburse him for expenses incurred in travelling on duty within the territory of India and shall be afforded such reasonable facilities in connection with travelling as the President may from time to time prescribe

(5) The rights in respect of leave of absence (including leave allowances) and pension of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be governed by the provisions which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were applicable to the Judges of the Federal Court.

10 (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the High Court of each State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following rates per mensem, that is to say :—

The Chief Justice	.. ..	4,000 rupees
Any other Judge	.. ..	3,500 rupees

(2) Every person who immediately before the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) was holding office as the Chief Justice of a High Court in any Province and has on such commencement become the Chief Justice of the High Court in the corresponding State under clause (1) of article 376, or

(*b*) was holding office as any other Judge of a High Court in any Province and has on such commencement become a Judge (other than the Chief Justice) of the High Court in the corresponding State under the said clause,

shall, if he was immediately before such commencement drawing a salary at a rate higher than that specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, be entitled to receive in respect of time spent on actual service as such Chief Justice or other Judge, as the case may be, in addition to the salary specified in the said sub-paragraph as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing immediately before such commencement.

(3) Every Judge of a High Court shall receive such reasonable allowances to reimburse him for expenses incurred in travelling on duty within the territory of India and shall be afforded such reasonable facilities in connection with travelling as the President may from time to time prescribe

(4) The rights in respect of leave of absence (including leave allowances) and pension of the Judges of the High Court of any State shall be governed by the provisions which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were applicable to the Judges of the High Court in the corresponding Province

11 In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) the expression "Chief Justice" includes an acting Chief Justice, and a "Judge" includes an *ad hoc* Judge,

(*b*) "actual service" includes—

(i) time spent by a Judge on duty as a Judge or in the performance of such other functions as he may at the request of the President undertake to discharge;

(ii) vacations, excluding any time during which the Judge is absent on leave, and

(iii) joining time on transfer from a High Court to the Supreme Court or from one High Court to another

PART E

Provisions as to Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

12. (1) There shall be paid to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India a salary at the rate of four thousand rupees per mensem.

(2) The person who was holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Auditor-General of India and has become on such commencement the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India under article 377 shall in addition to the salary specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph be entitled to receive as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing as Auditor-General of India immediately before such commencement.

(3) The rights in respect of leave of absence and pension and the other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall be governed or shall continue to be governed, as the case may be, by the provisions which were applicable to the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and all references in those provisions to the Governor-General shall be construed as references to the President.

THIRD SCHEDULE

[ARTICLES 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 AND 219]

Forms of Oaths or Affirmations

I. Union Minister

Form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union .—

"I, A B, do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for the Union and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will "

II. Oath of Secrecy

Form of oath of secrecy for a Minister for the Union :—

"I, A B, do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the Union except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister "

III Member of Parliament

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of Parliament :—

"I, A B, having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Council of States (or the House of the People) do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter "

IV Judges, Comptroller, Auditor-General

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India —

"I, A B, having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the Supreme Court of India (or Comptroller and Auditor-General of India) do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution

of India as by law established, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws."

V. State Minister

Form of oath of office for a Minister for a State —

"I, A B, do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for the State of and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

VI. Oath of Secrecy

Form of oath of secrecy for a Minister for a State —

"I, A B., do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the State of . . . except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister"

VII Member of State Legislature

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of the Legislature of a State —

"I, A B, having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Legislative Assembly (or Legislative Council), do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter"

VIII Judge of High Court

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of a High Court —

"I, A B, having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court at (or of) do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or illwill and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws"

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[ARTICLES 4(1), 80(2) AND 391]

THE COUNCIL OF STATES

To each State or group of States specified in the first column of the table of seats appended to this Schedule there shall be allotted the number of seats specified in the second column of the said table opposite to that State or group of States, as the case may be

Representatives of States specified in Part A of the First Schedule

1	2
States	Total Seats
1. Assam	6
2. Bihar	21
3 Bombay	17
4. Madhya Pradesh	12
5. Madras	27
6 Orissa	9
7. Punjab	8
8. The United Provinces*	31
9. West Bengal	14
TOTAL	145

*Later designated Uttar Pradesh—*Editor.*

Representatives of States specified in Part B of the First Schedule

1	2
States	Total Seats
1. Hyderabad	11
2. Jammu and Kashmir	4
3. Madhya Bharat	6
4. Mysore	6
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union	3
6 Rajasthan	9
7. Saurashtra	4
8. Travancore-Cochin	6
9. Vindhya Pradesh	4
TOTAL	53

Representatives of States specified in Part C of the First Schedule

1	2
States and Groups of States	Total Seats
1. Ajmer	1
2. Coorg	1
3. Bhopal	1
4 Bilaspur	1
5 Himachal Pradesh	1
6 Cooch-Behar	
7 Delhi	1
8. Kutch	1
9. Manipur	1
10. Tripura	
TOTAL	7

TOTAL OF ALL SEATS 205

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[ARTICLE 244 (1)]

Scheduled Areas and Tribes

PART A

1 *Interpretation* —In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule but does not include the State of Assam.

2 *Executive power of a State in Scheduled Areas* —Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the executive power of a State extends to the Scheduled Areas therein.

3 *Report by the Governor or Rajpramukh to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas* —The Governor or Rajpramukh of each State having Scheduled Areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas.

PART B

4 *Tribes Advisory Council* —(1) There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Provided that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be.

(3) The Governor or Rajpramukh may make rules prescribing or regulating, as the case may be,—

(*a*) the number of members of the Council, the mode of their appointment and the appointment of the Chairman of the Council and of the officers and servants thereof;

(*b*) the conduct of its meetings and its procedure in general, and

(*c*) all other incidental matters.

5 *Law applicable to Scheduled Areas* —(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification and any direction given under this sub-paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect

(2) The Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(*a*) prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area,

(*b*) regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area,

(*c*) regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area

(3) In making any such regulation as is referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, the Governor or Rajpramukh may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to the area in question

(4) All regulations made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect

(5) No regulation shall be made under this paragraph unless the Governor or the Rajpramukh making the regulation has, in the case where there is a Tribes Advisory Council for the State, consulted such Council.

PART C

6 *Scheduled Areas* —(1) In this Constitution, the expression "Scheduled Areas" means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas

(2) The President may at any time by order—

(*a*) direct that the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area,

(*b*) alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area,

(*c*) on any alteration of the boundaries of a State or on the admission into the Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of, a Scheduled Area,

and any such order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper, but save as aforesaid, the order made under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be varied by any subsequent order.

PART D

7. *Amendment of the Schedule* —(1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368

SIXTH SCHEDULE
[ARTICLES 244 (2) AND 275 (1)]
TRIBAL AREAS IN ASSAM

1. *Autonomous districts and autonomous regions* —(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the tribal areas in each item of Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule shall be an autonomous district

(2) If there are different Schedules Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor may, by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions

(3) The Governor may, by public notification,—

(*a*) include any area in Part A of the said table,

(*b*) exclude any area from Part A of the said table,

(*c*) create a new autonomous district,

(*d*) increase the area of any autonomous district,

(*e*) diminish the area of any autonomous district,

(*f*) unite two or more autonomous districts or parts thereof so as to form one autonomous district,

(*g*) define the boundaries of any autonomous district

Provided that no order shall be made by the Governor under clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this sub-paragraph except after consideration of the report of a Commission appointed under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 14 of this Schedule

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCILS

2 *Constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils* —(1) There shall be a District Council for each autonomous district consisting of not more than twenty-four members, of whom not less than three-fourths shall be elected on the basis of adult sufferage

(2) There shall be a separate Regional Council for each area constituted an autonomous region under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of this Schedule

(3) Each District Council and each Regional Council shall be a body corporate by the name respectively of "the District Council of (*name of district*)" and "the Regional Council of (*name of region*)", shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the administration of an autonomous district shall, in so far as it is not vested under this Schedule in any Regional Council within such district, be vested in the District Council for such district and the administration of an autonomous region shall be vested in the Regional Council for such region

(5) In an autonomous district with Regional Councils, the District Council shall have only such powers with respect to the areas under the authority of the Regional Council as may be delegated to it by the Regional Council in addition to the powers conferred on it by this Schedule with respect to such areas.

(6) The Governor shall make rules for the first constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils in consultation with the existing tribal Councils or other representative tribal organisations within the autonomous districts or regions concerned, and such rules shall provide for—

(*a*) the composition of the District Councils and Regional Councils and the allocation of seats therein,

(*b*) the delimitation of territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to those Councils,

(*c*) the qualifications for voting at such elections and the preparation of electoral rolls therefor,

(*d*) the qualifications for being elected at such elections as members of such Councils,

(*e*) the term of office of members of such Councils,

(*f*) any other matter relating to or connected with elections or nominations to such Councils,

(*g*) the procedure and the conduct of business in the District and Regional Councils,

(*h*) the appointment of officers and staff of the District and Regional Councils

(7) The District or the Regional Council may after its first constitution make rules with regard to the matters specified in sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph and may also make rules regulating—

(*a*) the formation of subordinate local Councils or Boards and their procedure and the conduct of their business, and

(*b*) generally all matters relating to the transaction of business pertaining to the administration of the district or region, as the case may be

Provided that until rules are made by the District or the Regional Council under this sub-paragraph the rules made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph shall have effect in respect of elections to the officers and staff of, and the procedure and the conduct of business in each such Council

Provided further that the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Divisional Officer, as the case may be, of the North Cachar and Mikir Hills shall be the Chairman *ex-officio* of the District Council in respect of the territories included in items 5 and 6 respectively of Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule and shall have power for a period of six years after the first constitution of the District Council, subject to the control of the Governor, to annul or modify any resolution or decision of the District Council or to issue such instructions to the District Council, as he may consider appropriate, and the District Council shall comply with every such instruction issued

POWERS OF COUNCILS

3 *Powers of the District Councils and Regional Councils to make laws* —(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas within the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district shall have power to make laws with respect to—

(*a*) the allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town

Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes by the Government of Assam in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorising such acquisition;

(*b*) the management of any forest not being a reserved forest;

(*c*) the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture,

(*d*) the regulation of the practice of *jhum* or other forms of shifting cultivation,

(*e*) the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers,

(*f*) any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation,

(*g*) the appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen,

(*h*) the inheritance of property,

(*i*) marriage;

(*j*) social customs

(2) In this paragraph, a "reserved forest" means any area which is a reserved forest under the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891, or under any other law for the time being in force in the area in question

(3) All laws made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

4 *Administration of justice in autonomous districts and autonomous regions* —(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of areas within the district other than those which are under the authority of the Regional Councils, if any, within the district may constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and cases between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes within such areas, other than suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply, to the exclusion of any court in the State, and may appoint suitable persons to be members of such village Councils or presiding officers of such courts, and may also appoint such officers as may be necessary for the administration of the laws made under paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Regional Council for an autonomous region or any court constituted in that behalf by the Regional Council or, if in respect of any area within an autonomous district there is no Regional Council, the District Council for such district, or any court constituted in that behalf by the District Council, shall exercise the powers of a court of appeal in respect of all suits and cases triable by a village council or court constituted under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph within such region or area, as the case may be, other than those to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply, and no other court except the High Court and the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over such suits or cases.

(3) The High Court of Assam shall have and exercise such jurisdiction over the suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph apply as the Governor may from time to time by order specify

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may with the previous approval of the Governor make rules regulating—

(*a*) the constitution of village councils and courts and the powers to be exercised by them under this paragraph,

(*b*) the procedure to be followed by village councils or courts in the trial of suits and cases under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed by the Regional or District Council or any court constituted by such Council in appeals and other proceedings under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph,

(*d*) the enforcement of decisions and orders of such Councils and courts;

(*e*) all other ancillary matters for the carrying out of the provisions of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

CONFERMENT OF POWERS

5 *Conferment of powers under the Code of Civil Procedure* 1908, *and the Code of Criminal Procedure*, 1898, *on the Regional and District Councils and on certain courts and officers for the trial of certain suits, cases and offences* —(1) The Governor may, for the trial of suits or cases arising out of any law in force in any autonomous district or region being a law specified in that behalf by the Governor, or for the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law for the time being applicable to such district or region, confer on the District Council or the Regional Council having authority over such district or region or on courts constituted by such District Council or on any officer appointed in that behalf by the Governor, such powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or, as the case may be the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as he deems appropriate, and thereupon the said Council, court or officer shall try the suits, cases or offences in exercise of the powers so conferred.

(2) The Governor may withdraw or modify any of the powers conferred on a District Council, Regional Council, court or officer under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Save as expressly provided in this paragraph, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to the trial of any suits, cases or offences in an autonomous district or in any autonomous region to which the provisions of this paragraph apply.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

6. *Powers of the District Council to establish primary schools, etc* —The District Council for an autonomous district may establish, construct, or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle pounds, ferries, fisheries, roads and waterways in the district and, in particular, may prescribe the language and the manner in which primary education shall be imparted in the primary schools in the district

FUNDS

7. *District and Regional Funds* —(1) There shall be constituted for each autonomous district, a District Fund and for each autonomous region, a Regional Fund to which shall be credited all moneys received respectively by the District Council for that district and the Regional Council for that region in the course of the administration of such district or region, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution

(2) Subject to the approval of the Governor, rules may be made by the District Council and by the Regional Council for the management of the District Fund or, as the case may be, the Regional Fund, and the rules so made may prescribe the procedure to be followed in respect of payment of money into the said Fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of moneys therein and any other matter connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid

LAND REVENUE, TAXES

8 *Powers to assess and collect Land revenue and to impose taxes* —(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all lands within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all lands within the district except those which are in the areas under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have the power to assess and collect revenue in respect of such lands in accordance with the principles for the time being followed by the Government of Assam in assessing lands for the purpose of land revenue in the State of Assam generally

(2) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas in the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have power to levy and collect taxes on lands and buildings, and tolls on persons resident within such areas

(3) The District Council for an autonomous district shall have the power to levy and collect all or any of the following taxes within such district, that is to say—

(*a*) taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments ,

(*b*) taxes on animals, vehicles and boats ;

(*c*) taxes on the entry of goods into a market for sale therein, and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries , and

(*d*) taxes for the maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may make regulations to provide for the levy and collection of any of the taxes specified in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph.

EXTRACTION OF MINERALS

9 *Licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or extraction of, minerals* —(1) Such share of the royalties accruing each year from licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting, for, or the extraction of, minerals granted by the Government of Assam in respect of any area within an autonomous district as may be agreed upon between the Government of Assam and the District Council of such district shall be made over to that District Council.

(2) If any dispute arises as to the share of such royalties to be made over to a District Council, it shall be referred to the Governor for determination and the amount determined by the Governor in his discretion shall be deemed to be the amount payable under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph to the District Council and the decision of the Governor shall be final

TRADING BY NON-TRIBALS

10 *Power of District Council to make regulations for the control of money-lending and trading by non-tribals* —(1) The District Council of an autonomous district may make regulations for the regulation and control of money-lending or trading within the district by persons other than Scheduled Tribes resident in the district

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(*a*) prescribe that no one except the holder of a licence issued in that behalf shall carry on the business of money-lending ,

(*b*) prescribe the maximum rate of interest which may be charged or be recovered by a money-lender ,

(*c*) provide for the maintenance of accounts by money-lenders and for the inspection of such accounts by officers appointed in that behalf by the District Council ;

(*d*) prescribe that no person who is not a member of the Scheduled Tribes resident in the district shall carry on wholesale or retail business in any commodity except under a licence issued in that behalf by the District Council :

Provided that no regulations may be made under this paragraph unless they are passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the total membership of the District Council

Provided further that it shall not be competent under any such regulations to refuse the grant of a licence to a money-lender or a trader who has been carrying on business within the district since before the time of the making of such regulations.

(3) All regulations made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect

11. *Publication of laws, rules and regulations made under the Schedule* —All laws, rules and regulations made under this Schedule by a District Council or a Regional Council shall be published forthwith in the Official Gazette of the State and shall on such publication have the force of law

APPLICATION OF ACTS

12. *Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State to autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) no Act of the Legislature of the State in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule as matters with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws, and no Act of the Legislature of the State prohibiting or restricting the consumption of any non-distilled alcoholic liquor shall apply to any autonomous district or autonomous region unless in either case the District Council for such district or having jurisdiction over such region by public notification so directs, and the District Council in giving such direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to such district or region or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as it thinks fit ,

(*b*) the Governor may, by public notification, direct that any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State to which the provisions of clause (*a*) of this sub-paragraph do not apply shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region, or shall apply to such district or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification

(2) Any direction given under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

13 *Estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to autonomous districts to be shown separately in the annual financial statement* —The estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to an autonomous district which are to be credited to, or is to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam shall be first placed before the District Council for discussion and then after such discussion be shown separately in the annual financial statement of the State to be laid before the Legislature of the State under article 202

14 *Appointment of Commission to inquire into and report on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions* —(1) The Governor may at any time appoint a Commission to examine and report on any matter specified by him relating to the administration of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State, including matters specified in clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 of his Schedule, or may appoint a Commission to inquire into and report from time to time on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State generally and in particular on—

(*a*) the provision of educational and medical facilities and communications in such districts and regions ;

(*b*) the need for any new or special legislation in respect of such districts and regions , and

(*c*) the administration of the laws, rules and regulations made by the District and Regional Councils ;

and define the procedure to be followed by such Commission.

(2) The report of every such Commission with the recommendations of the Governor with respect thereto shall be laid before the Legislature of the State by the Minister concerned

together with an explanatory memorandum regarding the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government of Assam.

(3) In allocating the business of the Government of the State among his Ministers the Governor may place one of his Ministers specially in charge of the welfare of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State

ANNULMENT, ETC. OF REGIONAL ACTS

15. *Annulment or suspension of acts and resolutions of District and Regional Councils* — (1) If at any time the Governor is satisfied that an act or resolution of a District or a Regional Council is likely to endanger the safety of India, he may annul or suspend such act or resolution and take such steps as he may consider necessary (including the suspension of the Council and the assumption to himself of all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Council) to prevent the commission or continuance of such act, or the giving of effect to such resolution

(2) Any order made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph together with the reasons therefor shall be laid before the Legislature of the State as soon as possible and the order shall, unless revoked by the Legislature of the State, continue in force for a period of twelve months from the date on which it was so made

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such order is passed by the Legislature of the State, the order shall unless cancelled by the Governor continue in force for a further period of twelve months from the date on which under this paragraph it would otherwise have ceased to operate.

DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL

16 *Dissolution of a District or a Regional Council* —The Governor may on the recommendation of a Commission appointed under paragraph 14 of this Schedule by public notification order the dissolution of a District or a Regional Council and—

(*a*) direct that a fresh general election shall be held immediately for the reconstitution of the Council, or

(*b*) subject to the previous approval of the Legislature of the State assume the administration of the area under the authority of such Council himself or place the administration of such area under the Commission appointed under the said paragraph or any other body considered suitable by him for a period not exceeding twelve months

Provided that when an order under clause (*a*) of this paragraph has been made, the Governor may take the action referred to in clause (*b*) of this paragraph with regard to the administration of the area in question pending the reconstitution of the Council on fresh general election

Provided further that no action shall be taken under clause (*b*) of this paragraph without giving the District or the Regional Council, as the case may be, an opportunity of placing its views before the Legislature of the State

17. *Exclusion of areas from autonomous districts in forming constituencies in such districts* —For the purposes of elections to the Legislative Assembly of Assam, the Governor may by order declare that any area within an autonomous district shall not form part of any constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly reserved for any such district but shall form part of a constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly not so reserved to be specified in the order.

18. *Application of the provisions of this Schedule to areas specified in Part B of the table appended to paragraph* 20 —(1) The Governor may—

(*a*) subject to the previous approval of the President, by public notification, apply all or any of the foregoing provisions of this Schedule to any tribal area specified in Part B of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule or any part of such area and thereupon such area or part shall be administered in accordance with such provisions, and

(*b*) with like approval, by public notification, exclude from the said table any tribal area specified in Part B of that table or any part of such area.

(2) Until a notification is issued under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph in respect of any tribal area specified in Part B of the said table or any part of such area, the administration of such area or part thereof, as the case may be, shall be carried on by the President through the Governor of Assam as his agent and the provisions of Part IX shall apply thereto as if such area or part thereof were a territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule.

(3) In the discharge of his functions under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph as the agent of the President the Governor shall act in his discretion

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

19 (1) As soon as possible after the commencement of this Constitution the Governor shall take steps for the constitution of a District Council for each autonomous district in the State under this Schedule and, until a District Council is so constituted for an autonomous district, the administration of such district shall be vested in the Governor and the following provisions shall apply to the administration of the areas within such district instead of the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, namely :—

(*a*) no Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall apply to any such area unless the Governor by public notification so directs, and the Governor in giving such a direction with respect to any act may direct that the Act shall, in its application to the area or to any specified part thereof, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thinks fit;

(*b*) the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any such area and any regulations so made may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to such area

(2) Any direction given by the Governor under clause (*a*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect

(3) All regulations made under clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect

TRIBAL AREAS

20 (1) The areas specified in Parts A and B of the table below shall be the tribal areas within the State of Assam

(2) The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District shall comprise the territories which before the commencement of this Constitution were known as the Khasi States and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, excluding any areas for the time being comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong, but including so much of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong as formed part of the Khasi State of Mylliem

Provided that for the purposes of clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3, paragraph 4, paragraph 5, paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) of sub-paragraph (3) and sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 8, and clause (*d*) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 10 of this Schedule, no part of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong shall be deemed to be within the District

(3) Any reference in the table below to any district (other than the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District) or administrative area shall be construed as a reference to that district or area at the commencement of this Constitution :

Provided that the tribal areas specified in Part B of the table below shall not include any such areas in the plains as may, with the previous approval of the President, be notified by the Governor of Assam in that behalf.

TABLE

Part A

1 The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.
2 The Garo Hills District
3 The Lushai Hills District.
4 The Naga Hills District
5 The North Cachar Hills
6 The Mikir Hills

Part B

1 North East Frontier Tract including Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District and Misimi Hills District.

2 The Naga Tribal Area

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE

21 (1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[ARTICLE 246]

LIST I—UNION LIST

1 Defence of India and every part thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilisation

2 Naval, military and air forces, any other armed forces of the Union

3 Delimitation of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities and the regulation of house accommodation (including the control of rents) in such areas

4 Naval, military and air force works

5. Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives

6 Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.

7 Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war

8 Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation.

9 Preventive detention for reasons connected with Defence, Foreign Affairs, or the security of India, persons subjected to such detention

10 Foreign Affairs, all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country

11. Diplomatic, Consular and trade representation

12 United Nations Organisation.

13 Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat

14. Entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries

15. War and peace.

16. Foreign jurisdiction

17. Citizenship, naturalisation and aliens.

18 Extradition.

19 Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from India, passports and visas

20 Pilgrimages to places outside India.

21 Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air, offences against the law of nations committed on land or the high seas or in the air

22 Railways

23 Highways declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways

24 Shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels, the rule of the road on such waterways.

25 Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; provision of education and training for the mercantile marine and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies

26 Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft

27 Ports declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports, including their delimitation, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein

28 Port quarantine, including hospitals connected therewith, seamen's and marine hospitals

29 Airways, aircraft and air navigation, provision of aerodromes, regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes, provision for aeronautical education and training and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies

30 Carriage of passengers and goods by railway, sea or air, or by national waterways in mechanically propelled vessels

31 Posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication

32 Property of the Union and the revenue therefrom, but as regards property situated in a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule subject to legislation by the State, save in so far as Parliament by law otherwise provides

33 Acquisition or requisitioning of property for the purposes of the Union

34 Courts of wards for the estates of Rulers of Indian States

35. Public debt of the Union

36. Currency, coinage and legal tender, foreign exchange

37 Foreign loans

38 Reserve Bank of India

39. Post Office Savings Bank

40. Lotteries organised by the Government of India or the Government of a State

41 Trade and commerce with foreign countries, import and export across customs frontiers, definition of customs frontiers

42. Inter-State trade and commerce

43 Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies.

44 Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities

45. Banking.

46 Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like instruments.

47 Insurance

48 Stock exchanges and futures markets

49 Patents, inventions and designs, copyright, trade-marks and merchandise marks

50 Establishment of standards of weight and measure

51 Establishment of standards of quality for goods to be exported out of India or transported from one State to another

52 Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest

53 Regulation and development of oilfields and mineral oil resources, petroleum and petroleum products, other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflammable

54 Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest

55 Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields

56 Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest

57. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

58 Manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies, regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies

59 Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium.

60 Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition

61 Industrial disputes concerning Union employees

62 The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial, and any other like institution financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance

63 The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance

64 Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance

65 Union agencies and institutions for—

(*a*) professional, vocational or technical training, including the training of police officers, or

(*b*) the promotion of special studies or research; or

(*c*) scientific or technical assistance in the investigation or detection of crime

66 Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions

67 Ancient and historical monuments and records, and archæological sites and remains, declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance

68 The Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological Surveys of India, Meteorological organisations.

69 Census

70. Union public services, all-India services; Union Public Service Commission

71 Union pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Government of India or out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

72 Elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President and Vice-President, the Election Commission.

73 Salaries and allowances of members of Parliament, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.

74 Powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the committees of each House, enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of Parliament or commissions appointed by Parliament.

75 Emoluments, allowances, privileges and rights in respect of leave of absence, of the President and Governors, salaries and allowances of the Ministers for the Union, the salaries, allowances, and rights in respect of leave of absence and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General

76 Audit of the accounts of the Union and of the States.

77 Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court (including contempt of such Court), and the fees taken therein, persons entitled to practise before the Supreme Court

78 Constitution and organisation of the High Courts except provisions as to officers and servants of High Courts, persons entitled to practise before the High Courts

79 Extension of the jurisdiction of a High Court having its principal seat in any State to, and exclusion of the jurisdiction of any such High Court from, any area outside that State

80 Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to any area outside that State, but not so as to enable the police of one State to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area outside that State without the consent of the Government of the State in which such area is situated, extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to railway areas outside that State

81 Inter-State migration, inter-State quarantine

82 Taxes on income other than agricultural income

83. Duties of customs including export duties.

84 Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption,

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics,

but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

85. Corporation tax.

86. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies, taxes on the capital of companies.

87. Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land

88 Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land

89 Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights

90. Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets.

91. Rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, transfer of shares, debentures, proxies and receipts.

92. Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein

93 Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List

94 Inquiries, surveys and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this List

95. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List, admiralty jurisdiction

96 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

97 Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.

LIST II—STATE LIST.

1 Public order (but not including the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power).

2 Police, including railway and village police.

3 Administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Court, officers and servants of the High Court, procedure in rent and revenue courts, fees taken in all courts except the Supreme Court

4 Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein, arrangements with other States for the use of prisons and other institutions

5 Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

6 Public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries

7 Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places outside India.

8 Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors

9 Relief of the disabled and unemployable

10 Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds.

11. Education including universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I and entry 25 of List III.

12 Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the State, ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance

13. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communication not specified in List I, municipal tramways, ropeways, inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways, vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles

14. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases.

15 Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training and practice.

16 Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

17. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to the provisions of entry 56 of List I.

18. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents, transfer and alienation of agricultural land, land improvement and agricultural loans, colonization.

19. Forests

20. Protection of wild animals and birds.

21 Fisheries

22 Courts of wards subject to the provisions of entry 34 of List I, encumbered and attached estates

23 Regulation of mines and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union.

24 Industries subject to the provisions of entry 52 of List I.

25. Gas and gas-works.

26 Trade and commerce within the State subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III

27 Production, supply and distribution of goods subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III

28 Markets and fairs

29 Weights and measures except establishment of standards

30 Money-lending and money-lenders, relief of agricultural indebtedness

31. Inns and inn-keepers

32 Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities, unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations, co-operative societies

33 Theatres and dramatic performances, cinemas subject to the provisions of entry 60 of List I, sports, entertainments and amusements

34. Betting and gambling

35 Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State.

36 Acquisition or requisitioning of property, except for the purposes of the Union, subject to the provisions of entry 42 of List III

37 Elections to the Legislature of the State subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.

38 Salaries and allowances of members of the Legislature of the State, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof.

39 Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Assembly and of the members and the committees thereof, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of that Council and of the members and the committees thereof, enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of the Legislature of the State.

40 Salaries and allowances of Ministers for the State.

41 State public services; State Public Service Commission

42 State pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the State or out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

43 Public debt of the State.

44. Treasure trove.

45 Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenues.

46 Taxes on agricultural income.

47. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

48. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land.

49. Taxes on lands and buildings.

50 Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development.

51 Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the State and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India —

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics,

but not including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

52 Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein

53 Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity

54 Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers

55 Taxes on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers

56 Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways

57 Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III

58 Taxes on animals and boats.

59 Tolls

60 Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments

61 Capitation taxes

62 Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling

63 Rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty

64 Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List

65 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List

66 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court

LIST III—CONCURRENT LIST

1 Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power

2 Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution

3 Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, persons subjected to such detention

4 Removal from one State to another State of prisoners, accused persons and persons subjected to preventive detention for reasons specified in entry 3 of this List

5 Marriage and divorce, infants and minors; adoption, wills, intestacy and succession, joint family and partition, all matters in respect of which parties in judicial proceedings were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to their personal law.

6. Transfer of property other than agricultural land, registration of deeds and documents

7. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land

8. Actionable wrongs

9. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

10. Trust and Trustees.

11. Administrators-general and official trustees

12 Evidence and oaths, recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings

13. Civil procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution, limitation and arbitration

14 Contempt of court, but not including comtempt of the Supreme Court.

15. Vagrancy, nomadic and migratory tribes

16. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficients

17. Prevention of cruelty to animals

18. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.

19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium

20. Economic and social planning.

21 Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.

22. Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.

24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits

25. Vocational and technical training of labour.

26. Legal, medical and other professions.

27. Relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan

28 Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.

29 Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants

30 Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths

31 Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways, and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to national waterways

33 Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of, the products of industries where the control of such industries by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

34 Price control

35 Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied

36 Factories.

37. Boilers.

38. Electricity.

39 Newspapers, books and printing presses

40 Archæological sites and remains other than those declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance

41. Custody, management and disposal of property (including agricultural land) declared by law to be evacuee property.

42 Principles on which compensation for property acquired or requisitioned for the purposes of the Union or of a State or for any other public purpose is to be determined, and the form and the manner in which such compensation is to be given.

43 Recovery in a State of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land-revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.

44. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

45 Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in List II or List III.

46 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List

47 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[ARTICLES 344 (1) AND 351]

LANGUAGES

1 Assamese.
2. Bengali
3. Gujarati.
4 Hindi.
5. Kannada
6 Kashmiri
7. Malayalam
8 Marathi.
9. Oriya
10 Punjabi
11 Sanskrit
12 Tamil
13 Telugu
14. Urdu

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Babu Rajendra Prasad

(Assumed charge of office as President of the Republic of India, on the 26th January 1950).

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Military Secretary, Colonel B Chatterjee.

Comptroller, Major A S Wilson (late R E)

Dy Military Secretary, Major Mahomed Yunus Khan (Garhwal Rifles)

Private Secretary, Chakradhar Sharan

Aides-de-Camp, Captain Devender Singh (Rajput Regiment), Fl /Lieut T S Brar (I A F), Captain A. M Sethna (Rajputana Rifles), Lieut H M. Roy (I N), Risaldar-Major Amir Singh Bahadur, M B E , O B I. (Central India Horse), Risaldar-Major Hakim Singh (Skinner's Horse).

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Private Secretary, Chakradhar Sharan

Assistant Secretary, V J Moore.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Military Secretary, Colonel B Chatterjee.

Dy Military Secretary, Major Mahomed Yunus Khan.

Assistant Secretary, N. Banerjee

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Commandant, Major Thakur Govind Singh (Jaipur Guards)

Adjutant, Capt. S. K. Bharat Singh (2nd Lancers)

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The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh (Defence).

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The Hon'ble Shri C Rajagopalachari (Minister without Portfolio)

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K. Santhanam (Transport and Railways).

R. R. Diwakar (Information and Broadcasting).

Satya Narayan Sinha (Parliamentary Affairs).

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Dr Balkrishna V. Keskar (External Affairs).

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Curator Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, K. S. Srinivasan, M Sc

Indian Security Press

Master, Indian Security Press and ex-Officio Controller of Stamps, Lt-Col R C G. Chapman, C.I.E, O B E., R E. (Retd.).

Deputy Master, Indian Security Press, J. C Dutta Gupta, B Sc. (Engineering), (on deputation to U K).

Deputy Master, Currency Note Press, N. D. Prabhu (Offg)

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Asstt Master, Indian Security Press, M. B. Kapur (Offg).

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Deputy Secretary, P K Basu
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Under Secretary, K. N. Nair
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Statistician (Income-tax), P. S. B. Pillai.

Income-Tax Investigation Commission.

Chairman, S. Varadachariar
Commissioners, Justice P B Chakrabartti, V D Muzumdar
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Dy Dir of Inspection, Vacant.
Asstt Dir of Inspection, R. N. Misra.
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Director of Inspection, P D Swaminadha Mudaliar
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CENTRAL REVENUES CONTROL LABORATORY, NEW DELHI

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Chemical Examiner, Grade I, Manohar Lall
Assistant Chemical Examiners, K S Subramanyan, Manohar Singh

STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (CENTRAL EXCISES).

Dy. Coll, Statistics and Intelligence, A. N. Nanda.
Statistician, M P Shrivastava
Asstt Statistician, C. Chidambaram.

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Authorised Representative, Bombay Bench, 'B'—Gopal Laxman Pophale, M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.
Authorised Representative, Madras Bench, P V Kurvilla
Authorised Representative, Calcutta Bench, N Srinivasan
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Asstt Mint Master, P K Tikku
Accountant, D R Rele
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Store-Keeper, C N Anklesaria.
Warder, W. Rawlings
Medical Officer, S K Karnik, LCPS.
Labour Officer, V B Dongre

Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Comptroller and Auditor-General, V Narahari Rao, CSI, CIE
Dy. Auditor-General, P N. Rajagopal
Additional Deputy Auditor-General (States), Ishwar Dayal

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Asst. Chief Administrative Officer, Khazan Singh.
Deputy Asst. Chief Administrative Officer (Q), D. D. Bhardwaja.
Asst. Secretary (A O./Pro), G D Chopra
Asstt Secretary (A & P), A V. Y. Narayanan.
A.O. (Q/M), Major S. S Bains.
Director, Ministry of Defence, Security Corps, Col. S. T. Apcar.
Staff Officer (Grade II), Ministry of Defence, Security Corps, Major Ranbir Singh
Security Officer, Ministry of Defence, Lt.-Col. Ram Singh.

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Joint Secretary, S. B Bapat, ICS
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Under Secretaries, Captain N N Mallya, C B Gulati, A V Raman, N. L Nagar, K N Subbanna, Karam Chand
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Maintenance Officer, Wireless, Lt A K. Ghosh
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Private Secretary to Joint Secretary, Mangal Chand.
Secretary, Criminal Tribes Act, Enquiry Committee, P C Dave

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Deputy Advertising Consultant, Vacant.

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Deputy Director (Editorial), Dr S K Saksena

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Deputy Principal Information Officer, A. R. Vyas, 2, Roberts Lane, New Delhi
Deputy Principal Information Officer, Madho Prasad, 28, Mandi House, New Delhi
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Information Officer, R. L. Handa, 3/62, Park Area, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
Information Officer, V. Krishnaswami, Hut No 8, Rouse Avenue Lane, New Delhi.
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Assistant Information Officer, I P Tewari, C/o Lt G C Joshi, 17, Princess Park Mess, Lython Road, New Delhi

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Information Officer, H C Saraswat, A-20/14, Lodi Colony, New Delhi.

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Assistant Information Officer, S. N Bhattacharyya, 52, Sadanand Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.

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Assistant Information Officer, G. L. Rawal, Qr. No. 2, Wadala, Bombay 14.
Assistant Information Officer, S. N. Joshi, Tenement No. T/28-28 at Bandra Signal School, Bandra, Bombay.

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(KHALEEL MANSIONS, MOUNT ROAD, P O. MADRAS)

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Assistant Information Officer, J. Thangavelu, 22, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore, Madras.

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Private Secretary, Bikram Shah
Asst. Private Secretary, M L Bazaz.
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Private Secretary to Foreign Secretary, C R Srinivasan
Private Secretary to Additional Secretary, T R Raghuraman
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Librarian, Historical Division, S S Saith.

X. P DIVISION

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Research Officer, S N Chopra
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Assistant Research Officers, Jagmohan Mahajan, U. Narsingh, V J. F Kulenday.

MINISTRY OF STATES

Minister, The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Secretary, V. P. Menon.

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Sub-Editors, Commercial Publications, V. Ramakrishna Rao, N. S. Narasimhan; P. N. Neville.
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Additional Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister, G S. Sharma.
Private Secretary to Secretary, D. N Tandon
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Assistant Economic Adviser, Dr D. K. Malhotra.
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Research Officers, Economics, V. Sambamoorthy, V. K. M. Menon and K L Luthra
Statistician, S Subramanian
Deputy Statistician, G D Mathur
Statistical Research Officers, T D Dutta; D P Chatterji, J P Biswas, S C Tripathi, D N Phull and V. Ramakrishnayya
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Research Officers, K K Bhatia, R B L Mathur, S B Das Gupta, T V Vishwanathan.
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Statistical Officer, K. L Sexana.

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Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Raja Rana Digvijai Chandra of Jubbul, I F S
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Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, P M Mukerji, M A
Deputy, A R Sinha, M A
Assistant, N Sanyal, B Sc

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Assistant Secretaries, J K Roy, A Nanu; P. V. S. Sarma, D D Agnihotri, Sri Ram Gupta, R. C Ghosh.
Officer on Special Duty (Patents), K Rama Pai.
Superintendents, S. A. Raghavachary, G W. Gidwani, L N Sharma, Gainda Ram, A J Mukerji, Harnam Singh, S V R Chary, M R Menon, Sobh Raj; R N. Kapur, K. N Nagar, S. C Mukherjee, S Krishnaswami, K I Thomas, C B Mathur, M K. Bhate, M C Minocha, S M. Ramachandran, G C Das Gupta, K S Luthra, Bhim Sen; R P Sachdev, Devaki Nandan Goyal.
Private Secretary to H M, A C. Banerjee.
Private Secretary to Secretary, Miss M. Salukere.
Secretary, Patent Advisory Committee, B. N. Atrishi
Newsprint Officer, Simla, R P Sachdev.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISER (FERTILIZER PROJECT), SINDRI.

Chief Technical Adviser (F P.), Brigadier M. H. Cox, C I E, O B E., M C, M.I, Mech E.
Administrative Officers (Fertilizer Project), P. V. V Sarma, S Venkataraman
Senior Technical Officer (Fertilizer Project), V. Seshadri.
Accounts Officer (Fertilizer Project), R Srinivasan.
Gypsum Development Officer, D P Garge
Director (Development), Fertilizer Project, L. Gupta.
Deputy Director (Planning), Fertilizer Project, S S. Thakur
Estate Officer (Fertilizer Project), S. N. Dandona
Stores Officer (Fertilizer Project), Lochan Singh Gadhok.
Deputy Assistant Director (Transport and Equipment), P C Banerjee
Senior Medical Officer (Fertilizer Project), Dr. B C Aich
Assistant Surgeon, S B Dutt
Deputy Superintendent (Production), Dr. K L Ramaswamy
Chief Chemist, Dr K M Chakravarty
Assistant Works Manager (Electrical Maintenance), N S Shankariah
Shift Charge Engineers, S R Ghosh, A N. Ghosh, H N Mazumdar
Senior Shift Charge Engineers, S K. Mukherjee, J Simon, K C Sharma
Senior Combustion Engineer, H Sahai
Junior Combustion Engineer, H M David
Junior Shift Charge Engineers, R S. Kachwaha, K R Chakraverty, O P Agarwal, P Seshadri, Jacob Chacko, B S. Nagraj, S D Bhasin, D K Sen

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Director, Prof H Ghosh
Deputy Director, Dr A. N. Banerji
Assistant Directors, Dr S G Rao, P N Nayer.
Research Officers, R. C Prakash, Harish Chandra, P C Kurian

Directorate General of Industries and Supplies.

Director-General of Industries & Supplies, Dr J C Ghosh, D Sc.
Deputy Director-General (Development)-I, Dr. J. N. Ray, Ph D., D Sc.
Deputy Director General (Development)-II, Jang Bir Singh
Special Officer (Machine Tool Industry), S S. Iyengar
Deputy Directors-General (Supplies), R P. Mathur (on leave), P. G Bhagat
Deputy Director-General (Inspection), F. Ashmore.

ADMINISTRATION & CO-ORDINATION.

Director (Administration & Co-ordination), A. R. Kapur.

ADMINISTRATION.

Deputy Directors, Karam Chand; M. P. Srivastava
Assistant Directors, Dina Nath, P. H Kunhi; T G. Anantaswami; Balbir Bahadur; Ram Sarup Gupta, N. C. Dutt.

Assistant Director (Law), Som Nath Marwaha.

CO-ORDINATION.

Deputy Director, P. Das.
Assistant Directors, B. P. Tewari; V. Krishnamurthy; N. M. Sachdev; V. A. Ganapathi.

STATISTICS.

Deputy Director, G. V. Pillai.
Assistant Director (Law), Som Nath Marwaha

DEVELOPMENT WING, CHEMICAL DIVISION, CHEMICAL DIRECTORATE

Deputy Development Officers, Dr. R. Venkateswaran, Dr. D. C Sen, A N Misra, N Srinivasan

Assistant Development Officers, Joginder Singh, N Thandavan, J R. Guha, P K Chowdhury, M N Kale

TIMBER DIRECTORATE.

Development Officer, J Prasad
Assistant Directors, P L Mookerjee, M. A. Khan
Asstt Development Officer, A. C. Sekhar.

FOOD DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

Assistant Development Officers, V. A. Mehta, Major N. V. R. Iyengar
Junior Chemist, S. L Mehra

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Officer-in-Charge, Cottage Industries Information Bureau, Chaman Lal
Deputy Development Officer, V. R. Chitra.
Officer on Special Duty, Dr Miss J M Sirajuddin
Assistant Development Officers, M K Chitre, R. L Biswas.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Development Officer, P. L. Kumar.
Deputy Development Officers, S S. Palit, S K Sinha
Asstt. Development Officers, P. S. Rao, S P. Dutta, H N Risbud, T. K Rama Rao, N M Krishnamurthy

GENERAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Development Officer, B C Mallik
Dy. Development Officer, Dr P. K. Kapre.
Assistant Development Officer, P N Deobhakta
Officer on Special Duty (Cable Factory), B K Mitter.

METALS.

Development Officer, Dr D. P Antia.
Asstt Development Officer, Dr A. S. Sharma

TOOLS.

Deputy Development Officer, C. J Shah
O S D (Reparations) (in Germany), A. R Khosla.
Deputy Development Officer (Reparations) (in Germany), Dr. K. L. Ganguly.
Assistant Development Officer, Gurbaksh Singh
Assistant Director, M. Singh.

REPARATION DIRECTORATE, CALCUTTA

Development Officer, Sagar Chand
Deputy Development Officer, P L. Sehgal.
Assistant Development Officer, S. C Banerjee.
Assistant Director, S Somasundaram
Assistant Inspecting Officer, C D Dhandekar.

LEATHER, RUBBER AND PAPER DIRECTORATE

Development Officer, P C Basu
Deputy Development Officers, S N. Bhandari, G T. Verghese; H. N. Gupta.

SILK AND WOOL DIRECTORATE

Officer on Special Duty (Wool), S. K. Chowdhury

CEMENT.

Deputy Development Officer, N C. Maltra.

REGIONAL CEMENT ADVISERS.

Reg Hony. Cement Advisers, Bombay, R. N Dadachandji, *Kanpur*, K. M. Raina; *Coimbatore*, C. C. Ramanath, *Madras*, R. R. Verma, *Calcutta*, S N Sapory.
Hony. Consulting Engineer, E. B. Mogensen.

IMPORTS & SHIPPING.

Deputy Director, S S. Venkata Krishnan.

SUPPLIES WING.

RAILWAY STORES.

Director, K C. Khosla.
Deputy Directors, P. T. Sipahimelani; I. N. Khanna.
Assistant Directors, H. L Datta, V. Swaminathan, I S Sud, A R Iyer, K C Bhattacharjee, H L Gupta, S. K. Bhattacharjee, Suraj Jang Bahadur

ENGINEERING STORES.

Director, J S Mathur.
Deputy Directors, D P Karnik; K. N Rao
Assistant Directors, K N Shenoy, D P. Sahai, B Achutha Rao; N B. Sujan, P D. Garg, Bhagwan Singh, Sant Ram Vashishta.

CHEMICALS & MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Director, C L Katial
Deputy Directors, B Sen Gupta; B N Sarobar.
Assistant Directors, P B Sarkar, S C Agarwal, S N Banerjee, F C Mathur, J S Bajaj, Saligram Sharma, Nikka Ram Law, Karori Lal

TEXTILES & LEATHER STORES.

Director, Dr S. K. Mitra
Deputy Directors, H K. Banerjee, K. V Nagaich
Assistant Directors, R. Dayal; M. R Pargal, S S L Rohtagi, Joginder Singh, C L Garg

FINALISATION DIRECTORATE

Director, R B L Mathur
Deputy Director, J G Kumaramangalam
Assistant Directors, G D Dhobal; Kartar Singh, S K. Dutt; M N Roy, Amar Chand, N L Gulati, H L Gulati, G M Dilwaria, G D Joshi, J C Bagchi

CLAIMS SECTION.

Director of Claims, Bakshi Shiv Charan Singh

STEEL AND RAILWAY CELL

Deputy Director, G Rai
Assistant Directors, R C Chetty, G P Kapur, F W Stevens

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE, ALIPORE

Directors, T G Banerjee, S R Das.
Deputy Director (Physical), S. N Mukherjee (No 3)
Deputy Director (Chemical), D S Naidu
Asstt. Directors (Physical), K D Bhattacharjee, D N. Bose; S. N. Mukherjee (No 2)
Asstt. Director (Chemical), K C Bhattacherjee
Asstt Director (X-Ray), N C Bagchi.
Asst. Director, Administration, P. K Sinha

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Director of Supplies, P. S Gupta.
Deputy Directors of Supplies, B. N Khanna; Asadul Huq
Asstt Directors of Supplies, S Sen Gupta; P. R Sheorey, K. K Nag, S. Chatterjee; P. R. Sen, A C Mukherjee
Asstt Director of Administration, J N Mustafi.
Asstt. Director of Shipping, P. V. Ramanathan

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Director of Supplies, F. H. Nallaseth.
Deputy Director, D. P. Guzdar.
Asstt Directors of Supplies, K A. Abbas; K. N. Kakkar; P Dayal.
Asstt. Director of Administration, A. Francis.
Asstt. Director of Shipping, V. K. Kamath.
Stores Officer, Rameshwar Dayal.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Deputy Director of Supplies, R. Parthasarthy.

STORES & STORES ACCOUNT CONTROL ORGANISATION, CALCUTTA.

Deputy Director, Stores & Stores Account, B. G. Idnani
Asstt Directors of Accounts, B. K. Das Gupta; P. N. Chopra.
Stores Officer, P. B. Chowdhury.

INSPECTION WING.

HEADQUARTERS.

Directors of Inspection (Engineering), M N Mukerjee, K N Sharma, K Ray
Deputy Directors of Inspection, A K. Majumdar; R Webber, J E Wallace (*on leave preparatory to retirement*)
Asstt. Director of Inspection, G. K. Pradhan.
Assistant Inspecting Officers, Dhian Singh; H C Tandon, H S Grewal; A K Bakshi, H. C Gulati; B V. Alekar

TEXTILES.

Deputy Director of Inspection, Y S Mirza.
Asstt. Director of Inspection, Randhir Singh.
Assistant Inspecting Officers, P. R. Dalvi, P L. Sharma (Ludhiana)

ALIGARH INSPECTION CIRCLE (ENGINEERING)

Assistant Inspecting Officer, P G. Vidwans

KANPUR INSPECTION CIRCLE (ENGINEERING).

Deputy Director of Inspection, R. T. Ramchandra.
Inspecting Officer, G Katiar.
Assistant Inspecting Officer, A N. Kampani

TEXTILES.

Inspecting Officer, S. R. Kochhar.
Asstt. Inspecting Officer, S C Bakshi.

CALCUTTA INSPECTION CIRCLE (ENGINEERING).

Director of Inspection, K K Nathani
Dy Directors of Inspection, S S Roy; S. K. Mitter; M N Samanta, J B Mukerjee.
Asstt Director of Inspection, P G Sinha.

Inspecting Officers, K K Joshey; S N. Mukerjee, N Bhaduri, S N De, P R Parker, B N. Majumdar, R R. Dutt, R N Mukerjee, N Gupta

Asstt Inspecting Officers, S R Ray, A. C Majumdar, Kuldip Chand, P C Kapur, B Banerjee, S N Mukerjee, B N Mitra; T A D'Mello, B K Dass, S S Ghosh, P L Dass, Syed Jan, S K Ghosh, P L Kathuria; S Roy, M M Bose, D P Chatterjee, G. S. Subbaraman, P V Raman, J K Adhya, P K Roy, H D Baihar, A S Selhi, M L. Mukherjee, T D Banerjee, S P. Roy, M L. Dutt Roy, Harnam Singh, S C Hazra, R M Rakshit, L M Roy, S R Gupta, P C Roy, P. Chatterjee, B N Bhattacharya, K K Das, R. N Gupta, Y K Muranjan, A. B Dias

TEXTILES.

Inspecting Officer, B. N De.
Asstt Inspecting Officers, H C. Banerjee; S. P. Banerjee; A. K. Pramanick.

ADMINISTRATION.

Asstt Director of Administration, S. Narayan Swami

BOMBAY INSPECTION CIRCLE (ENGINEERING).

Director of Inspection, K. I. N Iyengar.
Deputy Director of Inspection, S. C. Banerjee.
Inspecting Officers, B. R. Barua; S. R. Rao.
Asstt Inspecting Officers, H. B. Neale; U. S. Savakoor; E Durrant, V. B. Kudalkar;

S. Krishnan ; C. D. Dandekar ; G. Kuppuswamy, G. K. Ahuja ; R. C. Chaturvedi ; M. S. S Rao ; L. K Thakar, G. N. Gidwani ; B. T. Gulrajani, G S Athavale

TEXTILES.

Inspecting Officers, I L. Patel, S. Somanathan, T. V. Rao

Asstt Inspecting Officers, A. S Mamoojee ; D. V. Gogte, S. K. Chaudhuri ; G. M. Gadre ; A V Kamat.

ADMINISTRATION.

Asstt. Director of Administration, Gopal Dass.

MADRAS INSPECTION CIRCLE.

Deputy Director of Inspection, V. S. Rangasayi

ENGINEERING.

Inspecting Officer, J. M. Marathe.

Asstt Inspecting Officers, R R Rowe, S. Krishnamurthy, C. S. Rao

TEXTILES.

Inspecting Officer, B. V. Raman.

Asstt Inspecting Officers, C. Pattappan, K. G. Sastri

METALLURGICAL INSPECTORATE, TATANAGAR.

Director of Inspection, M N Goon

Deputy Directors of Inspection, L M Ghosh, K P Banerjee, K G. Mazumdar

Metallurgist, S. C De.

Asstt Metallurgist (Gr. I), E K. N Namblar

Asstt Directors of Inspection, S C Bose, M M Mitra, R M Ghosh, S K Lahiry

Asst Inspecting Officers, P G V Rao, T K Warrier, S N Das Gupta, D P Sen, V G Pillay, C M Murti, M. R Patel, G V Halwe, B C Mukerjee

Asstt. Metallurgists (Gr II), B. M Pal, T. V. N. Kedao

ADMINISTRATION.

Asstt. Director of Administration, N. R Barat

BURNPUR.

Dy. Director of Inspection, S C Lahiry

Asstt Directors of Inspection, B R. Nagar, P C Ray Chaudhry.

Asstt Inspecting Officers, G S Pandya, K P. Ghosh, D K Ray

DIRECTORATE OF ENFORCEMENT.

NEW DELHI

Director of Enforcement, W A C Pearce, I P

Deputy Director, Enforcement, Naranjan Dass

Law Officer, B R Sahni, M A, LL B (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law.

BOMBAY

Deputy Director, Enforcement, N. N. Sadri

Assistant Director, Enforcement, R L Kaushik

Deputy Asstt Director, Enforcement, P M Nadkarni

COIMBATORE

Deputy Director, Enforcement, C Raghavan

CALCUTTA

Deputy Director, Enforcement, B. Banerjee.

AHMEDABAD

Assistant Director, Enforcement, N K Bardhan

KANPUR

Assistant Director, Enforcement, Vaishno Dass Jhingan

MADRAS

Assistant Director, Enforcement, M U. Mulk.

INDIA SUPPLY MISSION, WASHINGTON (U S A)

(India Based Officers).

Director, A. R Palit

Deputy Directors, H V. Karve, M B Shankar

Administrative Officer, C M Bhimaya

Assistant Directors, J S. Mongia, B K. Palit

Shipping Liaison Officer (New York), P. C. Gupta

Directorate-General of Disposals, New Delhi.

Director-General (Disposals), T. Sivasankar, I C S

Dy. Director-General (Disposals), J. Munro, O.B.E

Directors, S. K Sen ; S C Murgai, K Krishna, S N Mitter, C A Subramanyam, Prem Sunder

Deputy Directors, Bhagat Ram, J G. Ghosh ; N A Pillai, B L Varma, K K Dar, K. N. Sinha, J L Chopra, S Venkatesan, F D Batliwala, P N Mathur, P. K Guha, G. S Tewari, B C Kumar, A D Rao ; B. S. Lalla ; M K. Roy, B D Kumar, M L. Vyas.

Assistant Directors, C K Nair, P R Krishna Murthy, Lachmi Naram, Balwant Singh, B C. Sharma, R M Sharma, K. V Bhaskaran, P. P Kapur, S P Chugh, K N Agha, K J. Shenoy, A P Aggarwal, Harbans Singh, B D Mirchandani, Sohanlal Sharma, S. S Bakshi, G. Muttuswamy, S D S Parmar, J C Paul, T K Tarachandani, Mohindar Singh, Som Dutt Sarna, G N Pant, R K Dua, Sohan Lal, M R Sehgal, Tulsi Nath, Parmeshwar Nath

Show-room Officer, O. N Anand

CALCUTTA CIRCLE

Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Lt -Col S. P Sarbadhikari

Directors (Disposals), V V Chandersekharan, S Sambasivan

Deputy Directors, S C Ghosh, S P Chatterjee, A C Ray

Assistant Directors, H H Ahuja, A N. Das, R K Sharma, M T Sabrathanam, C S Natarajan, M K Govind, S N Bose, R N Chowdhury, K R Ghosh, Sukumar Guha

Show-room Officer, Harnath Sahai.

UNITED STATES TRANSFERS DIRECTORATE, CALCUTTA.

Director, S T Thadani

Deputy Directors, G H Coelho, N K Thadani, A Mukerjee, A K M Pillai

Assistant Directors (Gr I), K K Santra, A K Balasubrahmanyam, R C Mehra, B B Dutt

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Regional Commissioner (in the capacity of Director), H A Sujan

Director, Manmohan Singh

Deputy Directors, J Maneksha, K R Iyengar, N H Nagarwala

Assistant Directors, K S Sahai, K A Agaskar, C V Kamath, B L Harish, Mrs Maud D'Costa, B A Shenoy, H L Mansukhani, Rup Naram.

Show-room Officer, Alexandar Devadasan

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Regional Commissioner, J. M Frederick, I S E

Deputy Director, P. P Ramabhadran.

Assistant Directors, G V B P Rao, S Venkataraman, M Sirinivasa Rao, G Srinivasan

KANPUR CIRCLE

Regional Commissioner (in the capacity of Director), Inder Prashad

Director, J M Kitchlu

Deputy Directors, N C Sen, S R Joseph

Assistant Directors, C M Rohtgi, M B Ramchandani ; S C Deb, V S Bhatnagar ; K K Kanal, J S Bhatnagar, V Subramaniam, Ardman Singh

U S A S.S

Assistant Director (Gr I), B L Chopra

Ordnance Officers (Civilian), P C Mukherji ; R K Prul, H S Mathur, Harbans Singh, K L Sehgal, B L Sud, Charles Singh, M L Sumbaly, C Balasubramaniam ; B N Ghosh, Prabh Diyal, M L Kohli ; Jehangir Khan, P V Shedge, C. K. Subba Rao, O C Kail, Nanak Singh, P. K Chatterjee, T K Roy, G C Gupta, R. Shankar, G B. Gupta, C R Chatterjee ; Mohinder Singh, M N Mukherjee, D N Bhal ; S. Narayanaswamy, M P Menon, Gokal Singh.

Office of the Iron & Steel Controller, Main Office, Calcutta.

Iron & Steel Controller, M K Powvala

Price & Accounts Officer, A C. Gupta.

Dy Iron & Steel Controllers, N C Sen Gupta, I C S, A H. Sethna, R N Dutt.

Asstt Iron & Steel Controllers (Gr I), M L Mitra ; R P. Sataravala, S Banerjee, D D Kamat, B N Mukherjee

Administrative Officer, K P Sircar.

Asstt Iron & Steel Controllers (Gr II), F S. Bamji, S Das Gupta, S V Mehta, H S. Vazifdar, R K Ghosh, V P Dube

Asstt Administrative Officer, P K Mitra.

Asstt Accounts Officers, P. C. Sarkar, A. K. Roy Chowdhury.

Dy Asstt Iron & Steel Controllers, G S Ahuja, L K Bose, S K Sen, K Ramachandran, B Khastgir S K Dutt ; N Banerjee, P N. Mukherji, V. S Aiver, N K Das, P K Dutta, S M Majumdar

Quota Officer from Rly Board, P. C. De

REGIONAL OFFICERS.

West Bengal Circle, B S Randhawa, *Regl Dy Iron & Steel Controller, Bombay Circle*, B H. Pastakia *Asstt Iron & Steel Controller*, B. Tiwari, *Deputy Asstt Iron & Steel Controller, Madras Circle*, P V Subramaniam, *Regl Dy Iron & Steel Controller*, B N Patel, *Dy Asstt Iron & Steel Controller*

Coal Commissioner's Organisation, Calcutta.

Coal Commissioner, P R Das Gupta

Secretary to Coal Commissioner, S C. Nandy.

PRODUCTION

Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board and Dy. Coal Commissioner (Production), L. S Corbett

Joint Dy Coal Commissioner (Production), P C Bhattacharjee

Dy Asstt Coal Commissioner (P), M S Monga

Dy Asstt Coal Commissioner (S), K Senthilappan

Dy Asstt Coal Commissioner, D K Dutta

Administrative Officer (Production), K Mitra.

Colliery Superintendent, Giridih, A. B. Guha.

Supdt of Collieries, Kargali, M L Shome.

Coal Superintendent, Dhanbad, D R. Bagroy.

Asstt. Supdt of Collieries, Kurasia, B. S. Marwah.

Asstt Supdt of Collieries, Kargali, C R Sharma.

Asstt Supdt of Collieries, Bokaro, with Headquarters at Bhurkunda, S. N Sahgal.

Manager, Kurharbaree Colliery, B. L. Ohri.

Manager, Serampore Colliery, S K Ghosh

Manager, Kargali Colliery, M G Fell

Manager, Jarangdih Colliery, G. D Ghosal

Manager, Bokaro Colliery, S C. Dey.

Manager, Sawang Colliery, I S Jain.

Manager, Bhurkunda Colliery, B R Pal

Manager, Argada Colliery, B R Tooley

Manager, Kurasia Colliery, B K Ghosh

Manager, Ponri Hill Colliery, R Hunter

Manager, Talcher Colliery, C L Dhown

Manager, Deulbera Colliery, B N Mitra

Asstt. Manager, Serampore Colliery, W J Page.

Asstt Manager, Kurharbaree, C L Bal Ram

Asstt. Manager, Kargali Colliery, I B Majumdar.

Asstt. Manager, Talcher Colliery, N. K. Bhattacharjee

Asstt. Coal Supdt, K P Docks, P Sen

Asstt Coal Supdt, Jharia Colliery (Gr I), G B. Sadhu

Asstt Coal Supdt, Sijua (Gr I), H N. Nandy

Asstt Coal Supdt, Charanpur (Gr II), S D. Banerjee

Asstt Coal Supdt, Dishergarh (Gr. II), J. M. Dhowan.
Asstt Coal Supdt, Ramgunj, A. N Banerjee
Asstt Coal Supdt, Pench Valley (Gr II), K. S R Chari
Asstt Coal Supdt, Sengarem (Gr II), M L. Gupta
Elec & Mech Engineer, Kargali, M K Menon.
Elec. & Mech Engineer, Giridih, C R Voller.
Manager, Coke Ovens, Dr A. N. Banerjee
Labour Welfare Officer, Giridih, S Banerjee
Labour Welfare Officer, Kargali, L Singh
Officer-in-Charge, Lignite Investigation, H K Ghosh
Food Supply Officer, Kargali, P L Devgon

DISTRIBUTION

Coal Transport Officer, I S Malik, *Chief Combustion Engineer*, P. B Purakayastha, *Asstt Coal Commissioners*, S Basu, L P Farrell, A K. Basu, A K. Dutta, *Dy Asstt Coal Commissioners*, A E Ritchie, K Ramaswamy, David Sen, S K Bose, S K Roy, J P Dube
Asstt Administrative Officer, J C Mukherjee

Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Textile Commissioner and ex-Officio Joint Secretary to the Government of India, T P Barat, M Sc.

BRANCH SECRETARIAT, ADMINISTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION BRANCHES

Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Prem Chand, M A (Cantab).
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India, R D Honavar, K K Mukerji, B A
Superintendents, P S Nayar, M A, S A S., K K Sethi, B A, K U Menon, B com
Assistant Directors (Grade II), M B Menon, B A, A S Nadkarni, B com, V Sivaraman, M A, P. N Barry, B A, LL B, N Subramanian, J C Roche, I R Kakar, B A

LEGAL BRANCH

Legal Adviser, G S Gaitonde, B A, LL B.
Assistant Director (Grade I), A. G Kirpalani, B A, LL B

CONTROL BRANCH

Asstt Director (Grade I) V M Srikumaran Nayar, B Sc, B L
Assistant Director (Grade II), R Viswanathan, B A, B L

PRODUCTION BRANCH

Production Officer, C J Soneji, B Sc

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

Director, P S Naidu, L T M
Deputy Director, D M Talegeri
Assistant Director (Grade I), A N Das, B Sc (Tech) (Manch)
Assistant Directors (Grade II), B B Majumdar, A U Shenoy, L T M, R G Zalani, L T M, S R Ramakrishnan, B A, B L, R Sathiamoorthy, B Sc.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, BOMBAY.

Deputy Director, M C Dutt
Assistant Directors (Grade I), M P Srivastava, B Sc (Tech) (Manch), Sailesswar Saha, M Sc (Tech) (Manch)

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, AHMEDABAD

Directbr, S N Das Gupta
Assistant Directors (Grade I), A C Chaudhuri, Dr J N Desai, B Sc, B Sc (Tech), Ph D.
Assistant Directors (Grade II), P C. Roy, C C Shah, M Sc (Tech), R P. Mittra

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, INDORE.

Director, R U Shah, M Sc (Tech) (Manch)
Assistant Directors, M. P Avasthy, J. N Mukerji

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, KANPUR

Deputy Director, S K Gupta
Assistant Director (Grade I), C B S Saigal, M Sc (Tech) (Leeds)

SUB-REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, CALCUTTA

Deputy Director, S C Das Gupta
Assistant Director (Grade II), Ashutosh Mukherjee, B com

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, COIMBATORE

Assistant Director (Grade I), C Padmanabha Rao, B Sc
Assistant Director (Grade II), S N Chatterjee

COTTON BRANCH.

Director, T B Dalal
Assistant Directors (Grade I), Thomas D'Sa, L T M, A N Ramachandran, B A

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Accounts Officer, R V Ramchandani, M A, LL B
Assistant Director (Grade II), S. Rangachari, B A

CLOTH, YARN AND HANDLOOM, CENTRAL STATISTICS, TRANSPORT AND PUBLICITY BRANCHES

Deputy Textile Commissioner, M. R Kazimi (Textile Technologist, Dundee).

CLOTH BRANCH

Director, D E Cooper, B A
Deputy Directors, M S Ramnath, M G Gupta, B Sc
Assistant Directors (Grade I), B K Dutt, N H Rao, B A
Assistant Directors (Grade II), H N Satyanarayana, M Sc, Chandra Pal, B A (Hons), A H Thakkar, B Sc (Hons) (Tech), H L Dutt, M Rangachari, V. V Kothari, B Sc.

CENTRAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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Muslim—S K Ahmed Meeran, E Moidu Moulavi, V M Obaidulla, Shaik Galib

BOMBAY

General—The Hon'ble Dr B R Ambedkar; Kanayalal Nanabhai Desai, Keshavrao Maruti-rao Jedhe, The Hon'ble Shri K M Munshi, The Hon'ble Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, S Nijalingappa, S K Patil, The Hon'ble Shri Ranganath Ramchandra Diwakar, The Hon'ble Shri G V. Mavalankar, The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhai J. Patel, Vinayakrao Balashanker Vaidya, B N Munavalli, Gokulbhai Daulat-ram Bhatt, Darbar Gopaldas, Pranlal Thakurlal Munshi, Bhaurao Sakharam Hirav, Hucheshwar Gurusidha Mudgal, Jayashri Raiji, Joachim Alva, Khandubhai K Desai, Manilal Chaturbhai Shah, Tayapa Hari Sonavane, Trimbak Raghunath Deogirikar, Deo Shanker Rao, D. P Karmarkar, R. Kumbhar; M. R Masani.

Muslim—Mohamed Yasseen Nurie; Rasoolkhan Hussainkhan Pathan.

WEST BENGAL

General—Mono Mohon Das, Arun Chandra Guha, Mihir Lal Chattopadhyaya, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra; Satish Chandra Samanta, Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Upendra Nath Barman, Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, Basanta Kumar Das, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Dr H C Mookerjee, Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Dr Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Ari Bahadur Gurung, Reginald Arthur Massey, K C Neogy.

Muslim—Syed Nausher Ali, Nazirruddin Ahmad; Abdul Halim Ghuznavi

UTTAR PRADESH

General.—The Hon'ble Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Balkrishna Sharma, Damodar Swarup Seth, Dr Dharam Prakash, Feroze Gandhi, Krishna Chandra Sharma, Pandit Govind Malaviya, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Jaspat Roy Kapoor, The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Dr B V Keskar, Shrimati Kamala Chaudhri, The Hon'ble Shri Khurshed Lal, Acharya J B Kripalani, Mahavir Tyagi, Shri Mohan Lal Saxena, Padampat Singhania, Prof Shibban Lal Saksena, Satish Chandra, Sunder Lall, Mohan Lal Gautam, Col B H Zaidi, Baldev Singh Arya, Beni Singh, K K Bhattacharya, Devi Dutt Pant, Gopinath Singh; Harihar Nath Shastri, Indra Vidyavachaspati, Kanhavalal Balmiki, Krishna Chandra Sharma, Krishnanand Rai, Lakshmi Shankar Yadav, Munishwar Datt Upadhyaya, Nardev Snatak, Nemi Sharan Jain, Sohan Lal, R U Singh, Shiv Charan Lal, Sarvu Prasad Mishra, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Tribhuwan Narayan Singh, Shrimati Uma Nehru, The Hon'ble Shri Sri Prakasa, Tripathi, H V

Muslim—The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammed Ismail Khan, The Hon'ble Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Muhammad Hifzur Rahman, Sadiq Ali, Zakir Hussain Khan, Chaudhri Hyder Hussain, M A Kazmi

PUNJAB

General—Dr Bakshi Tek Chand, Pandit Thakur Dass Bhargava, Prof Yashwant Rai Bikramlal Sondhi, Ch Ranbir Singh, Lala Achintram, Master Nand Lal, The Hon'ble Shri C D Deshmukh

Muslim—

Sikh—The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh, Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafar, Sardar Hukam Singh, Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man

BIHAR

General—Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala, Brajeshwar Prasad, Prof K T Shah The Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Jaipal Singh, Kameshwara Singh of Darbhangi, Ramnarayan Singh, The Hon'ble Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Dr P K Sen, Sri Naram Mahtha, Awadheshwai Prasad Sinha, Bali Ram Bhagat, Bepin Behari Varma, Bhola Raut, Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha, Chandrika Ram, Jani Ram; Kailash Pati Sinha, Mathura Prasad Mishra, Kshudiram Mahta Phani Gopal Sen, Purna Chandra Birua, Ramdhani Das, Ramraj Jajware, Ram Subhag Singh, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Theble Oraon, Narayan Das, Syamanandan Sahaya, Shyam Nandan Prashad Mishra, M P Sinha

Muslim—Hussain Imam, Khwaja Inaitullah, Shaikh Mohiuddin, Muhammad Ibrahim Ansari, Tajamul Hussain

MADHYA PRADESH

General—The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Brijlal Nandlal Biyani, Seth Govindas Hari Vishnu Kamath, Lakshman Shrawan Bhatkar, Dr Punjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh, Rustom Khurshedji Sidhwa, Frank Reginald Anthony, R. L Malviya, Kishorimohan Tripathi, Ramprasad Potai, Ambika Charan Shukla, Babooolal Tiwari, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Marotrao Sambaji Kannamwar, Purushottam Sakharam Khaparde, Dixit Kalawati, R L Jangde.

Muslim—M. A Hassan

ASSAM

General—Dev Kanta Borooah; Jogendra Nath Hazarika, Mahendra Hazarika, Surendranath Buragohain, Kuladhar Chaliha, Rohini Kumar Chaudhury

Muslim—Faiznur Ali, Wajed Ali.

ORISSA

General—B Dass, Biswanath Das; Krishna Chanda Gajapati Narayana Deo, of Parlakimedi, Nandkishore Das, N Madhava Rau, Lala Raj Kanwar, Sarangdhar Das; Yudhishtir Mishra, Bijoy Kumar Pani, Jagannath Das, Jagannath Misra, Maheswar Naik; Maulvi Mahammed Haneef

DELHI

Deshbandhu Gupta

AJMER-MERWARA

Pandit Muhut Bihari Lal Bhargava.

COORG

C M Poonacha

MYSORE

T Channiah, G R Ethirajulu Naidu, K. Hanumanthaiya, M V Rama Rao, M. Shankaraiya, H S Rudrappa, G A Thimmappa Gowda

TRIVANCORE-COCHIN

V C Ahammedunni, N Alexander, K A. Damodara Menon C R Iyyunni, P K. Lakshmanan, S Sivan Pillay, R Velayudhan.

SIKKIM AND COOCH BEHAR

TRIPURA, MANIPUR AND KHASI STATES

Girja Sankar Guha

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Dr Y S Parmar

UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA

Maj.-Gen Maharaj Rawatsinhji, Jai Sukh Lal Hathi, Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar; Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah, Narindra P. Natwani

UNITED STATE OF RAJASTHAN

Manikyalal Varma Gokal Lal Asava, Balwant Sinha Mehta, Lt.-Col Kanwar Dalel Singh, Jamaram Vyas, Sardar Singhji of Khetri, Kanwar Jaswant Sinhji, Ram Chandra Upadhyaya, Raj Bahadur

UNITED STATE OF VINDHYA PRADESH

Capt Avadesh Pratap Singh, Shambhunath Shukla, Pandit Ram Sahai Tiwari, Manulalji Dwivedi

UNITED STATE OF GWALIOR-INDORE-MALWA (MADHYA BHARAT)

V S Sarwate, Sita Ram S Jajoo.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

Sardar Ranjit Singh, Sardar Sochet Singh; Kaka Bhagwant Roy

KUTCH

Gulabshankar A. Dholakia.

KASHMIR

Shiek Mohd Abdullah, Pt Motiram Baigra, Mirza Mohd Afzal Beg, Maulana Mohd Sayeed Masoodi

RESIDUARY STATES

Thakur Krishna Singh.

HYDERABAD

Dr M Channa Reddy G Ramachar; Kashinathrao Vaidya, Pannalal Bansilal, Jamulapur Kesava Rao, Shridhar Vaman Naik, Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy, Annarao Ganamukhi, Kumari Padmaja Naidu, H C. Heda, J H Subbiah, Arigay Ramaswamy, Puli Ramaswamy, Maniklal Gupta, Abul Hasan Syed Ali, Bakar Ali Mirza

BHOPAL

Lalsingh Thakur

[NOTE: There has been regrouping of States but this does not affect representation from the area in question.

ASSAM STATE

THE State of Assam is composed of eleven districts—Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goalpara, K. & J. Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, Lushai Hills and Garo Hills

Population—The total population of the State in 1941 was 10,204,733, of which nearly 4½ millions were Hindus, over 3½ millions Muslims, 2½ millions belonged to tribal groups

With the partition, the whole of the District of Sylhet except four thanas became part of East Bengal. Hence the area as well as the population have been correspondingly reduced The following is a rough estimate of the present position area in square miles 49,599 29, total population 7,404,094 out of which 3,923,750 are males and 3,480,344 are females The number of Hindus is 2,947,989, of Muslims 1,710,423, of Sikhs 3,742, of Christians 35,724 The density of the population is 149.53

40 per cent of the population are recorded as speaking Assamese and about 24 per cent Bengali Other languages spoken in the State are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages.

Agricultural Products—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 4,003,543 acres in 1947-48 being devoted to this crop Rainfall being high, the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export The area under tea and jute in 1947-48 was 437,380 and 209,730 acres respectively About 60,042 acres are devoted to sugar-cane Besides, Potatoes are also cultivated in Assam The area under this crop was in the neighbourhood of 57,528 acres during 1947-48. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills

Meteorological Conditions—Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 50 to 258 inches a year leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India with the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills (569 50) this is one of the wettest places in the world Temperatures are moderate Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1950 August.

Accounts of the occurrence of petroleum in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India The petroleum localities in this State are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S S E trend

Mines and Minerals—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil Petroleum output during 1946-47 was 6,48,77,535 gallons; coal output 3,22,942 tons, and limestone output 9,84,677 tons. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur district. Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar, and refined only in Lakhimpur

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE

Silk is manufactured in the Assam valley, also cotton weaving prevails as a cottage industry, women playing a predominant part In this valley there are no caste weavers In the Surma Valley weavers carry on a brisk manufacture on a commercial scale. These handloom products find a ready market on account of the great scarcity of mill made goods Tea is of course the main industry, but there is a large petroleum mining concern and also some coal mines There is a big match manufacturing concern at Dhubri Boat-building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning, cane and bamboo work, furniture making, sola hat, smithy, brick making, mustard oil pressing, rice and saw mills are other industries but agriculture employs about 80 per cent of the population Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining hill tribes and countries

Communications—Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river The extensive system of river communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in road communication A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys There is a day service of passenger-boats between Tezpur and Neamati

The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Railways system have been added in recent years including the new Railway joining Assam directly with the rest of India A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs west down the Assam Valley from Lumding to Pandu where it effects a junction

Since August 15, 1947 the Bengal Assam Railway has been divided into two separate sections The section within Assam has been called Assam Railway with headquarters at Pandu.

The first direct link by air between Calcutta and Gauhati was established on December 14, 1947 This air service was originally on a non-scheduled basis but very soon it became a daily service which has since been extended to Dibrugarh on a frequency of three days a week.

The Assam Government have undertaken an experiment in transport organization with the nationalisation of motor transport on a 75-mile long road connecting Gauhati and Nowgong.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Post-war road improvement programme envisages an expenditure of Rs 5 crores over a period of 5 years. It covers not only construction of new roads but also includes improvement of existing roads to a better standard The scheme also embraces a large bridging programme

Approximately 919 miles of roads classified as village roads and 210 miles of District roads were taken up for improvement upto 1948-49. A stretch of 230 miles of road classified as strategic, connecting Shillong with Silchar without touching the Pakistan territory has been taken up and is already jeepable in most sections It was expected to be jeepable throughout the entire length sometime in 1949 Another motorable road from Medhipara to Phulbari and Phulbari to Tura has been constructed to connect them to the headquarter station of the Garo Hills, and the road is now motorable A motorable road is also being constructed from Silchar to Aijal in the Lushai Hills In the beginning of 1948 the construction of a new road from Assam boundary to Agartala (Tripura State) was also undertaken at the instance of the Government of India The total length of this road is about 125 miles It was expected to be jeepable by the end of 1949 thus giving direct access to Agartala from Assam Yet another achievement of the Government of Assam is the construction of a most important road connecting Assam with the rest of India through Cooch Behar, without going through Pakistan.

The road programme has its special significance in that it is being designed with a view to making Assam self-sufficient in the matter of having its export and import to and from other parts of the Indian Republic transported quickly without having to pass through the Pakistan Dominion At the same time communications within the State have also been improved by provision of necessary feeder roads from and to the arterial road system of the State with a view to securing good market for the surplus produce of certain localities

ADMINISTRATION

The State of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912, the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was reconstituted under a Chief Commissioner

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the State was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked with the older major States of India.

After Independence the State was administered according to the Government of India Act of 1935 as modified by subsequent Governors' ordinances under the Indian Independence Act; and now under the Constitution of India.

The capital of Assam is Shillong, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts overcrowded The town has grown up on somewhat rustic lines in very beautiful country, on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and was rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

THE BUDGET OF ASSAM

The financial position for 1950-51 is set out in the following table —

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates for 1950-51.	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates for 1950-51.
	(*In thousands of Rupees*)		(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
A—Principal heads of Revenue—		A—Direct Demands on Revenue—	
I—Customs	40,00	4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	47
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,92,28	7. Land Revenue	80,68
VII—Land Revenue	1,60,87	8. Excise	8,01
VIII—Provincial Excise	68,21	9 Stamps	69
IX—Stamps	15,68	10. Forests	36,39
X—Forests	49,26	11. Registration	1,14
XI—Registration	2,13	12 Charges on account of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	5,57
XIi—Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	12,66	13 Other Taxes and Duties	2,19
XIII—Other taxes and duties	59,00	B—Railway Revenue Account —	
Total—A	6,00,09	BB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
B—Railway Revenue Account—		C—Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
C—Irrigation—		18B Navigation, Embankment & Drainage Works	8,67
E—Debt Services—		E—Debt Services—	
XX—Interest	3,00	22 Interest on debt and other obligations	..
F—Civil Administration—		23 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	..
XXI—Administration of Justice	2,98	F—Civil Administration—	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	22	25 General Administration	61,15
XXIII—Police	72	27 Administration of Justice	9,39
XXIV Ports and Pilotage		28 Jails and Convict Settlements	14,28
XXVI—Education	1	29 Police	78,33
XXVII—Medical	5,00	30 Ports and Pilotage	2
XXVIII—Public Health	2,41	36 Scientific Department	13
XXIX—Agriculture	3,40	37 Education	1,46,80
XXX—Veterinary	10,74	38 Medical	39,40
XXXI—Co-operation—Co-operative Societies	28	39 Public Health	21,51
XXXIA—Co-operation—Rural Development	80	40 Agriculture	52,86
XXXII—Industries and Supplies — Sericulture and Weaving	5	41. Veterinary	4,88
XXXIIA—Industries and Supplies—Cottage Industries	3	42 Co-operation—Co-operative Societies	5,27
XXXIIB—Industries and Supplies—Fisheries	5	42A Co-operation—Rural Development	5,02
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	57	43. Industries and Supplies—Sericulture and Weaving	5,10
Total—F	27,26	43A. Industries and Supplies—Cottage Industries	23
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		43B Industries and Supplies—Fisheries	81
XXXIX—Civil Works	94,20	47 Miscellaneous Dept.	3,20
J—Miscellaneous—		H—Public Works and Public Improvements—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	47	50 Civil Works	2 12,57
XLV—Stationery and Printing	79	J—Miscellaneous—	
XLVI—Miscellaneous	50,61	52A Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Scheme	51
Total—J	51,87	54A—Famine Relief	2,10
L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments—		55 Superannuation Allowances and Pension	31,44
XL—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments	50	56 Stationery and Printing	8,18
LIX—Grants-in-aid from the Central Government	64,00	57. Miscellaneous	1,12,22
LI—Extraordinary Receipts	60,72	M—Extraordinary Items—	
LII—B—Civil Defence		63 Extraordinary charges	1,16
Total—L	1,25,22	63B Expenditure on post-war development	..
		64A Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	3,50
		64B Civil Defence	..
		64C Pre-Partition Payments	15
Total Receipts from Revenue Heads	9,01,64	Total Expenditure from Revenue	9,45 52

THE BUDGET OF ASSAM—*contd.*

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates for 1950-51.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates for 1950-51.
	(In thousands of Rupees)		*(In thousands of Rupees.)*
Capital Receipts			
Revenue Receipts from Statement A	9,01,64	Total expenditure from revenues	9,45,52
Debt raised in India—		68B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works	15,03
Permanent debt		71—Capital Outlay on Schemes on Agricultural Improvement and Research	3,95
Loans from the Central Govt for Post War Development Scheme	3,74,39	72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development . .	21
Loan from Central Govt. for Grow More Food Campaign		81—Capital Outlay on Civil Works ..	..
		82B—Capital Outlay on Nationalisation of Road Transport . . .	6,75
Floating debt—		83—Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue . .	1,68
Treasury Bills	2,00,00	85—Payment to Retrenched personnel	1
Other floating loans	20,00	85A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	—46,29
Loans from the Imperial Bank . .		Total . .	—18,66
Total ..	5,94,39	Debt raised in India—	
Unfunded Debt—		Permanent debt—	3,13
State Provident Funds	19,41	Floating debt—	.
Famine Relief Fund . . .	1,00	Treasury Bills . . .	2,00,00
Deposits not bearing interest—		Other floating loans	20,00
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	3,16	Loan from Imperial Bank .	55,00
Sinking and Depreciation Fund .	.	Loan from Central Govt . ..	.
Contingency Fund of State of Assam	35,00	Total ..	2,78,13
Reserve Fund	2,60	Unfunded debt—	
Total Deposits not bearing interest ..	40,76	State Provident funds	15,09
Deposits of Local Funds—		Deposits not bearing interest—	
District Funds	40,00	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	3,16
Other Funds	76,20	Sinking Fund Investment Account .	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,85,60	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Other accounts	10 00	Government Presses .	4,10
Advances	42,85	Publication Fund ..	.
Suspense	11,00	Reserve Fund—Post-war Reconstruction fund ..	..
Miscellaneous . . .	.	Total deposits not bearing interest	7,26
Total deposits of local funds . . .	3,65,65	Deposit of Local Funds—	
Loans and advances by the State Government ..	7,02	District funds	40,00
Remittances—		Other funds	76,20
Remittances within India	6,61,50	Departmental and Judicial deposits	1,75,55
Total Capital Revenues	16,89,73	Other accounts	10,00
Total Receipts	25,91,37	Advances	42,65
Opening balance	1,36,85	Suspense	16,00
Grand Total	27,28,22	Miscellaneous ..	.
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure from Revenues	.	Total deposits of local funds ..	3,60,40
		Loans and advances by State Government .. .	2,56,48
		Remittances—	
		Remittances within India . .	6,61,50
		Total Capital Expenditure .	15,60,20
		Total Expenditure	25,48,73
		Closing balance	1,79,49
		Grand Total	27,28,22
		Excess of expenditure charged to Revenue over Revenue	86,89

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Shri Jairamdas Doulatram.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Adviser to the Governor for Tribal and Excluded Areas and States, N. K. Rustomji, I.C.S.

Dy. Adviser to the Governor for Tribal Areas and States, R. V. Subrahmanian, I.A.S

Assistants to the Advisers for Excluded Areas and States, M. C. Bhorali, B.A.; S. C. Purkayastha, S. K. Dutta.

Secretary to the Adviser for Tribal Areas, H. Dutta, M.A.

Military Secretary and Private Secretary, T S Krishnamurti

Aide-de-Camp, Capt Rajan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister (Home, Transport, Industries and Co-operation, Finance, Revenue, Legislative and Publicity), Hon'ble Srijut Bishnu Ram Medhi, M.Sc, B.L.

Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., ***Local Self-Government, Veterinary and Livestock.***

Hon'ble Rev J J M Nichols-Roy, B.A., ***Medical Public Health, Excise and Jails***

Hon'ble Srijut Ramnath Das, B.L., ***P.W.D., Electricity and some items of Transport.***

Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, B.L., ***Forest, Judicial, Registration and General***

Hon'ble Srijut Omeo Kumar Das, B.A., ***Food, Agriculture, Labour, and Welfare of Backward Tribes and Areas.***

Hon'ble Srijut Moti Ram Bora, M.A., B.L., ***Relief & Rehabilitation, Supply, Procurement and Education.***

SECRETARIAT

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Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, S L. Mehta, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Mahomed Sultan, M A.

Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, S. M. Lahiri, M A, B L.

Secretary to Government in the Department of Supply, A M Daur, I A.S

Secretary to Government in the Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Co-operative and Sericulture and Weaving Departments, I Majid, I C.S.

Development Commr. & Secy to Govt, Labour, Transport Etc. Deptts, D C. Das, I C S.

Secretary to Government, B. C kapur, I A S

Deputy-Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Ganesh Ch Phookan, M.A., B L

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Ashutosh Dutta, B L.

Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Rabindra Nath Barua, M Sc, B L.

Under Secy to Government, Finance Dept, K G R Iyer, I A S

Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, R Chandra, B Sc, C E (Hons), M I F. (Ind), I S E. Also Chief Engineer.

Secretary to Government in the Transport Department, D C. Das, I C S

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, J. E Reid, O B E, E D, I P

Secretary to Government in the Home and Apptt Department, B C. Kapur, I A S

Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments, under the Chief Secretary, S M L Bhatnagar, I A S

Under Secretary to Govt in the Revenue Dept, J N Das, M A, B L

Under Secretary to Govt in the Supply Dept, K K Padmabati

Under-Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, B K Bhuyan, A C S

Director of Publicity, S. C Bhattacharjee

Under-Secretary to Government in the P.W D, M. C Chaudhuri.

Parliamentary Secretaries, Srijut Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury, B L, Srijut Bimalaprasad Chaliha, Srijut Purnananda Chetia, B A, Srijut Horeswar Das, B L

Deputy Director of Supply (Accts), Rai Sahib K. M. De.

Secretary to Govt. in the Textile Dept., M E. St. John Perry.

Commissioner, Relief & Rehabilitation, K. P. Balachandran, I.C S.

Assistant Secretary to Government in the Co-ordination Department, Kaumudi Kanta Chaudhuri, B A

Assistant Secretary to Government in the Textile Department, Sj Gopikanta Barua

Assistant Secretary to Government in the Supply Department, Hemendra Kumar Gupta

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Puniram Saharia.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D), Binod Behari Ghose.

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Srijut Kameswar Das, M Sc, B L.

Member, Josingh Rynjah, B A

Superintendent, P N. Deb Goswami, B A.

Advocate-General, F. A Ahmed, Bar-at-Law.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G Registration, etc, N N Phukan, B.A

Director of Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving and Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Village Authorities, I Majid, I C S

Director of Agriculture, L K Handique

Director, Veterinary Department, G K. Mehra, M R C V S, D T V M.

Conservator of Forests (Senior) Assam, P. D Stracey, M A.

Conservator of Forests (Junior), Assam, M C. Jacob, B A

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Assam, Sree Nagendra Nath Chakravarty

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, S M Lahiri, M A, B L

Inspector-General of Police, J E. Reid, O B E, E D, I P

Director of Public Instruction, Uma Kanta Goswami, M.A., B.L.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col A. N. Chopra, O B E, M.B B.S., D.T.M. (Liv.), D.P.H. (Eng), I.M S.

Director of Public Health, Col. A. N. Chopra, O B E, M B B S, D T M (Liv.), D.P.H. (Eng.), I M.S.

Chief Engineer, R Chandra, B Sc, C.E. (Hons.), M I E (Ind), I S E.

Comptroller (Govt of India), S. Gupta, M.Sc.

Commissioner of Labour, H P Dowerah (Offg.).

Director of Statistics, S C Sarma.

Director of Supply, Birendra Lal Sen, I A S.

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K C S I, K C.I.E., 1921

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K C S I, K C I E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K C S I, K C I E, 1925.

Sir William James Reid, K C I E, C S I, 1925.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K C S I, K C I E, 1927.

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K C S.I., C B E, 1927

Sir Michael Keane, K C S I, C I E, 1932

Sir Abraham James Laine, K C I E, 1935.

Sir Michael Keane, K C S I, C I E, 1935

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K C S I, K C I E., I.C S. 1937

Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, K C I E, C.S.I., 1938.

Henry Joseph Twynam, C S I, C I E., 1939

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K C S I, K C I E, I C.S., 1939.

Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow, K C S I, C I E, I.C.S., 1942.

Mr Frederick Chalmers Bourne, C S I, C.I E, I C S, 1946 (Offg.)

Sir Henry F Knight, K C S I, C.I E., I C S, 1946 (Offg.)

Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari, K C I E, C S I, I C S, 1947

Sir Ronald Francis Lodge, I C S, 1948 (Offg.).

Shri Sri Prakasa, B A, L L B, Bar-at-Law, 1949

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram, 1950

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker —The Hon'ble Mr Lakshesvar Borooah, B L

Deputy Speaker —Mrs. Bonlly Khongmen, B.A.

Secretary —R N Barua, M Sc, B L

Raja Ajit Narayan Dev of Sidli, M A, B L. (*Dhubri North*), Beliram Das, B L. (*Kamrup Sadr South Reserved seat*), Bepin Chandra Medhi, B L (*Mangaldai North*), Bhadra Kanta Gogoi (*Dibrugarh Central*), Babu Bidyapati Singha, B A (*Hailakandi*), Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati (*Tezpur East*), Bejoy Chandra Saikia (*Dibrugarh West*), Bimalaprosad Chaliha (*Sibsagar West*), The Hon'ble Srijut Bishnuram Medhi, M Sc., B L. (*Kamrup Sadr. Central*), Dandeswar Hazarika, B.L. (*Golaghat South*), Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B.L (*Nalbari*), Haladhar Bhuyan (*Nowgong West*); Harendra Nath Sarma, B L. (*Indian Planting Assam Valley*), Hareswar Das, M A., B L. (*Goalpara North-West*); Harinarayon Baruah (*Jorhat South*), Hem Chandra Hazarika, B L (*North Lakhimpur*), Dr. Jinaram Das (*Barpeta North*); Babu Kamini Kumar Sen, B.L. (*Karimganj East*); Babu Khagendra Nath Samaddar (*Nowgong North-East Reserved seat*); The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, B.L. (*Dibrugarh East*); Lakshmidhar Borah, B.L. (*Kamrup Sadr. South*); Mahendramohan Choudhury, B L. (*Barpeta South*); Manisankar Basumatari (*Goalpara South-East*), Motiram Bora, M.A., B L (*Nowgong South-East*), Prof Nibaran Chandra Laskar, M A. (*Silchar Reserved seat*), Nilmani Phukan, B A (*Jorhat North*), The Hon'ble Srijut Omeo Kumar Das, B A (*Tezpur West*); Kedarmal Brahmin (*Indian Commerce and Industry*), Purandar Sarma, M A, B.L. (*Mangaldai South*), Purna Chandra Sarma, B L (*Nowgong North-East*), Purnananda Chetia, B A. (*Sibsagar East*); Rajendra Nath Barua, B.L. (*Golaghat North*), The Hon'ble Srijut Ram Nath Das, B L (*Jorhat North Reserved seat*), Babu Ramesh Chandra Das Chowdhury (*Karimganj East Reserved seat*), Santosh Kumar Barua, B A. (*Dhubri South*), Sarat Chandra Sinha, B Sc, L L B (*Dhubri Central*), Satindra Mohan Dev (*Silchar*), Siddhi Nath Sarma, B.L (*Kamrup Sadr. North*), Maulavi Abual Majid Ziaosh Shams, B L (*Dhubri West*); Maulavi Muhammad Abul Kashem, B A. (*Dhubri South*); Maulavi Ataur Rahman, M A., L L B (*Kamrup North*), Maulavi Abdul Halim (*Lakhimpur*); Maulavi Abdul Kuddus Khan (*Goalpara East*); The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M A., B L (*Hailakandi*); Maulavi Syed Abdur Rouf, B.L. (*Barpeta*); Maulavi Afazuddin Ahmed (*Nowgong East*); Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, D.Sc., Pol. (Berlin) (*Sibsagar*), Maulavi Makabbir Al Mozumdar, B L (*Silchar*); Maulavi Md Maksed Ali, B A (*Dhubri North*), Moulana Md Mufazzal Hussain (*Karimganj South*), Maulavi Md. Nazmal Haque, B L. (*Goalpara West*), Maulavi Mahammad Roufique (*Nowgong West*), Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, M A, B L (*Kamrup South*), Moulana Mahomed Tayyebulla, B L (*Darrang*), C W Morley (*European Planting*), J S. Hardman (*European Commerce & Industry*), Mrs Bonlly Khongmen, B A. (*Women's Shillong*), Binode Kumar J Sarwan (*Labour, Biswanath Dist. Darrang*), Chanoo Kheria (*Labour Nazira Dist Sibsagar*), Dalbir Singh Lohar (*Labour, Tinsukia Dist Lakhimpur*); Dharanidhar Basumatari (*Kamrup Tribal Plains*), Dhirsing Deuri (*Nowgong Tribal Plains*), The Hon'ble Rev J J M Nichols-Roy, B A. (*Backward Areas Hills, Shillong*); Karka Dalay Miri (*Lakhimpur and Majuli Tribal Plains*), Khorsing Terang Mauzadar (*Backward Areas Hills, Mikir Hills*); Larsingh Khyriem (*Backward Areas Hills, Jowai*); Janggin Sangma Laskar, M B E. (*Backward Areas Hills, Garo Hills North*), Maniram Marak (*Backward Areas Hills, Garo Hills South*); Prof P. M. Sarwan, M A. (*Indian Christian*); The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, B L. (*Goalpara Tribal Plains*).

BIHAR STATE

BIHAR lies between 20°-30′ and 27°-30′ N. latitude and between 82°-31′ and 88° 26′ E longitude and includes the former States of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. It is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal; on the east by West Bengal, on the South by the State of Orissa, and on the West by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles The State comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh till it enters West Bengal near Rajmahal South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur) The headquarters of Government are at Patna The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City"

The States of Seraikela and Kharswan have been incorporated into Bihar.

THE PEOPLE

The State has a population of 36,340,151 persons. Even so with 521 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population Though Muslims form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the State Animists account for 5·7 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction

AGRICULTURE

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the State agriculture continues to be the basic occupation Over 80 per cent of the population depends wholly on agriculture, while only 7 8 depends on industries

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the State boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile The State occupies a transitional position between Ganges delta with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty As in the delta of the Ganges, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent of the net cropped area of the State As canal irrigation is available only in the Sone valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran district, the importance of the south-west monsoon to the State of Bihar cannot be over-estimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale Of the monsoon cereals, maize is grown in a normal area of about 16 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy approximately 13 lakhs of acres The cultivation of oilseeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring oilseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres The areas under maize, wheat, barley and spring oilseeds are about 1,513,100 acres, 1,220,800 acres, 1,279,100 acres and 1,504,300 acres respectively

After Uttar Pradesh, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 26 per cent of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories The number of factories in the State has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 31 at the present time

Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea district on the West Bengal border where about 95 per cent of the total crop in the State is produced The total area under jute crop is about 202,200 acres but little of the produce is manufactured within the State

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the State and one which is likely to expand in importance The area under the crop is about 110,000 acres There are two factories at present in the State

MANUFACTURES

At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The population of Jamshedpur has passed the 100,000 limit, and it consumes 1½ million tons of coal annually. This part of the State has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both West Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Rokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually Cement is the other important industry of the State which is produced from the limestones available in Palamau and Shahabad

ADMINISTRATION

The State on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. It was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers under the Reform Act of 1919. Further constitutional progress was marked by the enforcement in 1937 of the Govt of India Act, 1935, and the Constitution of India which commenced on the 26th January, 1950, has given birth to the 'State' of Bihar under the Union of Sovereign Democratic Republic of India. The principles of the State administration are fully explained elsewhere.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department and Irrigation Department are now separate Departments of Government. There are four Chief Engineers, *viz.* Chief Engineer (Roads & Buildings), Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department) and Chief Electrical Engineer & Chief Electric Inspector, Bihar.

Chief Engineer (Buildings & Roads), is in charge of the Buildings and Roads including Aviation and Railways; Chief Engineer (Irrigation), is in charge of the Irrigation and Lift Irrigation, Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department) is in charge of the Public Health Engineering Department This post has recently been created on a temporary basis for 3 years from the 1st February, 1949. A new post of Chief Electrical Engineer and Chief Electric Inspector, Bihar, has also been created recently and the Chief Electrical Engineer is in charge of the Electrical Department In addition to the Chief Engineers who are now heads of Departments, the following officers are attached to the offices of the Chief Engineers, (Irrigation) and (Buildings and Roads):—

Irrigation Section—Deputy Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Special Officer (Irrigation)

Roads and Buildings—Special Officer (Communications), Special Officer of Materials & Plant, Bridge Designing Officer, Government Architect & Town Planner

A personal Assistant to each of the Chief Engineers (Buildings and Roads) and Chief Engineer (Irrigation) of Executive Engineer's rank has also been sanctioned

The whole organisation of the Public Works Department and Irrigation Department is now under a non-technical Secretary to Government who is assisted by a Deputy Secretary (Non-technical), Under-Secretary (Technical) and Additional Under-Secretary (Non-technical) in his Secretariat work.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsiff extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, more important or complicated cases being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates also exercise civil powers. During 1950, an experiment towards separation of executive and judiciary is being tried in the Patna, Gaya and Shahabad districts and a review of the experiment will be made at the end of the year with a view to extending the experiment to other districts also

LAND TENURE

The Bihar Abolition of Zamindaris Bill 1948 which was passed by both Houses of the Provincial Legislature subsequently received the assent of the Governor-General in 1949 and was published as an Act. It was however later on

decided to replace this Act by more comprehensive legislation embodying certain principles of land reform. This Act has accordingly been repealed and a new Bill called the Bihar Land Reforms Bill 1949 is now under the consideration of the State Legislature. This legislation not only lays down the procedure for abolition of zamindaris and assessment of compensation but also contains provisions for collection of rent and management of forests, waste lands, etc, through the agency of village panchayats, and the appointment of a Land Commission for advising Government on the land revenue policy The Bill when enacted will also enable Government to make payment of compensation to landlords in the shape of bonds. The whole of the land tenure system will be completely changed by this enactment The Bill seeks to provide for the transference to the crown of interests of proprietors and tenure holders in land including their interests in trees, forests, fisheries, 'Jalkars', ferries, 'hats' and 'Bazars' It is expected that the Bill will be passed by the Legislature and placed on the statute book in the near future.

Meanwhile with a view to establish direct relationship between the State and cultivators, another legislation called the Bihar State Management of Estates and Tenures Act 1949 has been enacted under which Government can take over the management of certain estates and tenures Under the provisions of this Act, 113 estates and tenures have been notified for being taken over under Government management

At present almost the whole of the State of Bihar is covered by the Permanent Settlement of 1793 A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the State In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabitated by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, an Act specially adopted to their requirements, is in force It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record of-rights prepared in the settlement Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the State a system of periodic settlements is in vogue In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents settled In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headmen system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

POLICE

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are seven Deputy Inspectors-General and 29 Superintendents There are also 15 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 50 Deputy Superintendents The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. There is a college for the training of officers and two schools for the training of recruit constables Both the institutions have selected police officers on their staff. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action when its assistance may be invoked Under this department three Bureaus are working, *i e*, Finger Print Bureau, Photo Bureau and the Handwriting Bureau There are 7 battalions of Unmounted Military Police and seven troops of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties The battalions of Unmounted Military Police are under the charge of commandants and officers of S P 's rank.

EDUCATION

Government have launched a comprehensive programme for the expansion of Basic Education and have sanctioned expenditure of Rs 20 lakhs recurring and Rs 68 lakhs non-recurring on this item during the year 1949-50 and Rs 34 lakhs recurring and Rs 5 lakhs non-recurring in the year 1950-51 Government have also sanctioned an entirely new Social (Adult) Education scheme at a cost of Rs 10 lakhs during the current year, thus endeavouring to tackle the other no less important aspect of fundamental education Considerable progress has also been made in the provincialisation of Girls' middle and high schools in different parts of the State Government are subsidising all educational institutions from primary to secondary to enable them to pay their teachers the revised scales of salary The cost on this accounts in 1949-50 was of the order of 1 36 crores 19 lakhs have been sanctioned for improvement of building of primary and middle schools in the State

During the year 1949, 838 new primary schools were opened at Government cost in the backward districts of the State Besides this 135 new basic schools are also being opened 14 high schools in the backward districts of the State have been subsidised Opening of 13 post-basic High Schools has been sanctioned Science and Agriculture teaching has been started in 24 aided schools of the State

In the sphere of higher education, besides increasing the number of seats and introducing teaching of new subjects, Government have sanctioned substantial grants to several colleges and the University for starting science classes and opening new departments Government have accepted the policy of introducing Post Graduate teaching in the divisional headquarters with a view to ultimately have universities at those places The plan for a teaching University at Patna has made considerable headway and the Bill is likely to be introduced during the current session of the Legislative Assembly.

MEDICAL

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons and one Senior Executive Medical officer of the rank of Civil Surgeon at Saharsa Sub-District who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. Sixty-one hospitals and Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 693 hospitals, and Dispensaries maintained by Local Bodies, Railways, private persons, etc About 55,00,000 patients including 1,15,000 in-patients are treated in all the dispensaries every year. The total expenditure on the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounts to about Rs. 47,13,000 a year.

There is a large mental hospital named Inter-Provincial Mental Hospital, formerly known as European Mental Hospital, for Europeans and Indians at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar, W. Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, the Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and some parts of East and West Pakistan and another similar institution for Indians for the treatment of mental patients from Bihar, Orissa and W. and E Bengal A sanatorium has been established at Itki in the district of Ranchi for the treatment of tuberculosis The question of the transfer of patients belonging to Pakistan undergoing treatment at the Inter-Provincial Mental Hospital is under the consideration of the Government of India There is a Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an institute for Radium treatment There is a Medical College at Darbhanga which also has a large hospital attached to it Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been opened at Patna and other suitable places in the State Admission to the Medical School at Darbhanga has been stopped since 1946 and a new Medical College for M B., B S, students has been started at Darbhanga from 1946 onwards

The State has a laboratory for the preparation of cholera-phage and bacterio-phage which are supplied to other State Governments for use in the prevention of epidemics

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Department aims at the promotion of the well being and the health of the people by the prevention of epidemic diseases, improvement in sanitation, and nutritional state of the people All factors that have bearing on health come within the purview of this department The department is under the control of the Director of Public Health, Bihar. For purposes of efficient public health administration the State has been divided into three circles, known as North Bihar, South Bihar and Chota Nagpur Circle with their headquarters at Muzaffarpur, Patna and Ranchi The Assistant Directors of Public Health act as reporting and inspecting officers of Government on matters pertaining to the health and sanitation of their respective circles They also inspect and supervise the working of the public health administration under the local bodies

There are sixteen districts in the State, each one of them is provided with a Health Officer, who is in direct charge of the Health Administration of the district Local bodies are responsible for health administration in their own areas Out of fifty-four Municipalities, eight are provided with Health Officers

A senior officer of this department known as Senior Executive Medical Officer is placed in charge of the flood affected areas of the Kosi where a special scheme of medical and Public Health relief has been introduced

The other public health services, maintained by the department are the offices of the Chemical Analyst, Nutrition Department, Bacterio-phage and that of Excise Chemist, which are all located in the Public Health Laboratory

All supplies of vaccine lymph are manufactured at the Vaccine Institute, Namkum The department hitherto maintained two depots, main one at Patna and the sub-depot at Ranchi where anti-malarial drugs, vaccines, disinfectants and equipment were stocked for supply to local bodies in the State Government now have abolished the sub-depot at Ranchi with effect from March 1, 1950 The department takes special measures for control of epidemics and malaria and kala-azar

For the medical inspection of schools, four School Medical Officers, one in charge of each of the four divisions of the State are maintained. A lady school Medical Officer for the inspection of girls schools is also employed.

The Department carry out Public Health Propaganda by means of leaflets, pamphlets, posters, health exhibitions, slides and films

The budget of the Public Health Department is about Rs 40 lakhs every year

FINANCE

The total revenue of the State is Rs. 27·42 crores (Revised 1949-50) and Rs 25 90 crores (Budget 1950-51) and the total expenditure on the revenue account is Rs 26 53 crores (Revised 1949-50) and Rs. 26 27 crores (Budget 1950-51).

I. The main heads of revenue are as follows —

		(Revised 1949-50) (In thousands of rupees)
(i)	Taxes on Income other than Corporation ..	6,12,25
(ii)	Land Revenue . ..	1,37,64
(iii)	Provincial Excise .. .	4,90,00
(iv)	Stamps .. .	2,41,51
(v)	Other Taxes and Duties	4,40,99
(vi)	Extraordinary Receipts	3,59,04

II. The main heads of expenditure on beneficial Departments —

		(Revised 1949-50) (In thousands of rupees)
(i)	Education ..	3,66,45
(ii)	Medical .. .	84,36
(iii)	Public Health .	88,86
(iv)	Agriculture .. .	1,24,10
(v)	Veterinary .	15,64
(vi)	Co-operative .	15,26
(vii)	Industries .	34,60

1950-51 Budget

Revenue	25 9	crores
Expenditure	26	,,
Net Deficit	3 10	,,

One measure which the budget contains is a tax on passengers and goods carried by taxi-cabs, public buses and public carriers in the shape of a small surcharge of two annas per rupee on the actual fare and freight The major part of the Rs 80 lakhs which the tax is estimated to yield is to be distributed among local bodies to improve their financial condition

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sri Madhao Shrihari Aney.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to Governor, P N Majumdar

Military Secretary to Governor, Major R D. Chandavarkar

Aide-de-Camp, Captain N G Kulkarni

Honorary A D. Cs, Risaldar Major and Hony Capt. Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardener's Horse).

CABINET MINISTERS.

Chief Minister, Home Affairs, The Hon'ble Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha.

Minister of Finance, Labour and Supply and Price Control, The Hon'ble Dr Anugrah Narayan Sinha

Minister for Development and Transport, The Hon'ble Dr Saiyid Mahmud

Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, The Hon'ble Mr. Jagjal Chaudhury.

Minister for Irrigation, Public Health (Engineering), Electrification and Legislative, The Hon'ble Mr. Ramcharitar Singh.

Minister of Education and Information, The Hon'ble Mr Badri Nath Verma.

Minister for Revenue, Forest, Excise, and Welfare, The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay.

Minister of L S. G and Medical, The Hon'ble Mr Binodanand Jha.

Minister for P W D. (Roads and Buildings), Cottage Industries and Rehabilitation, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, L. P Singh, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, B. D. Pande, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Supply & Price Control Dept, S. K. Aikat

Secy. to Govt, Rev, Dept. Sarat Chander Mukherji

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, T. G N. Ayyar, I.C S

Secretary to Govt P W D., S. V. Sohoni, I C.S.

Secretary to Government, Labour Department, R S Pande

Secretary to Government, Education Department, J C. Mathur, I C S.

Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Mangalanand Pandey.

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Khalilur Rahman.

Secy to Govt, Development Dept, Qamrul Huda.

Secy to Govt., Welfare Dept, Pushkar Thakur.

Secy to Govt, Relief & Rehabilitation Dept, S N Roy.

Administrative Re-organisation Officer, N Baksi, I C S

Member, Board of Revenue, M M Philip, I C S

Food Production and Development Commissioner, C K Raman, I C S

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FOR BIHAR)

Chairman, Rajandhari Singh, C.I E.

Members, Bihundeo Narayan Singh, Anant Narayan Prasad

Secretary, R K. Chaudhuri.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P C., K.C. ..	1920
Sir Henry Wheeler, K C.S.I., K C.I.E., I.C.S.	1921
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C S.I., K C.I.E	1927
Sir James David Sifton, K C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S	1932
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G C I E, K C S I, I C S	1937
Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K C I E, K C S I, I C S	1939
Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K C S I, K C I E, I C S.	1943
Sir Robert Francis Mudie, K C I E, C S I, C I E, O B E, I C S	1943
Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K C S I, K C I E, I C S.	1944
Sir Hugh Dow, K C S I, C.I.E., I C S. ..	1946
Sri Jairamdas Daulatram .. .	1947
Sri M S Aney	1948

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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Samastipur General Rural); Ramcharan Sinha (*South-East Samastipur General Rural)*; Sunder Mahto Pasi (*South-East Samastipur General Rural, Reserved)*; The Hon'ble Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha (*South Sadr. Monghyr General Rural)*; Dr. Raghunandan Prasad (*South Sadr Monghyr General Rural, Reserved)*; Kamleshwari Prasad Jadab (*North Sadr Monghyr General Rural)*; The Hon'ble Shri Ramcharitra Sinha (*West Begusarai General Rural)*; Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (*East Begusarai General Rural)*; Kalika Prasad Singh (*Jamui General Rural)*, Rash Bihari Lal (*South Bhagalpur Sadr. 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General Rural, Reserved)*, Brijlal Dokania (*Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural)*, Jairam Murmu (*Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural, Reserved)*, The Hon'ble Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural)*, Khara Manjhi (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural, Reserved)*, Sukhlal Singh (*Giridih cum Chatra General Rural)*, Mangar Dhobi (*Giridih cum Chatra General Rural, Reserved)*, Deoki Nandan Prasad (*Ranchi Sadr General Rural)*, Soma Bhagat (*Ranchi Sadr General Rural, Reserved)*; Nagar Mal Modi (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural)*, Bundi Ram Oraon (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural, Reserved)*, Dr Purna Chandra Mitra (*Kumti General Rural)*; Raj Kishore Singh (*North-East Palamau General Rural)*; Jitu Ram (*North-East Palamau General Rural, Reserved)*, Bhagirathi Singh (*South-West Palamau General Rural)*; Sagar Mahto (*South Manbhum General Rural)*; Tika Ram Manjhi (*South Manbhum General Rural Reserved)*; Sris Chandra Banerjee (*Central Manbhum General Rural)*; Nakul Chandra Sahis (*Central Manbhum General Rural, Reserved)*; Purushottam Chohan (*North Manbhum General Rural)*, Kishori Mohan Upadhyay (*Singhbhum General Rural)*; Danadan Aldo Ho (*Singhbhum General Rural)*, Sidul Hembrom (*Singhbhum General Rural, Reserved)*; Saiyid Jafar Imam (*Patna City Muhammadan Urban)*; Muhammad Nauman (*Patna Division Muhammadan Urban)*, Muhammad Abdul Ghani (*Tirhut Muhammadan Urban)*; Ali Ahmad Buland Akhtar (*Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban)*; Saiyid Mazhar Imam (*Chota Nagpur Muhammadan Urban)*, Sharfuddin Hussain (*West Patna Muhammadan Rural)*; Mehdi Hasan (*East Patna Muhammadan Rural)*, Khaja Gulam Ahmad (*East Gaya Muhammadan Rural)*, Latifur Rahman (*West Gaya Muhammadan Rural)*; Mamjur Hussain (*Shahabad Muhammadan Rural)*, Nur Hasan (*Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural)*, Ahmed Hussein Sheik (*Siwan Muhammadan Rural)*, Moinuddin Ahmad Khan (*Gopalganj Muhammadan Rural)*, The Hon'ble Dr Saiyid Mahmud (*North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural)*; Saiyid Badruddin Ahmad (*South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural)*, Saiyid Mazhar Alam (*Betiah Muhammadan Rural)*, Saiyid Mahammad (*Muzaffarpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural)*, Badrul Hassan (*Hajipur Muhammadan Rural)*, Badinjjama (*Sitamarhi Muhammadan Rural)*, Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor (*North-East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural)*; Dr Saiyid Muhammad Parid (*North-West Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural)*; Dr. Ghulam Rasul Khan (*Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural)*, Muhammad Khalil (*South Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural)*, Muhammad Nazirul Hassan (*North Monghyr Muhammadan Rural)*, Saiyid Muhammad Abu Zaffar (*South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural)*, Saiyid Maqbul Ahmad (*Bhagalpur Sadr cum Banka Muhammadan Rural)*, Mohemad Mobarak Karim (*Madhipura cum Supaul Muhammadan Rural)*; Ziaur Rahman (*Araria Muhammadan Rural)*; Muhammad Shafiqul Haque (*South Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural)*, Muhammad Ahsan (*North-West Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural)*; Muhammad Islamuddin (*North-East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural)*, Muhammad Raziuddin (*South-East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural)*; Muhammad Tahir (*North Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural)*, Muhammad Yasin (*South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural)*, Burhanuddin Khan (*North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural)*, Muhammad Yasin (*Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural)*, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari (*Ranchi cum Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural)*, Ramzan Ali (*Palamau Muhammadan Rural)*, Saiyid Amin Ahmad (*Manbhum Muhammadan Rural)*, Srimati Sunder Devi (*Patna General Urban Women's)*, Srimati Bhagwadi Kuer (*Muzaffarpur Town General Urban Women's)*, Srimati Sushama Sen (*Bhagalpur Town General Urban Women's)*, Mrs. Zohra Ahmad (*Patna City Muhammadan Urban Women's)*, M Morris (*Anglo-Indian)*, Ignace Beck (*Indian Christian)*, Hira Lal Saraf (*The Bihar Chamber of Commerce)*, Kedarnath Mehtha (*The Bihar Planters' Association)*, Munindra Nath Mookherjee (*The Indian Mining Federation)*, W Forest (*The Indian Mining Association)*, Rameshwar Prasad Singh (*Patna Division Landholders)*, Chandreshwar Prasad Narain Sinha (*Tirhut Division Landholders)*; Taranand Sinha (*Bhagalpur Division Landholders)*, Kamakshya Narayan Singh (*Chota Nagpur Division Landholders)*, Prabhat Chandra Bose (*Trade Union Mining Labour)*, Michael John (*Jamshedpur Factory Labour)*, Nirapada Mukharji (*Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour)*, Awadh Behari Jha (*University)*, Gopinath Murmu (*Nominated from the States of Kharsawan & Seraikela)*

BOMBAY STATE

BOMBAY State stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujarat in the north to Kanara in the south It has an area of 108,142 square miles and a population of 29 506, 078. These figures are inclusive of the area and population of the former Deccan States, the Gujarat States and Kolhapur and Baroda which have all merged with Bombay State.

The State embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the State there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Narbada and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the State is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast Beyond the Ghats are the Deccan Districts; south of these come the Karnatak districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The rainfall of the State is derived chiefly from the south west monsoon between June and October. The amount of rainfall varies widely in different areas from 30" to about 150"

THE PEOPLE

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate The people of Gujarat although softened by prosperity, are among the keenest trading races in the world The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity, the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it The population of the Deccan is much more homogeneous than that of Gujarat thirty per cent being Mahrattas The Karnatak is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians Three main languages are spoken Gujarati, Mahrathi and Kannada with Hindi a rough *lingua franca*. Hindi in the Devanagari script is recognized by the Government as one of the regional languages of the State

The following figures give the distribution of population according to communities (These figures are not inclusive of the former States which have merged with Bombay State)·

Scheduled Castes	1,855,148
Other Hindus	14,700,242
Sikhs	8,011
Jains	266,231
Buddhists	1,433
Muslims	1,920,368
Christians	375,486
Zoroastrians	86,270
Jews	14,471
Tribals	1,614,298
Others	7,882

AGRICULTURE

The principal occupation is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes, splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugar-cane. The Konkan is a rice land, where the crop is grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually nearing completion, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought.

More than any other part of India Bombay State is scourged by famine. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from the Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed

The area actually under cultivation is about 30 million acres of which 1 million acres bear more than one crop

Details of the acreage under different crops for the total cropped area for 1947-48 are as shown below —

Food Crops.	*Acreage* (Figures in thousands)
Jowari	8,533
Bajri	4,263
Rice	2,031
Wheat	1,581
Gram	1,050
Ragi	434
Maize	201
Other food-grains including pulses	3,095
Fruits and vegetables	238
Sugar-cane and other sugars	165
Miscellaneous	not available

Non-Food Crops.	*Acreage* (Figures in thousands)
Cotton	393
Groundnut	1,705
Condiments and Spices	272
Tobacco	148
Sesame	148
Linseed	66
Cocoanut	not available
Castor seed	51
Rape and Mustard	not available
Other oilseeds	593
Fibres other than cotton	1,478
Drugs and Narcotics, other than tobacco	27
Miscellaneous (including food crops)	2,703
Fodder	not available

FISHING

Fishing in the Bombay State is almost entirely confined to an area in the immediate proximity to the coastline. This is due to the frail, dockless fishing craft and the small-sized fishing gear used The coastline is mostly frequented by small varieties of fishes and those in immature stage of development.

Pomfrets, mackerel and Bombay ducks provide the greatest and most remunerative turnover to the fishermen of this State.

(For more details see under 'Fisheries').

LIVESTOCK

Information as available with regard to the number and classification of livestock in Bombay State for 1947-48 is as under .—

Bulls and Bullocks	3,385,225
Cows	2,249,405
Calves (young stock)	2,057,191
Male buffaloes	245,229
Cow buffaloes	1,378,931
Buffalo calves (young stock)	957,041
Sheep	1,950,735
Goats	2,645,129
Horses and Ponies	not available
Mules, Donkeys, Camels, etc.	do

Per head of bulls and bullocks in the State there are 8 6 acres of net cultivated land and per head of cow buffaloes and cows in the State there are 5 4 persons

The main burden of milk supplies falls on the buffalo

Bombay is now an important forest State being next only to Madhya Pradesh and Madras. The total area under forest is 12,870 sq miles or about 8 3 million acres

INDUSTRY

The State of Bombay is not only the leading State in commerce and trade but is industrially perhaps the most advanced State in India Bombay State claims 16 per cent of the total factories in the Indian Union, the premier position being held by cotton textiles. This industry accounts for 48 per cent of the total number of textile establishments in the country Then comes aluminium, brass and copper industry with 37 9 per cent of the total factories in the Union located in the State. This is closely followed by paper and paperboard industry with nearly 29 1 per cent of factories, chemicals with 26 17 per cent, biscuit making 25 per cent, vegetable oils and paints 23 1 per cent each and general engineering and electrical engineering with 22 per cent of total factories in the Union

It is one of the most important textile centres of the world and in India the most important textile centre Out of the 416 textile mills in India, 209 mills are located in Bombay

Large scale industry is concentrated in large cities such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona and Satara Several important industries are carried on, on a cottage scale, all over the State Chief among them are (1) Cotton, silk and woollen and handloom industry, (2) Industries connected with processing of hides and skins and manufacture of leather goods, (3) Industry connected with brass and copper and other metal ware, (4) Bamboo rope and cordage, and (5) Artistic Products, etc

The total number of factories under Section 2 (*f*) and 2 (*m*) (*ii*) of the Factories Act, 1948, is 7,600 approximately.

The major items are textiles, soap, toilet and dress, wood, building, ceramics, metals, chemical products, food industries, hides and skins, furniture industries, edible oils, glass and glassware, leather goods, heavy and light engineering, industries connected with building materials, production and transmission of mechanical force, and construction of means of transport

The State is also richly supplied with resources of hydro-electric power. Though not all of these are developed there is still considerable production of electric energy in the State.

Besides electricity, gas, steam and oil are also used for power purposes. The use of gas is

confined to Bombay City In the mofussil, oil and steam engines play an important part.

With the exception of building stones, salt, china clay and manganese ore, this State does not possess any minerals of commercial importance There are three mines of bauxite which is important in the manufacture of aluminium

The major port is Bombay; other ports of major and minor importance are Marmugoa (Portuguese territory), Broach, Surat, Bulsar on the Gujarat coast and Ratnagiri, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar on the Konkan coast.

The following form the important items of export through and import to, the Bombay port —

Export.

Cotton
Hides and Skins.
Twist and Yarn
Oils, seeds
Myrabolums.

Import.

Chemicals and Chemical preparations
Drugs and Medicines
Aniline
Glass and Glassware
Instruments—Apparatus, etc
Spirits
Iron and Steel (including ore).
Kerosene
Cotton raw
Motor Cars, motor cycles and motor wagons
Hardware
Machinery

The total mileage of railway in the State is 2,519 miles, which is a little less than 6 per cent of the total mileage in India. The railway lines are the G I P, B B & C I. and M. & S M.

All over the State motor transport has made very rapid progress According to a Bulletin issued by the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, the total number of motor vehicles in operation in the State in 1948 March was over 38 800 which included 19,246 private cars, 1,626 taxies, 243 diesel engined and 2,975 petrol run buses, 11,338 lorries and 3.408 motor cycles

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The size and extent of the industry is indicated by the figures for 1949 given in the following table :—

	No of Mills	No of spindles installed	No of looms installed	Average No of hands employed (one shift)	Approx quantity of cotton consumed (Cwts)	Approx yarn production (million lbs)	Approx. cloth production (Million yards)
Bombay State including merged former Indian States	209	6,083,416	134,321	64,581	2,311,526	658 4	2433 7
Rest of India .. .	207	4,450,383	63,486	398,494	2,013,912	700 7	1470 5
Total for India .	416	10,533,799	197,807	463,075	4,325,438	1359 1	3904 2

HANDLOOMS

The most important of all cottage industries in the State are the handloom and powerloom weaving industries Out of the 2 million handlooms in the whole of India Bombay State has 94,690 handlooms employing about 420,000 members of the weaving community Out of a total production of about 1,500 million yards in the whole of India the production for Bombay is about 134 million yards

Handlooms in the Bombay State consume about 43 million lbs of mill yarn and 3 06 million lbs of handspun yarn

In addition to the above number of handlooms, there are about 14,000 powerlooms working in cottage and small factories

There are 34 artificial silk mills in the State using silk and artificial silk for the manufacture of cloth The quantity of artificial silk required for handlooms and powerlooms is about 600,000 lbs per month

The number of woollen mills, production etc in the State and in India according to the latest available figures are given in the following table —

	No of Mills	No of spindles	No of looms in Mills	No of handlooms	No of Powerlooms	Production of yarn (lbs)	Production of cloth (lbs)
Bombay State .	5	28,124	440	5,600	440	2,574,144	4,707,499
Rest of India	15	59,376	2,362	99,202	1,860	—	—

The woollen mills in Bombay State generally produce woollen and worsted piece goods, woollen and worsted yarn, knitting yarn and hosiery. The handlooms in the State generally produce coarse blankets (Kamblies) of 50"×108" to the extent of 2 6 million yards valued at Rs. 30.2 lakhs

MACHINES

The total number of manufacturers of upgraded machines in pre-partitioned India was 22 in 1947 Out of this five firms were from Bombay whose combined production capacity was 873 graded machine tools per annum against the then total indigenous capacity of 7,903 per year

In 1946-47 the indigenous dry battery industry produced approximately 88 millions cells against a total annual capacity of 132 million cells Out of the three factories representing this industry, one was from Bombay City having a capacity of 30 million cells per annum and its output during the year 1946-47 was 16 2 million cells.

Towards the beginning of 1950 a new factory for the manufacture of dry cells and layer built batteries was set up in Bombay. The machinery and equipment installed in it has a production capacity of 1,00,000 cells per day. The factory was expected to commence production by June 1950.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The Chemical Industries are fairly well developed in this State, there being a variety in production from commercial chemicals to fine chemicals. In fact so far as commercial chemicals are concerned Bombay State is perhaps the only State engaged in their manufacture This is so possibly because the consuming industries mainly the Textile Industry which requires a variety of chemicals for dyeing, bleaching and printing is located in this State.

Bombay has an up-to-date plant for producing sulphuric acid, a heavy chemical most essential for the manufacture of various other commercial chemicals The production is of the order of ten to twelve thousand tons per year

Bombay and Ahmedabad being the main industrial centres for the textile industry a number of chemical concerns are concentrated at these places. In other places too the industry has been developed on a modern scale mainly for supplying the local requirements.

Fine Chemicals such as are required in industries are made only on a moderate scale mainly at Bombay, Baroda and Barajadi near Ahmedabad

Manufacture of salt from sea water by solar evaporation is another industry which exists at a number of centres in this State

Industries depending upon the use of salt such as caustic soda, chlorine, soda ash, etc , have also been established

The glass industry has made considerable progress in this State during the last five or six years. Most of the requirements of other industries for glass containers have been met from local sources. In fact during the war some of the factories were engaged in supplying the requirements of the Defence Department, Railways, etc They have supplied glass bottles in thousands to the pharmaceutical industry which is localized to a significant degree in Bombay State

The production capacity of the hollow-ware is very large and the State may be in a position to export bottles, and other hollow-ware.

There are a few firms of repute which have been manufacturing toilet and washing soaps the quality of which compares well with soap of foreign origin

From the inedible oils paints have been manufactured in large quantities in the Bombay factories The Industry has grown quickly during war-time and has supplied the requirements of P W D and the Railways Good quality varnishes have also been manufactured in fairly large quantities by utilising mainly the linseed oil available in the State.

During war-time owing to the shortage of supply of pharmaceutical preparations a number of concerns undertook to produce a variety of medical preparations including vaccines, sulpha drugs, liver extracts, injections, etc.

It may also be mentioned that an ammunition factory engaged in the manufacture of war chemicals is located in this State

There are 11 large bakeries in this State registered under Section 2(*m*) (i) and Section 2 (*m*) (ii) of Indian Factories Act, 1948, and between 60 and 65 bakeries of small capacity scattered all over the State

As a result of the partition and the influx of displaced persons, a number of co-operative societies as well as production centres for displaced persons have come into being This has

also helped to increase the total output of the footware industry from one million pairs to 1·5 million pairs of western style and 5 million pairs to 7 5 million pairs of indigenous type in 1949. Efforts are made for self-sufficiency through co-operatives and cottage industries.

The number of registered biscuit factories in the State is 9 with a total output of 1,400 tons per annum.

There are 3 well established concerns with up-to-date machinery and efficient methods of production for the manufacture of sugar confectionery.

Bombay is a surplus State in respect of 'Vanaspati' production There are 12 factories manufacturing 'Vanaspati'—8 in Bombay, 2 in Baroda, 1 in Pachora (E K), 1 in Amalner (E K.). The total output was 68,125 tons in 1949 This is a very important industry in the State and caters to all India and foreign demands.

The number of sugar factories in the Bombay State is 14— 6 in Ahmednagar, 2 in Sholapur, one in Poona, one in Satara, one in Nasik, one in Kolhapur, and 2 in Belgaum

The daily crushing capacity of each of these factories varies from 250 tons to 1,000 tons The total daily capacity of these factories is 8,450 tons The annual output for the year 1949 was 29,000 tons approximately

There are 9 paper mills operating in the State, and 5 mills manufacturing boards The total output of paper and boards was 7,633 tons in 1947

There are 10 match factories in the State with a total production in gross boxes of 4,517,650 in 1949

TANNING AND LEATHER

There are 26 licensed tanneries in the City of Bombay mostly located at Dharavi and about 30 large-scale tanneries in the mofussil areas The production is mostly half-tanned leather from goat and sheep skins and cow hides Except 8 large tanneries where the chrome tanning process is used, the other tanneries adopt the vegetable tanning method The items of manufacture are box and willow sides, picking bands, belting, laces (chrome as well as bark-tanned), case hides, etc Two or three tanneries have been slowly taking up the production of roller-skins used in textile mills The rest are mostly producing half-tanned leather, either for export or local consumption, from goat and sheep skins and cow hides.

The tanning and leather working industries are mostly carried on a cottage scale in the State and production of hides is not sufficient to meet the demands of the tanners and cottage workers Therefore, hides have to be imported from other States.

The quality of hides and skins tanned by village tanners is fast improving A good number of Co-operative Tanners' Societies, organised and managed by village tanners have been started and the number is slowly increasing This will ultimately increase the production and improve the quality of leather produced The important tanning centres in this State are Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Godhra, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Hubli

The following types of leather goods are manufactured —Footwear, Travelling requisites and fancy leather goods; Leather goods requirements for Services, *viz*, Posts, Police, Railway and Defence, and Industrial leather goods for textile mills There are no large-scale factories for the manufacture of footwear and other goods but the industry is carried on everywhere in the State on a cottage scale There are also about 32 factories in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad manufacturing industrial leather goods such as pickers for textile and jute mills and buffers, leather belting, picking bands, washers, leather gloves for industrial purposes and various other mill and gin store items

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

A new post called Joint Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries has been created to deal with the whole subject of cottage industries

The important cottage industries which are carried on in practically every District of the State are, cotton textiles, tanning and leather work, mechanical and metal, carpentry, woodwork, bamboo and cane work, vegetable oils and pottery etc.

The production of cocoons have been started on a cottage scale in the Belgaum-Dharwar area and a filature unit is being established There is scope for the expansion of silk industry in the near future.

Twenty-three cotton weaving peripatetic schools are maintained by the Department for the development of the handloom industry

Five institutions *viz* one wool weaving institute and 6 wool weaving schools are maintained for the development of the cottage wool industry Four of these are of a peripatetic nature

At the end of June 1949, there were 268 weavers' societies including societies of wool weavers with a membership of 42,691 The working capital of these societies amounted to a little over Rs 82¼ lakhs The total number of handlooms in the State is reported to be 1,61,255

Seven peripatetic dyeing and printing schools are conducted by the Department to impart training in methods of dyeing and printing of yarn, silk and cloth

A proposal for the establishment of a dyeing and printing laboratory at Poona has recently been sanctioned by Government

The number of co-operative societies so far organised for dyeing and printing is 5 Several weavers' societies and district industrial co-operative associations have also established their own dye houses

Next in importance to weaving industry is the tanning and leather working industry in this State.

14 tanning peripatetic schools and 7 leather working peripatetic schools are maintained by the Department

The number of tanners and leather workers' societies at the end of the 1949 was 105 Their membership was 2,862 and their working capital Rs 7,64,113

A training class in improved ghani covering a period one month is conducted at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop in Poona

The number of oilmen's societies was 26 at the end of 1949 The number of members of these societies was 1,261 and their working capital was Rs 2,68,410 The societies supplied their members with oil seeds valued at over Rs 6 lakhs during the year and assisted them in the sale of oil The value of oil sold by the societies during the year was a little over Rs 4¼ lakhs

As a result of research, an improved type of ghani called Nutan ghani has been designed The cost of this ghani is only 2/3rds of that of the Haskell ghani while its performance is nearly as good

The coir industry is carried on an unorganised basis in the Konkan As a very small percentage of coconut husk is being utilised, there is considerable scope for the expansion of the industry.

Efforts are being made to organise workers in cottage industries such as bee-keeping, cane and bamboo work, carpentry and smithy, metal work, pottery, sandalwood carving, etc on co-operative lines. The total number of industrial co-operatives other than weavers' societies at the end of 1949 was 375 with a total membership of 28,425 The working capital of these societies was about Rs 48 lakhs and their turnover during 1949 over a crore of rupees.

Industrial primaries have affiliated themselves with district industrial associations which supply them with raw materials, tools, etc and which help them in the marketing of their finished products. District Industrial Co-operative Associations in their turn joined the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association which is the apex organisation of industrial co-operatives in the State

At the end of 1949 there were 29 forest labourers' societies with a total membership of 2,421 Thirty forest coupes were allotted to these societies, the upset price of the coupes being Rs 3,82,100 The labour and transport charges paid by the societies during 1949 were Rs 2,95,869 and Rs 2,46,641 respectively Most of these societies have Adibasis as their members The societies are sponsored by social service organisations in the State

Government has sanctioned the organisations of 23 production centres other than rehabilitation production centres with a view to giving employment to persons in rural areas

Government of Bombay has appointed a Village Industries Committee a non-official body which prepares and executes schemes pertaining to cottage industries in the State The schemes prepared and executed by the Committee aim at making the village people self-sufficient in regard to their needs for food and clothing The food schemes include bee-keeping, palm gur making, oil pressing, manufacture of salt etc, while the schemes for clothing consist of khandi self-sufficiency work, carding, spinning and weaving of wool, etc

ADMINISTRATION

The State is divided into three Divisions (each comprising a group of Districts), *viz*, the Northern, Central and the Southern each in charge of a Commissioner The way the Districts are grouped into Divisions is shown below

Northern Division —Ahmedabad; Kaira; Punch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana; Bombay Suburban District; Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Dangs, Baroda, Mehsana; Amreli

Central Division —East Khandesh; West Khandesh; Nasik; Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Sholapur, Kolaba

Southern Division :—Belgaum, Bijapur; Dharwar, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Satara South.

With the introduction of the new constitution, the administration of the State is governed by Articles in Part VI of the constitution There is now a Governor and a cabinet of eleven Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters. The executive power of the State extends to all matters on which it may legislate.

In the legislative sphere Bombay has a bicameral legislature One house is known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the other as the Bombay Legislative Council The Council is a permanent body. About one-third of the members retire every second year

The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled Chief Secretary.

The headquarters of the Government are at Bombay. However, the Ministers with a skeleton staff move to Poona for the Poona session of the Legislature The Secretariat always remains in Bombay

Each District is under a Collector who has under him one or more Assistant Collectors, and or Deputy Collectors A collectorate contains on an average from ten to twelve talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose revenue belongs to the State The village officers are the patil, who is the head of the village; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant, the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge for

the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate has jurisdiction over the whole District.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and puisne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or lawyers. Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that of the Civil Judge recruited from the ranks of local lawyers The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a civil judge (Senior Division) with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians or members of the State Service or the Bar In cases exceeding Rs 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Civil or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the State but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

In some of the principal cities a group of 22 Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has 23 Presidency Magistrates) and a Court of Small Causes.

In the Greater Bombay area two new courts have been established from 16th August 1948, *viz.* the Bombay City Civil Court and the Sessions Court for Greater Bombay The City Civil Court tries civil suits from the Greater Bombay area of value not exceeding Rs 10,000 while the Sessions Court for Greater Bombay area cases arising from that area which were formerly tried by the High Court Appeals from the decisions of those courts lie to the Bombay High Court.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a district and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvement Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds, local taxes and Government grants Larger and larger grants are made from the general revenues for water-supply and drainage

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 made a great advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the State. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than before. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with an annual rental values of Rs 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Mention must be made here of the amendment of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1933 by which each village panchayat is now entitled to a grant equal to 15 per cent of the land revenue, or 25 per cent. of the local Fund cess whichever is greater provided the panchayat levies one or other of a list of special taxes. The power of the Nyaya Panchayats which dispense justice to villages have also recently been widened It is hoped that in the next few years 5,000 self-sufficient and self-reliant village panchayats would come into being to play their proper role in the life of the nation.

A shift in the control of primary education which vitally affected the powers of local authority has also to be noted. This came about through some of the provisions of the Primary Education Act which was passed by the Assembly at its Poona session in 1947. The new legislation divests district local boards of responsibility for administering primary education in the rural areas because competent authorities hold these local bodies to be incapable of bearing the financial burden and would in any case be inefficient in the administration of education. Although there was a strong case for Government taking complete control of primary education a compromise was agreed to by which local bodies were asked to elect school boards the chairman of which would be associated with the administration of primary education.

Legislation to establish Municipal Corporations in the more important cities of the State was passed by the Legislature at its session held in September-October 1949 in Poona The Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality have been amalgamated into a Municipal Corporation for the City of Poona from 15th February 1950 A corporation for the City of Ahmedabad will also be established in due course

Legislation to extend the limits of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Greater Bombay Area was passed by the Legislature in the budget session of 1950 and the limits of the Corporation were extended from 15th April 1950.

POLICE

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, *viz.*, District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the State proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the State proper is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police.

For purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at the Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is administratively under the control of the Inspector-General of Police

HOME GUARDS

A sort of voluntary auxiliary police force to help in the maintenance of law and order during difficult times has been formed in several places in Bombay State, particularly in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad. This force is popularly known as Home Guards. During the communal disturbances towards the end of 1946 and the early months of 1947 it was found that the normal strength of the police was not sufficient to cope with the situation, and to permanently enlarge the force would mean placing a heavy burden on the revenues of the province. The answer to the situation appeared to be the formation of a voluntary body who can be called upon to help the police in moments of grave disorder. Thus the Home or Civic Guards organization was formally constituted in November 1947 in Bombay with headquarters at Churchgate Reclamation, 'E' Road.

The Home Guards Ordinance was later on replaced by the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947. The organisation was next extended to all the Districts of the State The strength of the Home Guards in Greater Bombay is about 2,500.

The organisation consists of a Commandant-General in charge of the whole force in the State, a commandant, for each district and such other staff officers as the Commandant-General may consider necessary. The appointment of the Commandants is made by Government from among suitable public men and the posts are purely honorary carrying no remuneration. The Home Guards is a non-political and non-communal organisation All members have, on enrolment, to sign a pledge to the effect that 'they will, well and truly, serve the Government without favour or affection, malice or ill-will or communal or political bias, and will assist to the best of their abilities in the maintenance of peace and prevention of crime against persons and property.'

Any person who is between the ages of 20 and 50 and who has studied upto the IV Standard in any of the regional languages is eligible for recruitment to the organisation.

Home Guards are trained in squad drill, lathi drill, use of arms, control of traffic, elementary law, mob fighting, unarmed combat and guard and escort drill In addition to these, Home Guards are also trained in First Aid and Fire Fighting The Guards are encouraged to take up social work and lectures are arranged for those who show an aptitude for such type of work

The Home Guards when called out on duty under Section 4 of the Bombay Home Guards Act, have the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of police appointed under any Act for the time being in force. The functions of Home Guards mainly consist of guarding public buildings, patrolling for the prevention of crime and assisting the Police in their ordinary duties Home Guards are issued with uniforms consisting of two khaki shirts, two trousers, two caps, one pair of shorts, ankle boots, anklets, etc A women's section of Home Guards has been formed in various parts of the State, and a different type of uniform is prescribed for Women Home Guards.

Although the Home Guards Organisation is a purely voluntary body the members of it are paid a duty allowance of Rs 2-8-0 per diem whenever they are called on duty under Section 4 of the Act They are also given a conveyance allowance upto Rs 5 p m for attending parades, etc. in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, and return bus and rail fare in other places Arrangements are made for washing of uniforms at Government cost.

The present strength of Home Guards in the State is about 16,000. Half of these have received training in foot and arms drill and in the use of all kinds of weapons such as rifles, sten guns, etc. More attention is paid to the quality of the men recruited and to thorough and efficient training than to the numerical strength of the organisation. A large number of men have been trained in the regulation of traffic, First Aid and Fire Fighting.

The Home Guards were called out to assist the police on several occasions in the past. They were called out for the first time during the communal trouble of April 1947. They were then posted in the worst affected areas of Bombay and carried out their duties satisfactorily. They were again called out on the occasion of the Anti-Pakistan Day disturbances, during the disturbances following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in January-February 1948, and the Hyderabad emergency The last time they were called out was during the communal disturbances of March 1950.

The work hitherto done by the Prohibition Guards is now transferred to the Home Guards.

EDUCATION

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad, Kolhapur and Dharwar. Other Colleges maintained by Government are the Grant Medical College, Bombay, the Medical Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad, the Poona and Ahmedabad Colleges of Engineering, the Agriculture Colleges at Poona and Dharwar, Veterinary College, School of Arts, Law College and the Sydenham

College of Commerce all in Bombay. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City.

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1946-47 was 23,991. The total number of pupils in recognised institutions was 2,091,145 The recognised institutions consisted of 37 Arts and Science Colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology, 31 Professional Colleges, 1,181 Secondary Schools and 18,992 Primary Schools and 3,475 special Schools.

There are 21,657 towns and villages in this State of which 13,433 possessed schools. The area served by a town or village with school was 5.7 square miles

Altogether there were 2,114,905 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1946-47 The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the State was 10.03 as against 9 44 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 960 1 lakhs Out of this amount 46 per cent. was met from State Revenues, 14·8 per cent. from Local Funds, 28 8 per cent. from fees and 10 9 per cent from other sources.

The Educationa. Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district Technical education is administered by a Joint Director with Inspectors to assist him.

***Higher education* in the State is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the** University underwent considerable changes in virtue of the Bombay University Act of 1928 This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing it into closer association with the public, and the industrial, and commercial and civic life of the people of the State, to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including technology and to undertake on a larger scale than before post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise dual control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time

The new University Department of Chemical Technology was started in 1933 The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows is 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

With a view to decentralizing higher education Government has accepted in principle the establishment of regional Universities. The Poona and Karnatak Universities have since begun to function and the University of Gujarat and S.N.D T. Women's University will be established in course of time.

MEDICAL

The Surgeon-General is the head of the Medical organisation which is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render medical relief to the general population with ancillary specialist sections providing for medical relief, medical education, laboratory assistance and research. The medical organization which is the framework of the scheme, is based on the district, as the primary unit excluding Bombay City and Suburbs There is at every district headquarters a hospital styled the 'Civil Hospital' which is owned, staffed, financed and controlled by Government. The Civil Hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon and is the centre of the official organisation of medical relief and caters to the needs of the population of the whole district. Subsidiary to it, are some Government cottage hospitals and State-aided dispensaries which are scattered throughout the districts. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in Bombay State is 449 rural and 316 urban.

Government is particularly anxious to promote medical relief in rural areas In all 333 centres of Subsidised Medical Practitioners have been opened and more and more centres are started as and when the requisite medical personnel becomes available.

Government has opened a T B Hospital at Aundh which is provided with about 125 beds as a beginning

Formerly there was only one Government Medical College in this State. With the up-grading of the two Government Medical Schools at Ahmedabad and Poona which formerly prepared students for a Licentiate Diploma into full-fledged colleges, preparing students for the M B B S. and post-graduate medical degrees of the University, and the merger of the Baroda State and the addition of the Medical College at Baroda, there are now four such Government colleges—admitting ordinarily in all 260 students every year. Government has also decided to start a Medical College in Karnatak.

Provision also exists for the training of nurses and Government maintains two Colleges of Nursing for preliminary training of nurses and will open a third one as soon as accommodation is found for it There are also Schools for the training of nurses at most of the Government Hospitals.

Under the Medical Department is also the Haffkine Institute which is the main centre for medical research and of essential biological products in this State. The Institute has very well equipped departments for anti-toxins, sera and chemotherapy and also well-organised sections for the manufacture of vitamin tablets and solutions for intravenous use, such as Protein Hydrolysate and glucose saline. It also provides for anti rabic treatment, and clinical pathological service, and serves as the principal laboratory for testing drugs.

PUBLIC HEALTH, WORKS

The Public Health Department is under the Director of Public Health For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 8 Registration Districts, comprised of 6 to 7 revenue districts Each Registration District is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health. In addition to the three regional Assistant Directors of Public Health, there are four functional Assistant Directors of Public Health, *viz*, one each for Malariology, Plague, Public Health, Laboratory and Vaccine Institute. There are District Health Officers and subordinate staff under them for most of the revenue districts now.

The Public Health Department is mainly concerned with taking adequate measures for safeguarding the health of the people of this State To achieve this object, Subsidised Medical Practitioners are trained in sanitary and public health work; facilities have been provided for training more Sanitary Inspectors; comprehensive schemes for malaria control with D D T. are under operation in some parts of the State. Mobile Hospital Units and Hygiene Units are maintained for facilitating measures needed to fight epidemics like Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, etc.; combined Medical and Public Health Units have been opened in several districts to serve the needs of rural areas for providing maternity services at home and hospitalisation of maternity cases, besides arrangements for general medical treatment and training of the rural population in matters affecting health and hygiene generally. Extensive rural Public Health Propaganda is also carried by the P H.D. staff through the medium of silent and talkie films, publicity vans, etc.

The P.W.D is under the control of an I.C S. Secretary to Government who is assisted by a Chief Engineer. Under them there are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers, in charge of Divisions. The Secretary to Government and the Chief Engineer have also under them the Electrical Commissioner with the Government, the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Public Health Engineer to Government and the Architect to Government.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur, Madhmeshwar, the Girna Canal fed by Chankapur and the Gokak Canal.

The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16, and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal was completed in 1937-38 and the Girna Canal in 1909-10. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by engineers the world over, was opened in 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened in 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21¼ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but it contains only 19 million cubic feet It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch to a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur These projects irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

A number of major irrigation projects included in the Post War Reconstruction programme are at different stages of investigation and preparation Some of them have actually been taken up for execution and the more important of them are mentioned below —

The Meshwa Canal Project estimated to cost Rs 40 lakhs and irrigate 10,000 acres in Kaira Districts is nearing completion The Gangapur Storage Project, estimated to cost Rs 334 lakhs, will irrigate 37,500 acres in Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts The Ghataprabha L B Canal scheme estimated to cost Rs 540 lakhs and irrigate 1,25,000 acres in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts is under construction The construction work on the Mahi Canal Project, Stage I, estimated to cost Rs 425 lakhs and irrigate 1,05,000 acres in Kaira District including parts of former Baroda and Cambay States was expected to begin at any time, as preliminary work such as acquisition of land and plant and machinery and construction of buildings and approach roads has already started. The most important work is the Tapti Valley Project Stage I (Kakrafar scheme) which is being carried out by the Government of India on behalf of the Bombay Government. It is estimated to cost Rs. 1,216 lakhs and irrigate 5,90,000 acres in Surat District.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

The Bombay State has an obligation assigned to it by the Government of India in the matter of making the country self-sufficient in food by the end of 1951-52 crop year. The Central plan of achieving self-sufficiency in food did not envisage the making of each individual State self-sufficient, but it allocated the overall deficit between the various States and the share allocated to Bombay was 3 lakh tons. The attempt to fulfil this obligation may be summarised as follows: the additional production in 1947-48 was one lakh tons. It rose to 1,25,000 tons in 1948-49. Though results for 1949-50 had not yet been assessed, it is estimated that the 1,75,000 ton mark would be reached. The target for 1950-51 is 2,60,000 tons and for 1951-52 3,00,000.

A large number of schemes have been put into opefation under the Grow More Food campaign. They could be classified roughly into four groups. The first group consists of schemes for increasing the area under cultivation, improving natural fertility and moisture-conserving capacity of the soil by soil conservation measures, and eradication of deep-rooted weeds, which reduce productivity by deep ploughing with tractors The total result of the implementation of the schemes in this group could be estimated at 40,000 tons of additional foodgrains

In the second group fall the various schemes for increasing the area under irrigation The irrigation schemes would add another 40,000 tons to the food production by 1951-52

The third group consists of schemes designed to increase the use of manures The estimates for extra food obtainable in this way are 80,000 Last and the most important group consists of schemes for the multiplication and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of crops Improved seed gives, on an average, 10 per cent more yield and the net result of the implementation of these schemes would be about 1,40,000 tons of additional foodgrains by 1951-52

To turn to actual achievement so far over 1,50,000 acres of such land have been cultivated In some areas, the cultivable waste land is covered with jungles and is not habited Such areas have to be colonised The Government has undertaken such colonisation schemes in Kanara, Ratnagiri, Banas Kantha, and Baroda districts covering a total area of 18,000 acres

Soil conservation measures consist of bunding, trenching, gully plugging, strip cropping, etc So far, over six lakh acres have been usefully bunded by the Department of Agriculture Four lakh acres have been surveyed for undertaking bunding works

At present, the Government has 240 tractors as ancillary equipment In 1947-48, 3,55,000 acres were ploughed with tractors, in 1948-49 1,40,000 acres, and in 1949-50 up to the end of March, over two lakh acres. The Government also proposes to buy another 80 heavy tractors and also set up some workshops for their speedy repair After these 80 tractors are put into commission, the State would be able to get rid of Hariali, which is the chief obstacle, within a few years.

In regard to irrigation so far about 10,000 wells have been newly constructed and 5,000 wells have been repaired These 15,000 wells are estimated to have brought at least 60,000 acres under irrigation

At present about 2,000 katcha bandharas are built every year irrigating about 15,000 acres of land During the last three years, 42 pacca bandharas and tanks have been undertaken at a cost of about rupees one crore , they are nearly complete and will bring under irrigation about 44,000 acres A loan of a crore of rupees has been taken from the Government of India for repairing and constructing minor irrigation works during the next two years In addition to this, the Government has undertaken the construction of 16 pumping stations on rivers. Half of these works have been completed and the rest are expected to be completed shortly. About 14,000 acres have already been brought under command. The Government is operating 54 boring machines in the State During the last three years, they have bored 700 wells To sum up, about 1,30,000 acres have already been newly brought under irrigation

In the field of manures the digging of compost pits is encouraged. So far, cultivators have dug about 3,50,000 pits with the aid of Government subsidy. 1,27,000 tons of groundnut cake have been distributed at a subsidised price and 56,000 tons of mixed manure In 1950-51 over 68,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia was on its way to the cultivators

As regards improved seeds, in 1949-50 five lakh Bengal maunds of seed were distributed to cover an area of about 40 lakh acres

In 1948, the State started observing the Tree Planting Days and Weeks. In that year eight lakh trees were planted. In 1949 eighteen lakh trees were planted.

BUDGET 1950-51

Estimated Revenue for 1950-51—(in thousands of Rupees).

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.		Rs.
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	9,84,06
VII	Land Revenue.. ..	6,06,20
VIII	State Excise	1,13,23
IX	Stamp—	
	A Non-Judicial ..	3,10,17
	B. Judicial.. ..	1,08,20
X	Forest	3,13,13
XI	Registration	35,15
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	1,50,60
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	17,96,06
	Total ..	44,16,80

Civil Administration.		Rs
XXI	Administration of Justice	83,94
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements	16,56
XXIII	Police	47,20
XXIV	Ports & pilotage .	5
XXV-A.	Dangs District ..	28,10
XXVI	Education	64,33
XXVII	Medical	56,39
XXVIII	Public Health	46,12
XXIX	Agriculture	2,04,33
XXX	Veterinary	2,58
XXXI	Co-operation	12,66
XXXII	Industries	24,27
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	1,60,16
	Total ..	7,46,69

Civil Works.		
XXXIX	Civil Works	31,02
XL	Bombay Development Scheme	18,06
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	2,06
	Total ..	51,14

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, and Drainage Works.		Rs.
XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	33,59
XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	13,80
Debt Service.		
XX	Interest..	1,10,72

Miscellaneous.		Rs.
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	3,12
XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	7,54
XLV	Stationery and Printing	4,75
XLVI	Miscellaneous	22,46
XLVI-A	Receipts from Road Transport Scheme ..	....
	Total ..	37,187
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	14
LI	Extraordinary Receipts	3,28,80
LII-A.	Civil Defence .. .	4,00,00
LII-B.	Civil Defence .	1
	Total ..	7,28,45
	Grand Total ..	61,39,06
Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account ..		198
Debts heads —		
Debt, Deposits and advances		1,93,31,82
Total Receipts .		2,54,70,88
Add:—		
Opening Balance		—25,24,91
Grand Total ..		2,29,45,97

Estimated Expenditure for 1950-51—(in thousands of Rupees).

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.		Rs.
7.	Land Revenue	1,60,68
8.	State Excise	81,50
9.	Stamps	4,93
10.	Forest..	1,26,16
11.	Registration	15,37
12.	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	1,12,38
13.	Other Taxes and Duties ..	70,68
	Total ..	5,71,70

Irrigation, Revenue Account.		Rs
17.	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	54,11
18.	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	90,21
	Total ..	1,44,32

Civil Administration.		Rs.
25	General Administration ..	3,72,87
27.	Administration of Justice ..	1,84,18
28.	Jails and Convict Settlements	68,98
29.	Police	8,80,52
30.	Ports and Pilotage	5
33-A.	Dangs	28,10

Debt Services.		Rs.
22.	Interest on Debt and other obligations	62,18
23.	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	59,34
	Total ..	1,21,52

		Rs.
63.	Extraordinary items ..	....
64-A	Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post-war Reconstruction) Fund	....
64-B.	Civil Defence .	62
	Total .	62
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue		61,37,08
68.	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	3,22,22

Estimated Expenditure for 1950-51—(in thousands of Rupees)—*contd.*

	Rs
***Civil Administration*—contd.**	
36. Scientific Departments ..	5,46
37. Education	12,37,36
38. Medical	2,40,13
39. Public Health	1,86,99
40. Agriculture	2,78,26
41. Veterinary	48,33
42. Co-operation	1,07,81
43. Industries	53,74
43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .. .	
47. Miscellaneous Departments..	3,36,48
Total ..	40,29,26
Civil Works.	**Rs**
50. Civil Works	4,23,48
51. Bombay Development Scheme.	16,74
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes .	2,69,70
53. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue. . ..	
Total ..	7,09,92
Miscellaneous.	**Rs**
54 Famine Relief	12,99
54-A. Territorial and Political Pension	1,10,03
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,80,84
56. Stationery and Printing ..	65,78
57. Miscellaneous	1,90,60
57-B. Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues	
Total ..	5,59,74

	Rs
***Debt Services*—contd.**	
70. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	38,83
72 Capital Outlay in Industrial Development	1,40,27
80. Bombay Development Scheme	—3,45
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	17,21
81-A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,29
82 Capital Account of other State works outside the Revenue account	3,03,70
82-B. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account	.
83. Payments of commuted value of Pensions	—2,70
85-A. Capital Outlay on State Schemes on State Trading.	—22,11
Total ..	8,39,48
Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) ..	1,95,61,11
Total Disbursements..	2,65,37,67
Closing balance ..	—35,91,70
Grand Total ..	1,29,45,97

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor

His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, M A, Bar-at Law.

Personal Staff.

Secretary to H.E The Governor—L. M Nadkarni, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond), I.C S.

Comptroller of the Household of H.E. the Governor—Major R. J. Pavri, 3/5 Royal Gurkha Rifles.

Hon. Surgeon—Dr. S. B. Cooper, F R C.S. (England)

Aides-de-Camp—Rusi S. Modi; Capt. K. Srinivasan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

B. G. Kher, *Prime Minister in charge of the Portfolios of Political, Services and Education.*

M. R. Desai, *Minister for Home and Revenue*

M. D D. Gilder, *Minister for Public Health and Medicine*

L. M Patil, *Minister for Prohibition and Reconstruction.*

D. N Desai, *Minister for Law and Civil Supplies*

V. L. Mehta, *Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries.*

G. D. Vartak, *Minister for Local Self-Government*

M M Naik-Nimbalkar, *Minister for Industries and Labour.*

M. P. Patil, *Minister for Forest and Agriculture*

G. D Tapase, *Minister for Fisheries, Rehabilitation and Backward Class Department*

J. N. Mehta, *Public Works and Housing.*

Parliamentary Secretaries Y B. Chavan, Srimati Indumati Chimanlal, D K Kunte, K. F Patil, D N Vandrekar, B D Jatti, B. D Deshmukh, D J Patel, R M. Prabhu, S. T. More, S R. Kanthi.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, Political and Services Department.—M D. Bhatt, I C S

Home Department—N K Dravid, I C S.

Revenue Department—B A Bambawale, I C S

Health & Local Govt Dept—B D Mirchandani, I C.S

Education Department—P. V R Rao, I C S.

Finance Department—B. Venkatappiah, M A., I C S , J P

Legal Department—P M Lad, I C S.

Public Works Department—G V Bedekar, I C S (Irrigation), B. S. Vyas, I.E.S., M I.E. (Ind.), (*Roads & Bldgs*).

Labour and Housing Department—J R. Dhurandhar.

Civil Supplies Department.—A. L Dias, I C.S.,

Development Department—D S Joshi, I C S

Agriculture and Forests Department—D. N. Mehta

Jt. Secretary, Rehabilitation Department—P R. Nayak, I C S.

Legislature Deptt. Secretary.—S. K. Sheode.

Commissioner, Northern Dn., U M. Mirchandani, I C.S

Commissioner, Central Dn—V. N Sardesai, I C S.

Commissioner, Southern Dn—V. S Bhide, I C S

Public Services Commission for the State of Bombay.

Chairman.—Y. A. Godbole, I C.S (Retd.).

Members—P G. Shah, C. C Hulkoti, R. B Bharucha.

Secretary.—B. J. Israel.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Income-Tax.—Dewan Bahadur R. Varadachari, B A., J P

Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science—L. Sahai.

Advocate-General.—C. K. Daphtary.

Inspector-General of Police.—N. M. Kamte

Director of Public Instruction—D. C. Pavate.

Surgeon-General—Lt -Col. M G. Bhandari, I.M.S.

Oriental Translator—J H. Dave, M A

Chief Conservator of Forests.—E. T. S. Vaz, I.F. S.

Inspector-General of Registration and Director of Land Records—T T. Kothawala.

Jt Director of Agricultural Engineering.—D. A. Gadkary.

Director of Agriculture—Dr. B. N Uppol.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.—B. P. Patel, I.C S

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.—B. K. Patel, I C S

Municipal Commissioner, Poona—S G Barve, I C S

Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.—Hon. Justice N H Bhagwati

Vice-Chancellor, Poona University—Rt Hon. Dr M R Jaykar

Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University—R. A. Jahagirdar

Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University—H V. Diwatia

Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University—Shrimati Hansaben Mehta

Vice-Chancellor, S N D T I W University—Shrimati Premlila Thackersy.

Registrar, Bombay University.—S. R. Dongerkery

Commissioner of Police, Bombay.—M. M. Chudasama, I.P.

Director of Public Health—K A Gandhi, D P H.

Accountant-General—B. C Dutt, M A., J P

Inspector-General of Prisons—T. T Kothawala.

Commissioner of Excise—M. D. Bhansali, I C S.

Consulting Surveyor to Government—Habibullah Khan, F S I., A I A A (Lond), A I I A. (Ind)

Director of Publicity.—S A Ayer

Commissioner of Labour—A. S. Iyengar.

Sheriff—F I Rahimtulla.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

Baron Northcote, C.B	1900
Sir James Monteath, K.C.S I (*Acting*) ..	1903
Baron Lamington, G C.M.G , G.C.I.E ..	1903
J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (*Acting*).	1907
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*a*).	1907
Baron Willingdon, G.C.I E	1913
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (*b*).	1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1923
Sir Henry Staveley Lawrence, K C S I , I C S , acted for two months and twenty-two days for Sir Leslie Wilson.	
Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G C.I.E., G B.E., K C B., C.M G.	1928
Sir Ernest Hotson, K C S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.	
The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G C.I.E., M.C.	1933
Sir Robert Bell, K.C S.I., C I E., I C S., acted for four months for Lord Brabourne.	
Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G C.I.E., T.D.	1937
Sir John Colville, G C I E , T D.	1943
Sir Andrew Clow, K C S I , C.I.E , I C S , acted for 3 months for Sir John Colville.	
Sir Vepa Ramamurthi acted for Sir John Colville 19th May 1947—2nd June	1947.
Raja Maharaj Singh	1947.

(*a*) **Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.**
(*b*) **Afterwards (by creation) Baron** Lloyd.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : The Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.

Deputy Chairman : Shantilal Harjiwan Shah, B A , LL B

Sir Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan (*Central Division, Muhammadan Rural*) ; Abidali Jaferbhai (*Nominated*) ; Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, B.A , LL.B. (*Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur,*

General Rural); Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle (*East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural*); Sir Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*); Vishnu Vaman Dandekar (*Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, General Rural*), Gururao N. Desai (*Kallupur*), Randhir Prasannavadan, B A, LL B (*Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat, General Rural*), V S Dongre, B.A., Bar-at-Law (*Nominated*), Ratilal Mulji Gandhi (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*), F D. Ghodke (*Nominated*), Mahableshwar Ganapatibhat Gopi (*Dharwar cum Kanara, General Rural*), Dr K A Hamied, B Sc, M A., Ph D. (Berlin), A I, F R C.S. (London) (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*), Nagappa Bandappa Kadadi (*Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur, General Rural*), Sir Behram Naorosji Karanjia (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Kashinath Mannalal (*Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, General Rural*); Abdul Kareem Ameen Sahib Hanagi (*Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural*); Dr. Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani, M.A., Ph D (*Poona cum Satara, General Rural*); Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik (*Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural*), Mrs. Hansa Jivraj Mehta (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*), Alibhai Esabhai P Patel (*Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural*), Maganlal Bhikhabhai Patel (*Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural*), Sonusing Dhansing Patil (*East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural*); Chotalal Surajmal *alias* Bhikhabhai Satia (*Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural*), Vasantrao Madhavrao Vedak (*Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural*), Mrs Violet Alva, M A, LL B (*Nominated*)

NOMINATED MEMBERS FROM MERGED STATES

H H Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja Saheb of Sangli (*Sangli group*); Sadashivrao Benadikar *alias* Kshatrajagatguru (*Kolhapur*), Ramchandra R Desai (*Baroda*), Jagjivandas Mehta (*Baroda*), Ramanlal Vrijlal Mehta (*Rajpipla group*), Occhavlal C Modi (*Cambay group*), Shantilal G Parikh (*Baroda*), Lingangowda A Patil (*Bhor group*), Shantilal Swarupchand Shah (*Idar group*), G M Tambe (*Baroda*).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker. The Hon'ble Mr. Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodia.

Deputy Speaker S N. Angadi.

Muhammadhusen Abdulsattar (*Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural*), Miyabhai Malekji (*Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural*), Peter Alvares (*Railway Unions, Labour*), Chenbassappa Jagadevappa Ambli (*Bijapur South, General Rural*), Dr Krishna Bhimrao Antrolikar (*Sholapur City, General Urban*), Muhammad Mohsin Muhammad Bhaiji (*Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural*); Prabhakar Kondaji Bhapkar (*Ahmednagar South, General Rural*); Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*); Laxman Babaji Bhingardeve (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*); Dattatray Malhar Bidkar (*Nasik East, General Rural*); Sitaram Hirachand Birla (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*), Courtenay Parkar Bramble (*Commerce and Industry*), James Martin Brand (*Commerce and Industry*), Moiuddin Shaikh Lal Shaikh (*East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*), Daniel S Suryawanshi (*Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian*), Chunnusing Kalyansing Chandele (*Sholapur City, Textile Labour*); Bhau Govind Chaudhari (*West Khandesh West, General Rural*); Yeshwant Balvant Chavan, B A., LL.B. (*Satara South, General Rural*), Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Ningappa Badhur Dalvai (*Belgaum South, General Rural*); Shripad Amrit Dange (*Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions, Labour*); Krishnaji Abaji Dawoor (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Dinkerrao Narbheram Desai (*Broach Sub-Division, General Rural*); Hariprasad Vrajrai Desai (*Ahmedabad City, General Urban*); The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (*Surat District, General Rural*), Bhagvantrao Damodar Deshmukh (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*), Govind Hari Deshpande (*Nasik West, General Rural*), Devjibhai Bhikhabhai (*Surat District, General Rural*); Sidramappa Basappa Dhumma (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*), Andaneppa Jnanappa Doddameti (*Dharwar North, General Rural*), Dr Joseph Alban D'Souza (*Bombay City, Indian Christian*), K B Dundur (*Dharwar North, General Rural*), Haji Hassanally P Ebrahim (*Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban*), Baburao Parasharam Gaikwad (*Poona East, General Rural*), Ismail Yusuf (*Surat District, Muhammadan Rural*), Manecklal Maganlal Gandhi (*Panch Mahals West, General Rural*), Sannappa Parmeshwar Gaonkar, B.A. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); Keshav Raghunath Garud (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*); Ramchandra Sambhaji Gavale (*Thana South, General Rural*); Abdulmajeed Abdulkadar Gheewala (*Belgaum District, Muhammadan Rural*), Ramchandra Balwant Ghorpade (*Poona City, General Urban*), The Hon'ble Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder (*Bombay City, Byculla and Parel, General Urban*), P. V Gillespie (*Presidency, Anglo-Indian*), Ramchandra Bhagwant Girme (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*), Purshottam Pandurang Gokhale, B A (*Satara South, General Rural*); Raziuddin Hatelsab Goodwala (*Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural*), Mrs. Sumatibai Narayan Gore (*Poona City, Women's, General Urban*), Dattatray Krishna Gosavi (*Satara North, General Rural*), Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte (*Poona West, General Rural*), Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem (*Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural*), S M Hasan, Bar-at-Law (*East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*), Hajisa Ibrahimsa Hattiwale (*Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural*), Babu Rama Hujare (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Ramarao Shrinivasrao Hukkerikar (*Dharwar North, General Rural*), Khan Saheb Allisaheb Nabisaheb Ilkal (*Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural*), Bhikaji Ramchandra Jadhav (*Nasik West, General Rural*), Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav (*Nasik East, General Rural*), Tulsidas Subhana Jadhav (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*), Ganesh Waman Joshi, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Sholapur South-West, General Rural*); Moreshwar Dinkar Joshi (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*), Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar (*Bombay City-Byculla and Parel, General Urban*); Hiralal Indal Kalyani (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*), Shivaningappa Rudrappa Kanthi, B A, LL B. (*Bijapur South, General Rural*); Shivram Laxman Karandikar (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*), Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moinuddin Kazi (*West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*); Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan (*Poona District, Muhammadan Rural*), Ganpat Sambhaji Kharat (*Poona West, General Rural*); Sudkoji Baburao Khedekar (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*), Ramchandra Annaji Khedgikar (*Railway Unions, Labour*); The Hon'ble Mr Bal Gangadhar Kher (*University*); Bhavanji Arjun Khimji (*Bombay City-Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*); Vasudev Vishnu Kirtane (*Thana North, General Rural*), A. A Kittur Vakil (*Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural*), Kote Bajirao Tatvaba (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*), Marutirao Kondiba Kudale (*Sholapur South-West, General Rural*), Raghvendra Annaji Kulkarni, B.A., LL B. (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Prof Ellis Phillip Kuvel, M.A, B T. (*Thana cum Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian*); Dr. Balkrishna Chintaman Lagu (*Poona East, General Rural*), Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala (*Ahmedabad City, General Urban*), Shripad Sadashiv Mahajan (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*), Shankerlal Purshottamdas Makwana (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Shantaram Nanasaheb Mane, B A, Bar-at-Law (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); Meherban Sardar Mansinhji Bhasaheb, Thakore Saheb of Kerwada (*Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders*); Chhotubhai Bhaidas Marfatia (*Surat and Rander Cities, General Urban*); Yusuf Jaffer Meherally (*Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban*); The Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth Lallubhai Mehta (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Madhavrao Narayanrao Memane (*Poona East, General Rural*); Akhtar Hasan Mirza (*Trade Union of Seamen and Dock Workers, Labour*), Miyanbhai Malekji (*Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural*), Mrs Tarabai Modak (*Bombay City, Girgaum, Women's, General Urban*); Gulamhaider Valimahomed (*Ahmedabad City, Muhammadan Urban*), Sukdeo Totaram More (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*), Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam (*Panch Mahals West, General Rural*), H. J Mulleneux (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian*); Mrs. Lilavati Kanhayalal Munshi (*Bombay City-Bhuleshwar, Women's, General Urban*), Vasant Narayan Naik (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Ramchandra Manohar Nalawde (*Ahmednagar South, General Rural*), The Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal B. Nanda (*Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour*); Jayant Ganpat Natwadkar (*West Khandesh West, General Rural*), Dr Moreshwar Narayan Natu, B Sc., M B B S (*Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders*), Timmappa Rudrappa Nesvi (*Dharwar North, General Rural*), Haji Noormohamed Ahmed (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*); Purshottam Vasudev Paranjpe (*Thana South, General Rural*), Homi Rustomji Pardiwala (*Bombay City-Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*), Chandulal Pitamberdas Parikh (*Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry*); Wajihuddin Ahmed Parkar, B A, LL B (*Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural*), Hari Vinayak Pataskar (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); Ahmed Adam Suleman Patel (*Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Saheb Dr Alibai D. Patel (*Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*); Babubhai Jashbhai Patel (*Kaira District, General Rural*), Chhotabhai S. Patel (*Indian Merchants' Chamber, Commerce and Industry*), Dr Chhotalal Jivabhai Patel (*Ahmedabad North, General Rural*), Lallubhai Makanji Patel (*Surat District, General Rural*), Maganlal Ranchhoddas Patel (*Ahmedabad North, General Rural*), Morarbhai Kasanbhai Patel (*Surat District, General Rural*), Jaitu Namaji Patil (*Thana South, General Rural*); Kallangowda Fakirgowda Patil, B A (*Dharwar South, General Rural*), The Hon'ble Mr. L M Patil (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*), Madhav Gotu Patil (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*), The Hon'ble Mr Malagauda Pangauda Patil, B.A, LL B (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); Nawal Ananda Patil (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*), Sajan Ragho Patil (*Nasik East, General Rural*), Supdu Bhadu Patil (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*), Virangouda Veerabasangouda Patil (*Dharwar South, General Rural*), Vyankatrao Pirajirao Pawar, B A., LL B. (*Satara South, General Rural*), Shantaram Laxman Peje (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Ramnath A Podar (*East India Cotton Association, Commerce and Industry*), Ramchandra Mukund Prabhu, B A, LL B (*Kanara District, General Rural*), Purshottam Trikamdas (*Bombay City, Byculla and Parel, General Urban*), Abdul Razak Mohamed Azim Quwari (*Thana District, Muhammadan Rural*), Mohamed Umar Rajab (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*), Shivram Rango Rane (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Amritrao Dhondiba Rankhambe (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Rajaram Balkrishna Raut (*Kolaba District, General Rural*), Khan Saheb Abdulla Haji Sadwa (*Panch Mahals Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*), Gurupadappa Sidlingappa Sajjan, B A, LL B (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Mrs. Yallawa Dharmappa Sambrani (*Dharwar District, Women's, General Rural*), Nilkanth Ganesh Sane (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Mukund Jivan Sankhe (*Thana North, General Rural*), Parshram Krishnaji Sawant (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*), Sayad Mahomed Ismail (*Ahmednagar District, Muhammadan Rural*), Maganlal Hirachand Shah (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Popatlal Ramchand Shah (*Poona West, General Rural*), Abdul Kadar Mohamad Shaikh (*Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban*); Jakaku Hussein Shamshuddin, B A, LL B. (*Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural*); C. R Sharp (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association of*

Commerce and Industry); Shivrao Shivram Shastri, B A., LL B. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); Miss Indumati Chimanlal Seth (*Ahmedabad City, Women's, General Urban*), Bajirao *alias* Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde (*Satara North, General Rural*), Rajaram Nagesh Shinde (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant (*Panch Mahals East, General Rural*); Sayaji Laxman Silam (*Bombay City, Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*), Gaurihar Eaknath Sinhasane (*Satara North, General Rural*), Savalaran Gundaji Songavker (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Sitaram Murari Subhedar (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Syed Dadamiya Syed Ibrahim (*Satara District, Muhammadan Rural*), Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Venkreddi Shiddareddi Timmareddi (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Ganapati Devaji Tapase (*Satara North, General Rural*); Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tayabji (*Bombay City-Girgaum, Women's, Muhammadan Urban*), Vinayak Pandharinath Thorat (*Satara South, General Rural*), Maneklal Chunnilal Vakil (*Ahmedabad South, General Rural*), Shivshanker Chhaganlal Vakil (*Broach Sub-Division, General Rural*), The Hon'ble Mr Govind Dharmaji Vartak (*Thana North, General Rural*); Chhotalal Anupram Vyas (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*), Fazleabbas Tyebali Zamindar (*Kaira District, Muhammadan Rural*).

NOMINATED MEMBERS FROM THE STATES

Ramchandra Amin (*Baroda*); S. A. Amin (*Sangli*), Shivbhai Shamalbhai Amin (*Rajpipla Group*), R T Bagade (*Kolhapur*), Tersingh Motisingh Bhabhor (*Sant Group*), Prataprao Deorao Bhonsle (*Sawantwadi*), B B. Bidkar (*Kurundwad Group*), Chandulal Amritlal Chokshi (*Rajpipla Group*), Mrs. Savitaben Choksi (*Baroda*), Gopaldas Narotamdas Dalal (*Rajpipla Group*), Shrimati Indirabai Deshpande (*Kolhapur*), K. J Dharmadhikari (*Kolhapur*), Bhaskar Narayan Dighe (*Janjira*), Mathuradas Laljibhai Gandhi (*Idar Group*), Ganpatrao G Jadhav (*Kolhapur*); B R Jangam (*Akalkot*); B. D Jatti (*Jamkhandi Group*); Bhudarbhai Tribhovandas Jhaveri (*Rajpipla Group*), Mrs Shrimatibai Kalantre (*Sangli*), Capt Sahebzada Atta Mohomed Khan (*Idar Group*), R T Leuva (*Baroda*), T A Madraswalla (*Baroda*), S K Majmoodar (*Baroda*), Rasulbhai Hashambhai Malik (*Baroda*); Malubhai R. Malvi (*Baroda*); Shankarrao Mane (*Kolhapur*); Chhotubhai Hemubhai Mehta (*Idar Group*), The Hon'ble Dr Jivraj N. Mehta (*Baroda*), G. K Mogali (*Jath*), Ahmed Shabaji Mulla (*Kolhapur*); Yuvraj Narhardevji of Dharampur (*Bansda Group*); The Hon'ble Mr Malojirao M Naik Nimbalkar (*Aundh-Phaltan*); V. A Nikte (*Baroda*); Anant Sadashiv Pandit (*Sawantwadi*); Manilal P. Parikh (*Baroda*), Utsava Parikh (*Baroda*); Chaturalal Hiralal Parmar (*Idar Group*), Bahadurbhai K Patel (*Bansda Group*), Chhotubhai B Patel (*Baroda*); Jayantilal Zaverbhai Patel (*Sant Group*); Mafatlal M Patel (*Baroda*); Maganbhai S. Patel (*Baroda*); Mansinh P. Patel (*Baroda*); Shivabhai P Patel (*Baroda*); Morarbhai Khushalbhai Patel (*Rajpipla Group*), Purshottamdas R Patel (*Baroda*), Shamrao Patil (*Kurundwad Group*), Chimanlal Swarupchand (*Idar Group*), V. G Pol (*Kolhapur*); G. B. Potnis (*Bhor*), Harishankar Mahashankar Raval (*Idar Group*); Ambalal C. Shah (*Baroda*), Chimanlal K Shah (*Baroda*); Chunilal P Shah (*Baroda*); Jashwantlal S Shah (*Baroda*), M D Shreshti (*Kolhapur*), Chhotalal J Sutaria (*Baroda*); D B Tanksali (*Jamkhandi Group*), Vijaykumar Trivedi (*Baroda*), Ramshankar Jeshankar Upadhyaya (*Rajpipla Group*), Jayantilal Maganlal Vakharia (*Bansda Group*).

MADHYA PRADESH

THE Madhya Pradesh composes a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Its area is 131,686 sq. miles, of which 80,766 are Madhya Pradesh proper, 17,808 (*viz.* Berar) held on perpetual lease from H.E.H. the Nizam and the remainder 33,112 belonged to former Chiefs The total population is 16,813,584.

With the taking over of the Makrai State (Hoshangabad) and the 14 Chhatisgarh States the area of the State has increased by 33,112 sq. miles, the population by about 4 million and the revenue by about 1½ crores.

THE COUNTRY

The State may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the northwest, the Vindhya plateau is a broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the State proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Farther east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhatisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The southeast of the State is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. Berar lies south-west of the State and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

THE PEOPLE

The population of the State is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the State from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of Madhya Pradesh being found in large numbers in all parts of the State particularly in the south-east. The main divisions of the new-comers are indicated by the language divisions of the State Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of Madhya Pradesh. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent and Gondi 7 per cent.

The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Muslims have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Muslim invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

INDUSTRIES

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P., the only road was that leading in from Jabalpur to Nagpur The British administration constructed roads in all directions. The two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the State, and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have led to vigorous progress in every department of life.

The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by an agricultural department which is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth in the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great feudatory chiefships, which are on this basis to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay ryotwari system. Some statistics for 1947-48, the latest available are given below.

27,579 square miles of the Madhya Pradesh is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles, the total forest area being four-seventeenth of the whole State. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste, 67·7 per cent. of the total land is under cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Madhya Pradesh the proportion averages 81·6 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar Districts is 78·4 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Madhya Pradesh, covering nearly 34·6 per cent. of the cropped area. Juar comes next with about 10·4 per cent. and then wheat with over 6·3 per cent. Pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds cover nearly 42·1 per cent. and cotton nearly 2·8 per cent. In Berar cotton is 33·6 per cent. and juar 37·1 per cent, respectively. And then come pulses and other cereals and oil-seeds of the cropped area. More than half the working population engaged in agriculture is female.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise also on the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the State Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, managed by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the State.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in the textile industry which in 1948 employed 32,633 persons. Then follows the cotton ginning and pressing industry which employed 22,612 persons in 1948. Among the mining industries coal mining comes first which in 1947 employed 19,663 persons and raised 1,489,762 tons. Then comes manganese mining with an output of 274,432 tons and 13,795 persons employed, the Jabalpur marble quarries and allied works, the lime stone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soap stones, etc.

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 1,261 and 1,313 in 1947 and 1948 respectively, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 97,219 and 101,646 respectively The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the Madhya Pradesh, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries; as communications improve, village industries fade away, and a large development of trade takes place.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of Madhya Pradesh is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the President of India. He is assisted by 18 Secretaries (including Deputy Secretaries) and 16 Under-Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, the administration is conducted by the Governor with a council of ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council.

This State, which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 128 members distributed as follows :—

Class of constituency or constituencies—

General Urban	10	No. seats. 84
General Rural	74	
Muhammadan Urban	2	
Muhammadan Rural	12	
Women	3	
Anglo-Indian	1	
Backward areas & Tribes.. ..	1	
Commerce	2	
Landholders	3	
Labour	2	
University	1	
Chhatisgarh States . ..	17	

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes.

Till the 15th of August 1947 the Legislative Assembly of the State consisted of 112 elected members but from the 15th of August the strength was reduced to 111 members, the European constituency having been abolished as a result of constitutional changes With the complete merger of the Chhatisgarh and Makrai States the number of members has risen to 128

The Madhya Pradesh is divided for administrative purposes into twenty-two districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner. The principal heads of State departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Director of Health Services, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, Director of Food and Civil Supplies.

The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon (except Mandla, and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons), who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jabalpur and District Jails at Raipur, Narsimhapur and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also the Marriage Registrar provided he is of the Christian faith and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (*a*) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Administrative Service ; (*b*) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the State Civil Service and (*c*) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service.

The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for Madhya Pradesh including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (11 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of civil Judges of the first and second class.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Municipal Administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extended its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 considerably increased the powers of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act was also extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 107 such bodies in the State including 9 Municipal Committees in the merged States A corporation has been established at Jabalpur from 1st June 1950 and the one at Nagpur will commence to function shortly.

The Central Provinces and Berar Village Panchayats Act, 1920 has now been repealed and its place is taken by the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Act, 1946 (I of 1947). Under this Act the Village Panchayat is designed to be made a centre of all social, economic and development activities. 5,188 Gram Panchayats and 1,223 Nyaya Panchayats have been established in the State In the place of Village Panchayat Officer the Director of Panchayats, Madhya Pradesh has been appointed with effect from the 10th October 1947.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Local Self-Government Act of 1920 the units of Local Self-Government administration in the rural areas were District Councils; generally one District Council for one district and a local Board for each tahsil. With the passing of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act of 1948 in the middle of 1948 the District Councils and Local Boards have been abolished and they have been replaced by Janapada Sabhas—one Janapada Sabha for each tahsil or taluq which is now the administrative unit called Janapada under the new Janapada scheme of local Self Government. 14 Janapada Sabhas under the new Act were constituted in the integrated Madhya Pradesh States from 1st July 1948 and 82 in the remaining State areas from the 15th August 1948.

A brief description of the constitution and functions of Janapada Sabhas is given below :—

The jurisdiction of a Janapada Sabha will be confined to a tahsil or taluq—roughly an area of 1,500 to 2,000 square miles and a population of about 2 to 3 lakhs. Big tahsils may be divided into smaller units A Janapada Sabha will consist of 20 to 40 councillors roughly on the basis of one councillor for 10,000 people. The councillors will be elected both from rural and urban areas of the Janapada on the basis of adult franchise. The Act also provides for securing representation for Harijans, women and aboriginals. The first constituted Janapada Sabhas are however nominated bodies. The Sabha will be only a deliberative body and concern itself with important matters. There will be six small Standing committees formed out of the councillors of the Sabha. These committees will deal with administrative matters. There will be a Chief Executive Officer for each Sabha through whom the actual execution of the Janapada work or measures will be carried on. He will be a Government servant and will be paid by Government. He will be the Chief Revenue Officer and Chief Magistrate of the Janapada area. He will have under him a Deputy Chief Executive Officer in the person of the local Tahsildar—also a Government servant paid by Government. The Chief Executive Officer will have the advice and assistance of other Government officers under various departments of Government serving in the Janapada area as far as possible.

The former District Councils had certain compulsory and optional functions to perform. These functions have been considerably enlarged in the new Janapada set up. In addition the State Government would gradually entrust to the Sabhas most of the varied governmental functions pertaining to the local area except matters of law and order, police and revenues of Government In respect of entrusted Governmental subjects the Sabhas will act as the agents of Government and will be bound to carry out Government policy and instructions.

Janapada Sabhas will have close association with other local authorities in the Janapada area namely the Panchayats, Municipal Committees, regulated Market Committees. These will work independently in their own spheres but the Sabhas will have certain supervisory functions in relation to these The village Panchayats are actually an integral part of the Janapada scheme and the Sabha will have general powers of inspection, supervision and control over them.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer. There are three permanent and two temporary Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The State is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last forty-five years a sum of Rs 7.25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals and also Murram Nalla tank, Aree and Chinchbund projects. The last two are under construction.

Three works, *viz* , the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainders were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive all failed to justify their classification in that category and were transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the State are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 793,265 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works covers more than the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

POLICE

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the State, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per 5 3 square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, four Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendent and subordinate officers.

On railways, special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Sagar and Constables' Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jabalpur. A special Armed Force of 3,595 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor.

Madhya Pradesh has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

During the war there was an expansion of the District Police and the special Armed Force and the formation of a battalion of special armed constabulary.

EDUCATION

The Education Department of the Madhya Pradesh is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted at headquarters by 4 Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, an Accounts officer, a personal Assistant, a Radio Engineer, an Inspector of Technical Education, an Educational Publicity officer, 4 Field Workers, and 2 Artists.

In the Divisions, he is assisted by 8 Divisional Superintendents of Education, 3 Inspectresses of Schools, 22 District Inspectors, 22 Additional District Inspectors of Schools, 7 District Inspectresses of Schools and 190 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools, and 22 Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools.

The Secretary to Government and the Under-Secretary to Government in the Education Department are officers of the Madhya Pradesh Educational Service.

Schools.—The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools teaching is conducted wholly in recognised Indian languages of the State. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (*a*) mainly in a recognised Indian language or (*b*) mainly in a recognised Indian language with the option of English as an additional language, or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognised Indian language but English is a compulsory subject. In the High School classes instruction has been and is being given through the recognised Indian languages since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not the regional language as also for those who otherwise desire to learn through English, a few English medium sections are still maintained in non-Government High Schools

Primary Education is mostly under the control of Janapadas, Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The High School Certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Technical Education.—Among the schools for Technical education are the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, Kalaniketan, Jabalpur, and five Government Schools of Handicraft and eight aided Industrial Schools and one Reformatory School. The Engineering School teaches upto the diploma standard in Civil, Automobile and Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Art and Architecture and is affiliated to the Nagpur University. The Schools of Handicrafts, Industrial Schools, teach carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring, shoe-making, cotton-weaving, carpet and durrie making, toy making and lacquer work, cane and basket manufacturing All these institutions (except the Government Engineering School, Nagpur) are under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction, who is assisted by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Technical). There is also a Government Engineering College at Jabalpur which is under the direct administrative control of the Secretary to Government, Madhya Pradesh Education Department.

The Kala Niketan Technical High School was started in July 1947 at Jabalpur The present enrolment in the school is 303 A three storeyed building at a cost of Rs 6 8 lakhs is under construction for the purpose of housing the school.

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University, Nagpur, and the University of Sagar, Sagar The following are the constituent colleges of the Nagpur University —at Nagpur Morris College, National College, College of Science, Hislop College, Laxmi Narayan Technological Institute, S B City College, University College of Law, Central College for Women and University Training College (for teachers), G. S College of Economics and Commerce, Shikshan Prasarak Mandal College of Science, Agriculture College; Medical College, King Edward College, now known as Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Shri Shivaji Arts College, Amravati; Rajasthan Aryan College, Washim, Sitabai Arts College, Akola; G S. College of Science, Khamgaon, G S College of Commerce, Wardha, S E Law College, Amravati, S. S Commerce College, Amravati

The following Colleges are affiliated to the Sagar University · Robertson College now known as Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur; Hitkarini City College, Jabalpur, Hitkarini Law College, Jabalpur, Shri Nilkantheshwar Arts College, Khandwa, S. B R. Arts College, Bilaspur, Law College, Bilaspur, Govt. College of Science, Raipur, The Chhattisgarh College, Raipur, Law College, Raipur, Spence Training College now known as Prantiya Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur, Training Institute for Women, Jabalpur, Veterinary College, Jabalpur, G. S. Economics and Commerce College, Jabalpur, Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.

Three courses in social education known as Summer course at Camps, Monsoon course and Winter course are run each year in which the full syllabus is taught to adults. For the last six courses 903,009 adults were enrolled and 401,042 succeeded in passing the examination prescribed at the end of the first five courses. To prevent the relapse of the adults who had taken the course into illiteracy and ignorance and to further educate them, each of these courses is followed up by various reconstruction activities.

MEDICAL

The Medical and Public Health Services which were previously controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health are now combined into one post designated 'Director of Health Services' A medical college was opened at Nagpur from July 1947, the 1st year and 2nd year students of the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur have been admitted to the Medical College. The 4th year course in the Robertson Medical School will be abolished after the year 1950. In order to provide medical relief in rural areas, a three years' Medical Course has been started from November, 1948 in the Robertson Medical School for Matriculates. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur (opened in 1874) with accommodation for 222 in-patients, of these 126 beds have been transferred to the Medical College (100 for surgical and 26 for midwifery) for teaching purposes; the Victoria Hospital at Jabalpur (opened in 1886) with accommodation for 177 in-patients; the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Mure Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jabalpur, these last four are for women and children and can together accommodate 341 in-patients. In addition to these, hospitals for women exist at Chhindwara, Gondia, Sagar, Khandwa, Amraoti, Murtizapur, Shegaon and Khamgaon and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have been opened at the main hospitals for the treatment of women by women doctors.

The women medical officers attached to six Dufferin Fund Hospitals at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Akola, Amraoti and Khamgaon have been taken on the State cadre

The Medical College Hospital with accommodation for 250 temporary beds was opened on 2nd October 1949.

The Mayo Hospital at Nagpur was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jabalpur in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy 182 out of 255 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies or Janapada Sabhas concerned. With the object of bringing medical relief within easy reach of the rural population, Government have sanctioned (i) subsidising 22 medical practitioners (allopathic) one in each district (4); (ii) subsidising 83 vaidyas and hakims, one in each tahsil (14), (iii) establishment of 83 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each tahsil (62). (The figures in brackets indicate the number in actual operation at present) In addition to the above Government have sanctioned four mobile dispensaries for the newly integrated State districts The State has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Four tuberculosis clinics at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur and Amraoti exist and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Sanatorium for the treatment of patients sent by Government.

There is a great deal of eye diseases in the State and the problem is receiving special attention. An eye mobile dispensary has been started in Nagpur. The Madhya Pradesh Blind Relief Association is doing propaganda work and helping the blind. So far, 25 Assistant Medical Officers have been given training in eye work for six months at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. These specially trained officers are posted to eye centres in the State. Anti-rabic treatment is now available at 14 centres in the State, viz. Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur, Akola, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Chanda, Chhindwara, Khandwa, Yeotmal, Amraoti, Mungeli, Bilaspur. Nurses training schools exist in all hospitals in the State and these will be enlarged and improved when staff increases.

An ayurvedic school is proposed to be started at Raipur in 1950.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health services of the State are controlled by the Director of Public Health. In 1939, a separate cadre of Sub-Assistant Health Officers was sanctioned by the Government. An appreciable advance has been made in rural sanitation. The principal institutions working under the Department are :—

1. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute which was founded in the year 1913. Here, small-pox vaccine lymph is manufactured for the whole province and the neighbouring integrated States. Vaccinators are also trained at the Institute.

2. Public Health Institute established in the year 1928 undertakes the examination both chemical and bacteriological, of samples of water and food stuffs under the Food Adulteration Act. Facilities also exist for the examination of pathological specimens and clinical material of indigent cases of infectious diseases free of charge.

3. There is a Health School at Nagpur, where Health Visitors are trained.

4. The problem of leprosy is being energetically tackled in the State and the department has a leprosy specialist who is in charge of treatment, propaganda and survey work. There are 27 leprosy Assistant Health Officers who are running 56 leprosy centres Of these, 6 centres are run by the British Empire Leprosy , Relief Association (State Branch). The State Government has taken over the Leprosy Home and Hospital at Raipur formerly run by the Raipur Mission to Lepers

5. There are 116 Assistant Health Officers in charge of epidemic dispensaries (One in each Tahsil).

6. One mechanised travelling dispensary in charge of an Assistant Health Officer with a trained compounder is working under the department This dispensary visits roadside villages and renders medical aid to the aboriginals

7. A scheme for eradicating the disease of Yaws is in operation in Chanda and Bilaspur districts where the incidence of Yaws is high. The results are satisfactory.

8. A Nutrition Officer has been appointed. The first task of this Officer is to carry out diet surveys on standard lines, gauge the extent of mal-nutrition and to tackle other problems concerning Nutrition. In addition he has been appointed temporarily as medical supervisor to carry out industrial surveys with a view to improving the health of the industrial concerns in the State.

9. The following sections have been opened as post-war measures .—

   (i) Maternity and Child Welfare Section under Assistant Director of Public Health (M. & C.W) to reduce infant and maternal mortality in the State.

   (ii) Malaria Section under A.D.P.H. (Malaria) to reduce the incidence of Malaria in the State by carrying out malaria surveys and control measures. Five anti-malaria units are now operating in highly malarious parts in the State and four new units are being formed for the integrated States.

   (iii) Public Health Engineer Section to assist municipalities in preparing water drainage, town planning and housing schemes and the Janapada Sabhas with regard to the provision of adequate water supply in rural areas

Training classes for Stockmen-cum-Health Assistants have been opened at Wardha with a view to enabling the trained personnel to render both veterinary and medical first aid in rural areas. In addition they will be carrying certain Public Health Duties like vaccination, inoculation, disinfection of water supply and collection of vital statistics.

Vaccination is compulsory in 114 towns and 27,750 villages out of a total of 119 towns and 38,985 villages respectively

BUDGET 1950-51

The revenue is estimated at Rs 17,57 63 lakhs which includes Rs 52 46 lakhs transferred from the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund specially earmarked for schemes of expenditure in the merged Chhatisgarh and Makrai states , Rs 31 21 lakhs on account of grant expected from the Government of India for Grow More Food Schemes and Rs 12 lakhs representing recovery of expenditure on displaced persons from the Government of India. The expenditure is estimated at Rs 16,16 95 lakhs which includes Rs 3,74 65 lakhs on Development and Grow More Food Schemes and Rs. 12 80 lakhs on relief of displaced persons The year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs 1,40 68 lakhs.

The guiding factor for 1950-51 has been that the budget should be balanced both in the revenue as well as in the capital section as necessary for a successful fight against inflation and for stabilising prices. The Government of India have also withdrawn their grants for financing development schemes not excepting those already in progress, and have held out little promise of loans for meeting capital expenditure. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have practically exhausted almost all available sources of revenue and no measures for raising revenue by additional taxation are contemplated for the year 1950-51 The key-note of the budget for 1950-51 has, therefore, been economy in expenditure and all possible steps have been taken in this direction. Where possible, expenditure has been stopped on development schemes which had not been started in the current year, expenditure on schemes in progress has been limited to the narrowest possible compass and new schemes have been limited to really productive or unavoidable ones In addition, lump cuts have been made in the budgets for enforcing further economies.

Under capital outlay on agricultural improvement, the estimate represents the carry over of the balance of the current year's provision for investment in the shares of the Agricultural Marketing Society Under Industrial Development, provision has been made for further investment in the shares of the Gondwana Paints and Minerals, Ltd., in accordance with the undertaking by Government , for opening up of the Korba coal-field , for the purchase of plant for the geraniol industry , for the Central Workshop and Stores, and for the completion of the buildings of the weaving shed and Textile Institute. Under Civil Works, the provision is for further expenditure on the construction of the Medical College and for the completion of quarters for ministerial services. The provision made for the electricity projects has been restricted to a minimum The transactions relating to the procurement and sale of food-grains are expected to result in a net credit of Rs 88 35 lakhs.

New expenditure included in the budget amounts to Rs. 2,01 47 lakhs in the revenue section and Rs. 19 34 lakhs in the capital section, total Rs 2,20 81 lakhs. Of Rs. 2,01 47 lakhs in the revenue section Rs. 1,04 98 lakhs relate to the development and Grow More Food Schemes ; and the capital expenditure is for Grow More Food schemes only

1950-51 Budget

	Estimated Revenue for 1950-51.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,81,16,000
Land Revenue	3,71,79,000
State Excise	2,26,90,000
Stamps	35,43,000
Forest	2,25,26,000
Registration	19,00,000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	38,93,000
Other Taxes and Duties	2,49,36,000
Total	14,97,83,000
Irrigation	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	30,62,000
Debt Services.	
Interest	28,06,000
Civil Administration.	
Administration of Justice	16,69,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,62,000
Police	5,43,000
Education	15 35,000
Medical	3,56,000
Public Health	2,49,000
Agriculture	16,54,000
Veterinary	3,83,000
Co-operation	1,23,000
Industries and Supplies	3,72,000
Miscellaneous Departments	2,71,000
Total	73,17,000

1950-51 Budget—*contd.*

	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1950-51.
	Rs.
Civil Works.	
Civil Works	12,16,000
Electricity Schemes	
Receipts from Electricity Schemes	10,000
Miscellaneous.	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	6,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	55,000
Stationery and Printing	5,85,000
Miscellaneous	35,68,000
Total	42,14,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	17,000
Extraordinary Receipts	31,21,000
Transfers from the revenue reserve (Development) Fund	52,46,000
Total State Revenue	17,57,63,000
Debt Heads.	
Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Floating Debt	4,00,00,000
Loans from Central Govt.	2,62,00,000
Unfunded Debt	35,65,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	17,33,000
Famine Relief Fund	1,73,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Government Presses	20,000
Deposits of Local Funds	2,80,00,000
Civil Deposits	3,13,00,000
Other Accounts	3,52,000
Advances Repayable	1,05,88,000
Permanent Advances	15,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	25,000
Accounts with the Government of Burma	5,000
Accounts with the Govt. of Pakistan	5,000
Suspense Accounts	32,000
Cheques and Bills	2,50,00,000
Cash Balance Investment Account	2,00,00,000
Departmental and similar Accounts	3,50,000
Loans and Advances by State Governments	2,91,36,000
Remittances within India—	
Other local remittances	18,75,00,000
Total Debt Heads	40,39,99,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	57,97,62,000
Opening Balance	3,95,41,000
Grand Total	61,93,03,000

	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51.
	Rs.
Direct Demands on the Revenue.	
Land Revenue	66,60,000
State Excise	15,54,000
Stamps	2,80,000
Forest	93,43,000
Registration	3,86,000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	2,63,000
Other Taxes and Duties	3,57,000
Total	1,88,43,000
Irrigation.	
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	24,45,000
Total	24,45,000
Debt Services.	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	19,81,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	15,07,000
Total	34,88,000

1950-51 Budget—*contd.*

	Estimated Expenditure for 1950-51.
	Rs.
Civil Administration.	
General Administration	1,49,47,000
Administration of Justice	40,71,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	18,72,000
Police	2,28,26,000
Scientific Departments	1,65,000
Education	2,69,17,000
Medical	59,80,000
Public Health	27,58,000
Agriculture	72,02,000
Veterinary	31,62,000
Co-operation	28,74,000
Industries and Supplies	10,56,000
Aviation	95,000
Miscellaneous Departments	3,32,000
Total	9,42,57,000
Civil Works.	
Civil Works	2,13,86,000
Electricity Schemes.	
Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Scheme	26,62,000
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity	6,30,000
Miscellaneous.	
Famine—A —Famine Relief	6,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	68,32,000
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,80,000
Stationery and Printing	18,71,000
Miscellaneous	89,95,000
Total	1,79,84,000
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	16,16,95,000
Capital Expenditure.	
Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural improvement and research	1,44,000
Capital outlay on Industrial development	4,39,000
Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	34,80,000
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	2,76,10,000
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	—1,46,000
Capital outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	—88,35,000
Total	2,26,92,000
Debt Heads.	
Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Floating Debt	2,00,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	83,58,000
Unfunded Debt	30,25,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	28,23,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account	10,55,000
Famine Relief Fund	11,000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	24,000
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund	52,46,000
Deposits of Local Funds	2,87,00,000
Civil Deposits	3,20,00,000
Other Accounts	3,64,000
Advances Repayable	95,59,000
Permanent Advances	40,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	25,000
Accounts with the Government of Burma	5,000
Accounts with the Govt. of Pakistan	5,000
Suspense Accounts	....
Cash Balance Investment Account	....
Cheques and Bills	2,50,00,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	3,50,000
Loans and Advances by State Governments	....
Remittances within India—	
Other local remittances	18,75,00,000
Total Debt Heads	39,31,31,000
Total Capital & Debt Heads	41,58,23,000
Total Expenditure and Disbursements	57,75,18,000
Closing Balance	4,17,85,000
Grand Total	61,93,03,000
Revenue Surplus	+1,40,68,000

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Shri Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa.

MINISTERS

Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, *Chief Minister.*

Hon'ble Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, *Minister of Home Affairs.*

Hon'ble Shri Durga Shankar Kripa Shankar Mehta, *Minister of Industries, Commerce*

Hon'ble Shri Sambhaji Vinayak Gokhale, *Minister of Finance and Law*

Hon'ble Dr. Waman Sheodas Barlingey, *Minister of Public Health.*

Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar Agnibhoj, *Minister of Public Works.*

Hon'ble Shri Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh, *Minister of Education.*

Hon'ble Shri Aoo Malku Makade, *Minister of Tribal Welfare.*

Hon'ble Shri Gopalrao Narhar Kale, *Minister for Food.*

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, K. B. L Seth, M A , B SC., LL B , I.C S.

Forests & Public Works, and Secretary and Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor, S. W. G. Olpherts-Forrester, I.C.S.

Local Self-Government & Labour, R. D. Beohar, MA, LLB, IAS
Revenue & Additional Secretary, General Administration, N. P. Shrivastava, MS, LLB, IAS
Separate Revenue & Registration, R B Agarwala, MA, LLB, IAS
Survey & Settlement and Land Records, S M Seth, MSc, IAS
Finance, B. L Pande, MA, LLB, IAS
Food and Civil Supplies, P S Lawale, MA, LLB, IAS
Agriculture and Political & Military (State), S P Mushran, MSc, IAS
Development & Resettlement, Co-operation and Rural Development, and Additional Secretary to Government, Appointments, Police, General Administration and Political & Military, B N. Kunte, BSc, LLB, IAS
Law, P D Deshmukh, BA, LLB
Education, V S Jha, BA, PhD
Rehabilitation, Thakur Raghoraj Singh, MA, LLB, IAS

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

Law, T C Shrivastava
Appointments, Jail, Police, Political & Military and General Administration, A Carneiro
Finance, R G Higher.
Food, P N Bhatt, BA
Publicity, V S Krishnan, MA (Mad), MA (Oxon.)

UNDER-SECRETARIES

General Administration, Political, Military and Jail, S N Limaye, BA, LLB
Local Self-Government and Labour, D H Deshmukh, BA, LLB
Appointments and Police, M. S Chaudhary, MSc (All), IAS.
Commerce and Industry, L N Bongirwar, IAS
Survey, Settlement, Land Records, Separate Revenue & Registration, M L Sharma, BA
Commerce & Industry (Wing A) and Medical & Public Health, B P Upadhyaya, MSc
Agriculture, S H Aole, MA
Revenue, K. B Mandlekar, MSc
Food, L B Sarje, MSc
Forests, G R. Verma, BSc.

Judicial, Legal, Legislative & Assembly, J. S Dave, MA, LLB
Education, M S Modak, MA, PhD (London)
Public Works, M P Mishra
Finance, V Krishnamurti, P Sivaraman
General Administration, K. Krishnan, BA
Assistant Secretary to Government, Legislative and Assembly Department, K K Rangole

OTHER OFFICERS

Officer on Special Duty, M R Joshi, BA, LLB
Registrar (Offg), Madhya Pradesh Civil Secretariat, D C O'Leary
Establishment Officer, Madhya Pradesh Civil Secretariat, K S Sarvate.
Financial Adviser to Government, Commerce and Industry Department, M S Ramchandran

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Accountant-General, Madhya Pradesh, Rao
Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madhya Pradesh, B M Sen Gupta, BA
Post-Master-General, Central Circle, T G Mukherjee
Inspector-General of Police, P C Saksena, IP
Director of Health Services and Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col A S Garewal
Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, R K Batra
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Electricity Department, Lt.-Col E G Mackie, MA, IHE, MIME, AIEE
General Officer Commanding, Home Guards, N Ganguli, MA
Chief Conservator of Forests, Lakhpat Rai, MA (Oxon), BSc
Excise Commissioner, Commissioner of Sales Tax, Superintendent of Stamps, Inspector-General of Registration and Director-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, B A Bambawale, ICS
Commissioner of Settlements & Director of Land Records, S M Seth, MSc, IAS
Director of Industries, Dr K. A N Rao, DSc, FRIC, DIC
Development Commissioner, B N Kunte, BSc, LLB
Director of Transport Services, P T Koman Nayar, BA, B.Sc (Tech)
Director of Veterinary Services, H B. Shahi, MRCVS, DTVM
Director of Public Instruction, E. W. Franklin, MA, BT, TD (Lond)
Labour Commissioner, P. K. Sen, BSc (Edin).
Director of Agriculture, N R Ramaiyah, LAg. (Hons)
Director of Geology & Mining, S. K. Barooah.
Director of Information and Publicity, Someshwar Dayal
Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, L N Agrawal
Provincial Textile & Yarn Commissioner, S B. Pendharkar, BA, LLB.
Public Health Engineer, L V Chhatre
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chief Customs Authority and Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, G C Mukhtyar

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, KCSI., ICS. ..	1920
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI., CB, CIE., CVO., CBE., ICS.	1925
H. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, CSI., ICS. (*Officiating*)	1927
H. E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI., CB, CIE, CVO., CBE, ICS . ..	1927
H. E. Sir A. E Nelson, KCIE, OBE, ICS. (*Officiating*)	1932
H. E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI., CB, CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS.	1932
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, KCSI, CIE, VD., ICS.	1933
H. E Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barat-Law (*Officiating*)	1936
H E. Sir Hyde Gowan, KCSI., CIE., VD., ICS	1936
H. E. Sir Hugh Bomford, CIE, ICS. ..	1936
H. E Sir F V. Wylie, KCSI, CIE, ICS.	1938
H E Sir H J Twynam, KCSI, CIE, ICS	1940
H E. Mr F C Bourne, CSI, CIE., ICS (*Officiating*) . .	1945
H E. Sir H. J. Twynam, KCSI., CIE, ICS	1945
H E Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, KCSI, CSI, CIE, ICS	1946
H E Shri Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa .	1947

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker —The Hon'ble Shri Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.

Deputy Speaker —D. L. Kanade Shastri.

S T. Dharmadhikari (*Nagpur City*); H J. Khandekar (*Nagpur City, Reserved Seat*), Capt. K. D. Paranjape (*Nagpur-Bhandara*), Satyanarayan Rukhmanand Bajaj Agarwal (*Chanda-Wardha*), K. Dube (*Jubbulpore City*), B Jain (*Jubbulpore-Saugor-Seoni*), N Singh (*Hoshangabad-Nimar-Chhindwara*), Harisingh Vaghji Bhai (*Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug*), The Hon Shri Sambhaji Vinayak Gokhale (*East Berar*); D. L Kanade Shastri (*West Berar*), R B. Kumbhare (*Nagpur-Umrer*), Lalendra R. Wasnik (*Nagpur-Umrer, Reserved Seat*), B. L. Chandak (*Katol-Saoner*), The Hon'ble Dr. W. S. Barlingey (*Ramtek*); J Ganpat Kadam (*Arvi*), The Hon'ble Shri G N Kale (*Hinganghat-Wardha*), S. V. Sonavane (*Hinganghat-Wardha, Reserved Seat*); R. W. Kathade (*Chanda-Brahmapuri*), T. C. Sakhare (*Chanda-Brahmapuri, Reserved Seat*), Dattatraya Tukaram Thattre (*Warora*), R. R Pathak (*Sironcha-Garchiroli*), T M. Singh (*Betul-Bhainsdehi*), B D Patel (*Multai*), A. B. Sisodia (*Chhindwara-Sausar*), M G. Mahar (*Chhindwara-Sausar, Reserved Seat*); The Hon'ble Shri D. K. Mehta (*Seoni*); N Gupta (*Amarwara-Lakhnadon*), The Hon'ble Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra (*Jubbulpore-Patan*); M C. Mehra (*Jubbulpore-Patan, Reserved Seat*); K P Pande (*Sehora*), Randamansingh (*Murwara*), S. S Selot (*Saugor-Khurai*); G. M. Kabirpanthi (*Saugor-Khurai, Reserved Seat*); Swami Krishnanand Ramcharan (*Rehli-Banda*), P. L. Dhagat (*Damoh-Hatta*); Jagan Chinte Charmkar (*Damoh-Hatta, Reserved Seat*); G. S. Agnihotri (*Mandla*); Gokul Singh (*Niwas-Dindori*); Hirji L. Shah (*Hoshangabad-Sohagpur*), Lala Arjunsingh (*Harda-Seoni-Malwa*), Shankarlal Dube (*Narsinghpur-Gadarwara*), The Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar Agnibhoj (*Narsinghpur-Gadarwara, Reserved Seat*), B. A Mandloi (*Khandwa*), M. R. Mujumdar (*Burhanpur-Harsud*), Dr K. C Baghal (*Raipur*), Sukchain Satnami (*Raipur, Reserved Seat*), Mahant Laxminarayandas (*Dhamtari*), The Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla (*Baloda Bazar*), Mahant Naindas (*Baloda Bazar, Reserved Seat*); Jiwangir Gosai (*Mahasamund*), H N Bajpai (*Bilaspur*), Mahant A D Satnami (*Bilaspur, Reserved Seat*), R. Tiwari (*Mungeli*), A. A G Satnami (*Mungeli, Reserved Seat*), Dr. J P Chandulal (*Katghora*), T. Chhedilal (*Janjgir*), B. L. Suryavanshi Ramnami (*Janjgir, Reserved Seat*); The Hon'ble Shri Ghanshyam Singh Gupta (*Drug*); Mahant Posudas (*Drug, Reserved Seat*), P R. Dongaonker (*Bemetara*); K L Gomashta (*Sanjari*), Kanhaiyalal (*Balaghat-Barhar*); S. R Tiwari (*Waraseoni*), The Hon Shri A M. Makade (*Bhandara-Sakoli*), H. I. Gajabhiye (*Bhandara-Sakoli, Reserved Seat*); C. Jasani (*Gondia*), Raghunathmal S. Kochar (*Chandur*); R. A Belsare (*Morsi*), The Hon. Shri P K. Deshmukh (*Amraoti*), Dr. A. G Sonar (*Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat*); K. N. Khandare (*Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat, Reserved Seat*); G B Deshmukh (*Akola-Balapur*); Dagduji Zangoji Palaspagar (*Akola-Balapur, Reserved Seat*); S B. Bhople (*Akot*); B. A Deshmukh Rohanekar (*Murtizapur-Mangrulpir*); N. V. Patel (*Basim*), R. J. Patil (*Yeotmal-Darwha*); D. L Khadse (*Yeotmal-Darwha, Reserved Seat*); G S. Mukhare (*Pusad*); K. R. Patil (*Kelapur-Wun*); P. S. Patil (*Chikhli-Mehkar*); R. P. Jadhao (*Chikhli-Mehkar, Reserved Seat*); S. V. Kharate (*Malkapur*); P. G. Ekbote (*Khamgaon-Jalgaon*); Kazi Saiyad Karimuddin (*East Berar*), A. S Khan (*West Berar*), A S. Faruqi (*Nagpur*), Abdul Wahab (*Wardha-Chanda*), Abdul R. Khan (*Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul*), Maulana Burhan-ul-Haq (*Jubbulpore-Mandla*), Abdul Gani (*Saugor-Narsinghpur*), Hifazat Ali (*Nimar*), S W. A Rizvi (*Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug*); Dewan Najaf Ali Khan (*Khandara-Balaghat-Seoni*), Hidayat Ali (*Amraoti*), M H Abdulla (*Akola*), Syed A R Shah (*Yeotmal*), Ziaullakhan Yalinkhan (*Buldana*), Shrimati Vimalabai Deshpande (*Nagpur City*), Shrimati Sudha Kumari Chauhan (*Jubbulpore*), Shrimati Radhadevi Goenka (*Amraoti-Akola*); Major P. Bernard (*Anglo-Indian*), Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah (*Backward Tribes*), A. M. Taherali (*Central Provinces, Commerce*), S. Singi (*Berar Commerce*), Beohar Rajendra Sinha (*Central Provinces, Northern Landholders*); Lt.-Col. Raje P. Rao Bhosle (*Central Provinces, Southern Landholders*); B M Bhandari (*Berar Landholders*), R. S. Rulkar (*Trade Union Labour*), V R Kalappa (*Factory Labour*); Dr. Syed Minhajul Hasan (*University*).

MEMBERS FROM MERGED STATES

Sunderlal Tripathi, Padmatinti Ramaiya, Surajpal Tiwari, Boda Majhi (*Baster*), Ramdayal Surojia (*Kanker*), Baijnath Modi, Siddheshwar Guru (*Raigarh*); Pandit Dhirendranath Sharma, Rampal Singh, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo (*Surguja*), Budhnath Sai (*Jashpur*); V. L Gupta, BA, LLB (*Changbhakar-Korea*), Chatur Singh Chandrawanshi (*Kawardha-Khairagarh*); Ghanshyam Bhai, Amritlal Mahabiya (*Nandgaon-Makrai*); Pandit Kashi Prasad Mishra (*Sakti-Sarangarh*); Raja Naresh Chandra Singh (*Udaipur*).

MADRAS STATE

THE Madras State occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and with the merger of Banganapalle and Pudukottai, and Sandur has an area of 127,768 square miles It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles , on the south, on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance , the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the State , on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range Where the chain is low, rainclouds are not checked in their westward course In the central tableland on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country, but the deltas of the Godavari, Krishna and Cavery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

POPULATION

Madras State had a population of 49 84 millions according to the census of 1941 With the merger of the States of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur the population has risen to 50·34 millions The estimated mid-year population in 1947, before the merger of the three former Indian States, was 52·37 millions Of this the urban population was estimated at 8 53 millions and the rural at 43 84 millions On the 1941 census basis the Hindus accounted for 86·77 per cent of the population, Muslims 7 88 per cent, Christians 4 15 per cent and others 1 20 per cent The vast majority of the people is of the Dravidian race, and the population on the linguistic basis is Tamil 19 96 millions, Telugu 18 78 millions, Malayalam 3 94 millions, Kanarese 1·78 millions and others 5 39 millions Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 40 and 37 68 per cent respectively of the population

The annual revenue of the State has risen from Rs 16 13 crores in the pre-war year of 1938-39 to Rs 56·91 crores in 1949-50 The annual expenditure for the same years were Rs. 16 09 crores and Rs 56 38 crores respectively.

There are 24 districts in the State excluding Madras City For purposes of revenue each district is generally divided into three or more divisions ; each division into one or more taluks There is a Board of Revenue which is a statutory body normally consisting of three members, designated the Commissioner of Land Revenue, Commissioner of Excise, Separate Revenue and Commercial Taxes and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation The posts have usually been held by members of the Indian Civil Service.

Under the new Constitution the administration of Madras State is vested in the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head The two Houses of the Legislature have been elected on the basis of the Government of India Act, 1935. In December 1949 the Legislative Council had a membership of 55 and the Legislative Assembly 214.

LAND

The net area sown and its percentage to the total area are 31,035,475 acres and 38 8 per cent respectively ; Fallow 9,498,721 acres and 11 9 per cent ; Other uncultivated lands 11,848,904 acres and 14 8 per cent , Land not available for cultivation being roads, rivers, etc 14,054,038 and 17·6 per cent The forests constitute 13,496,668 acres or 16 9 per cent of the total area of the land

The distribution of agricultural population according to different categories is as follows :—

	Population	Percentage to total Population
Estimated agricultural population cultivating their own lands	20,601,120	57
Estimated agricultural population which has leased out lands	5,059,928	14
Estimated population of tenants who having no lands of their own cultivate lands of others	5,059,926	14
Estimated agricultural population of small holders who cultivate lands of others	5,121,349	15
Total estimated agricultural population of Madras State	36,142,332	100

The figures, which are from *Wealth and Welfare in Madras*, issued by Dr. B Natarajan, Economic Adviser to the Madras Government, are based on the results of a survey of about 20 villages in each taluk

The livestock census of December 1944 revealed the following position —

Cattle 16,354,914 , buffaloes 6,289,325 , sheep 10,569,189 , goats 6,087,650 , horses and ponies 50,016 , mules 259

FOOD POSITION

The main food of the population is rice and millets Madras has been a deficit state in regard to food for over 150 years The loss of rice imports from Burma, Siam, and the Far East during the second world war seriously affected the food position of the State The urban population was put on statutory ration which was gradually reduced from 16 ounces in 1943-44 to 10 ounces in 1948 By the middle of 1946, the entire population was brought under rationing in one form or other because of the deteriorating food situation The quantum of ration in March 1950 for rice-eaters was 8 oz of rice, 2 oz of semolina and 2 oz of wheat making up 12 oz of food For mixed diet eaters it was 4 oz. of rice, 2 oz. of semolina and 6 oz. of wheat

In 1948, out of 278,066 tons of rice allotted to Madras by the Centre 269,522 tons were received Of this 89,431 tons were from within India and 180,091 tons from overseas Other food imports were Maize, Milo and Millets 203,497 tons, wheat 46,183 tons and Maida 6,265 tons The quantities procured within the State were rice 988,017 tons and Millets 11,556 tons

The following statement shows the area under certain food crops and the yield in 1947-48 — Rice 10,434,149 acres, 4,329,640 tons , Millets 10,325,258 acres, 2,153,100 tons , Pulses 2,775,623 acres, 243,950 tons , Sugarcane 272,680 acres, 753,500 tons in terms of gur , Potatoes 15,516 acres, 46,530 tons , Sweet potatoes 33,660 acres, 136,800 tons and Tapioca 32,954 acres, 94,410 tons.

The principal commercial crops of the State, in order of the acreage under cultivation in 1947-48, were as follows

	Area in acres	Yield in tons
Groundnut	4,066,830	1,600,070
Cotton ..	1,297,647	266,093 (in bales of 400-lb lint)
Gingelly (til)	638,367	72,050
Cocoanut ..	615,983	154,000
Tobacco ..	293,759	107,230
Sugarcane ..	272,780	753,500
Pepper ..	97,755	8,070
Coffee ..	85,644	9,670

Bananas, mangoes and citrus are the most important fruits of the State. The average area for the three years ended 1947-48 under bananas was 162,873 acres with an yield of 1,161,486 tons , under mangoes 240,593 acres yielding 556,183 tons , under citrus fruits 72,310 acres yielding 96,140 tons The normal production of vegetables may be taken at 612,584 tons being the average for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical and Public Health departments have been allotted Rs 283·57 lakhs and Rs 97 67 lakhs respectively for the year 1950-51. Medical relief, medical education and research are dealt with by the Medical Department In regard to medical relief the department's responsibility is limited to the maintenance of the important hospitals in Madras City and at the headquarters of the districts, and special institutions such as mental hospitals, institutions in divisional centres, etc Medical relief in the mofussil not covered by the above-mentioned institutions devolves on local bodies which are aided by Government Rural medical practitioners are given a subsidy Government maintain five medical colleges, two at Madras and three at Vizagapatam, Guntur and Madura respectively Financial aid is given to the Christian Medical College for Women at Vellore.

A school of Indian Medicine, opened in Madras City in 1925 with a hospital attached to it, has been expanded into a college Its strength in 1948 was 454

There were 1,211 medical relief institutions of all classes in 1947—923 in rural and 288 in urban areas Of these State (Public) institutions numbered 192, State (special) institutions 24, local fund institutions 489, private aided 62, private non-aided 88, maintained by railways 57 and subsidised rural dispensaries 299 They employed 1,876 doctors, 1,536 nurses, 1,099 midwives and 1,353 compounders The total number of beds for both sexes was 16,208. The total numbers of in-patients and out-patients treated were 498,131 and 17,360,024 respectively The number of labour cases conducted in all hospitals was 147,710

Two well-known scourges are Tuberculosis and Leprosy There were six hospitals and sanatoria, both Government-owned and private, for the treatment of tuberculosis at the beginning of 1947 (Four new institutions were opened during 1949) The total number of beds available was 1,361 The total number of patients treated in hospitals and sanatoria was 61,611 and of those treated for other forms of tuberculosis numbered 27,086 The Government Tuberculosis Institute at Madras which is well-equipped with X-ray and laboratory facilities, examines about 12,000 patients annually. The death rate from the disease was 1·40 per mille.

The entire work regarding the control of leprosy is entrusted to the Madras Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Association, which gets an annual grant of Rs 21,000 The biggest institution for the treatment of leprosy, the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Tirumani, Chingleput district, which was, managed by the Church of Scotland Mission

has been taken over by Government. On the whole in 1947 there were 24 homes or hospitals for the treatment of leprosy, the total number of beds available being 2,262 The number of patients treated was 74,045 men, 30,578 women and 14,624 children. There are three mental hospitals at Madras, Waltair, and Calicut, the total number of patients being 3,368

The mortality figures for 1947 for various diseases were cholera 12,743, small-pox 2,650, plague 2,718 fevers 258,207, dysentery and diarrhœa 75,719, respiratory diseases 99,428, child-birth 14,469 and other causes 584,786 The total number of deaths from diseases was 1,050,720 The number of births and birth-rates in urban areas were 309,031 and 36 23 per thousand respectively The respective figures for rural areas were 1,404,371 and 32 03 Deaths and death-rates for urban areas were 184,341 and 21·61 per thousand respectively The respective figures for rural areas were 866,379 and 19·76 per thousand. The infant mortality rate was 146 76 per 1,000 live births.

EDUCATION

The estimated expenditure on education (excluding that on buildings and specialised institutions under the control of departments other than education) for the 1950-51 budget is Rs 996 75 lakhs. (Inclusive of expenditure on buildings, etc the estimate is Rs 11,50 lakhs). Of this primary education is allotted Rs 610·69 lakhs, secondary education Rs 120 97 lakhs, university Rs 106 94 lakhs and special institutions like teachers' training, deaf and dumb, and lepers' institutions Rs. 73 98 lakhs The allotment for scholarships was Rs 3 96 lakhs, direction Rs 4·60 lakhs and inspection Rs. 37 27 lakhs.

The following figures for 1948 give the number of institutions under the various categories

	Number of Institutions		Total
	For Men	For Women	
Arts colleges (including Science and Oriental colleges)	71	10	81
Professional colleges	21	5	26
High schools	637	165	802
Middle schools	179	56	235
Primary schools	32,400	4,187	36,587
Special schools	473	151	624
Unrecognised schools	189		189
Total	33,970	4,574	38,544

The expenditure on education from various sources in 1947-48 was as follows

(In thousands of rupees).

Source	Expenditure on Men	Expenditure on Women	Total	Percentage to total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Government Funds	6,13,51	1,15,56	7,29,07	50 43
District Board	1,55,10	29,73	1,84,83	12 79
Municipal Funds	27,86	17,51	45,37	3 14
Fees	2,30,36	35,16	2,65,52	18 36
Endowments, etc	1,67,08	53,83	2,20,91	15 28
Total	11,93,91	2,51,79	14,45,70	100 00

The number of pupils and students in the various educational institutions in 1947 were

Institutions	Men	Women	Total
Annamalai University (for men and women)	1,278		1,278
Arts colleges	32,015	1,806	33,821
Professional colleges	5,622	333	5,955
High schools	3,86,827	56,100	4,42,927
Middle schools	37,823	9,570	47,393
Primary schools	31,28,142	5,23,704	36,51,846
Special schools	33,977	9,865	43,842
Unrecognised institutions	7,917		7,917
Total	36,33,601	6,01,378	42,34,979

In 1949-50 there were 250 basic elementary schools, 36 basic training schools and about 400 adult literacy schools There were rural colleges for imparting higher education to those in rural areas who were already literate The opening of a Central College of Carnatic Music in Madras City was a notable event in 1949. There are three universities, Madras, Andhra and Annamalai, the last being residential

LAW AND ORDER

An important change in the administration of justice was introduced in 1949-50 when the Judiciary was separated from the Executive in a few selected districts by a scheme based on executive instructions only Under the scheme, for discharging purely judicial work there is a separate hierarchy of magistrates, all qualified in law and under the administrative control of the High Court The Collector of the district and his executive subordinates will have magisterial functions to the limited extent of the preservation of public order and the prevention of crime

The superior court for civil and criminal judicial work is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and 15 Puisne Judges For the administration of criminal justice there are 31 sessions judges in the mofussil (including six for Agency Tracts), additional and assistant sessions judges being provided to assist courts in which there is heavy work The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 district judges, 39 subordinate judges and 141 district munsiffs In Madras City there is a City Civil Court consisting of two judges and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other judges

Madras is a litigious State, and the records for 1948 show one suit for every 208 persons

The Police Department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the State, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police A Superintendent is stationed at each district The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force is 36,102 excluding the Malabar Special Police and the special armed police units.

CO-OPERATION

The number of all co-operative societies increased from 18,933 to 20,796, their membership from 25 38 lakhs to 28 81 lakhs, the working capital from Rs 5,660 33 lakhs to Rs 7,103·55 lakhs, and the divisible profits from Rs 38 88 lakhs to Rs 168 31 lakhs The collections by Central Banks were satisfactory, though the percentage of overdues was 5 27 as against 5 05 in 1947-48 There was an increase in the loan business of Land Mortgage Banks and agricultural credit societies

The activities of the Co-operative Stores continued to expand The sales turnover of both the primaries and the wholesales amounted to Rs 48 2 crores There were 1,764 primary stores with 1,426 branches or depots Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs 2,198 70 lakhs and Rs 2,307·37 lakhs as against Rs 1,863 36 lakhs and Rs 2,353·76 lakhs, respectively in the previous year The trade of the wholesale stores recorded an increase, the purchases and sales amounting to Rs. 2,528 90 lakhs and Rs. 2,513 23 lakhs against Rs. 1,391 22 and Rs. 1,627 59 lakhs respectively in 1947-48. Some of the important features of the working of the stores were their participation in schemes of statutory rationing and procurement, their sales to non-members, formation of stores societies for the benefit of industrial labourers and extension of the consumers movement in rural areas.

The total deposits and borrowings of the Madras Provincial Co-op Bank increased from Rs 560 54 lakhs to Rs 736 32 lakhs in common with all other banks in the country. There was an increase in its loan business (from Rs. 435 54 lakhs to Rs. 784 34 lakhs). By virtue of its position as the apex bank, the Provincial Bank continued to guide, supervise and control the financial policy of central banks The working capital of central banks increased from Rs 1,406 96 lakhs to Rs. 1,744.56 lakhs. Their total profits increased from Rs 11 81 lakhs to Rs. 16 70 lakhs The Madras Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd made a rapid recovery in its loan business which increased from Rs. 61 55 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 77 73 lakhs in 1948-49 The maximum amount for which the Government have guaranteed the debentures of the Bank is Rs 550 lakhs. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of 1948-49 was Rs. 421 31 lakhs. A new series of debentures for 90 lakhs was issued by the Bank during the year. Government continued to give short-term advances to the Bank, whenever required.

Co-operation played an increasingly useful part in the equal distribution of controlled commodities, in raising food production and the manufacture of handloom goods and cottage industrial products Co-operative milk supply received an impetus where prohibition was introduced as a means of relieving unemployment among ex-toddy tappers. At the close of 1947-48 there were 23 milk supply unions and 354 milk supply societies The unions had 245 societies and 2,618 individuals as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1 90 lakhs. The milk supply societies had a membership of 29,519 individuals and a paid-up capital of Rs. 4 lakhs The societies sold milk to the value of Rs. 59·48 lakhs The total value of milk and milk products that reached the consumer

through milk co-operatives amounted to Rs. 82 41 lakhs. The quantity of fluid milk supplied to consumers rose to 30·85 million pounds

IRRIGATION, ELECTRIC POWER

In 1949, out of 31·035 million acres of cultivated land 9 862 million acres were under irrigation, the main sources being Government canals, private channels, tanks, wells, and spring channels The irrigated area, which is widely distributed over the entire State, forms 31 82 per cent of the total cultivated area The State has inherited from very ancient times about 35,000 irrigation tanks some of which were constructed nearly two thousand years ago by the Tamil kings, Chera, Chola and Pandya which was followed up by the Pallavas, Chalukyas and others The P W D of the Madras Government lays much store by these ancient tanks which by gradual silting through the ages have lost much of their original capacity Under the Grow-More-Food drive it is proposed to renovate them Twenty-one middle-sized irrigation schemes that would be completed by 1956 at an estimated cost of Rs 2,739 lakhs are expected to bring under irrigation 488,000 acres. Besides, Government have a major irrigation programme consisting of four schemes These are the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani, Krishna-Pennar and Rampadasagar The first two are well under way and their completion is expected in 1952. The other two are under investigation

The Madras Government are by far the largest operators in the field of electricity distribution, controlling about 60 to 70 per cent of distribution The Government electricity system consists of the three hydro-electric plants of Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam and the six thermal plants of Madras, Kakinada, Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam, Cuddapah and Kurnool with a total installed capacity of 194,909 K V A. Besides there are 15 licensees with generating plants with a total installed capacity of 4,385 K V A. In mileage the transmission lines aggregate more than 6,700 miles. And in 1948-49, 576 million units of energy were generated and distributed to 218,000 consumers

In November 1949 the legislature enacted a measure providing for Government acquisition of all undertakings supplying electricity It has been decided to take over the concerns in five batches, the less efficient ones taking precedence The net revenue to Government from the electricity system has been steadily rising. For 1950-51 it is estimated at Rs 158 lakhs The budget allotment for 1950-51 for electricity is Rs 201 lakhs on revenue account and Rs 566 lakhs for capital outlay Among the major projects which have made progress is the Machkund hydro-electric scheme.

INDUSTRIES, MINERALS

The State has a variety of mineral deposits and makes a good contribution to India's export trade in minerals The mineral output is distributed as follows :—Mica 1,654 tons, limestone 356,258 tons, barytes 5,137 tons, China clay 4,424 tons, gypsum 23,251 tons; magnesite 51,673 tons and bauxite 1,368 tons.

Textiles, engineering, sugar, tobacco, matches, oil milling, bricks and tile manufacture are the chief industries Fifty-eight cotton spinning mills were at work in 1948 with 1,585,650 spindles, 22 cotton weaving mills with 7,099 power looms and 45 cotton and power loom factories with 1,521 power looms In one centre alone Coimbatore there are 32 cotton mills. The other textile centres are Mathurai with 14 mills, Ramnad 6 mills and Tirunelveli 5 mills. The only mill in Madras City is one of the biggest in the country employing 14,893 workers The textile industry is still the largest employer of labour in the State with 102,025 people working in it. The number of jute mills at work in 1948 was four In 1947-48 jute manufactures to the value of Rs 9·15 lakhs and raw jute to the value of Rs. 26·41 lakhs were exported to foreign countries. There are a number of match factories run on a cottage industry basis in the districts of Ramnad and Tirunelveli. Madras together with these two districts employs about 5,600 workers There are 212 tanneries employing 8,000 workers, the annual value of the exports of tanned hides and skins to overseas markets being about Rs 11 crores. Five cement factories in the State have a total output of 460,000 tons per year. Two new factories have been sanctioned by the Government of India with a capacity of 200,000 tons There are four perennial and seven seasonal sugar factories employing 4,000 workers

At the end of 1948 there were 647 trade unions One hundred and forty-six strikes took place in 1948 of which 66 related to the textile industry Forty disputes were referred to industrial tribunals for adjudication

COMMUNICATIONS

There are five classes of roads in the State totalling 36,669 miles Of this national highways total 2,784 miles, provincial highways 1,825 miles, major district roads 14,700 miles, other district and village roads 17,360 miles The State has 4,626 miles of railways

The bus transport in Madras City is Government-owned The transfer to public ownership was carried out in stages starting in October 1947 and ending in June 1948 The net revenue to Government from the city bus service up to the end of March 1949 was Rs. 14 59 lakhs. Under private ownership there were only 17 bus routes, but by April 1950 Government were running buses on 45 routes with a daily mileage of 32,000 Government also own and operate eight suburban services and four moffusil services from Madras to Nellore and Tirupati.

The main ports in the State are Madras, Vishakapatnam, Cochin and Tuticorin, the first three being under the administrative control of the Government of India. The aggregate value of the seaborne trade of the State in 1947-48 amounted to Rs 200 25 crores against the previous year's Rs. 170 65 crores Of this imports accounted for Rs. 71 33 crores, exports Rs 64 51 and coastal trade Rs 64 41 crores The value of foreign imports on private account was as follows —

	Rs in lakhs.
Grains, pulses and flour	2,039 59
Machinery and mill work	850·35
Cotton—raw	316 25
Mineral oils	697 72
Drugs and medicines	106 68
Instruments, apparatus, etc	273·69
Manures	200·39
Provisions and oilmanstores	203 94
Spices	68 56
Tobacco	92 13
Dyeing and Tanning substances	74 42
Paper and pasteboard	172 51

The value of private merchandise exported was as follows

	Rs in lakhs.
Tea (black)	717 29
Groundnuts	179 69
Pepper	292 06
Cotton—raw	113 09
Groundnut oil	287 78
Leather	1,258·22
Coir, mats and mattings	171 01
Cashewnut kernels	406 93
Fish	132 30
Tobacco—raw	455 27

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

It was estimated that the year 1949-50 would close with a surplus of Rs 53 13 lakhs In 1950-51 there will be a deficit of Rs 35 98 lakhs, which is about the same as the estimated excess of expenditure over revenue in respect of the merged areas of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur If any compensation is received from the Government of India in respect of these areas the deficit will be practically wiped out The deficit has, therefore, been left uncovered by resort to new taxation

Total prohibition has been in full force in the State since October 2, 1948 involving a loss of excise revenue of Rs 16 5 crores

A provision of Rs. 107 lakhs has been made in the 1950-51 budget for the payment of advance compensation to zamindars whose estates were taken over on September 7, 1949 under the Zamindari Abolition Act 1948 The estates are being taken over in batches

Government have decided to replace the present pension system for government servants by a new scheme of combined pension, provident fund and insurance. The aim is to provide for benefits to be paid to the family of an employee who dies while in service

The following table shows the budget position at a glance

(*Figures in thousands of rupees*)

A. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1948-49.	Budget Estimate, 1949-50.	Revised Estimate, 1949-50	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.
(1) Revenue— Normal (*i.e.*, excluding transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund)	Rs. 53,28,52	Rs. 55,75,32	Rs. 56,91,30	Rs. 55,21,25
(2) Expenditure— Normal (*i.e.*, excluding transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund)	53,33,42	55,66,09	56,38,17	55,57,23
(3) Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	— 4,90	+ 9,23	+ 53,13	— 35,98
(4) Amount transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund	...	.	....	.
(5) Amount transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund	+ 5,00		.	. .
(6) Final surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ 10	+ 9,23	+ 53,13	— 35,98

B TRANSACTIONS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

(1) Receipts (Open market loans and loans from the Government of India)	3,00,00			
(NOTE.—Minus figures below represent excess of receipts over disbursements).				
(2) Disbursements—				
(a) Capital expenditure	8,48,84	12,38,85	9,48,37	15,49,15
(b) Loans to local bodies, etc (Net)	5,60,69	— 1,33,14	1,53,12	1,04,66
(c) Deposit transactions, etc. (Net)	— 15,49,86	— 11,05,32	— 7,57,16	— 16,91,89
Total, Disbursements	— 1,40,33	39	3,44,33	— 38,08
(3) Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	— 4,40,33	39	3,44,33	— 38,08
C BALANCES				
(1) Opening Balance	— 92,82	50,70	3,47,61	56,41
(2) Closing Balance	3,47,61	59,54	56,41	58,51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The following is a Comparative Statement of demands for grants for 1949-50 and 1950-51

Service or Administration to which the demand relates.	Budget Estimate, 1949-50		Budget Estimate, 1950-51	
	Charged.	Voted	Charged	Voted.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Land Revenue	11,000	33,94,000		56,53,100
Provincial Excise		76,89,300		69,25,400
Stamps		21,54,000		21,02,000
Forest		83,25,100		86,22,700
Registration		50,16,300		52,88,200
Motor Vehicles Acts	90,25,400	5,48,900	90,25,400	7,01,300
Other Taxes and Duties		1,23,06,900		1,38,93,600
Irrigation	1,17,69,000	3,48,35,100	1,34,00,000	2,20,09,900
Debt Charges	—35,40,900		—76,00,200	
Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	12,70,000	49,95,600	10,18,100	55,10,300
Legislative Bodies		28,63,600	43,400	29,24,900
District Administration and Miscellaneous	2,81,200	5,37,77,000	18,900	5,91,61,800
Administration of Justice	19,82,900	1,21,43,800	19,37,200	1,37,75,500
Jails	100	81,46,600		1,12,53,200
Police		6,04,54,000		6,29,22,000
Education	14,200	9,40,29,800		9,96,74,500
Medical	28,100	2,53,73,200		2,83,56,800
Public Health		1,00,17,900		97,67,100
Agriculture	1,200	1,36,22,600		1,87,99,400
Veterinary		43,63,800		47,14,900
Co-operation		61,32,000		74,97,900
Industries	1,21,700	2,02,58,000	1,52,000	1,57,64,300
Cinchona and Fisheries	3,54,500	48,72,700	5,32,600	47,45,200
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift		75,83,000		88,31,000
Miscellaneous Departments		46,44,100		47,64,000
Civil Works—Works	2,92,100	4,81,81,900	3,04,900	5,17,23,000
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant		2,13,86,500		1,76,17,400
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid		58,03,100		71,34,600
Electricity	97,23,700	1,74,14,800	1,20,27,500	2,01,07,400
Famine		2,40,800		10,00,000
Pensions	4,99,000	1,64,52,000	3,65,900	1,66,53,100
Stationery and Printing	5,07,300	73,91,100	5,42,500	67,08,100
Miscellaneous	(a) 5,500	(a)2,84,25,800	5,42,800	1,25,87,500
Road Transport Schemes	(b)	(b)	1,23,300	85,90,500
Total—A.	3,23,46,000	55,28,43,300	3,24,33,800	56,57,82,600

ADMINISTRATION

THE GOVERNOR

H E Commodore Maharaja Raol Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary, Palat Govindan Nair, I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Major Cattamanchi Sivananda Reddy, Maharatta Light Infantry.
Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Dr. Etaklavan Korath Padmanabhan Nambiar, M.B.B.S.
Aide-de-Camps, (Captain Kandaswami Mani, Rajput Regiment, Captain O. K. Karunakaran, R.I.A.S.C. and Risaldar C Narayanaswamy, late of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard).
Honorary Aide-de-Camps, Lt. Sankaran Pillai, Nilakantan Nair.

THE MINISTRY

Chief Minister-in-charge of Public Services and Police, P S. Kumaraswami Raja
Minister-in-charge of Public Health, Hindu Religious Endowments and Re-settlement of Ex-Army Personnel, Dr. T S S. Rajan
Minister-in-charge of Public Works and Information, M Bhaktavatsalam
Minister-in-charge of Finance, Commercial Taxes, Elections, Agencies, Motor Transport and Registration, B. Gopala Reddi
Minister-in-charge of Education, Legal, Courts and Prisons, K. Madhava Menon
Minister-in-charge of Land Revenue, Labour, H Sitarama Reddi
Minister-in-charge of Veterinary and Agriculture, A B Shetty
Minister-in-charge of Local Administration and Co-operation, K. Chandramouli
Minister-in-charge of Firka Development, Khadi, Cottage Industries, Cinchona and Harijan Uplift, Posts and Telegraphs, B Parameswaran
Minister-in-charge of Prohibition, Housing and Forests, N Sanjiva Reddi
Minister-in-charge of Industries, Newsprint Control, Mines and Minerals, Companies, Washing Soda, Blue and Industrial Development, C Perumalswami Reddi
Minister-in-charge of Food and Fisheries, J L. P. Roche Victoria

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, K Ramunni Menon, I.C.S
Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, P Govindan Nair, I.C.S
Secretary, Home Department, O Pulla Reddy, I.C.S
Secretary, Finance Department, T. A. Varghese, I.C.S
Secretary, Revenue Department, K. M Unithan, I.C.S
Secretary, Local Administration Department, J Sivanandam
Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, J M Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S
Secretary, Public Works Department, D. Padmanabhan, I.C.S
Secretary, Development Department, P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, I.C.S
Secretary, Food and Agriculture Department, Rao Bahadur M A Kuttalalingam Pillai
Secretary, Legal Department, K. V. Rajagopalan
Secretary, Firka Development Department and Principal, Private Secretary to Honourable Chief Minister, Rao Sahib M S. Jayannayakulu Nayudu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
Members, P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, P V. Narasimha Raju, C. Krishnaswami Chetti.
Secretary, S. Alavandar.

BOARD OF REVENUE

First Member and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, V. N Kudva, I.C.S.
Second Member and Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production, V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S.

(Continued from first two columns of previous page)

Service or Administration to which the demand relates	Budget Estimate, 1949-50. Charged	Voted	Budget Estimate, 1950-51 Charged	Voted
B. Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account				
Payments of compensations to landholders, etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari system			..	1,07,00,000
Capital Outlay on Irrigation	.	3,96,86,200		5,75,33,700
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development		1,07,93,400		1,57 43,500
Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	.	1,15,73,500		1,21,97,200
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	. .	6,01,09,800	.	5,66,10,600
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes				4,08,000
Commuted Value of Pensions		100		100
Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading .		100		100
Total—B. ..		12,21,63,100		15,31,93,200
C Disbursement of Loans and Advances				
Interest-free Advances		24,88,100		26,78,900
Loans and Advances bearing Interest		6,84,66,100		5,16,40,500
Public Debt			18,00,00,000	
Total—C ..		7,09,54,200	18,00,00,000	5,43,19,400
Grand Total .	3,23,46,000	74,59,60,600	21,24,33,800	77,32,95,200

(*a*) includes (*b*) also

Third Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue, W R S Satthianathan
Fourth Member, T N S Raghavan, I C S
Secretary, A F Mascarenhas

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Economic Adviser to Government, Dr B Natarajan
Director of Agriculture, R M Sundaram, I C S
Director of Controlled Commodities, M S Sivaraman, I C S
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, J C Ryan
Director of Public Instruction, D Sadasiva Reddi
Chief Engineer for Electricity, G Sundaram
Chief Inspector of Factories, C G Reddi
Director of Fisheries, K N Anantaraman, I C S
Chief Engineer, P W D, A R Venkata Acharya
Chief Engineer, Highways, M S Thirumalai Ayyangar
Director of Industries, M T. Raju, I C S.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut-Col G S Gill
Advocate-General, K Rajah Ayyar
Surgeon-General, J C. David
Accountant-General, A Balakrishnan
Transport Commissioner, V. Hanumantha Rao Nayudu
Inspector-General of Police, J Devasaghayam
Commissioner of Police, Madras, A V Patro
Director of Public Health, R Subrahmanyam
Superintendent of Census Operations, S Venkateswaran, I C S
Collector of Customs, E S Krishnamurthy
Collector of Central Excise, O Krishnan
Commissioner of Income-Tax, K C Khanna
Postmaster-General, C. V Cunningham
Sheriff of Madras, R Ramanathan Chettiar
Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Dr A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
Registrar, R Ravi Varma.

Governors of Fort St George in Madras 1900—1950

Baron Ampthill, G.C.S I., G C.I.E. .. 1900
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904)
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., C S I (*Acting*) 1904
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K C.S.I., C S I (*Acting*) 1906
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G C.I.E., K.C.M.G. 1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C S I, G.C.I E., K.C M G. (*a*). 1911
Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1912
(*Acting*).
Baron Pentland, P.C , G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. . 1912
Sir A G Cardew, K.C.S I (*Acting*) .. 1912
Baron Willingdon, G C.S.I., P.C , G C.M G., G.C.I.E., G B E. (*b*) 1919
Sir Charles Todhunter, K C.S I. (*Acting*) .. 1924
Viscount Goschen, P.C. and G.C.S I., G C I E, C.B E. (*Acting* Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929). 1924
Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Acting*) .. 1929
Lieut-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E , C.M G. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934). 1929
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur, K C.I.E., (*Acting*) .. 1934
Lord Erskine, G C I.E. .. 1934
Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*). .. 1936
Lord Erskine, G C I E. .. 1940
Sir Arthur Hope, G C.I E., M C. . 1940
Sir Henry Foley Knight, K C S I, C I E, I C S (*Acting*) 1946
Lt-Genl Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G C I E, K C B, K B E, M C 1946
Commodore Maharaja Raol Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C. S I, Maharaja of Bhavnagar . 1948

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.

(*b*) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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Dy Chairman —K Venkataswami Nayudu
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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker —The Hon'ble Sri J Sivashanmukham Pillai
Deputy Speaker —Srimathi C Ammanna Raja.
Secretary —D K V Raghava Varma, B.A., B L.
Deputy Secretary, Secretary to the Council: M Surya Rao, B A, B L
Assistant Secretary —T Hanumanthappa, B A. (Hons), B L
Alladi Aaron Rao (*Guntur cum Nellore, Indian Christian*), Khan Abdul Hameed (*Kurnool, Muhammadan, Rural*), Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali (*Ramnad, Muhammadan, Rural*), M S Abdul Majeed, B A. (*Chingleput cum South Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural*), Abdul Rahman (*Tirunelveli, Muhammadan, Rural*), Haji K M Ahmad Kutty (*Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural*), Srimathi C Ammanna Raja (*Ellore Town, Women, General, Rural*), K Ananda Nambiar (*Railway Trade Union, Labour*), B Ananthachar (*Hospet, General, Rural*), Srimathi Anjalai Ammal (*Cuddalore, Women, General, Rural*), N Annamalai Pillai (*Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural*), T. S Arunachalam (*Tiruchirapalli cum Srirangam Towns, General, Urban*), M S. Ataullah (*Salem cum Coimbatore cum the Nilgiris, Muhammadan, Rural*), T S Avanashilingam Chettiar (*Palladam, General, Rural*), S. C Balakrishnan (*Palani, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), M Bapineedu, B Sc (Cornell), M Sc (California), (*Ellore, General, Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri M Bhaktavatsalam (*Tiruvallur, General, Rural*), B W Batchelor (*European Commerce, The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association*), Begum Sultan Amiruddin, B A (Hons) (*Madras City, Women, Muhammadan, Urban*), K Bhashyam (*University*), Srimathi Bhupathiraju Bangarayya (*Bhimavaram, General, Rural*), K. Bokkai

Gowder (*The Nilgiris, General, Rural*), Kasu Brahmanandam Reddi (*Narasaraopet, General, Rural*); A Chandu (*Kozhikode, General, Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri K Chanramouli (*Tenali, General, Rural*), O. Chengam Pillai (*Tiruvallur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), S Chidambara Ayyar (*Vuluppuram, General, Rural*), H I. Cormack, (*European Commerce, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association*), M. P Damodaran (*Kottayam, General, Rural*); S A Devanayaga Iyah (*Cuddalore, General, Rural*), M Doriakannu (*Tiruttani, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), D Dorairaja Pandyan (*Tirunelveli, General, Rural*), M A Easwaran (*Erode, General, Rural*), M Ebrahim Coonhee (*Chirakkal, Muhammadan, Rural*), W. J. Fernandez (*Anglo-Indian*), H. O Fowler (*Anglo-Indian*), The Hon'ble Shri B Gopala Reddi (*Kavali, General, Rural*), L N Gopalaswami (*Tiruchirappalli, General, Rural*), D Govinda Das (*Bellary, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), M P Govinda Menon (*Malappuram, General, Rural*), C. K Govindan Navar (*Kurumbranad, General, Rural*), P Govindan Nair (*Ponnani, General, Rural*); S K. Govindaraju Nayagar (*Saidapet, General, Rural*), N Govindaswami Nayudu (*Textile Workers' Trade Union, Madras, Labour*), Saketi Guruvulu (*Srikakulam, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Puthiya Pommani Hassan koya (*Kozhikode, Muhammadan, Rural*), H S Hussain, BA, BL (*Mangalore, Muhammadan, Rural*), M V Hydross (*Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural*), S A F Ibrahim Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi (*Madhurai, Muhammadan, Rural*), K Ishwara (*Coondapoor, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Jaffar Mohideen (*Anantapur, Muhammadan, Rural*), Mrs Jebamoney Masilamoney (*Tirunelveli cum Palamkottah cum Tuticorin Towns, Women, Indian Christian, Urban*), Allu Jogi Nayudu (*Vizianagram, General, Rural*), A. K Kaderkutti (*Kottayam, Muhammadan, Rural*), D Kadirappa (*Penukonda, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), P Kakkan (*Ariyalur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Kala Venkata Rao (*Amalapuram, General, Rural*), A Kaleswara Rao (*Vijayawada cum Masulipatam Towns, General Urban*), K Kamaraj Nadar (*Sattur, General Rural*), K P Kamakshi Chettiyar (*Palni, General, Rural*), Annapragada Kameswara Rao (*Guntur cum Tenali Towns, General, Urban*), P R Kandaswami Gounder (*Pollachi, General, Rural*), P Kandaswamy Pillai (*Salem Town, General Urban*), V T Kannappa Mudaliyar (*Gudiyattam, General, Rural*), M Kanniyappan (*Madras City Dock and Factory Labour Excluding Textile and Railway Labour, Labour*), K R Karanth, BA, LLB (*Puttur, General, Rural*), L S Karayalar (*Koilpathi, General, Rural*), K T Kosalarama (*Tuticorin, General, Rural*), K Koti Reddi (*Cuddapah, General, Rural*), C. M Kothari (*Madras Planters*), K. S V Krishnan (*Tindivanam, General, Rural*), S Krishnan (*Pollachi, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), A Krishnaswami Vandiar (*Kumbakonam, General, Rural*), K Kulasekara Doss (*Tindivanam, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Sri Sarvagna Kumararkrishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu of Venkatagiri (*Northern Central, Landholders*), M Kumaran (*Chirakkal, General, Rural*), Garemella Kumaraswami (*Srikakulam, General, Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri P. S Kumaraswami Raja (*Srivilliputtur, General, Rural*), K T Kunhi Kummaran Nambiyar (*West Coast, Landholders*), A Kuppuswami Nayudu (*Kancheepurum, General, Rural*), R Kuppuswami (*Textile Workers, Non-Union, Labour*), V. Kurmayya (*Bander, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Srimathi A V Kuttimalu Amma (*Telicherry cum Kozhikode Women, General, Urban*), P Lakshmanaswami (*Amalapuram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Shrimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal (*Dindigul Women, General, Rural*); Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal (*Sermadevi, General, Rural*); Shrimathi R. Lakshmipathi (*Madras City, Women, General, Urban*), Gouthu Latchanna (*Visakhapatnam cum East Godavari, Dock and Factory Labour, Labour*); D. G. Leonard (*European Commerce, Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras Trades Association*), K. Linga Raju (*Rajahmundry, General, Rural*), Mahboob Ali Baig, BA, BL (*West Godavari cum Krishna, Muhammadan, Rural*), Mahin Schamnad (*Puttur, Muhammadan, Rural*), U Padmanabha Mallayya (*Mangalore General Rural*), R S Manickam (*Sattur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), M Marimuthu (*Tanjore, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Mohamed Rafeeudin Ahmad Ansari (*Nellore, Muhammadan, Rural*), P K Mohideen Kutty (*Palghat, Muhammadan Rural*), John Moses Wilson (*Northern Circars, Indian Christian*), Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib (*Guntur, Muhammadan, Rural*), Haji Mohammad Ismail BA, BL (*Bellary, Muhammadan, Rural*), N Muhammad Anwar (*North Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural*), M A Muhammad Ibrahim (*Tanjore, Muhammadan, Rural*), V S Muhammad Ibrahim (*Tiruchirapalli, Muhammadan, Rural*), Muhammad Ismail (*Visakhapatnam, cum East Godavari, Muhammadan, Rural*), M Muhammad Ismail (*Madras City, Muhammadan, Urban*), Muhammad Raza Khan (*Chittoor, Muhammadan, Rural*), V I Muniswami Pillai (*Tirukoilur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), B S Murti (*Kakinada, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Raja M A Muthiah Chettiar of Chittinad (*The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association*), K A Nachiyappa Gounder (*Omalur, General, Rural*), R Nadhamuni Reddi (*Madanapalle, General, Rural*), S Nagappa (*Kurnool, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), N Nagaraja Ayyangar (*Namakkal, General, Rural*), S Nagaraja Manigar (*Hosur, General, Rural*) Meduri Nageswara Rao (*Guntur, General, Rural*), S Nagayya (*Cuddapah, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), P L Narasimharaju (*Vizianagram, General, Rural*), Guntur Narasimha Rao (*Madras City North, General, Urban*), K B. Narayana Reddi (*Rajampet, General, Rural*), M G Natesan Chettiyar (*Dharmapuri, General, Rural*), P. Natesan (*Southern India Chamber of Commerce*), R Natesan (*Pudukottai, Nominated*), L C Pais (*West Coast, Indian Christian*), V C Palaniswami Goundar (*Coimbatore, General, Rural*), M. Pallam Raju (*Kakinada, General, Rural*), S Paramananda Rayar (*Chidambaram, General Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri B Parameswaran, BA (*Chingleput, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), A Y S Parisutha Nadar (*Tanjore cum Madura cum Ramnad, Indian Christian*), M S Pattabirama Iyer (*Dindigul, General, Rural*), T. S Pattabhiraman (*Tiruchengode, General, Rural*); S K. Palya Kudumbar (*Koilpatti, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), M P Periyaswami (*Namakkal, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), B Perumal Nayudu (*Kandukur, General, Rural*), Pillalamarri Venkateswarulu (*West Godavari cum Krishna cum Guntur, Factory Labour, Labour*), B Pocker (*Kozhikode cum Cannanore Tellicherry Towns, Muhammadan, Urban*), Ponnambala Goundar (*Tiruchirapalli, General, Rural*), V Ponnuswami Gounder (*Tiruppattur, North Arcot, General, Rural*), A Ponnuswami Mudaliyar (*South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cum Coimbatore, Indian Christian*), T Prakasam (*Madras City, South Central, General, Urban*), K Raghavan (*Malappuram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); R. Raghava Menon (*Palghat, General, Rural*); V. Raghavayya (*Nellore, General, Rural*), Rajagurunathan (*Southern Central Landholders*), G Rajamannar Chetty (*Madras City, North Central, General, Urban*), K. Rajaram Naidu (*Tirumangalam, General, Rural*), Dr D S. Ramachandra Rao (*Madras cum Chingleput, Indian Christian*), Rokkam Ramamurthy (*Tekkali, General, Rural*); P. R. Ramanujalu Reddiyar (*Cheyyar, General, Rural*); V. M Ramaswamy Mudaliyar (*Vellore, General, Rural*); N. P. Ramiah (*Musiri, General, Rural*); N. Rangaswami Reddi (*Mayuram, General, Rural*), D. V. Ramaswami (*Visakhapatnam, General, Rural*), A. Rayappa (*Gooty, General, Rural*), A Sivaprakasa Sahajananda (*Chidambaram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), S. K. Sami Goundar (*Gobichettipalayam, General, Rural*), Dr. M J. Samuel (*Central Districts, Indian Christian*), Palavalasa Sangam Naidu (*Palakonda, General, Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddi (*Anantapur, General Rural*), V S Sankarasubrahmanya Mudaliyar (*Tirunelveli cum Palamcottah Towns, General, Urban*), Geddam Sanyasi Rao (*Sarvasidhi, General, Rural*), Alluri Satyanarayana Raju (*Narasapur, General, Rural*), Bhupatiraju Satyanarayana Raju (*Viravalli, General, Rural*), Gona Seetharamaswami (*Bobbili, General, Rural*), K M Seethi (*Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural*), Shah Alam Khan Savoi (*Cuddapah, Muhammadan, Rural*), K Shanmugam (*Gudur General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Raja R Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi of Ramnad (*Southern Landholders*), V Shanmugasundaram (*Ramnad, General, Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri A B Shetty (*Coondapoor, General, Rural*), Shrimathi Vallabhaneni Sitamahalakshmamma (*Bandar, General, Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri H. Sitarama Reddi (*Bellary, General Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri J Sivashanmukham Pillai (*Madras City, South Central, General, Urban, Scheduled Castes*), P R Srinivasa Padayachi (*Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural*), W S Srinivasa Rao (*Rampet, General, Rural*), K K Subbana Gounder (*Gobichettipalayam, General, Rural*), N M R Subbaraman (*Madhurai Town, General, Urban*), Kallur Subbarao (*Penukonda, General, Rural*), P Subbiah (*Ongole, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), R Subba Iyer (*Chingleput, General, Rural*), Dr S Subrahmanya Ayyar, MB, BS (*Tiruppattur, Ramnad, General, Rural*), A Subrahmanyam (*Salem, General, Rural*), K Subrahmanyam (*Coimbatore Town, General, Urban*), Srimathi Allum Sumangalamma (*Bellary, Women, General, Rural*), Kollipara Surayya (*Vijayawada, General, Rural*), M R Appa Rao Kumar Zamindar of Vuyyur (*Northern Landholders I*), R V Swaminathan (*Sivaganga, General Rural*), R Thangavelu (*Thiruvannamalai, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), T K. T N. R Tatachari (*Chandragiri General, Rural*); Thiagoo Voikkarar (*Mannargudi, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), P A Thangaswami Nadar (*Tirunelveli, Indian Christian*), M D Thygaraja Pillai (*Nagapattinam, General Rural*), G Thyagaraja Sholagar (*Tanjore, General, Rural*), A Vaidyanatha Ayyar (*Melur, General, Rural*), K Varadachari (*Tiruttani, General, Rural*), N S Varadachari (*Madras City, South, General, Urban*), A Vedaratnam Pillai (*Mannargudi, General, Rural*), Kankipatti Veeranna Padal (*Backward Areas and Tribes*), Nukala Veeraraghaviah (*Vijayawada, General, Rural*), P. M Velayudapani (*Rampet, General, Rural Scheduled Castes*), P S Veluchamy Gounder (*Periakulam, General, Rural*), G Venkanna (*Ellore, General Rural, Scheduled Castes*), B Venkatachalam Pillai (*Ariyalur, General, Rural*), Pydah Venkatanarayana (*Kakinada Town, General, Urban*), B Venkatanarayana Reddi (*Gudur, General, Rural*), B. Venkataratnam (*Rajahmundry, General, Rural*), Gopavaram Venkata Reddi (*Nandyal, General, Rural*), Reddivari Venkatareddi, BA., BL (*Chittoor, General, Rural*), Ammapet P Venkatarama Ayyar (*Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Town, General, Urban*), M Venkataraju (*Ongole, General, Rural*), Nivarthi Venkata Subbayya (*Kurnool, General, Rural*), Pendekante Venkatasubbiah (*Banganapalle and Sandur, Nominated*), T Viswanathan (*Visakhapatnam Town, General, Urban*), Shri Rao Bahadur Meka Venkataramiah Appa, Zamindar of Mirzapuram (*Northern Landholders II*).

ORISSA STATE

ORISSA was constituted a separate State on April 1, 1936, by the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936 The new State of Orissa is the result of partial amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate States, *viz*, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

The area of the State with the integrated former States is 59,839 sq miles with a total population of 1,37,67,988 according to the latest available reports The figures of the classification of the population by community are Hindus (excluding Scheduled Castes) 81,99,328, Scheduled Castes 18,57,016, Muslims 1,61,228, Christians (including Anglo-Indians and Europeans) 37,469, Buddhists 1,889, Sikhs 461, Jains 765, Parsees 24, Jews 5 and tribes (including aboriginals) 35,09,458 and others 345

The State of Orissa consists of 13 districts namely Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Bolangirpatna

The Rulers of 24 States handed over their powers, jurisdiction and authority over their respective areas to the Government of India who in turn delegated the powers to administer these States to the State Government on 1st January, 1948 Later the States of Seraikella and Kharswan which were originally integrated with Orissa were transferred to Bihar Before the integration of these States, Orissa was a small unit with scattered areas and limited resources Now 6 more districts with 41 subdivisions have been added and the scattered bits of the State consolidated

On the 1st August 1949 the ex-States areas were completely merged with the old districts thus becoming regular parts of Orissa A new district, Kalahandi was created

The State is divided into two Commissioners' divisions The Commissioners have been given the status of final revenue tribunals in their respective jurisdictions

There are five different categories of officers, in Orissa members of the Indian Civil Service, Indian Administrative Service, Orissa Administrative Service, Subordinate Administrative Service and Stipendiary Magistrates As a result of Constitutional changes which took place in 1947 most of the Indian Civil Service Officers belonging to the Joint Cadre of Bihar and Orissa retired prematurely or opted for Pakistan There are at present only six I C S officers in the state The cadre strength of I A S for this State is fixed at 96 The cadre of the Orissa Administrative Service and subordinate administrative service has been fixed at 227 and 287 respectively Some of the Stipendiary Magistrates have been promoted to Orissa Administrative Service

Consequent on the decision of the Government of India not to include Judicial Posts in the Indian Administrative Service cadre, Government have created a "Superior Judicial Service" to fill up posts of District and Sessions Judges and other similar superior Judicial posts The total strength of The Superior Judicial Service has been fixed at 12 and the members of this service draw the same scales of pay as senior I A S officers Recruitment to this service is made directly from the bar and by promotion of officers of the Orissa Judicial Service.

The Orissa High Court was inaugurated on 26th July 1948 It consist of 3 Puisne Judges besides a Chief Justice

On the 1st April 1949 a separate Public Service Commission for Orissa with two members and a Chairman was also established

To give women a proper place in the public life of the state, Government have now thrown open to women almost all Public Services including the Judicial Service.

The inauguration of the New Constitution has, among other things, brought to the forefront the problem of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in Orissa The districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput and the Ganjam Agencies including Khondmals but excluding the Chokpad Khandam and the Pandakhol Mutha of Surada Mailahs have been declared by an order of the President of the Indian Union to be Scheduled Areas The District of Sambalpur and Angul which were previously described as partially excluded areas under the 1935 Act are under the New Constitution being administered like other areas of the State A Tribes Advisory Council consisting of the majority of the representatives of scheduled tribes is under formation The duty of this council is to advise Government on matters relating to the welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes

Besides scheduled tribes and scheduled castes there are other backward classes whose numbers have increased with the merger of the Orissa States Lists of backward classes who do not come under the definition of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes has been prepared

POLICE

The police force has steadily grown from year to year over the last four years The Force which consisted of 3,942 officers and men on the 1st January 1946 was increased by 1 275 officers and men and in the reorganisation scheme a permanent Armed Unit called the Orissa Military Police was established On the Intelligence side District Intelligence Bureaus were established in every District An efficient transport service was provided and a central repair workshop established in Cuttack In addition to the Wireless Grid, a Carrier Pigeon Service was organised in each district The serious disorders which overtook many parts of India during the year 1947 necessitated a further expansion of the police force in Orissa Two companies of Railway Protection Police were raised One company was added to the Orissa Military Police, and the armed police in all districts was expanded More officers were also appointed to the District Intelligence Bureau The merger of the States with Orissa in 1948 necessitated still further reorganisation, for there was no uniform system of police administration in the Indian States Thus in 1948 the police force was further increased by 1,486 officers and men as a result of the expansion of the C I D, the Orissa Military Police (1st Battalion), the Wireless Transport Grid, the formation of the Orissa Military Police (2nd Battalion) and the reorganisation of the Police Driving Staff By the end of the year 1949, 3,046 posts of officers and men which were originally sanctioned on a temporary basis were made permanent, bringing the total force to 10,274 Then to implement the scheme drawn up by the Government for the enforcement of Control Orders and general anti-corruption measures a staff of one Inspector and 3 Sub-Inspectors was created under the C I D as early as 1946

EDUCATION

The percentage of literacy in the State of Orissa as per census figures of 1941 is 9.6.

The number of colleges increased from 16 in 1947-48 to 19, in 1948-49 of which 14 were arts colleges, 3 oriental colleges and 2 professional colleges (medical and education) Of the 14 arts colleges 10 are first grade colleges and the remaining four second grade Government maintain 9 Arts Colleges, 2 professional colleges and 2 Oriental colleges The remaining colleges are maintained by private agencies The total number of students in all the colleges on 31st March 1949 was 5,216 including 301 women students.

There were altogether 10,357 recognised schools in the State including ex-States areas on the 31st March 1949 Of them 9,805 were for general education and the rest were special schools The schools for general education include 139 high schools (132 for boys and 7 for girls), 448 Middle Schools (413 for boys and 35 for girls) and 9,218 Primary Schools (8,974 for boys and 244 for girls)

The schools for special education included 30 Training schools, 1 Engineering school, 30 Technical and Industrial schools, 3 Commercial schools, 1 Reformatory school, 1 Deaf and Dumb school, 328 schools for adults and 4 Madrassas, 131 Tols, 1 Gymnasium and 22 Ashram schools. The total number of pupils in all the schools for general education was 4,93,284 including 1,01,461 girls and in special schools 14,911 including 970 girls on the 31st March 1949 The number of unrecognised schools was 1,452 including 4 girls' schools with a total number of 35,803 pupils including 2,364 girls

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Health organisation under local bodies has been provincialised temporarily and its permanent retention with expansion of staff is under consideration of Government Since the integration of the Orissa States which had an area of 27,248 square miles and a population of 49,94,570 an Assistant Director of Public Health has been appointed exclusively to be in charge of Public Health administration of States area Besides this there is one more Assistant Director of Public Health All are attached to the office of the Director of Health and Inspector General of Prisons, Orissa

The State malaria unit with its all-round expansion is continuing in the Public Health Directorate Four new Malaria control units one for each of the Districts of Puri, Balasore, and Ganjam which were functioning during 1948 were abolished Anti mosquito and anti-larval measures are taken effectively and extensively. Steps are also taken for distribution of Anti-Malaria drugs to the rural people The towns of Cuttack, Jajpur and Kendrapara were sprayed with D D T and the results were very encouraging

In order to take timely measures to deal with any epidemic and to reduce the loss of human life to a reducible minimum Government have established Mobile Field Hygiene Units in each District for operation in rural areas Additional temporary health staff are also engaged to control the epidemic as and when situation warrants. A Health Inspectors' Training Class and a Refresher course for Health Inspectors are held to train candidates as Health Inspectors and to keep the Health Inspectors abreast of the up-to-date method of preventive measures respectively. Two qualified Health Inspectors have been appointed to carry out survey and resurvey work on human Nutrition under the direct supervision of an Assistant Director of Public Health

Sufficient quantity of milk powder and Multi-Vitamin tablets are distributed among expectant and nursing mothers through the Maternity Centres and among deserving patients through Hospitals and Public Health Staff in the State

The leprosy staff of the State Leprosy Relief Association has been provincialised from 1st March, 1948 on a permanent basis

Under the auspices of the World Health Organisation an anti-malaria demonstration team is working in Jeypore hill tracts covering an area of 500 square miles with an estimated population of 50,000 A parallel team has been established by the State Government and financial assistance to the extent of one lakh rupees has been given

Under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association a research unit has been

established at Cuttack for conducting field trials to ascertain, the efficacy of Hetrazan in the treatment of filariasis

It is proposed to carry out mass B C G Vaccination against tuberculosis under the International Children's Emergency Fund particularly among school children in the first instance in the towns of Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur Necessary personnel for the purpose have been trained.

Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College—There was a Medical School at Cuttack started in 1885 which was preparing students for the L.M P Diploma In 1944 the Medical School was converted into a Medical College with a 5 years degree (M B B S) course The College is affiliated to the Utkal University Recently a condensed M B B S course was introduced in the college for affording facilities to the licentiates to qualify themselves for the M B B S degree, so far 36 licentiates have taken the Degree.

A Midwifery Training School at Berhampur has been established. It is now proposed to expand it. The question of establishing a Health School is also under consideration Four students are undergoing Senior Midwifery course at the Dufferin Hospital, Kanpur with a view to their being subsequently trained in the Health Visitors' Course at Delhi Two more students are undergoing health visitors' course at the same hospital

The training of technicians and laboratory assistants has been suspended and instead compoundership and dresserships training has been resumed at the Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Training of *dais* under the auspices of the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund has also been started Two new centres have been opened in the added areas at Sundargarh, Bolangir A refresher course has also been organised for practising *dais*.

Government have detailed a number of their officers for advance training in various branches of Medicine to foreign countries, and also to various places in India

An Ayurvedic Institute has been opened at Puri with 30 students on the roll The institute began functioning from July 1949 Necessary staff and equipment for the purpose have been provided

Medical Relief Centres.—There are maternity and child-welfare centres at Cuttack, Berhampur, Bargarh and Russelkonda managed by local committees with Government aid The centre at Sambalpur and Puri have been provincialised Two health visitors were posted to the centres at Puri and Berhampur A nurse midwife was appointed to work as Health visitor at the Maternity and child welfare centre at Cuttack.

All the District Headquarters Hospitals of the State have been taken over by Government Steps have been taken to provide them with efficient and adequate staff, adequate accommodation, X-ray, ambulance and laboratory facilities, air-conditioned operation theatre, properly organised outdoor department, clinics for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy and properly equipped maternity sections

An infectious diseases Hospital was established at Puri.

A tuberculosis hospital with 25 beds has been opened at Uditnarayanpur in the district of Kalahandi, with the ultimate object of increasing the bed strength to 150 or 200

Orissa has no separate mental hospital of its own but shares the one at Kanke with Bihar and W. Bengal Government have since agreed to the reservation of a set of four beds in the Inter-Provincial Mental Hospital for the better class of patient.

Under the Drugs Act and the rules framed thereunder a Drugs Inspector was appointed in April, 1949

In order to provide integrated health service to industrial workers under the auspices of Social Employees State Insurance Act passed by the Central Government, a survey was undertaken to find what facilities were available for workers. The survey report is under the consideration of the Government.

A number of improvements were effected on the Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College and Hospital by way of addition to the staff, buildings and equipment The Provincialisation of District Headquarters Hospitals and Sub-divisional Hospitals was completed The question of Provincialisation of some of the outlying hospitals in the State was taken under consideration Fifteen new allopathic dispensaries and 20 Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened during the year and the Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Bolangir was brought under the control of Government

Substantial grants were made available for the control of leprosy, venereal disease, yaws, etc Two mobile units were established at Sundargarh and Keonjhar in order to tackle the problem of yaws in the merged areas and three anti-yaws centres were opened

The staff of the Medical Directorate was increased by the appointment of two more Personal Assistants, a Special Officer for Ayurveda and a Drugs Inspector Consequent on the integration of Mayurbhanj State, and general expansion of medical relief, the number of medical institutions in the State rose to 407 of which 58 were Ayurvedic

The various provisions of the Dentist Pharmacy Acts were put into force and the registration of practitioners was taken up

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

There are six District Boards and eight Municipalities in the old Districts of the State Except Baripada and Bolangir Municipalities there are no local self-government institutions in the Ex-State areas

Local self-government in the State has not yet a uniform pattern everywhere, three northern coastal districts for instance follow the Bihar and Orissa laws In south Orissa districts the Madras Laws, and in the western district of Sambalpur, the Sambalpur L S G Act, 1939 and Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 are in force This lack of uniformity has resulted in a great deal of confusion in the sphere of local self-government Plans are however included in the post-war five-year programme to remodel and improve the general condition of the local bodies and unify the L S G. Laws.

The Orissa Gram Panchayat Act has been passed A unified and consolidated local Government Bill for the whole State was introduced recently in the Legislative Assembly A public Health Act, unified Municipal Act, Town Improvement Act for Orissa are under consideration It is also proposed to control the practice of Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of treatment by legislation.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

More than half of the Orissa coastal plains is formed by the combined deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmini and Baitarani, with their numerous branches and this area is partly exposed to damage through floods which are frequent. A flood protection policy has been carefully worked out by Government and is being gradually implemented. Orissa inherited a canal system, constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century by a private company for combined navigation and irrigation purposes. The demand for water for cultivation is not so great as was anticipated at the time and the canal system has a very slight margin of profit now that the capital debt has been taken over by the Government of India From the point of view of national food resources and famine insurance, however, it is most important.

Under the Grow More Food scheme many small irrigation projects have been put through in the State with partial financial assistance from the Centre.

In the post-war five-year plan an ambitious scheme has been prepared for a multi-purpose reservoir on the Mahanadi river at Hirakud near Sambalpur. This reservoir will control excess flooding in the Mahanadi delta, provide electric power and also be used for the irrigation of a considerable area. Further projects on the control and utilization of the Mahanadi river on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority are the two multi-purpose reservoirs further downstream

Hirakud Dam near Sambalpur is expected to cost about Rs 47·81 crores, work has been started and will be carried out by C.W.I.N.C (on behalf of Orissa Government).

The new capital of Orissa is being constructed near the historic town of Bhubaneswar at an estimated cost of Rs 5.4 crores Dr C H Koenigsberger, a well known architect and town-planner, has prepared a master plan and the erection of buildings, the construction of roads, etc , is well in hand The Public Works Department (Buildings & Roads), Secretariat moved to the new capital in June 1949 and it is expected that more offices would move during 1950

The new Capital will be connected to Cuttack by means of bridges over Kathjuri and Kuakhai rivers These bridges are already under construction

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people The Director of Agriculture and Food Production is the head of the Department He is assisted on the Food Production side by three Agricultural Engineers including one Drilling Engineer, one Biochemist, an Assistant Director of Agriculture for multiplication of improved seeds, a Fruit Development Officer, and a Fruit Technologist attached to the Headquarters office and District Food Production officers in the Districts. These officers attend to the subsidised distribution of seeds and manure, including hiring out of improved agricultural machines and implements to cultivators and sinking of tube-wells and also to general propaganda work. A staff of one Overseer or Sub-overseer and two fieldmen is maintained at every Police Station.

To attain self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1951 a food sub-committee of the Cabinet has been set up with the Minister for Development as chairman, and the Chief Minister, the Minister for Revenue and the Minister for Works as members The Food Commissioner is ex-officio Member and Secretary, Development Department, is Secretary Government have drawn up an intensive Cultivation Scheme on war emergency footing to achieve the target The Food Commissioner is vested with full powers to control and co-ordinate the activities of the Collectors who are in direct charge of the execution of the scheme, as well as the activities of all Heads of Departments such as the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, the Director of Fisheries, the Chief Engineer, in charge of Irrigation and the Director of Public Relations in so far as their activities relate to food production To start with an area of 5 lakh acres of land of compact blocks in 66 thanas and 25 sub-divisions has been selected. All measures of agricultural improvements are for the present concentrated in these intensive cultivation blocks

Provision has been made in the current budget for starting major and minor irrigation works throughout the State The execution of minor irrigation schemes normally costing less than Rs 25,000 have been entrusted to the Revenue Commissioner and the Commissioner, Northern Division, within their respective jurisdictions. The execution of major irrigation schemes has been entrusted to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). For educating and instructing the cultivators in the most up-to-date and scientific methods of

agriculture and for ensuring the co-operation of the cultivators in the execution of the various food production schemes, provision has been made for the setting up of an Agriculture Extension Service This new branch is designed to organize the farmers so that they will work in close collaboration with the departmental agencies.

The following measures have also been taken to promote food production Reclamation of waste lands through Government agency at Sukinda by tractors, Grant of bonus to cultivators for the reclamation of their fallow lands, Hiring out of tractors to private parties, Extension of double and tripple cropped areas by means of lift irrigation, Dramage of lands, Mechanised cultivation of reclaimed lands, Use of improved seeds, Supply of sufficient manures, Maintenances of improved agricultural implements by Government, for supply to cultivators on sale and hire, Protection of crops and grains, Control of pests and diseases, Extermination of monkeys

With a view to improving the economic condition of the agricultural tribes in the Agencies 2 model agricultural farms have been started, and a vegetable seed farm is being maintained To associate the tillers of the soil with the official organisation of the Department, Krushi Samities have been started in the areas selected for intensive cultivation.

INDUSTRIES

The State Government aim at the development of large scale industries by the promotion of Joint Stock Companies, and the development of small scale cottage industries through encouragement of co-operative societies

Out of the four textile mills allotted to Orissa only one has just gone into production while the rest are still under construction Another unit which was allotted to Mayurbhanj has purchased some machinery and part of the factory building has been constructed

Only one vegetable oil plant unit has been allotted to Orissa and it has already started production Steps are being taken to instal a cement factory, which is likely to go into production in 1951 Another plant which is being set up is for the manufacture of refrigerators A Cold Storage Plant has been installed at Cuttack which started working from the middle of March 1950.

The Textile Marketing Organisation which aims at the development of handloom industries in Orissa continues to work satisfactorily The *Khadi* scheme is making good progress, and production is on the increase.

Since the scheme for the development of handspinning and weaving of Khadi was put into effect in 1948, a total quantity of 1,052 maunds of yarn and 771 maunds of Khadi were produced up to 1949 December both at the departmental centres and the subsidised co-operative societies

Goods including yarn, cloth and spinning implements amounting in value to Rs 2,60,000 have been sold to the public during the period mentioned above.

Hides are being collected through departmental agencies in Boudh, Sonepur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Angul to give the maximum benefit to producers by eliminating middlemen And to improve their quality better methods of preservation are adopted. A demonstration tannery is run at Boudh to train the people in bark-tanning Manufacture of bonemeal, meatmeal, tallow and glue, etc, on a small scale is also carried on by the Department.

Manufacture of utility articles, wooden and cane furniture, mats and baskets, clay-made toys, stone carving filigree work, horn work, upholstery, needle work, etc., are being organised through private agencies and technical and financial help is being given where necessary

The total mileage of roads in the State maintained by the Public Works Department is 3383-5-67 of which 2200-0-411 are metalled and 1183-4-316 unmetalled The open mileage of Railway in the State is 818 24 miles of which 714 25 miles are broad gauge and 103.99 miles are narrow.

Almost all the electrical projects are being financed from loan money The main Hirakud Project is financed by means of a loan from the Government of India The State Budget provides for a sum of Rs 3¼ crores for this project and the Government of India will sanction a corresponding sum as loan to the State Government in 1951 This project does not provide for distribution and transmission by 33 K V and 11 K V lines It has been found necessary to construct a new project for distribution lines at 11 K V and 33 K V sub-stations which would provide power to various industries licensees, rural areas and for domestic purposes also For this again a provision of Rs 5,00,000 has been made in the 1951 budget, and this sum will also be met from loan money.

1950-51 BUDGET

To eliminate unnecessary and wasteful expenditure and to cut down as far as possible expenditure likely to add to inflation Government undertook an economy drive in October 1949 All Government expenditure such as expenditure on staff, travelling allowances, contingencies, etc, are now more strictly controlled It is estimated economy measures may produce a saving of Rs 7,52,151 during 1949-50 and Rs 24,51,667 during 1950-51

During recent years Government have undertaken various Commercial and quasi-Commercial undertakings which require a trained body of financial advisers and Audit and Accounts Officers for their successful working All these considerations have led Government to create a separate State and subordinate services, namely the Orissa Financial Service and the Subordinate Finance Service

The main sources of Revenue in the State and integrated areas are —

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	1,55 48
Land Revenue	1,13 66
Excise	1,69 25
Stamps	45 76
Forest	89 36
Other Taxes and Duties	87 06
Miscellaneous Departments	20 96
Civil Works	52 51
Subvention from the Centre	40 00
Extraordinary Receipts	2,21 38

The revenue of the State shown under "Extraordinary Receipts" includes a grant of Rs 60,14 lakhs from the Government of India in connection with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes and further grant of Rs 25,90 lakhs anticipated for Rural Welfare Schemes, Rs 1,35,00 lakhs represent the assets of the merged States taken over

Receipts other than Revenue Receipts of the State are estimated to be Rs 30,44,01 lakhs including a loan of Rs 5,36,35 lakhs from the Central Government for Hirakud Dam and general development projects This together with the opening balance of Rs 88,25 lakhs makes up a total of Rs 41,98,05 lakhs for budget purpose.

The total expenditure charged to revenue is estimated at Rs. 11,42 lakhs. The main items of expenditure are as follows .—

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

Land Revenue	19 93
Excise	18.30
Forest	34.22
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	10 32
General Administration	1,09 11
Justice	21.21
Jails	18 93
Police	1,35 61
Education	1,51 75
Medical	51 01
Public Health	17.04
Agriculture	79 45
Veterinary	20 68
Industries	31 31
Miscellaneous Departments	34 57
Civil Works	2,04 70
Territorial and political pension	23.27
Pensions	18 80

The total expenditure not charged to Revenue is estimated at Rs 30,20 lakhs

The Budget estimate for 1950-51 reveals a revenue deficit of Rs 75 95 lakhs

ADMINISTRATION

Governor —His Excellency M Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law

Secretary to His Excellency the Governor — Bhabagrahi Misra

Aide-de-Camp —Captain N Mahanti, B A.

Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Agriculture, Forestry, Local Self-Government, Co-operation, Excise and Relief and Rehabilitation —Hon'ble Sri Nabakrishna Chaudhury.

Minister for Law, Home Affairs, Industries, River Valley Development and Planning.— Hon'ble Sri Nityananda Kanungo

Minister for Education and Health.—Hon'ble Sri Lingaraj Misra

Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare —Hon'ble Sri Lall Ranjit Singh Barlah

Minister for Revenue, Supply and Transport — Hon'ble Sri Sadasiva Tripathi

Minister for Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Drainage and Electricity —Hon'ble Sri Rajkrishna Bose

Minister for Commerce, Labour and Public Relations —Pabitra Mohan Pradhan

Adviser for Orissa States —D V Rege, Bar-at-Law, I C S

SECRETARIES.

Chief Secretary (Home and Finance) —B. Mukherji, I C S

Secretary, Revenue Department.—P. C Das.

Secretary, Development, Commerce and Labour Department —P. N Mahanti, I A S

Secretary, Education, Health and L S G Department —P K Tripathi, I A S.

Secretary, Law Department —H. R Krishnan, I C S

Secretary, Supply and Transport Department.— R Sharangi, I A S

Secretary, Roads and Buildings Department — C M Bennett, I S E

Secretary, River Valley Development Dept —Dr. H B. Mahanti, M Sc, Ph D

Secretary Rural Welfare Dept —C Misra, B.A.

Secretary to Hon'ble C M —S N Misra

Secretary, Public Relation Dept and Additional Secy., Home Department —S N. Mahapatra, I.A.S.

Secretary, Irrigation and Drainage Department.— J Shaw, I S E

Secretary, Electricity Department.—R. L. Narayan, B Sc., B E.

Addl Secy, Revenue Department —B S. Mahanti, I.A.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Revenue Commissioner —V Ramanathan, ICS.
Commissioner, Northern Division —B Sivaraman, ICS
Chief Conservator of Forests —C. M Chowdhury, IFS
Commissioner of Excise —R C. Ratho, BA
Inspector-General of Registrations —B Patnaik, IAS
Inspector-General of Police —C M Wright Nevill, CIE
Director of Health and Inspector-General of Prisons —Lt-Col B N Hazra, MSc, MB (Cal), MRCP (Lond)
Director of Public Instruction —M C Pradhan, MA, BL
Director of Agriculture —R P Padhi, IAS
Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary —Sardar G B Singh, BA, MRCS
Director of Industries —M L Narasimmgar, BA, TEMIE (Ind)
Registrar Co-operative Societies —J Mahapatra, IAS
Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Drainage Department —J Shaw, ISE
Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings —C M Bennett, ISE
Chief Engineer, Electricity —R L Narayanan, BSc, BE
Controller of Supplies —R Sharangi, IAS
Public Relations Officer —S C Ghose
Director of Rural Welfare — C Misra, BA

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker —The Hon'ble Mr Lalmohan Patnaik
Dy Speaker —Mrs A Lakshmi Bai
Secretary —Prafullakumar Patnaik, BA, BL
Asstt Secretary —Ghanshyam Swain, BA

Gouranga Charan Das (*West Cuttack Sadr General*), Bijoyananda Patnaik (*Central Cuttack Sadr General*), Bhairab Chandra Mohanty (*North Cuttack Sadr General*); Kanhu Charan Das (*North Cuttack Sadr General*), Narayan-kirabar Samant (*East Cuttack Sadr General*), The Hon'ble Sri Nityananda Kanungo (*South Cuttack Sadr General*), Dinabandhu Sahu (*Central Kendrapara General*), Sahadeb Das (*North Kendrapara General*), The Hon'ble Sri Rajakrishna Bose (*East Kendrapara General*), Gadadhar Datta (*East Jajpur General*), Santanu Kumar Das (*East Jajpur General*), Dwarikanath Das (*West Jajpur General*), Madan Mohan Patnaik (*North Jajpur General*), Hrushikesh Tripathy (*Angul District General*), Jayakrishna Mohanty (*East Puri Sadr General*), Lokanath Mishra (*South Puri Sadr General*), The Hon'ble Sri Lingaraj Mishra (*North Puri Sadr General*), Purnananda Samal (*North Puri Sadr General*), Banamali Patnaik (*East Khurda General*), Satyabadi Nanda (*West Khurda General*), Surendra Nath Das (*Central Balasore Sadr General*), Nilamoni Routray (*South Balasore Sadr General*), Karunakar Panigrahi (*North Balasore Sadr General*), The Hon'ble Sri Harekrishna Mahtab (*East Bhadrak General*), Bhagabat Sahu (*West Bhadrak General*), Brundaban Chandra Das (*West Bhadrak General*), Sradhakar Supkar (*Sambalpur Sadr General*), Mohan Singh (*Sambalpur Sadr General*), The Hon'ble Lall Ranjit Singh Bariha (*West Bargarh General*), Lakshminarayan Misra (*East Bargarh General*), Bisi Bibhar (*East Bargarh General*) Lall Rudramadhab Deo (*Kharia General*), Dinabandhu Behera (*Ghumsur General*) Jaganath Mishra (*Kudala General*), Narayan Panda (*Chatarpur General*) Madhu Sudan Mohapatra (*Aska Surada General*), Iswar Naiko (*Aska Sadr General*), Uma Charan Patnaik (*Berhampur General*), Somanath Panda (*Berhampur General*), Gade Narayanmurty (*Berhampur General*), Narayan Patra (*Baliguda Khondmals General*), Ananta Tripathy Sarma (*Parlakimedi General*), The Hon'ble Sri Sadasiba Tripathy (*Nowrangapur General*), Radhamohan Sahu (*Jeypore– Malkangiri General*), Sri Radhakrishna Biswasroy (*Koraput General*), Maulavi Muhammad Yusuf (*Cuttack Sadr Muhammadan*, Maulavi Sayed Fazle Haque (*North Cuttack-cum-Angul Muhammadan*), Maulavi Muhammad Khan (*Balasore-cum-Sambalpur Muhammadan*), Maulavi Latifur Rahaman (*South Orissa Muhammadan*), Srimati Priyambada Devi (*Cuttack Town Women's*) Ghanashyam Das Thirani (*Orissa Commerce and Industry*), Raja Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo (*East Orissa Landholders*); Rai Bahadur Lokanath Misra (*West Orissa Landholders*), Baidynath Rath (*Orissa Labour*), Lakshminarayan Sahu, Miss Anne Catherine Munra, Antarjami Mallick, Godavarthi Ramadas

MEMBERS FROM MERGED STATES

Lalmohan Pati (*Mayurbhanj*), Sarat Chandra Das (*Mayurbhanj*), Harish Chandra Dash (*Mayurbhanj*), Mangovind Patri (*Mayurbhanj*), Gopinath Naik (*Mayurbhanj*), Jalandhar Deb (*Bamra*), Surendramohan Patnaik (*Dhenkanal*), Moheschandra Subabu Singh (*Dhenkanal*), Utsabananda Pradhan (*Kalahandi*), Thatraj Rudrapratap Singh Deo of Kasipur (*Kalahandi*), Kaliprasada Babu (*Kalahandi*), Gajanana Naik (*Kalahandi*), Sridhar Das (*Nayagarh*), Dibakar Bohidar (*Patna*), Nimal Charan Panigrahi (*Patna*), Kapileswar Prasad Nanda (*Patna*), Kapurchand Naik (*Patna*), Nataharі Dandapat (*Bonai, Gangpur*), Ram Charan Patel (*Bonai, Gangpur*), Sivanarayan Singh Mohapatra, Zamindar of Nagra (*Bonai, Gangpur*), Manikram Mahanto (*Keonjhar, Nilgiri*), Lakshmmarayan Bhanj Deo, Chhotrai (*Keonjhar, Nilgiri*), Kirtan Behari Mohanty (*Keonjhar, Nilgiri*), Sarat Chandra Mohanty (*Keonjhar, Nilgiri*), Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (*Athgarh, Baramba, Daspalla, Hindol, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Ranpur, Tigiria, Pal-Lahara, Talcher*), Radhanath Rath (*Athgarh, Baramba, Daspalla, Hindol, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Ranpur, Tigiria, Pal-Lahara, Talcher*), Antarjyami Sahu (*Athgarh, Baramba, Daspalla, Hindol, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Ranpur, Tigiria, Pal-Lahara, Talcher*), Dasharath Pradhan (*Athmallik, Baudh, Rairakhol, Sonepur*), Mohan Mishra (*Athmallik, Baudh, Rairakhol, Sonepur*); Sashibhusan Pradhan (*Athmallik, Baudh, Rairakhol, Sonepur*)

PUNJAB STATE

THE Punjab is situated in the north-west of the Indian Union It is in fact the Union's frontier State Created in the middle of August 1947 it came into being as a result of the partition of the Punjab The old Punjab was the land of the five rivers Punjab (India) is the land of the two rivers, Sutlej and Beas

BOUNDARIES

On the north, the boundary starts at the point where the west branch of the Ujh river enters the Punjab State from the State of Kashmir The boundary follows the line of that river down the western boundary of Pathankot tehsil to the point where the Pathankot, Shakargarh and Gurdaspur tehsils meet. From this junction of the three tehsils, the boundary follows the line of the Ujh river to its junction with the river Ravi and therefore in line of the river Ravi along the boundary between the tehsils of Batala and Shakargarh, the boundary between the tehsils of Batala and Narowal, the boundary between the tehsils of Ajnala and Narowal and boundary between the tehsils of Ajnala and Shahdara to the point on the river Ravi, where the district of Amritsar is divided from Lahore

From this point the boundary turns southwards following the boundary between the tehsils of Ajnala and Lahore and then the tehsils of Tarn Taran and Lahore to the point where the tehsils of Kasur, Lahore and Tarn Taran meet. The line then turn south-westward along with the boundary between the tehsils of Lahore and Kasur to the point where that boundary meets the north-east corner of village Theh Jharolian. It then runs along the eastern boundary of that village to its junction with village Chatianwala, turns along the northern boundary of that village and then runs down its eastern boundary to its junction with village Waigal It then runs along the eastern boundary of village Waigal to its junction with village Kalia and then along the southern boundary of village Waigal to its junction with village Panhuwan The boundary then runs down the eastern boundary of village Panhuwan to its junction with a village Gaddoke The line then runs down the eastern border of villages Gaddoke, Katluni Kalan, to its junction with villages Kals and Mastgarh

It then runs along the southern boundary of Katuli Kalan and then western boundary of village Kals to its junction with village Khem Karan The line then runs along the western and southern boundaries of village Khem Karan to its junction with village Maewala It then runs down the western and southern boundaries of village Mahewala proceeding eastward along the boundaries between village Mahaidpur on the north and villages Sheikhupura Kuhua, Kamalpuran, Fatehwala and Mahewala. The line then turns northward along the western boundary of village Sajhra to its junction with villages Mahaidpur and Machhike. It then turns north-westward along the boundaries between villages Machhike and Sajhra and then proceeds along the boundary between villages Ratoke and Sajhra to the junction between villages Ratoke, Sajhra and Mabbuke. The line then runs north-east between the villages Ratoke and Mabbuke to the junction of villages Ratoke, Mabbuke and Gajjal. From that point the line runs along the boundary between villages

Mabbuke and Gajjal, and then turns south along the eastern boundary of village Mabbuke to its junction with villages Nagar Aimanpur It then turns along the north-eastern boundary of village Nagar Aimanpur and runs along its eastern boundary to its junction with village Masteke From there it runs along the eastern boundary of village Masteke where it meets the boundary between the tehsil of Kasur and Ferozepore.

The line then runs in a south-westerly direction down the Sutlej river on the boundary between the districts of Lahore and Ferozepore to the point where the districts of Ferozepore, Lahore and Montgomery meet It continues along the boundary between the districts of Ferozepore and Montgomery to the point where this boundary meets the border of Bahawalpur State. The district boundaries and not the actual course of the Sutlej river in each case constitutes the boundary between the two Punjabs

The Punjab State is bounded on the north by the State of Kashmir In the east it extends as far as the river Jamna In the south it is bounded by Rajasthan.

Punjab now includes Jullundur and Ambala Divisions and the Amritsar District of Lahore Division and part of Gurdaspur and Lahore Districts Altogether it contains 13 districts as compared with 29 in the old undivided Punjab The names of the Districts are (in the Ambala Division) as follows · Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla, and in the Jullundur Division, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur (excluding Shakargarh Tehsil) and certain portions of Kasur Tehsil have also been allotted to Punjab

The territory is not homogeneous In the north-east lie the hill ranges of Shivalak and the Kangra Valley The Jullundur division contains rich alluvial soil while parts of Ambala Division or Hariana Prant are dry and waterless tracts Linguistically too the State is not homogeneous Punjabi, Western Hindi, Pahari and Rajasthani are all spoken in the different parts of the State

The total area of Punjab is about 36,020 sq miles and the total population according to the 1941 census figures is 12,409,924 These figures do not, of course, take into account the recent migrations between the two Punjabs Broadly speaking, however, as many Muslims have left Punjab (India) as non-Muslims have come in, so that on balance the relative population remains unchanged

The main languages of the State are, as already mentioned, Punjabi and Western Hindi, that is to say, Hindustani with an accent Punjabi is spoken in the whole of the Jullundur Division and part of Ambala District while Western Hindi is the chief language in the Ambala Division Two minor languages are 'Eastern Pahari' spoken in the hill tracts of Gurdaspur, Kangra and Simla and Rajasthani spoken in the western parts of Hissar District bordering on Rajputana All States in Punjab (India) have acceded to the Indian Union, and have merged together to form the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Some States have merged into the Punjab State.

The thirteen districts of Punjab offer tremendous possibilities of development. It has been estimated that in the field of agriculture the famine-stricken areas of Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon will be turned into thriving and flourishing canal colonies with the construction of the Bhakra Dam at Bhakra on the Sutlej in Bilaspur (now a Chief Commissioner's State) In addition to irrigation, the project will also generate electric power. The Bhakra and Nangal schemes will open up the south-east parts of the State and provide scope for new industries.

A word about the capital of the new State will not be out of place here The provisional capital is, of course, Jullundur The permanent capital, however, it has been decided, will be located in the sub-mountainous area between Rupar and Chandigarh

The selected site is about 20 miles from Ambala Cantonment on the south of the road which connects Panchkoola with Kharar a tehsil headquarters

The nearest railway station is Chandigarh, at a distance of three miles on the Ambala-Kalka section of the East Punjab railway.

According to an expert engineer, the completion of the capital will take about three years.

The climate of Punjab is one of extremes The rainfall in most districts ranges from 15 inches to 25 inches and it is usually sufficient for cultivation without recourse to artificial irrigation But in the greater part of Ambala Division the margin is so small that except where artificial means exist any material reduction in rainfall means famine.

AGRICULTURE

With the exchange of population, it is not possible to state what percentage of the population depends on Agriculture Similarly the position regarding the ownership, etc, of the land cannot be indicated unless definite decision is arrived at about the lands vacated by Muslims The area preserved as forest land in the hills and elsewhere has been reduced to a large extent, being about 7 5 lakh acres

Despite many changes due to partition, agriculture continues to be the staple industry of the State, affording the main means of subsistance to a large proportion of the population Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important so far as production is concerned Next in importance to wheat in the matter of total yield is gram

According to village papers, the total area in the Punjab in the year 1947-48 was 22,963,800 acres, and its classification under various heads was as follows —

	Acres
Forests	769,400
Not available for cultivation	6,166,400
Other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows	2,424,000
Current fallows	1,782,700
Net area sown during the year	11,910,000

The total area of crop sown in the State was 13,740,200 acres (irrigated 4,310,100 and unirrigated 9,429,800) acres The area and outturn of principal crops was as shown below —

	Area in acres	Outturn in tons.
Rice	377,600	152,700
Wheat	2,506,100	816,200
Barley	396,500	110,500
Jowar	453,300	54,300
Bajra	1,683,700	196,700
Maize	802,100	258,000
Gram	3,416,100	818,400
Rabi Oil Seeds	429,700	56,000
Sugarcane	389,200	410,400
Cotton Cleaned—		
Desi	243,900	50,600 (in bales)
American	39,800	7,700 (in bales)

The area irrigated by various sources was as follows —

Government canals 2,369,100, private canals 836,400, tanks 5,000, wells 1,561,000 and other sources 16,400 acres

The development of irrigation on the completion of Bhakhra Dam is expected to lead to a great expansion of the area under wheat Other important crops are bajra, maize, barley, rice, jowar, oil-seeds (sarson, taramira, toria, groundnut and sesamum) cotton and sugarcane The short staple indigenous varieties predominate in the State the American cotton covering only about 1/3rd of the total area under cotton

LAND TENURE

The great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or part The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is, that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having, to a greater or lesser extent, joint interest, and under the present system of cash payments, limited so as to secure a certain profit to the proprietors, jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed upon the village lands It is almost an invariable incident of the tenure, that if any of the proprietors wishes to sell his rights, or is obliged to part with them in order to satisfy demands upon him, the other members of the same community have a preferential right to purchase them at the same price as could be obtained from outsiders

2 In those communities with partial or entire separation of proprietary title, the measure of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors vary very much It sometimes depends solely upon original acquisition and the operation of the laws of inheritance, in other cases definite shares in the land of a village or sub-division, different from these which would result from the law of inheritance, have been established by custom, in yet other cases, reference is made not to shares in lands, but to shares in a well or other source of irrigation, and there are also many cases in which no specified shares are acknowledged but the area in the separate possession of each proprietor is the sole measure of his interest.

3 In the Simla hills and in the more mountainous portions of Kangra district the present village communities consist of numerous small hamlets, each with its own group of fields and separate lands, and which had no bond of union until they were united for administrative purposes at the time of the Land Revenue Settlement

4 In some cases the village communities, while holding and managing the land as proprietors, are bound to pay a quit rent to superior proprietors under whom they hold The Settlement is made according to circumstances, either with the superior proprietor, who collects the Government revenue as well as his quit rent from the communities, or with the communities in actual possession of the land, who pay the land revenue to Government and the quit rent to the superior proprietor In either case the amount which the superior proprietor is entitled to collect is determined at Settlement as well as the amount of land Revenue demand

5 There are sometimes also proprietors holding lands within the estates of village communities, but who are not members of the communities, and are not entitled to share in the common profit nor liable for anything more than the revenue of their own lands They are called "Malikan Qabza" They pay village charges as well as quit rent if any to the proprietary body of the village The most common examples of this class are the holders of plots at present or formerly revenue free, in which the assignees were allowed to get proprietary possession in consequence of having planted gardens or made other improvements or because they had other claims to consideration in the part of the village community.

The official classification of village tenure is as below :—

(1) Zamindari	(*a*)	Landlord (Khalis or Wahid).
	(*b*)	Communal (Mushtarka)
(2) Pattidari	(*a*)	Perfect (Mukamil).
	(*b*)	Imperfect (Ghair Mukamil).
(3) Bhaichara	(*a*)	Perfect (Mukamil)
	(*b*)	Imperfect (Na-Mukamil)

The State being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in livestock Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kangra district and throughout the plains generally Though the trade in hides and skins has a bright future, for the State as a whole the industry is not likely to flourish in the new set-up

INDUSTRY

The industrial economy of the Punjab is well on its way to recovery after the collapse suffered due to partition There is a steady improvement in the production of the old concerns and appreciable progress is also being made in the establishment of new factories in the new industrial areas which are springing up at Faridabad, Bahadurgarh, Sonepat, Panipat, Rohtak, Jagadhari, Khanna, Ludhiana Money conditions continue to be difficult but the position in respect of transport and labour has somewhat eased The number of registered factories went up to 715 in 1948, though the number of workers fell from 37,486 in 1947 to 36,625 in 1948 The decrease was due to the shifting of the Government Ordnance Factory out of the Punjab. Over 50 per cent of the registered factories and 60 per cent of their workers are concentrated in the border districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore

There is a relatively small number of large scale factories in the State But the New Egerton Woollen Mill, Dhariwal, the Shri Gopal Paper Mills, Abdullapur and the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Jagadhari take rank among the country's outstanding units. The Batala Engineering Co , which is one of the best equipped concerns in India for the manufacture of machine tools, agricultural implements and certain precision instruments is closed owing to disorganisation resulting from the partition. Other industrial concerns of note in the State are cotton, woollen and silk textile mills, embroidery mills, absorbent cotton and antiseptic dressing factories, glass and carpet factories and chemical factories at Amritsar, metal and foundries at Batala and Jullundur, a starch factory at Abdullapur, factories manufacturing nuts and bolts at Jullundur and Ludhiana, steel rolling mills at Amritsar, Khanna, Ludhiana and Karnal, tanneries and engineering workshops at Jullundur, fruit preservation factories at Pathankot and factories for the manufacture of scientific apparatus at Ambala and Amritsar.

Ludhiana which is the centre of hosiery industry in the Punjab occupies a premier position in this industry in the whole of India The sports goods industry at Sialkot (now in Pakistan) which has won world wide fame is being re-established at Jullundur.

The small scale and cottage industries in the State are quite numerous and varied Handloom weaving ranks foremost in importance among these industries but lately a depression has set in this industry. The most notable among the other cottage industries are the manufacture of blankets and rugs at Panipat, utensil making at Rewari and Jagadhari, hosiery and cycle parts industries at Ludhiana and tanning and wood working in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. The sericulture industry is expanding gradually and a large number of agriculturists in the submontane districts are increasingly taking to it. The artistic products of the Punjab, *e g*, the ivory work of Amritsar and lacquer work of Hoshiarpur is marked by the distinctive genius of the State in craftsmanship and skill Gold and silver workers are found all over the State

HEALTH SERVICES

The Medical and the Public Health Department in the Punjab have been amalgamated into one integrated unit which is now termed as the "Punjab Health Department". It is under the unified control of the Director, Health Services, who is assisted by two Deputies *viz*., one for the Health side and the other for the Medical side In the Head Office, an Assistant Director (Planning) and a non-technical Personal Assistant are employed in addition.

The Health personnel responsible for the prevention of disease and for the carrying out of measures designed to improve the health of the people in each district, one District Medical Officer of Health with 4 Sanitary Inspectors, 1 Superintendent Vaccination and 16 Vaccinators beside whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health employed by Municipal Committees at 8 towns The District Medical Officers of Health are also responsible for seeing that the rules laid down for the health of factory workers are observed The staff under the District Medical Officer of Health is reinforced as required to meet emergencies from Public Health Corps which are concerned primarily with the control of epidemic diseases and sanitation of villages In addition to the above there exists for each of the 12 Districts excluding Simla an Anti-Malaria Organization, under the supervision of Malariologist-cum-Entomologist to Government

The problems of nutrition, hookworm disease, goitre, leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal diseases are also effectively tackled.

Suitable measures are undertaken to enforce the Punjab Pure Food Act for which purpose Government Food Inspectors are appointed in addition to those employed by Local Bodies There exist about 65 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the State under the charge of fully trained Lady Health Visitors who attend to anti-natal and post-natal cases and train indigenous dais and supervise their work These centres are controlled by an Inspectress, Health Centres

For curative measures about 470 Hospitals and dispensaries are provided in the State including Maternity Hospitals, Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoriums and various hospitals and Sections under the charge of women doctors Some of these hospitals provide all modern facilities for diagnosis and treatment according to the latest methods, *e g*, X-Ray, laboratory, radium treatment, etc Hospitals at District and Tehsil Headquarters are being provincialised and modernised in order to bring them up to the standard obtaining in progressive countries by increasing hospital accommodation, augmenting staff and supplying additional equipment and modern facilities Dental clinics for the treatment of persons suffering from dental diseases are also provided at selected District Headquarter Hospitals In addition to the above there exists a Mental Hospital at Amritsar for the treatment of patients suffering from mental diseases.

There are one Medical College and two Medical Schools in this State for the training of both men and women students for the M B B S. degree of the Punjab University which is recognized by the Medical Council of India and L.M.S , and L S.M F. diplomas of the Punjab State Medical Faculty, with up-to-date hospitals attached which form practical training ground for students. Facilities are also provided for post-graduate training at the Medical College, Amritsar, for diploma in tubercular diseases, and diploma in ophthalmology. The classes for B Pharmacy Degree of the Punjab University and for dispenser-dressers diploma are also held at the Medical College, Amritsar Arrangements for research also exist at the Medical College, Amritsar and a well-equipped bacteriological laboratory is provided for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens and preparation of vaccines. A chemical laboratory exists at Kasauli for the examination of medico-legal exhibits, samples of water, articles of food, etc , besides a food and drugs laboratory at Ambala which examine samples of foods seized by food inspectors and of drugs by drug inspectors under the Punjab Pure Food Act and the Drugs Act, 1940

Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a vaccine institute to manufacture vaccine lymph.

EDUCATION

As a result of partition education in this State received a severe set-back , but now all the institutions are functioning normally Some of the disrupted institutions have re-established themselves and quite a number of new institutions have been opened

University classes in the Honours Schools in Physics and Chemistry as also M A in English have been started in the Government College, Hoshiarpur and additional facilities for the teaching of Science have been provided in some of the other colleges

The majority of educational institutions are still under private control

Government maintains 7 Arts colleges including 2 for women, 2 Training Colleges, one for men and the other for women, 2 Normal Schools for men and 4 for women, 73 Secondary Schools for boys and girls and many centres for vocational training There is one first grade Medical College and in addition there are 33 technical and Industrial schools for boys and girls

The Department of Education is under the charge of the Hon'ble Minister of Education, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction who is also Secretary to Government, Education Department

POLICE

The Police force is divided into District Police Railway Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Provincial Armed Police. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force has under him two Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts The Criminal Investigation Department is controlled by the Deputy Inspector-General, who is also in charge of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur There is a Police Training School at Phillaur in charge of a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police The Railway Police is under an Assistant Inspector-General The Provincial Armed Police is controlled by a Commandant The District Police are controlled by Superintendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents

As a security measure a Punjab Volunteer Corps has also been created It is under the control of a Provincial Commandant

JUSTICE

The administration of Justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the highest court in the Punjab and Delhi in civil cases, final appellate authority in criminal cases and orginal civil jurisdiction in special cases.

The Court sits at Simla and is composed of a Chief Justice, six Puisne Judges (either Civilians or Barristers or Advocates). Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (10 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1950 51.
REVENUE RECEIPTS	*(In thousands of Rupees)*
Principal Heads of Revenue	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,59,99
VII—Land Revenue (gross)	1,71,50
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—10,03
Net Land Revenue	1,61,47
VIII—Provincial Excise	2,19,92
IX—Stamps	48,37
X—Forests	50,31
XI—Registration	5,47
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	13 32
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	1,93,50
Total	9,58,41
Irrigation	
XVII—Irrigation—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—	
Direct Receipts	2,67,76
Indirect credit (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	10,03
Gross amount	2,77,79
Deduct—Working Expenses	—1,18,08
Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts	1,59,71
XVIII—Irrigation Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	2,74
Total	1,62,45
Debt Services	
XX—Interest	10,51
Total	10,51
Civil Administration	
XXI—Administration of Justice	20,07
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	1,35
XXIII—Police	7,58
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	3,45
Total	32,45
Beneficent Departments	
XXVI—Education	14,55
XXVII—Medical	9,73
XXVIII—Public Health	2,57
XXIX—Agriculture	30,66
XXX—Veterinary	7,03
XXXI—Co-operation	1
XXXII—Industries	7,75
Total	81,30
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
XXXIX—Civil Works	18,30
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (gross)	75,80
Deduct—(1) Working Expenses (Other than Establishment)	—13,62
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit	—9,88
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—17,75
Net XLI—Electricity Schemes	34,55
Total	52,85

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	*(In thousands of Rupees)*
Direct demands on the Revenue	
7—Land Revenue	65,54
8—Provincial Excise	9,93
9—Stamps	97
10—Forests	46,02
11—Registration	16
12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	3,73
13—Other Taxes and Duties	12,80
Total	1,39,15
Irrigation Revenue Accounts	
17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	79,40
18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	27,76
Total	1,07,16
Debt Services	
22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	—43,94
23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	71,83
Total	—27,89
Civil Administration	
25—General Administration	1,61,78
27—Administration of Justice	40,55
28—Jails and Convict Settlements	39,01
29—Police	2,48 76
47—Miscellaneous Departments	9,84
Total	4,99,94
Beneficent Departments	
36—Scientific Departments	3
37A—Education	1,78,60
38—Medical	60,39
39—Public Health	23,82
40—Agriculture	53,68
41—Veterinary	23,75
42—Co-operation	17,75
43—Industries	31,19
Total	3,89,21
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
50—Civil Works	1,08,35
52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	60,98
52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	
Total	1,69,33
Miscellaneous	
54—Famine	50
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	31,23
56—Stationery and Printing	30,96
57—Miscellaneous—	
(*a*) Miscellaneous	2,18,30
Total	2,80,99
Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	
62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments	
Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	16,13,67
Extraordinary Items	
63—Extraordinary charges	2,37
63-A—Expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction and Planning	
63-B—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes	
Total	2,37

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB—*contd.*

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1950-51
Debt Services	*(In thousands of Rupees).*	*Beneficent Departments*	*(In thousands of Rupees)*
Miscellaneous		Capital Accounts Charged to Revenue, i e, met from Extraordinary Receipts	
XLIII—Transfer from Famine Relief Fund ..		16—Construction of Irrigation, etc, Works .	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,59	48-A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .	
XLV—Stationery and Printing . . .	2,74	50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	
XLVI—Miscellaneous . .	2,40,69	53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	
Total	2,45,02	55-A—Commutation of Pensions	
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments		Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue, i e, met from Extraordinary Receipts .	
		Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	16,16,04
XLIX—Grant-in-aid from Central Govt	75,00		
L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments ..	20	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	
		65—Capital Outlay on Forests	
Total	75,20	68—Construction of Irrigation Works .	7,60,82
		71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research	54,02
		72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	53,25
		81 Civil Works outside the Revenue Account .	2,78,27
Total Revenue Receipts . ..	16,18,19	81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	7,92,35
		82—Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Account	45,14
Extraordinary Items		83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	3,99
		85-A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	2,59,54
LI—Extraordinary Receipts .. .	45,40		
Total Revenue	16,63,59	Total Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue	22,47,38
	Public Debt		
Permanent Debt		Permanent Debt (Discharged)	
Floating Debt .	3,00,00	Floating Debt .	
Loans from the Central Government	12,50,00	Loans from the Central Government—Repayments	71,83
Total	15,50,00	Total Public Debt ..	71,83
	Unfunded Debt		
State Provident Funds . ..	52,15	Provident Funds	18,96
Total Unfunded debt . .	52,15	Total Unfunded debt .	18,96
	Deposits and Advances.		
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and Depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market		Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	
Other appropriations	71,83	Famine Relief Fund . ..	
Famine Relief Fund		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Fund for promotion of education amongst educationally backward classes	1,50	Motor Transport .	2,50
Motor Transport Reserve Fund	91	Motor Transport Reserve Fund	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Foodgrain Reserve Fund	30
Electricity . .	10,18	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Foodgrain Reserve Fund		Electricity	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Fund for promotion of education amongst educationally backward classes	1,64
Motor Transport .	13,34	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses		Deposits of Local Funds .. .	1,91,65
Deposits of Local Funds .	1,89,98	Civil Deposits	5,04,63
Civil Deposits . ..	6,72,51	Road Development Fund	8,03
Road Development Fund	4,26	Deposit on account of the grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—	
Deposit on account of the grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—		Research Fund .. .	4,40
Research Fund .. .	4,40	Deposits on account of Central Transaction in Non-Banking Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries	..
Deposits on account of Central Transactions in Non-Banking Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries		Deposit Account of Loharu State . ..	
Deposits account of Loharu State . .		Deposit Account of Dujana State ..	
Deposits account of Dujana State		Deposit Account of Pataudi State . ..	.
Deposits account of Pataudi State		Advances not bearing interest—	
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances repayable	32,53
Advances Repayable	37,29	Permanent Advances	30
Permanent Advances	30	Accounts with Burma Government	10
Accounts with Burma Government .. .	10	Accounts with Reserve Bank	10
Accounts with Reserve Bank	4	Accounts with Pakistan —West Punjab .. .	10,00
Accounts with Pakistan—West Punjab .	60,00		

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB—*contd*

Receipts	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.	Disbursements	Budget Estimate, 1950-51.
	(*In thousands of Rupees*)		(*In thousands of Rupees*)
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES			
Suspense—			
Suspense Accounts .. .	20,00,00	Suspense Accounts .	20,00,00
Cheques and Bills . .		Cheques & Bills	
Departmental & Similar Accounts—		Departmental & Similar Accounts—	
Civil Departmental balances . .	6,00	Civil Departmental balances	6,00
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account ..		Government Account	
Total ..	30,72,54	Total	27,65,18
LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTERLST		**LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS**	
Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc .	56,46	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc	2,71,61
Loans to Government Servants .	1,21	Loans to Government Servants	1,36
Total	57,67	Total	2,72,97
REMITTANCES			
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	15,49,43	Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	16,11,00
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	9,21,00	Reserve Bank of India Remittances	9,12,00
Adjusting accounts between Central & State Governments	3,00,00	Adjusting accounts between Central & State Governments	3,00,00
Adjusting accounts with Railways . .	22,00	Adjusting accounts with Railways	21,00
Inter-State suspense account .	2,24	Inter-State suspense account	1,90
Total	27,94,67	Total	28,45,90
Total State Receipts . ..	91,90,62	Total State Disbursements	98,38,26
Opening Balance	+2,32,51	Closing Balance .	—4,15,13
Grand Total ..	94,28,82	Grand Total	94,23,13

GOVERNMENT

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration then covering both the Punjabs, was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council was substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control With the passing of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Province was partitioned and thus th new State of Punjab (India) came into existence

The business of Government as before is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Medical and Local Government and Industries and (5) Civil Supply Department, four Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers two in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and two in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department a Secretary to Government Under the Governor the province is administered by two Commissioners for Jullundur and Ambala divisions, who exercise general control over the 13 Deputy Commissioners in districts.

The principal heads of Department in the State are given below.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR, H E SIR CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL TRIVEDI, KCSI, CIE, OBE, ICS

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, S. Jaswant Singh Banu, IAS

Military Secretary, Major P S Mehta

Aide-de-Camp, Captain Laxman Sharma

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister, General Administration (including Publicity), Law and Order (including Jails and Justice), Finance and Irrigation—The Hon'ble Dr Gopi Chand Bhargava

Local Self Government, Labour (including Stationery and Printing), Excise and Taxation—The Hon'ble Shri Prithvi Singh Azad

Development (Forests, Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Societies), Civil Supplies and Industries—The Hon'ble Sardar Isher Singh Majhail

Rehabilitation, Medical and Public Health—The Hon'ble Dr Lehna Singh Sethi

Land Revenue (including Consolidation of Holdings), Education and Transport—The Hon'ble Giani Kartar Singh.

Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads and Public Health Engineering) and Electricity—The Hon'ble Captain Ranjit Singh

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary—M. R Sachdev, ICS.

Secretary, Health and Local Government Departments—P M Ismail, ICS

Secretary, Civil Supplies Department—M R Sachdev, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department—K S Malhotra, IA & AS

Home Secretary– Vishan Bhagwan.

Additional Secretary, Civil Supplies Department—Sant Ram Verma, IAS

Financial Commissioner, Revenue and Development Departments—P K Kaul, ICS

Financial Commissioner, Refugees & Rehabilitation Departments—P. N Thapa, CIE, ICS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch

Secretary- -(*Canals*), R B Shri Gita Ram Garg

Secretary—(*Projects*), S B Sarder Sarup Singh.

Buildings and Roads Branch

Secretary—(1) R B Brij Mohan Lal, ISE.

Secretary—(2) P L Varma, ISE

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture—S B S Lal Singh

Director of Land Records—Pandit Lakshmi Chander Vashishta, PCS

Director of Public Instruction—Dr K C. Khanna, PTS (I)

Inspector-General of Police—S Sant Parkash Singh, IP.

Chief Conservator of Forests—J Singh, MBE., IFS

Director of Health Services—Lt -Col P C Dutta

Inspector-General of Prisons—R B. B P. Katoch

Accountant-General—R C Khanna.

Post Master-General—Lt.-Col G G E. Combes

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Chairman—Ram Chandra, I.C.S.

Members—S. S. Sant Singh, P.C.S., Ch. Bharat Singh, B.A., LL.B.

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	1928
Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.	1933
Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1938
Sir Bertand James Glancy, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1941
Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1946
Sir Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Punjab (India))	1947

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker —Sardar Kapoor Singh, B.A., LL.B.

Deputy Speaker —Hon'ble Sardar Narotam Singh

Secretary —Sardar Abnasha Singh, Bar-at-Law

Officer, Special Duty —Dr Kuldip Chand Bedi, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law

P. A. to Hon'ble Speaker, Sardar Narinder Singh Malhotra

Hon'ble Dr Gopi Chand Bhargava (*University*), Sardar Swaran Singh, B.A., LL.B (*Jullundur West, Sikh Rural*), Sardar Partap Singh, M.A (*Amritsar South, Sikh Rural*), Captain Ranjit Singh (*Hissar South, General Rural*), Hon'ble Shri Prithvi Singh Azad (*Ambala and Simla, Reserved Seat*), Sardar Kartar Singh (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly, representing North-Eastern Towns, General Urban*), Chaudhri Kartar Singh (*Representative, Hoshiarpur West, General Rural*), Chaudhri Krishna Gopal Dutt (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly, representing North-Eastern Towns, General Urban*), Sardar Bachan Singh (*Ludhiana Central, Sikh Rural*); Badlu Ram Chaudhri (*Rohtak Central, General Rural*), Thakur Beli Ram, B.A., LL.B (*Kangra East, General Rural*), Lala Bhagat Ram Chodhe (*Jullundur, General Rural*), Pandit Bhagat Ram Sharma, B.A., LL.B (*Kangra West, General Rural*), Lala Bhagwan Dass (*East Punjab, Commerce and Industry*), Dalip Singh Thakur (*Kangra South, General Rural*), Pandit Durga Chand, Kaushish (*Ambala Division, Landholders*), Seth Ganga Saran (*Trade Union, Labour*), Sardar Gurbachan Singh (*Ferozepur West, Sikh Rural*), Master Gurbanta Singh (*Jullundur, General Rural, Reserved Seat*), Sardar Inder Singh (*Eastern Towns, Sikh Urban*), Sardar Isher Singh Mujhail (*Amritsar North, Sikh Rural*), Chaudhri Jagdish Chander (*Karnal North, General Rural*), Sardar Jagjit Singh Mann (*Jullundur Division, Landholders*), Pandit Jiwan Lall (*South-East Gurgaon, General Rural*), Sardar Kabul Singh (*Jullundur East, Sikh Rural*), Sardar Kehar Singh (*Jagraon, Sikh Rural*), Lala Kedar Nath Sehgal (*Amritsar, General Rural*), Chaudhri Lahri Singh, B.A., LL.B (*Rohtak North, General Rural*), Chaudhri Maturam (*Ludhiana and Ferozepur, General, Reserved Seat*), Chaudhri Mehr Chand (*Hoshiarpur West, Central*), Pandit Mohan Lal (*Una, General Rural*), Mohar Singh Rao (*North-West Gurgaon, General Rural*), Pancham Chand Thakur, B.A., LL.B (*Kangra North, General Rural*), Dr Shrimati Parkash Kaur (*Amritsar, Sikh Women*), Sardar Piara Singh (*Hoshiarpur South, Sikh Rural*), Prabodh Chandra (*Gurdaspur, General Rural*), Chaudhri Prem Singh (*South-East Gurgaon, General Rural, Reserved Seat*), Mehta Ranbir Singh (*Ludhiana and Ferozepur, General Rural*), Rattan Singh Tabib (*Ambala and Simla, General Rural*), Chaudhri Sahib Ram (*Hissar North, General Rural*), Sardar Sajjan Singh (*Patti, Sikh Rural*), Chaudhri Samar Singh (*Karnal South, General Rural*), Dr Sant Ram Seth (*Amritsar City, General Urban*), Sardar Sarmukh Singh (*Ambala North, Sikh Rural*), Shrimati Shanno Devi Shegal (*South-Eastern Towns, General Urban*), Chaudhri Sher Singh (*Jhajjar, General Rural*), Sardar Shiv Singh (*Gurdaspur North, Sikh Rural*), Sardar Shiv Saran Singh (*Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur, Sikh Rural*), Pandit Sri Ram Sharma (*Southern Towns, General Urban*), Sudarshan Seth (*Eastern Towns, General Urban*), Chaudhri Sundar Lal (*Karnal North, General Rural, Reserved Seat*), Chaudhri Suraj Mal, B.A., LL.B. (*Hansi, General Rural*), Sardar Sahib Tara Singh (*Ferozepur South, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Udham Singh (*Amritsar Central, Sikh Rural*), Sardar Waryam Singh (*Batala, Sikh Rural*), Sardar Ajit Singh (*Ex-member, South-West Punjab, Sikh Rural*), Lala Behari Lal Chanana (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing South-East Multan Division, General Rural*), Sachar Bhim Sen, B.A., LL.B (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lahore City, General Urban*), Sardar Dalip Singh Kang (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lyallpur East, Sikh Rural*), Shri Dev Raj Sethi (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lyallpur and Jhang, General Rural*); Pandit Faqir Chand (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing West Lahore Division, General Rural*), Hon'ble Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Sialkot, Sikh Rural*), Chaudhri Harbhaj Ram (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lyallpur and Jhang, General Rural, Reserved Seat*), Sardar Jaswant Singh Dugal (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing North-West Punjab, Sikh Rural*), Sardar Joginder Singh Mann (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Gujranwala and Shahdara, Sikh Rural*) Hon'ble Dr Lehna Singh Sethi (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing North-Western Towns, General Urban*), Sardar Man Singh Jathedar (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Sheikhupura West, Sikh Rural*), Sant Narider Singh (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Montgomery East, Sikh Rural*), Mahant Prem Singh (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Gujrat and Shahpur, Sikh Rural*), Sardar Sardul Singh (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lahore West, Sikh Rural*), Shrimati Sita Devi (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Lahore City, General Women Urban*), Chaudhri Sunder Singh (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing Amritsar and Sialkot, General Rural, Reserved Seat*), Sardar Ujjal Singh (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly Representing Western Towns, Sikh Rural*), Shri Virendra (*Ex-member, West Punjab Assembly representing West Division, Multan, General Rural*), Pandit Amar Nath Vidalankar (*Non-Union, Labour*), Buja Ram Bhagat (*Representing Loharu, Dujana and Pataudi States*)

UTTAR PRADESH

UTTAR Pradesh lies in practically the centre of the sub-continent in the north It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by Madhya Pradesh, and on the west by the Unions of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and the States of Delhi and Punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 square miles, which includes the area of the three former Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Banaras with a total area of 6,276 square miles The total population according to the 1941 census is 56,346,456

The State, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 which was changed to United Provinces on April 1, 1937, and received its present designation on January 24, 1950 It includes four distinct tracts of country, portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one partly in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract, the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought.

The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though more thickly populated The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the State as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other part of India save Delhi and the Bengal area In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganga, Jumna and Gogra.

ADMINISTRATION

The State was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the Reforms scheme the State was raised to the status of a Governor's province, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this State and a Cabinet of 6 Ministers to assist the Governor was formed, under the G I Act of 1935. This Ministry remained in office from July 17, 1937 to November 3, 1939 But after the outbreak of the European War it resigned and the powers of administration were assumed by the Governor under section 93 of the G. I. Act of 1935. He appointed 3 Advisors on November 4, 1939, and a fourth one on September 14, 1943 to assist him in the administration of the State.

The constitution was restored on April 1, 1946 and a popular Ministry began to function. The Legislature consists of two Chambers, *viz*, Legislative Assembly which has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and the Legislative Council which has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), Joint Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries There are also Under-Secretaries and Officers on Special Duty

The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases, being the chief revenue authority in the State There are 51 Districts in U P and 10 Divisions Nine of these are under Commissioners The Kumaon Division is under the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal Here is a list of the Districts and the Divisions into which they are grouped

MEERUT DIVISION

Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr.

AGRA DIVISION

Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah

ROHILKHAND DIVISION

Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit

ALLAHABAD DIVISION

Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad

JHANSI DIVISION

Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun

BANARAS DIVISION

Banaras, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia

GORAKHPUR DIVISION

Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Deoria

KUMAON DIVISION

Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal.

LUCKNOW DIVISION

Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri

FAIZABAD DIVISION

Faizabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Partapgarh, Bara Banki

Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed Magistrate and Collector in Agra, and Deputy Commissioner in Avadh (Oudh) and Kumaon

The average area of each District is 2,213 square miles and the average population about a million

Each Division has an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions

The districts are sub-divided into *Tahsils*, with an average area of 518 square miles and an average population of 236,000 Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of some importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and make such inquiries as may be entrusted to them by superior officers

For judical purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Collectors) or members of the Indian Administrative Service or State Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

MANUFACTURES

The State is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper ore are found in the Himalayan districts There were mines of importance, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Coal-fields exist in the district of Mirzapur in Tehsil Sanghrauli Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the districts of Etawah and Banda, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Other kinds of stone quarried, though in small quantities, are kankar and slates

Cottage and artistic industries, however, abound in U P The total number of cottage workers is about 50 lakhs They produce goods worth 170 crores a year The most important of these industries are handloom and cloth-weaving, leather tanning and shoe-making, oil seed crushing, glass and bangle making and brassware Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the State as a home industry, and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts Chief handloom weaving centres are Tanda (Faizabad), Banaras, Mau (Azamgarh), Mubarakpur (Azamgarh), Mau Aima (Allahabad), Gorakhpur, Maghar (Basti), Khalilabad (Basti), Bara Banki, Sandila (Hardoi), Etawah, Amroha, Bhojepur Pipalsana (Moradabad), Meerut, Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Deoband (Saharanpur), Sikandrarao (Aligarh), and Dhampur (Bijnor) Kanpur is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills According to the latest figures available, 3,000 persons are employed in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories and 72,000 in spinning and weaving mills The number of actual handloom weavers is about 3,000,000 Natural and artificial silk weaving used to be confined to Banaras (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocades is made), Sandila, Mau (Azamgarh) and Bisalpur (Pilibhit) Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Banaras where gold and silver work is done on silk, velvet, crepe and georgette Banaras uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving Gorakhpur has lately specialised in the manufacture of crepe and turkish towels Mirzapur specializes in pile carpets Farrukhabad, Lucknow, Mathura Tanda and Pilkhawa are noted for their print, on cotton cloth

Agra, the principal centre of shoemaking, is rightly called the Northampton of India and produces shoes worth crores of rupees a year. Kanpur is next to it in importance

Glass Industry.—The glass industry is important at Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Harangau, Shikohabad, Naini (Allahabad), Ghaziabad and Banaras Firozabad is the chief centre for manufacturing glass bangles in India

There are in all about forty-one hollow-ware factories, and eighty glass bangle factories in the State Out of the forty-one hollow-ware factories nine are large-scale factories and the others are comparatively small The total amount of the goods produced in these hollow-ware factories is estimated at 25,000 tons per year valued at 4·5 crores of Rupees per year. The bangle factories at Firozabad produce about 10,000 tons of bangles per year, valued at Rs 6 crores per year

Besides, a cottage phial industry exists in the District of Bijnor and in the Aligarh district. There are about 120 cottage workshops having a total production amounting to rupees 20 lakhs per year In the past the glass bead industry was developed in the State owing to the efforts of the Glass Technology Section, Department of Industries, U.P, and at present about 100 cottage workshops are engaged in this

trade producing goods to the total value of 5 lakhs per year. The total labour engaged in the large-scale and cottage industry is estimated between 55,000 to 60,000.

Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass work, Banaras for brassware engraving and repousse, Farrukhabad, Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) and Muttra for their calico prints and Agra for its durries and marble and alabaster articles, porcelain wares are now made at Kurja and glazed pottery at Chunar and Meerut, Clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow, woollen carpets at Mirzapur and Bhadohi (Banaras) and cotton carpets at Shahjahanpur and Agra.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad, Hathras, Moradabad, Shamli (Muzaffarnagar), Banaras, Bahraich and Oel (District Kheri), the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Tanda (Faizabad), the lock and brass fittings industry at Aligarh, Cutlery at Kamganj and Hathras, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the durries of Khairabad (Sitapur), Agra and Bareilly, the pottery at Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the ivory work of Lucknow and manufacture of scissors at Meerut also deserve mention

As a result of World War II blanket making has developed on a large scale in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Najibabad (Bijnor), and the manufacture of locks, safety and split pins and other miscellaneous iron articles at Aligarh The weaving of tweeds has developed as a new industry in Almora district

Trade Centres — Important trade centres are Kanpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Banaras, Lucknow Meerut Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Pilkhawa and Hapur The last named is important for handloom cloth Kanpur is the chief industrial centre There are now 66 Sugar Factories in the State producing sugar by vacuum process They are situated in Gorakhpur, Meerut, Lucknow, Faizabad, Banaras, in the Agra and Allahabad divisions A certain amount of sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly and Saharanpur mostly on cottage lines

Sodium Silicate is manufactured at Firozabad, Kanpur, Banaras and Allahabad Electroplating is carried on at Moradabad, Aligarh and Kanpur Anodisation is done at Banaras Hydrogen peroxide is manufactured at Kanpur Superphosphate is made at Aligarh, glue at Kanpur and Hapur, and refined glue and gelatine at Kanpur. Casein is made at Aligarh, Dayalbagh and Firozabad. Starch is made at Kanpur, Rampur and Nawabganj Methylated and rectified and potable spirits are made at Kanpur, Unao, Rosa, Lucknow, Saharanpur, Meerut, Mansurpur, Nawabganj (Gonda), Daurala and Rampur.

There is a paper factory, a strawboard factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur *Attars* and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj, Jaunpur and Naini. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a leather goods factory, a textile factory, a hosiery factory, a dairy, a chemical and soap factory and a factory for manufacturing doors, bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain-pens, chemical balances, etc Fountain-pens are made in Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra Shoe laces and elastics are made in Kanpur Scientific balances and instruments are made at Banaras and Dayalbagh (Agra).

There is a plywood factory at Sitapur, a strawboard factory at Meerut, bonemeal at Magarwara (Unao) and at Hapur (Meerut), a turpentine and rosin factory, a match factory, a catechu factory and a bobbin factory at Clutterbuckganj (Bareilly); brushes are manufactured in Kanpur, Agra and Meerut, cardboard boxes at Kanpur and Lucknow Acids are manufactured at Agra, Ghaziabad and Kanpur Modinagar in Meerut district has recently developed as an industrial town having a group of mills comprising sugar, oils, vegetables, hydrogenated oil, soaps, confectionery and textile mills There are chemical and pharmaceutical works at Kanpur, Amausi (Lucknow) and Banaras Vegetable ghee is manufactured at Kanpur, Modinagar and Ghaziabad (District Meerut).

A sports goods industry has recently been developed and established at Agra and Meerut by the refugees from Western Pakistan, and is still in its infancy

Khadi weaving is done in the eastern districts notably in the Gandhi Ashrams at Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Sevapuri, Faizabad, and also in the western districts of Meerut and Khurja

Lime burning is carried on largely at Dehra Dun where limestone is dug or collected locally Coal is imported from Bengal Firewood is obtained from the forests. The annual outturn is valued at Rs 4,40,000. There are 60 kilns of varying capacity in working order.

Silk rearing is done at Doiwala in the Saharanpur district Carbon is manufactured for refining Gur at Etawah

Oils.—There are four factories manufacturing vegetable ghee with a capacity of about 150 tons per day The oil crushing industry is well developed in the State since U P produces 2¼ crore maunds of oil seeds There are over 146 big oil mills registered under Factories Acts and over 250 small oil mills working with power About half a dozen oil mills are equipped with refining plant Oil crushing by bullock driven wooden ghanis is also well developed in the villages Attempt is being made to replace the old type of ghany with the new Wardha type There are about 25 big soap factories besides a large number of small manufacturers producing in all about 3 lakh maunds of toilet and washing soap annually Paints and varnishes industry is being developed with the coming into existence of 6 paints and varnishes factories producing 3,500 tons of paints and 150,000 gallons of enamel and varnish annually Boiled oil is already being manufactured by some firms producing about 450,000 gallons annually Allied industries like textile auxiliaries and toilets are being manufactured at some places Tin canisters are made at Agra, Hathras, Etawah, Mainpuri and Ghaziabad

AGRICULTURE

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of a little over 70 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8 per cent The soils of the State fall into three groups, the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium. The chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant though here also there are light loams and gravel The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet maize, linseed, mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, gram, sugarcane, pulses and potatoes, rice being grown mostly in low-lying heavy clays, and potatoes on the higher valleys

The greater part of the State is highly cultivated. The rainfall varies from 50 to 70 inches in the hills, 40 to 50 inches in the Banaras and Gorakhpur Divisions, while the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions in the past better drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvement In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water level still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals.

There was some increase in the area under wheat as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, but a considerable decrease in the total out-turn and consequently also the average out-turn There was a slight increase in the area under rice and a marked rise in the total out-turn There was a marked decrease both in the area and total out-turn of cotton As regards sugarcane there was an increase in the area and total out-turn and also an increase in the average out-turn

Land is held on Zamindari tenure in Agra and Taluqdari tenure in Oudh The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars some of whom own very large estates The area held in Taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

The State Legislative Assembly passed on August 8, 1946 a resolution accepting the principle of abolition of Zamindari system in the State and a Bill is now under discussion in the State legislature

THE PEOPLE

The population is mainly Hindu The 1941 census has disclosed slight variations in the communal percentages The Hindus were 83 27 per cent as against 84 4 per cent in 1931, the Muslims numbering 15 28 per cent as against 15 per cent at the previous census The total of all other communities was 1 44 per cent comprising Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, other Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Jews, Tribes other than scheduled castes and of persons who declared themselves as belonging to no caste or religion Among the Hindus are included scheduled castes, caste Hindus and Arya Samajists

The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high caste Aryans are frequent in the western districts of the State Most of the people, however, show a mixed Aryan-Dravidian origin

The spoken language of the State is Hindustani, written in Nagri and Persian characters There are distinct literatures in Hindi and Urdu languages respectively But Hindi is the language of the vast majority of the people and Government have made Hindi written in the Devanagari script the State language of Uttar Pradesh

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards They are elected bodies headed by non-officials known as Presidents in the case of District Boards and Chairmen in the case of Municipal Boards After the next general election the Chairmen of municipal boards will also be called Presidents Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The principal official functionary is the Secretary to whom also certain powers are reserved The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the President and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. In the case of the District Boards the powers, etc are shared to a larger extent by their executive committees installed after the general election of 1948 The constitution of Municipal and District Boards is now being liberalised, with direct election of chairman, widened franchise and joint electorate with reservation of seats for minorities as the main features of the reform.

The general Board elections were held on this basis in 1948 while elections for Municipal Boards were expected to be held in 1950

The District Boards obtain 56.09 per cent of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied on land owners and the tax on property The latter tax is levied so far by only 27 boards out of a total of 49. The chief sources of municipal income are the octrol or terminal tax, toll and house-tax

JUSTICE

The present High Court of Judicature at Allahabad exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the State as one single unit. For the convenience of the public of Oudh and to avoid sudden dislocation, a Bench of this High Court works at Lucknow throughout the year The amalgamated High Court consists of 20 permanent Judges including Chief Justice It has the same extra-ordinary original Jurisdiction as the former Allahabad High Court

The U P Higher Judicial Service has been brought into existence with effect from August 15, 1947 by the State Government on the winding up of the former Secretary of State's Service The cadre strength of this service at present is 30 The U P Judicial Service Rules have also been amended so that women are eligible for recruitment to the service and candidates are required to possess a thorough knowledge of Hindi written in the Devanagri script

A scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced in the State in 8 districts Under this scheme the judicial side of the revenue work in the district is done by Revenue Officers and criminal cases, which used to be tried by ordinary magistrates, are now tried by Judicial Magistrates Revenue Officers and Judicial Magistrates are purely judicial officers and have no concern with the executive work of the Government Appeals from the orders of all Magistrates now lie only to Sessions Judges

112 Judicial Magistrates and 92 Revenue Officers continued to work during the year

There are 30 posts of District and Sessions Judges of which 8 posts are at present held by officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service, sixteen posts by U P Higher Judicial Service officers and the rest by officers of the Provincial Service Usually the judges do the sessions work and exercise appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and in certain cases under the U P Tenancy Act

District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Honorary magistrates who function in almost all the districts deal with criminal cases. Stipendiary Revenue officers have been appointed temporarily all over the State to assist in the disposal of rent and revenue case work, and judicial officers have been similarly appointed temporarily to assist in the disposal of criminal cases Kumaon was brought under the civil jurisdiction of the High Court in 1926 The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. The recently formed State of Tehri-Garhwal also forms part of the Kumaon Judgeship and the same pattern of administration of justice has been introduced in that District A Civil and Sessions Judge has been posted in Tehri-Garhwal The Judicial officers in Kumaon have powers to deal with civil suits upto a valuation of Rs 5,000. They do purely Judicial (Criminal and Civil) work and take no part in the executive administration In the rest of the State there are civil judges, Judges of small cause courts and Munsiffs who dispose of civil suits The jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a Munsiff can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000.

Some civil judges in the State have been invested with powers of Assistant Sessions Judges to try Sessions cases of lesser importance and some munsiffs have been invested with magisterial powers for trying criminal cases

Appeals from munsiffs always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court except in cases of a value of Rs 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge Small cause court judges ordinarily try suits to the value of Rs 500 but judges presiding over Small Cause courts are empowered to try suits of which the value does not exceed Rs 1,000 There are also honorary munsiffs whose jurisdiction is limited to Rs 200

The remuneration of Official Receivers was increased from 7 per cent to 9 per cent by the State Government

Consequent on the merger of the old States of Tehri-Garhwal, Banaras and Rampur with Uttar Pradesh the courts existing there were abolished and the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court was extended Rampur was made a separate judgeship and a District Judge, a Civil and Sessions Judge and a Munsiff were posted in that district Banaras State was made a part of Banaras Judgeship and a Civil and Sessions Judge and a Munsiff were posted at Gyanpur which was a district of Banaras State

The total estimated cost of administration of justice for 1950-51 stands at Rs 1,82,98,800 as against Rs 1,24,00,000 in 1949-50

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department (Buildings, Roads and Irrigation Branches), is under the Hon'ble Minister for Communications and the post of Secretary to Government is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service

The Buildings and Roads Branch is administered by one Chief Engineer, assisted by one Additional Chief Engineer The State is divided into 6 circles and 21 divisions Each circle is in the charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is under an Executive Engineer This Branch of P W D is entrusted with the maintenance of all provincial metalled and unmetalled roads and the construction of all departmental buildings (except those of the Irrigation Branch) each costing more than Rs 7,500

The Buildings and Roads Branch has increased to more than thrice its size since the outbreak of the war and has now undertaken an extensive programme of Road and Building construction.

COMMUNICATIONS

The road construction scheme is proposed to be spread over 10 years in two phases of 3 and 7 years respectively and would cost nearly 69 crores On the completion of the first phase of the programme which is estimated to cost 15 5 crores the province will have 9,631 miles of metalled roads, 5,611 miles of unmetalled roads and 508 miles of cement concrete tracks On completion of the second phase of the programme the State will have 15,160 miles of metalled roads, 19,000 miles of unmetalled roads and 3,000 miles of cement concrete tracks

The phase I post war roads programme, the revised cost of which is about 21 crores and which was started in 1947 continued during the year under review The original target for completing phase I work by 1949 could not be adhered to owing to shortage of materials and transport facilities Further work had to be curtailed during the year 1949-50 due to financial stringency as the funds have had to be diverted for the implementation of short term grow more food campaign

The programme achieved till the end of March 1950 is given as follows

	Proposed mileages	*Completed mileages*
(1) Reconstruction		
(a) local D B Roads	2,419	1,895
(b) Provincial Roads	45	7
(2) New Construction		
(a) Metalled Roads		
P H's	910	
M D Rs	732	
	1,642	303
(b) Unmetalled Roads		
O D Rs	3,708	
V Rs	1,947	4,572 earth work only completed
	5,655	1,775
(c) C C Tracks	501	3

Further work is being withheld on account of lack of funds but will be resumed as the financial position improves

About 1,500 miles of National Highways including lengths in Municipal areas which are trunk road passing through many States are being maintained by this State on behalf of the Government of India and an approximate sum of Rs 40,00,000 was utilized for maintenance and Rs 19,73,000 was spent on the improvement of certain miles in the State The main work of improvement consists in providing modernised wearing surface either of cement concrete or black top.

BUILDINGS

Buildings costing about 2 37-39 lakhs were contemplated for construction during the year 1949-50 The construction of some of these buildings costing Rs 65 02 lakhs had to be postponed due to financial stringency. The important buildings which have been under construction since the year 1949-50 are as follows —Residences for members of Legislatures at Lucknow, Expansion of Gandhi Memorial College and Associated Hospitals at Lucknow in phase I Scheme, Establishment of 103 additional dispensaries in rural areas, Setting up an up-to-date Modern Printing Press at Alshbagh, Lucknow, Construction of Buildings for Office of the Director of Cottage Industries, Labour Commissioner and Assistant Excise Commissioner, Kanpur, Construction of Buildings in connection with the Government Occupational Institute, Lucknow, Construction of Government Instrument and Precision Factory in the Premises of the Occupational Institute at Lucknow, Construction of a New Veterinary College at Mathura, Establishment of a Central School of the Preliminary Training of Nurses at Kanpur, Construction of quarters for 180 Nursing Orderlies at Branch Dispensaries, Construction of 20 Basic seed stores, Construction of a Research Station at Lucknow in connection with Soil Stabilization Scheme, Construction of buildings for Government Leather Working School and Hostel at Kanpur, Construction of buildings in connection with Ganga Khadir Colonization Scheme at Mowana

IRRIGATION

The Irrigation Branch in the Uttar Pradesh is divided into Circles and Divisions, covering the various canal irrigation works in the State as well as the tubewell schemes. The Ganga, the Eastern Yamuna, and the Agra Canals,

the Sarda Canal, the Bundelkhand Canals and the Tubewells are administered by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch assisted by an additional Chief Engineer.

The Canals and Tubewells, administered by the Irrigation Branch in Uttar Pradesh irrigate over 59 lakhs acres annually.

The Sarda Canal, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh In November 1941 an extension, which includes 350 miles of new irrigating channels, was formally opened, making the total length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes on the system, 7,667 miles The area irrigated is over 12 lakhs of acres annually including over 2 lakhs acres of sugar-cane.

The Ganga Canal—Upper and Lower The head works of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Bulandshahr district The Upper Ganga Canal came into operation in the year 1855-56, and its total mileage of channels is 5,969 miles. The area irrigated annually is about 15 lakhs of acres The Lower Ganga Canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,180 miles This system irrigates nearly 12 lakhs of acres

About 2,130 State tubewells are running in the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Bijnor, Bareilly, Moradabad and Badaun and irrigate about 7 6 lakhs acres annually

A project for 250 new State tubewells in the western districts has been worked out and the work is in progress Another project for 440 State tubewells in the districts of Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Faizabad and Gonda has also been prepared and the scheme is to be taken in hand shortly

Besides, a number of channels have been remodelled and improved with a view to increasing their water supply thereby enabling them to irrigate larger areas Projects for the construction of about 800 miles of new channels on the Sarda Canal and 400 miles on the Upper Ganga, Eastern Yamuna, Betwa, Dhasan and Gogra Canals have been prepared Of these new channels approximately half have been completed and opened for irrigation The additional yield of foodgrains on this account will be 75,000 tons per annum

In connection with the Grow More Food Campaign a post of Chief Engineer, Food Production, has been created under the administrative control of the Food Production Department of the Government He is in charge of three Circles The following works are expected to be brought into commission by the end of 1951-52 under the Chief Engineer, Food Production —

Masonry Wells Construction of about 20,000 new wells and repairs to about 10,000 derelict wells is expected to be completed by the end of 1950-51.

Then there is a programme of Dams and Canals in Bundelkhand .

(*a*) *Lalitpur Dam* This dam is situated near Lalitpur town and will be completed by March 1951 Three hundred miles of channels will also have been constructed on the Betwa Canal system to utilize the water of this dam and the rabi irrigation on the Betwa system and other channels is expected to increase by 60,000 acres

(*b*) *Nagwa Dam* This dam is situated in Mirzapur district and has been completed It will provide irrigation facilities to about 60,000 acres

(*c*) *Saprar Dam* This dam is situated in Jhansi district and will provide irrigation to about 40,000 acres of additional area. Along with the dam will be constructed 100 miles of channels The earthwork of the dam is expected to be completed by June 1951

(*d*) *Rangawan Dam.* The dam is situated 9 miles away from the existing Gangroo dam on a tributary of the river Ken and will irrigate 90,000 acres in Banda District Work has been started and is expected to be completed by June 1951.

(*e*) *Belan Canals.* A pick up weir on the river Belan near the Rewa-Mirzapur Road crossing and the necessary length of channels will be constructed to start with A dam on the river Bhaker a tributary of Belan will be constructed later The Belan Canals will irrigate about 40,000 acres in Allahabad district and Rewa State

Hydro-electric schemes, namely, the Rihand Dam Construction Circle, the Yamuna Hydro-electric Construction Circle and the Sarda Power House Construction Circle are under the administration of the Chief Engineer, Development

In order to improve irrigation facilities in Gorakhpur, Deoria and Basti districts, 39 miles of irrigating channels have also been constructed under the Chief Engineer (Development). One hundred tubewells in the Gorakhpur area are under construction. These channels and tubewells will serve an area of about 50,000 acres to produce 10,000 tons of foodgrains annually The Ramgarh Pumped Canal 8 5 miles long is also being constructed in Gorakhpur district under the Chief Engineer, (Development) to irrigate an area of 2,575 acres to produce 420 tons of additional foodgrains

ELECTRIC POWER

The Ganga Canal—Hydro-Electric Grid supplies power for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the State, and to Shahdara in Delhi State Seven of the ten available falls have been harnessed for generating electric energy and a stand-by steam power station has been constructed at Chandausi and Harduaganj of 9,000 and 8,000 kW's capacity, respectively, making a total of 35,900 kW's available on the Grid Besides supplying energy for lights and fans and minor industries to about 93 towns, the Grid provides power for irrigation pumping from rivers, tubewells and open wells. Another Hydro-power station at Mohammadpur designed to generate about 9,300 kW's has been recently constructed The erection of power plant is in progress One of the three generating sets is expected to be on bars shortly while the other two will also be completed by the end of 1950 Additional boilers for Harduaganj steam station have been obtained which, when installed, will raise the generating capacity of the Station to 15,000 kW's

A large project of another Hydro-power Station at Pathri on the Ganga Canal having an installed capacity of 19,500 kW's which would give an additional output of 10,000 kW's (firm power) to the Ganga Grid is under construction

A large project for the extension of the transmission system of the Grid, which will enable the power generated at Mohammadpur powerstation to be utilised is under construction. The supply of cheap power from over 2,000 sub-stations in the Grid is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of industries in the urban and rural areas of the Grid zone.

The steam power station at Sohawal has a capacity of 1,250 Kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzabad and Ayodhya and for pumping 180 cusecs of water from the Gogra at Raunahi into a canal system 129 miles long, designed to irrigate 43,000 acres. To increase the generating capacity at Sohawal, two 1,000 kW's generating sets were ordered from the U S A These have arrived and were expected to be installed by the end of 1950.

Uttar Pradesh Government have various irrigation and power projects under consideration for the post-war period. Brief details of these projects which are under execution are given below .—

Sarda Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme: It is proposed to reconstruct 12½ miles of the Sarda Main Canal to combine the present falls on the existing channels into one drop of 59 ft. for generating 23,000 kW s minimum at one power station with an installed capacity of 41,400 kW's. The station would, in the first instance, be linked with the Ganga Canal Hydro-thermal system in which it will inject 10,000 kW's. Transmission lines will also be run into Pilibhit, Bareilly, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Lucknow, Barabanki, Unnao and Rai Bareli Districts where energy will be made available for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. Investigations with regard to this scheme have been completed and construction taken in hand

Concreting of the foundation raft of the main Power House building which was to be laid about 100 ft below ground level of which 65 feet is below Spring level is in progress Construction of the Power Channel, Feeder channels and bridges etc is also going on side by side. It is expected that power from this power station will be available for consumption by the end of 1952-53 The total cost of the generation part of the scheme will be Rs 721 00 lakhs and that of the transmission system Rs 408 00 lakhs. Hundreds of miles of transmission route have been surveyed Fabricated steel towers for 66 K V lines have been designed and tested departmentally Their manufacture is in progress at the Government Workshop, Roorkee and at Baraithwate's Workshop at Calcutta.

Rihand Dam Project It is proposed to impound 9 million acre feet of water in the Rihand basin in Singhrauli Pargana, Mirzapur district by a 280 feet high, 3,000 feet long dam across a gorge near Pipri village Power will be generated by the artificial head created by the storage dam at the power station situated immediately below it. The power of the installed plant is expected to be 240,000 kW's A large block of this power will be utilized in electro-chemical, metallurgical and other basic industries near the site of the dam, raw materials for which exist in abundance within a close range The rest of the power will be utilized for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes in the districts of Mirzapur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Banaras, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Partabgarh, Gonda, Bahraich, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun This scheme will make the river Sone navigable at its confluence with the Rihand river and the Rihand River upto the dam site The dam will control floods in the Rihand and Sone rivers, and provide a huge lake for breeding fish for food The total cost of the scheme including transmission and transformation is estimated to be Rs. 31 25 crores

The drilling of foundation rocks and other preliminary investigations of the scheme have been completed Some permanent buildings have also been constructed while the road from Chopan to Dam site is nearing completion. Designs and specifications for a concrete straight gravity type dam and appurtenant works, which were entrusted to an American Engineering firm, have been received. Alternative designs for a multiple Arch Dam have also been prepared by a French Engineering firm Comparative study of these designs is in hand. However, due to financial stringency, work on this scheme has been considerably slowed down.

Yamuna Hydro-Electric Scheme: This scheme will utilize for the generation of power, the total drop of approximately 750 ft. available in Rivers Tons and Yamuna, from the site of the proposed Kishan Dam about 14 miles upstream of the confluence of River Tons and Yamuna, to Paonta on the river Yamuna in the District of Dehra Dun

Work on the first Stage involving the construction of a Barrage and a 8·7 miles long concrete lined power channel providing two drops of 50 and 100 feet each, was started in October 1948 but it has been slowed down considerably since October 1949 under orders of Government so that materials and construction machinery etc collected for it might be diverted towards other short term schemes This stage will have an installed capacity of 51,000 kW's at an estimated cost of about 6 49 crores of rupees and will take about 4½ years to complete

The second Stage, which will be taken up after completion of the first Stage, will have an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kW's at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 84 crores Both the stages combined will make available 980 million units (KWH) annually

The following schemes have also been investigated by the Development administration —

Nayar Dam Project: It is proposed to impound 1.06 million acre feet of water in the valley of the Nayar, a tributary of the Ganga 50 miles above Hardwar, by building a dam 600 ft. high across the gorge in the river near village Marora in Garhwal district. This Dam will be almost equal in size and height to the Boulder Dam in the U S.A. one of the highest Dams in the world. Another small Dam 190 ft. high will also be constructed at Byasghat where the Nayar meets the river Ganga. The stored flood waters will irrigate a new area of 238,000 acres and will improve irrigation service to 1,068,000 acres of land, at present irrigated by Upper Ganga Canal System. The gross storage capacity of the lake, which will be formed by this Dam, will be 45,000 million cubic feet. It is estimated that approximately 23,200 additional maunds of food grains, 150,000 additional maunds of sugai and 60,000 additional maunds of cotton will be produced Hydro-electric plant proposed to be installed on the project will have a capacity of 200,000 kW's at Marora Dam and 32,000 kW's at Byasghat The scheme will generate 908,700,000 K W.H annually at a cost of less than 2 08 pies per unit allowing for 3 per cent on the capital outlay Extensive exploration of the Dam foundations are now complete and the project is ready The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 27 03 crores out of which Rs 18 66 crores will be debited to power generation and Rs 8 37 crores to irrigation The project will take some seven years to complete.

Ramganga Dam Scheme : It is proposed to store 78,000 million cubic feet of the flood waters in the valley of the Ramganga by building an earth and rock fill Dam about 340 feet high above the river bed across a gorge about 2 miles upstream from the Kalagarh Forest Rest House in the Garhwal district. The Dam will be one of the highest structures of its kind in the world

During the dry weather the water stored in the lake formed by the Dam will be released to flow down the river to Bijnor District 15 miles downstream. Here it will be diverted by a river into 50 miles long feeder across the Doab into the Ganga River near Garmukhteshwar This water will provide irrigation for 408,000 acres of new area and improve irrigation facilities to 778,000 acres at present inadequately served by the Lower Ganga Canal System.

65,000 kW's of seasonal power will also be available from the scheme during the irrigation period. The scheme is expected to cost Rs 14 0 crores New irrigation canals and extensions of existing channels will cost a further Rs 8 0 crores The project is under preparation.

Kothri Dun Dam · This will impound 7,800 million cubic feet of water and out of this 4,000 million cubic feet will be available for irrigation It is a dual purpose scheme and will generate 4,000 kW's peak power as well. The cost is estimated to be approximately Rs. 3 0 crores. The project is under preparation.

Pindar Hydro-Electric Development: The possibility of developing hydro-electric power from Pindar River, a tributary of the Ganga, which it meets at Karanprayag, 170 miles upstream from Hardwar has been investigated. There is little scope of storage on this River but there are two good dam sites on it where by the construction of concrete dams, a total drop of 870 feet can be utilised in two stages for power generation for development of Upper Garhwal and interior of Kumaon Hills.

Stage I of the project will generate 12,150 kW's of firm power throughout the year and 9,050 kW's of seasonal power from 20th May to 31st October The corresponding figures for the second Stage are 35,200 kW's and 29,600 kW's respectively The cost of Stage I is estimated to be Rs 349·5 lakhs while that of Stage II Rs 1,384 3 lakhs

Preliminary surveys of the project were completed and report submitted to Government who have decided to defer the scheme for the present

Khoh River Project This is essentially a hydro-electric power development scheme from the waters of the Khoh River in Lower Garhwal in two stages but it has been proposed to construct it in three stages, costing ultimately Rs 385 49 lakhs and generating 11,270 kW's of firm power The first stage will comprise the installation of four Diesel operated generating sets of 175 kW's each at Kotdwara to act as a pilot plant

The second stage will comprise a diversion weir across the river Khoh a little downstream of Dogadda to divert the supplies into a steel pipe line and a power station near Kotdwara with an installed capacity of 1,500 kW's The third stage of the project involving the construction of a 265 feet high dam across the Khoh River one mile upstream of Dogadda to store 32,700 cubic feet of water will have two power stations, one with an installed capacity of 3,600 kW's and the other with a capacity of 9,600 kW's

Government have ordered that the construction of this Project might be stayed for some time.

Malin River Project It is proposed to construct a 211 feet high cement concrete dam across the Malin River, 4 miles upstream of Kalaghatti to store 9,344 acres feet of water which, when released, will irrigate 1,500 acres of new area along with 3,000 acres of the area at present precariously irrigated by the existing Malin Canals It will also provide 500 kW's of firm power for utilization in Lower Garhwal The cost of the scheme works out to Rs 130 0 lakhs Preliminary surveys have been completed and the project report submitted to Government

Power Potentialities on Bhagirathi River Reconnaissance of the Bhagirathi River from Deoprayag to Bhaldyani in Tehri Garhwal and its tributaries in this reach carried out during the working season of 1949-50 has shown that it is possible to generate 312,000 kW's of firm power from its waters by developing the scheme in three stages at a total cost of approximately Rs 3,700 lakhs

A preliminary report on the scheme has been submitted to Government for consideration

POLICE

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, assisted by eight Deputy Inspectors-General, including one Deputy Inspector-General, Headquarters and Railways, one Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, one Deputy Inspector-General of State Armed Constabulary and Training and five Deputy Inspectors-General of Police for Ranges, an Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Railways, one Assistant to I. G of Police, one Superintendent of Police Headquarters, 53 Superintendents including Assistant Superintendents and 241 (permanent and temporary) Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under one Superintendent of Police as Principal and two Deputy Superintendents of Police, one of whom is designated as Adjutant and the other as Assistant Principal. There is also a Police Training School at Sitapur under a Commandant. There is a Criminal Investigation Department with a Deputy Inspector-General in charge and 4 Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents of Police There is a State Armed Constabulary with 10 Battalions comprising 78 Companies under the command of the Deputy Inspector-General of State Armed Constabulary and Training. In this force there are 10 Commandants of the rank of Superintendent of Police and 20 Assistant Commandants and 2 Staff Officers and 10 Adjutants of the tank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (all temporary)

The Anti-Corruption Department now forms a part of the Investigation Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a retired member of the Indian Medical Service

EDUCATION

Education is maintained partly by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid There are five Universities, the four residential Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra

Agra University has so far affiliated 40 Colleges These colleges are the Agra College, Agra , St John's College, Agra , Meerut College, Meerut , S D College, Kanpur , Bareilly College, Bareilly , D A V College, Dehra Dun , S M. College, Chandausi , Women's Training College, Agra , St Andrew's College, Gorakhpur , Agricultural College, Kanpur , Medical College, Agra , Radhaswami Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra , Barahseni College, Aligarh ; Ahir Kshattriya College, Shikohabad ; Dharam Samaj College, Aligarh Kishori Raman College, Mathura , Gandhi Faizam College, Shahjahanpur , Satish Chandra College, Ballia ; College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura K J K College, Moradabad , Tilakdhari Singh Kshattriya College, Jaunpur , Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut Subhas National College, Baraut , Mahanand Mission Harijan Vidyalaya College, Ghaziabad , Digambar Jain College, Baraut , Jat Vedic College, Baraut , Raza College, Rampur ,Yuvraj Dutta College, Kheri Hindu College, Moradabad , S D College, Muzaffarnagar , Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun , Champa Agarwa College, Mathura , M P College, Gorakhpur Almora College, Almora , D. A V College Kanpur , Christ Church College, Kanpur , Balwant Rajput College, Agra , K E M U Jat College, Lakhauti , N R. E C College, Khurja , and Shibli National College, Azamgarh

There are 800 Higher Secondary Schools which prepare boys and girls for the High Schools and Intermediate Examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh which prescribes Courses and controls examinations.

There are 62 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 45 Junior High Schools for boys and 28 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 62 Junior High Schools for girls The new set-up removes all distinction between the Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani Education and there is now one unified ladder from the beginning of the education of a child upto the higher secondary (pre-university) stage The Isabella Thoburn College and Mahila Vidyalaya Colleges at Lucknow and the Women's Degree College at Aligarh impart university education to girls.

The St Joseph College, Naini Tal, St George Intermediate College, Mussoorie, Sherwood Inter College, Naini Tal and La Martinier College, Lucknow are among the best known " European schools ", in the State which teach upto the Intermediate stage All Saints Diocesan College, Naini Tal has a teacher's training department for women teachers and also a Cambridge Higher Certificate Class Besides these, there are many other " European " educational institutions both in the hills and plains, which are attended by students from all over India.

Government maintain training colleges for male teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra and Banaras and a Training Department is attached to the Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University Government also maintain a Central Pedagogical Research Institute at Allahabad. Besides a number of aided institutions run L T. Classes Government also maintain Training Colleges for women —C.T. at Lucknow and Banaras and L T. at Allahabad. The Lucknow University also runs training classes for women at the I.T College.

The Allahabad University has started a course leading to M.Ed. degree but this is confined to those who have obtained the diploma of L.T or B.T. elsewhere.

Technical Education.—There is a Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the Banaras Hindu University where four years' courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Technical Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and a Central Technical Institute at Kanpur, a school of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow; three Government Technical Institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively; one Polytechnic Institute at Srinagar (Garhwal), five carpentry schools, one known as Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly, others at Faizabad, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, six weaving schools, one known as Central Weaving Institute at Banaras, others at Mau Azamgarh), Kairabad (Sitapur), Amroha (Moradabad), Muzzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr and one Metal Working School at Aligarh; two Leather Working Schools at Kanpur and Meerut, one Tanning School at Fatehpur; and one Brassware School at Banaras known as Batuk Prasad Khatri Industrial Institute. There is also a Technical College and Leather Working School at Dayalbagh, Agra.

There has been a Government Engineering College at Roorkee known as the Thompson College, which has been converted into an Engineering University with effect from November 25, 1949 known as the Roorkee University. There is a school of Arts and Crafts and two Civil Engineering Schools at Lucknow. At the Banaras Hindu University there is a five years' course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. There is a *Government Agriculture College* at Kanpur and 5 Government Agriculture schools at Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, Chiraon (Dist Jhansi) and Havalbagh (Dist. Almora). In addition, there are non-Government Agricultural institutions, namely Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, Balwant Rajput College, Agra, K E M U. Jat College, Lakhauti Dist. Bulandshahr) and Jat Vedic Agricultural College, Baraut (Dist Meerut), teaching upto degree standard and several other non-Government Agricultural institutions which impart instruction in Agriculture upto High School and Intermediate standard.

Law, Medical.—Education in Law is given at four residential Universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Kanpur, and at the Bareilly College Instruction in Commerce for the B Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D.A.V. Colleges at Kanpur and in the St. John's College at Agra, Bareilly College, Bareilly, and Balwant Rajput College, Agra A Commerce Department for the B Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow Universities.

The Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow, which is managed by the Lucknow University prepares candidates for the M B B S. and higher degrees of the Lucknow University. There is also a Government Medical College at Agra which is affiliated to the Agra University. This College is known as the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra. The Lucknow University have recently started an Ayurvedic College under a new faculty and have framed a six years' course of study leading to the degree of B.I.M.S. There is a college of Ayurveda attached to the Banaras Hindu University and a college of Unani Tib attached to the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., established by Government in 1926, prescribes courses and holds examinations for Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges affiliated to it. The Takmil-ut-Tib College and the State aided Unani Medical College at Lucknow, the Unani Medical College at Allahabad, the Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, the Kanya Kubja Ayurvedic College, Banaras, the Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit, the Lakhraj Ayurvedic College, Darull, district Meerut, the Tibbi College Saharanpur, the Arjun Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Banaras, the Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Pachpukhra, district Farrukhabad, the Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun, the Baldeo Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Baragaon, district Banaras and the Ayurvedic College Uttarkhand Vidyapith, Garhwal are affiliated to it.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Medical and Health Departments were amalgamated in March 1948 and placed under one head, designated the Director of Medical and Health Services He has four Deputy Directors (including one specially for Women's side, and one for Ayurvedic side) a Superintendent for Nursing Services, four regional Assistant Directors and four Assistant Directors for Epidemiology, Malariology, Public Health Education and Health publicity There is a Public Analyst for doing analysis of samples of food drugs In each district there is a Civil Surgeon to look after the Medical Work At Rani-Khet the Military Medical Officer holds the Collateral charge of Civil Surgeoncy For health work there is a District Medical Officer of Health in each District Under the Civil Surgeon and the District Medical Officer of Health in each district are posted an adequate number of Medical Officers, Nurses, Health Officers and sanitary Inspectors, etc for Medical and Health work The State Medical Service consists of Civil Surgeons, State Medical Service Officers, Grade I (Men's and Women's Branches), P M S Grade II Officers (Men's and Women's branches) and P S M S (Men's and Women's Branches) The State Public Health Service includes Assistant Directors of Public Health, State Public Health Service Officers, and Subordinate Public Health Staff

All Hospitals (Men's and Women's) at District Headquarters have been provincialised Formerly they were under District Boards or Independent committees Hospitals at important places of pilgrimage like Vrindaban, Ayodhya and Hardwar have also been provincialised Many hospital buildings have been extended and improved A few new hospital buildings at Rae Bareli, Khuja and Firozabad are under construction. Others will be undertaken as finances permit. The best equipped hospitals are the Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospitals, Lucknow, and the attached Kasturba T B Clinic (formerly known as King George's and Associated Hospitals, Lucknow), the Sarojini Naidu Hospital, Agra (formerly known as the Thomason Hospital, Agra), the Lajpat Rai Hospital, Kanpur (formerly known as Hallett Hospital, Kanpur), the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, the Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal and the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow. The two Medical Colleges, the Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow and the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra now admit every year 125 and 50 new students respectively 20 seats are reserved for girl students at each College, and scholarships are given to encourage girls to take medical education. Sixty licentiates are admitted each year to undergo a 2 years' condensed M B B S. Course 50 at Lucknow and 10 at Agra. At the Lucknow Medical College a Dentistry Course for 4 years has been started for 20 students, as also Post-Graduate Course in Optholmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and T.B. At the S N Hospital, Agra a Radium Institute has been started.

The King Edward VII Sanatorium, Bhowali is now under the direct management of Government. It has 181 beds and is being extended. There are also five more Sanatoria or T.B. Hospitals in the State namely, the Kasturba T.B. Hospital, Lucknow (24 beds), Hill Crest Sanatorium, Gethia district, Naini Tal (43 beds), Shri Mangla Prasad Sanatorium, Banaras (12 beds), Karelabagh Sanatorium, Allahabad (20 beds) and Mission Sanatorium Almora (36 beds) and a number of T B. Clinics run by the U.P. T.B. Association It is proposed to start a new T.B. Sanatorium of 100 beds very shortly

The Eye Hospitals at Sitapur and Aligarh are run by Public Trusts. The Manohar Das Eye Hospital, Allahabad, is a Government institution An annual grant of Rs 30,000 is sanctioned to the different hospitals for eye relief work in rural areas.

Rural Medical relief continues to receive full attention. At present 500 dispensaries exist in villages. In the next 4 years 400 more will be opened so that no villager will have to travel more than five miles to reach a dispensary. There are 90 subsidized dispensaries and nearly 30 subsidized practitioners.

For the last two years a provision of Rs. 16,00,000 has been made in each year to provide essential Hospital Equipment Most of the important hospitals have been provided with X-rays, ambulances, refrigerators and other essential articles. Special allotment is being made for costly drugs like streptomycin and penicillin The allotment for medicines and diet at Hospitals has been raised by 100 per cent to cope with the rise in the prices.

The Blood Bank Scheme started during the War is continuing There are three mental hospitals at Agra (620 beds), Bareilly (362 beds) and Banaras (373 beds).

Nurses are trained at six centres. Every year a number of doctors are being sent to foreign countries for obtaining up-to-date knowledge of advances in medicine and Public Health. A few nurses have also been sent to United Kingdom for training in Nursing.

To control epidemics, travelling dispensaries with a truck and a trailer each have been sanctioned for each district but only a few of them are functioning Infectious Diseases Hospitals at four important pilgrim centres, *viz.* Vrindaban, Ayodhya, Hardwar and Mirzapur (Vindhyachal) have been provincialised. Vigorous Anti-malaria operations have been undertaken. In intensely malarial districts like Pilibhit and Jhansi, special staff has been appointed to control it Travelling dispensaries for anti-Kala Azar work continued to operate in eastern districts of the State. The Maternity and Child Welfare organization has been taken over from Red Cross, and Government now run directly under their control, 200 rural maternity centres which do the usual maternity work and also train the village dais.

Government are doing their best to encourage Ayurvedic and Unani Systems 372 State Indigenous Dispensaries are working in rural areas and 70 more are being added. They are under the charge of qualified Vaids and Hakims. There are 13 inspectors under the Deputy Director of Ayurved to inspect the work of these dispensaries The Board of Indian Medicine, U P. conducts Ayurvedic and Unani Examinations of students studying at its affiliated colleges, distributes grants to Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries and generally advises Government on Ayurvedic and Unani schemes. A State Pharmacy of Ayurved has started functioning. The Pharmacy will supply genuine drugs at reasonable rates to the Indigenous Dispensaries. The Lucknow University have started an Ayurvedic College. An academy of Ayurved has been started to translate Ayurvedic Sanskrit books into Hindi and Unani Persian books into Urdu.

The U.P Objectionable Advertisement Act has been passed. Its object is to check the increasing number of objectionable advertisements regarding venereal diseases, sexual stimulants, etc.

THE FINANCES OF UTTAR PRADESH.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1949-50	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates, 1949-50
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	*Direct Demands on the Revenue.*	Rs.
IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	9,33,15,000	4—Taxes on income	1,62,500
VII.—Land Revenue	6,78,24,500	7.—Land Revenue	2,02,04,900
VIII.—Provincial Excise	5,90,35,100	8.—State Excise	80,08,500
IX.—Stamps	2,30,00,000	9.—Stamps	4,31,600
X.—Forest	2,21,45,700	10.—Forest	83,73,600
XI.—Registration	22,00,000	11.—Registration	13,55,000
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	36,09,200	12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	31,72,800
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	10,34,88,000	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	71,88,400
Irrigation, Etc., Works.		*Irrigation Revenue Account.*	
XVII.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		17—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	
Receipts	5,35,45,500	18.—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	1,57,57,900
Less—Working Expenses	3,00,67,900		58,24,500
Net	2,34,77,600		
XVIII.—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	2,04,700	*Irrigation Capital Account (Within the revenue account).*	
		19.—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
		B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues	91,49,300
Debt Services.		*Debt Services—*	
XX.—Interest	20,31,200	22—Interest on debt and other obligations	—20,02,000
		23—Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt—	
Civil Administration.		(i) Sinking Funds	1,00,44,600
XXI.—Administration of Justice	36,39,700	(ii) Other Appropriations	8,83,300
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	11,61,800		
XXIII.—Police	53,47,500		
XXVI.—Education	30,60,000	*Civil Administration.*	
XXVII.—Medical	15,99,600	25—General Administration {11 / 12}	1,28 83,500 / 3,52,00,100
XXVIII.—Public Health	10,31,600	27.—Administration of Justice	1,23,99,800
XXIX.—Agriculture	1,22,01,300	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	1,00,90,500
XXIXA.—Rural Development	4,900	29—Police	6,84,51,700
XXX—Veterinary	89,35,200	36—Scientific Departments	97,400
XXXI.—Co-operation	2,20,700	37—Education	6,90,04,600
XXXII.—Industries	54,76,200	38—Medical	2,16,01,100
XXXIII.—Aviation		39—Public Health	1,11,86,300
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,54,10,300	40—Agriculture	4,03,32,200
		40A.—Rural Development	25,14,200
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		41—Veterinary	1,37,14,400
XXXIX.—Civil Works—		42—Co-operation	58,44,500
(a) Ordinary	35,12,900	43—Industries	1,23,66,900
(b) Transfer from Central Road Fund	5,03,400	44—Aviation	4,34,100
		47—Miscellaneous Departments {27 / 28}	18,33,600 / 2,44,48,100
Electricity Schemes—		*Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—*	
XLI.—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—		50.—Civil Works—	
II.—Thermo-Electricity Schemes—		(a) State expenditure	3,78,44,600
Receipts	1,05,69,100	(b) Improvement of Communications from Central Road Fund Accounts	5,03,400
Deduct—		50A.—Capital outlay on civil works met from extra-ordinary receipts	2,47,47,400
Working Expenses	93,04,200		
Net	12,64,900	*Electricity Schemes—*	
		52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	8,15,000

The Finances of Uttar Pradesh—(*contd.*)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1949-50.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1949-50.
	Rs.		Rs.
Miscellaneous.—		*Miscellaneous*—	
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	4,89,300	54—Famine Relief—	
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	69,900	A.—Famine Relief	4,89,300
XLV.—Stationery and Printing	14,44,900	B—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund . ..	5,75,000
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	2,11,64,400	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	1,45,56,900
		56.—Stationery and Printing ..	48,25,800
		57.—Miscellaneous Charges	2,35,32,800
		Extraordinary Items.	
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments —		63.—Extraordinary charges .. .	1,53,10,100
		63A.—Expenditure connected with Post-war Planning and Development	16,48,700
L.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments .	15,000	64A—Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund ..	5,000
		Total, Expenditure met from Revenue ..	55,58,11,900
Extraordinary Items—		*Capital accounts outside the revenue account.*	
LI.—Extraordinary Receipts—		68A.—Construction of Irrigation works	2,09,35,100
(*a*) Subvention from the Central Government for Post-war Development Schemes.. ..	5,17,00,000	68C.—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric works ..	2,68,19,900
		71—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research .	14,25,000
(*b*) Other items	87,54,600	72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development	2,40,35,000
		81—Civil works not met from revenue	4,46,12,900
LII-A.—Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund	. .	81A—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,08,68,000
		82—Capital account of other State Works— .	3,27,02,000
		83.—Payments of commuted value of pensions ..	1,14,600
LII-B—Civil Defence ..	5,000	85A—Capital outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	77,43,100
Total, Revenue	55,73,44,100	Total, Capital Accounts, etc.	16,92,55,600
Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.		*Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.*	
N.—PUBLIC DEBT.		N—PUBLIC DEBT.	
A.—Debt Raised in India.		A.—Debt Raised in India.	
I.—Permanent Debt—		I.—Permanent Debt—	
(*i*) State Loans bearing interest—		(*i*) State Loans bearing interest—	
2½ per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan 1961 ..	....	Uttar Pradesh Encumbered Estates Acts Bonds .	20,00,000
New Loan	4,00,00,000	5 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1944	30,000
Uttar Pradesh Encumbered Estates Act Bonds .. .	. ..	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961-1966 .. .	2,60,800
(*ii*) Loans not bearing Interest	....	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1952	....
		3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1958	5,25,700
II.—Floating Debt—		3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1960	3,78,300
Treasury Bills .. .	8,00,00,000	2½ per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961	3,84,800
Other Floating Loans	8,00,00,000	6 per cent Uttar Pradesh Development Loan	1,000
III.—Loans from the Central Government—		II.—Floating Debt—	
Loans for Post-war Development Schemes	4,00,00,000	Treasury Bills	2,00,00,000
Loans for Refugee Rehabilitation Scheme	5,00,00,000	Other Floating Loans .. .	8,00,00,000
Total, N ..	29,00,00,000	III.—Loans from the Central Government— Repayment of Consolidated Debt	17,90,700
O.—UNFUNDED DEBT.		Total, N ..	10,53,71,300
State Provident Funds—		O.—UNFUNDED DEBT.	
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	60,30,000	State Provident Funds—	
{ Sterling Branch.. .	54,000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	46,00,000
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	2,00,000	{ Sterling Branch..	5,00,000
{ Sterling Branch	31,000	Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	2,00,000
Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	55,000	{ Sterling Branch.. . . .	2,00,000
{ Sterling Branch	.. .	Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	35,000
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	3,10,000	{ Sterling Branch.. . . .	....
{ Sterling Branch	3,000	Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	30,000
Contributory Provident Pension Fund .	8,57,000	{ Sterling Branch..	....
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	....	Contributory Provident Pension Fund .	1,00,000
{ Sterling Branch..	. ..	Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	....
		{ Sterling Branch..	....
Total, O .	75,40,000	Total, O ..	56,65,500

The Finances of Uttar Pradesh—(*contd.*)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1949-50.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1949-50.
	Rs		Rs
P.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		**P.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.**	
Deposits Bearing Interest.		*Deposits Bearing Interest.*	
(A) Reserve Funds—		(A) Reserve Funds—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund Irrigation (U P)—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Reserve Fund	19,90,000	Irrigation (U P)	....
		Reserve Fund	8,25,000
Deposits Not Bearing Interests.		Reserve Fund Investment Account	....
(A) Sinking Funds—		*Deposits Not Bearing Interest.*	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		(A) Sinking Funds—	
Sinking Funds—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
5 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund	..	Sinking Funds—	
3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,55,000	5% Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund	30,000
3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,08,800	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,59,500
3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	5,25,000	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	....
3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,76,900	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	5,28,300
2½ per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961 (Depreciation)	3,78,900	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,78,300
3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	14,73,100	2½ per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,80,900
3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	17,04,600	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1952 (Liquidation)	..
3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	9,88,400	3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1958 (Liquidation)	....
2½ per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961 (Liquidation)	11,65,300	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1960 (Liquidation)	. ..
Development loan from the Central Government (Liquidation)	42,35,700	Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
Other Appropriations	8,83,300	3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	14,73,000
(B)—Reserve Funds—		3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	17,05,000
A—Famine Relief Fund—		3 per cent Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	9,89,000
Transfers from the Revenue Account	5,75,000	2½ per cent. Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	11,65,000
Interest Receipts	1,70,700	Development Loan from Central Government (Liquidation)	42,35,700
B—Investment Account—		(B) Reserve Funds—	
Sale of Securities		A—Famine Relief Fund—Transfers to the Revenue Account	4,89,300
Sugar Research and Labour Housing Fund	72,69,000	Transfers to General Balances for repayment of Debt.	....
Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Compensation Fund		Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Compensation Fund	....
Uttar Pradesh Road Fund	31,72,800	Uttar Pradesh Road Fund	18,92,500
Hospitals Fund (U P)		Hospitals Fund (U P)	50,000
Magh Mela Fund, Uttar Pradesh	3,36,500	Magh Mela Fund, Uttar Pradesh	3,36,500
Revenue Reserve Fund—		Revenue Reserve Fund—	
Transfer from the Revenue Account	5,000	Transfer to the Revenue Account	....
Interest and other Receipts	18,50,200	Investment Account	....
Investment Account	..	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Government Central Press	1,20,000
Government Central Press	46,000	Nazul Fund, Lucknow	3,57,600
Nazul Fund, Lucknow	1,97,800	Supply Schemes Stabilisation Funds	....
Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund—Transfer from Revenue Account	..	Fund for encouragement of Hindustani Literature	60,000
Fund for encouragement of Hindustani Literature	52,000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	4,51,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial concerns—Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Bus Service	....
Electricity	10,56,000	(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial Concerns—		Deposits of Local Funds—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		District Funds	3,66,02,000
Government Bus Service	51,00,000	Municipal Funds	1,77,81,000
		Other Funds	20,47,000
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		*Departmental and Judicial Deposits.*	
Deposits of Local Funds—		Civil Deposits—	
District Funds	3,66,02,000	Revenue deposits	1,40,66,000
Municipal Funds	1,77,81,000	Civil Court deposits	1,02,16,000
Other Funds	20,47,000	Criminal Court deposits	8,94,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits.		Personal deposits	5,73,04,000
Civil Deposits—		Forest deposits	52,93,000
Revenue deposits	1,48,93,000	Public Works deposits	1,18,91,000
Civil Court deposits	1,00,69,000	Trust Interest Funds	7,90,000
Criminal Court deposits	11,50,000	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	17,000
Personal deposits	5,81,61,000	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	8,56,000
Forest deposits	49,34,000	Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	....
Public Works deposits	1,25,24,000	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	20,000
Trust Interest Funds	9,56,000		
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	6,000		
Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	8,92,000		
Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	2,000		

The Finances of Uttar Pradesh—(*contd.*)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates. 1949-50.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1949-50.
	Rs.		Rs.
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Contd.		*Departmental and Judicial Deposits*—Contd.	
Deposits of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	25,000	Deposit for the purchase of cement	3,000
Stores Purchase Deposits	15,000	Stores Purchase Deposits	45,000
Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	....	Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	....
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers	....	St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers	....
Deposits on Account of Collective Subscriptions towards Defence Savings Drive	93,14,000	Deposits on Account of Collective Subscriptions towards Defence Savings Drive	30,00,000
Deposits on Account of Purchase of Government of India Defence Bonds	....	Deposits on Account of Purchase of Government of India Defence Bonds	....
Interest received on account of deposits with Central Government ..	...	Transfer of Collective Subscriptions to the Central Government	....
U P. Flood Relief Fund	1,000	Deposits of interest realized on Collective subscriptions transferred to the Central Government ..	..
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of debt	. .	U P Flood Relief Fund	3,000
Other Accounts.		*Other Accounts.*	
Subventions from Central Road Fund	7,50,400	Subventions from Central Road Fund . ..	7,50,400
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	12,800	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	12,800
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Sugarcane Committee	7,51,000	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Sugarcane Committee	7,51,000
Deposit account of grant made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	65,100	Deposit account of grant made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	65,100
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances not bearing interest—	
Advances Repayable	99,19,000	Advances Repayable	1,06,87,000
Permanent Advances	30,000	Permanent Advances	25,000
Account with the Government of Burma . ..	....	Account with the Govt. of Burma . ..	...
Account with the Reserve Bank.. .. .	54,000	Account with the Reserve Bank.. .. .	52,000
Suspense—		Suspense—	
Suspense Account	2,00,00,000	Suspense Account	2,00,00,000
Cheques and Bills	2,74,46,000	Cheques and Bills	2,73,84,000
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Departmental and similar Accounts—	
Civil Departmental Balances	12,87,000	Civil Departmental Balances	13,51,000
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	15,79,600	Government Account	....
Total, P. ..	26,53,82,900	Total, P. ..	23,76,32,900
R. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENTS		R. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENTS	
Loans to Municipalities, etc.		*Loans to Municipalities, etc.*	
Loans to Municipalities	20,00,000	Loans to Municipalities	67,00,000
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees ..	53,00,000	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees..	1,05,51,000
Loans to landholders and other notabilities	....	Loans to landholders and other notabilities	....
Advances to Cultivators	35,00,000	Advances to Cultivators	60,00,000
Advances under Special Laws—		Advances under Special Laws—	
Advances under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estate Act	....	Advances under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act	....
Uttar Pradesh Encumbered Estates Act Bonds ..	15,00,000	Uttar Pradesh Encumbered Estates Act Bonds ..	....
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	75,00,000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	4,36,65,700
Loans to Government Servants.		*Loans to Government Servants.*	
House building advances	30,000	House building advances	50,000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	2,00,000	Advances for purchase of motor cars	5,00,000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	10,000	Advances for purchase of other conveyances ..	30,000
Passage advances	....	Passage advances	....
Other advances	1,000	Other advances	2,500
Total, R. ..	2,00,41,000	Total, R. ..	6,74,99,200
S Remittances.		*S. Remittances.*	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
P. W. Remittances	17,50 58,000	P. W. Remittances	17,60,58,000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	52,09,42,000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	52,09,42,000
Reserve Bank of India Remittances .. .	....	Reserve Bank of India Remittance	....
Adjusting account between the Central and State Governments	....	Adjusting account between the Central and State Governments	....
Adjusting account with Railways	....	Adjusting accounts with Railways	....
Inter-State Suspense Account	....	Inter-State Suspense Account	....
Total, S. ..	69,70,00,000	Total, S. ..	69,70,00,000
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc. .. .	127,99,63,900	Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc.	111,31,68,400
Total Receipts ..	183,73,08,000	Total Disbursements ..	183,82,35,900
Opening Balance	12,07,05,633	Closing Balance	1,97,77,733
Grand Total ..	85,80,13,633	Grand Total ..	185,80,13,633

1950-51 BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	(In lakhs)
Revenue Receipts	5226
Revenue Expenditure	5221
Surplus	5

No additional taxation.

No extension of prohibition.

Top priority to Grow More Food schemes.

First place to education in State budget estimates.

Economy measures, but nation-building activities unaffected.

Extension of Military Education to three more districts.

Scheme of separation of executive and judicial functions to be extended to 10 or 12 Districts

In introducing the budget the Finance Minister made the following points among others.

Expenditure on development stood higher to-day than almost at any other time in the past as was evident from the fact that in 1936-37 the expenditure on Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operative, Industries and Veterinary Departments, taken together, amounted to a little over Rs. 3 crores, in 1945-46 it was Rs 6·77 crores and in the present year (1950-51) the corresponding figure was Rs. 16 98 crores.

While the law and order position continued to give cause for anxiety, the economic situation also persisted in being difficult Prices continued to rise and the money markets remained tight and quite impervious to inducements to invest As remedial measures, Government stepped up strongly their efforts to increase food production and rendered every possible aid in reducing labour trouble and discontentment. To prevent further inflationary movements, full rationing was re-imposed throughout the State. That, coupled with the vigorous drive to collect money for the Zamindari Abolition Fund, had a stabilizing effect on agricultural prices in spite of the devaluation of the rupee

Any resort to additional taxation being not practicable, at present, Government had turned to the alternative course of effecting economies in expenditure in order to balance the budget Expenditure in every department had been pruned and the resultant savings diverted to nation-building activities. Strict instructions were issued to all spending authorities to reduce expenditure on travelling allowance and contingencies, allotments for which had been drastically reduced. Reductions had been ordered in a number of temporary establishments also. Further a Commissioner of Finance and Reorganization had been recently appointed and entrusted with the task of devising ways and means to avoid waste in public expenditure, of introducing methods of efficient audit and reorganising the administrative machinery so as to make it cheaper and more efficient.

Economies, no matter how effective they were, could not take the place of revenue and capital receipts With the reduction of Central subvention to 50 per cent on approved unproductive development expenditure subject to an over-all limit of 357 lakhs, Government had no other way but to find the remainder of the development expenditure from their own resources. Similarly, money market being unresponsive, no loans could be floated this year for financing capital schemes and Government had had to rely on the reserves for meeting the major part of their capital expenditure.

The Deshmukh Award reduced the Government's share in the divisible pool of income-tax from 19 to 18 per cent.

Besides the three great measures of social reform to which Government was pledged, namely (1) Zamindari Abolition, (2) Prohibition and (3) Education of the masses in the democratic way of life through the Panchayat Raj, Government's first anxiety of the moment was to make the State fully self-sufficient in the matter of food. The chief feature of the revised estimate of the current year and of the budget estimates of next year was, therefore, a general concentration on Grow More Food schemes, the total expenditure on which would be of the order of 8¼ crores in the budget year.

In the year 1948-49, the revenue amounted to 4,920 lakhs and the expenditure to 4,918 lakhs, leaving a small surplus of 2 lakhs. The real surplus, however, amounted to 291 lakhs of which 189 lakhs were transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund and one crore to the Zamindari Abolition Fund.

As for the revised estimates for the current year it would be necessary to draw upon the Revenue Reserve fund to the extent of 260 lakhs The net result at the end of the year would be a small surplus of 3 lakhs Capital expenditure also showed a drop of 708 lakhs owing to the slowing down of certain hydel works and a credit of 3 crores from the Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund in reduction of the capital expenditure on Food Production Schemes.

In regard to the budget estimates for 1950-51 the revenue receipts and expenditure were expected to balance each other at 52 crores The anticipated fall in revenue as mentioned above was due mainly to the stoppage of the grant for development schemes while the drop under revenue expenditure was explained principally by the slowing down of certain hydel, building and road works and partly by smaller expenditure on Gaon Sabhas and Panchayats.

Zamindari Abolition:—The collection to the Zamindari Abolition Fund so far amounted to a little over Rs. 15 crores and it was anticipated that they would stand on a substantially much higher figure before the close of the sugar-crushing season The Rabi crop, which promised to be very satisfactory on the whole, might also contribute in increasing the collection figures All the money collected so far had been invested in Central Government securities and treasury deposit receipts in the Zamindari Abolition Fund Investment Account and was available for payment of compensation whenever needed.

Food and Civil Supplies:—Expenditure on the supply and rationing of foodgrains again went up this year and caused a heavy strain on State finances. Full rationing had to be re-introduced in the beginning of the current financial year after a brief attempt at de-control, which did not prove successful It would not be practicable to remove all controls in the immediate future The Government of India had decided to give no import quota of foodgrains to the State this year. For the last several years it had an import quota varying between two and three lakh tons a year. The stoppage of this quota was likely to create supply problems for the State and might even necessitate a revision of rationing commitments

Education:—Education still occupied the first place in the State's budget estimates. The Education budget stood at 7 37 crores Government had prepared a scheme for the opening of 22,000 primary schools in rural areas, that by the beginning of the current financial year 6,922 schools had been opened and that, since then, 4,218 more schools had been opened. Thus, there were, at present, 11,140 schools in the State providing education for over 6 lakh children For reasons of economy Government would be able to open only 550 new schools next year. Another important scheme in hand was of compulsory primary education for boys living in urban areas. The number of schools under this scheme was 21,608 in the current year, the total enrolment of students having risen to over three lakhs. Military education was being extended to three more districts in the budget year, additional grants would be given to the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow for increasing the number of seats in the B Sc classes and for providing them with better equipment for scientific research. Similar provision was being made for degree colleges affiliated to the Agra University.

Medical and Public Health:—Lack of finances prevented Government from providing medical and health facilities on a thoroughly adequate scale Nevertheless, satisfactory progress had been made in this direction during the current financial year In addition to the 500 allopathic dispensaries in rural areas, about 50 more had been started this year Eighteen women's and 4 other hospitals had been provincialised and 35 rural indigenous dispensaries had been started A State pharmacy of Ayurved had been established for manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines A school of dental surgery had been started at the Lucknow Medical College and the new Ayurvedic College at the Lucknow University Mass inoculations were made in some of the bigger towns under the scheme of B C.G vaccination against T B. A special anti-malaria campaign was being conducted in the Tarai Bhabar tract. In the budget year it was proposed to start 20 Ayurvedic and 10 other indigenous dispensaries. A new T B sanatorium, having at least a hundred beds would be established either at Jahangirabad in the Barabanki district or at Rampur A scheme of Employees' Insurance would come into force at Kanpur from July 1, 1950

Industrial Development:—Government had planned the setting up of a Precision Instrument Factory, which would go into production within the next month or so The proposed cement factory was expected to start functioning in 1951-52, the land for it having been acquired and orders for necessary machinery having been placed

Labour Problems:—There was no major industrial trouble in the State A special feature of the year was the introduction of a scheme for the pooling of retrenched labour in Kanpur so that well-ordered re-absorption of such labour into industry might be facilitated.

Agriculture:—Since 1946, 70,000 acres of land had been reclaimed A provision of 101 86 lakhs for land reclamation and 416.22 lakhs for irrigation schemes had been made in the budget for reclaiming 1,25,000 acres of land, sinking 26,500 masonry wells and 115 tube-wells, improving 5,100 masonry wells and distributing 17,600 Persian Wheels. The Agriculture Department had also sunk already about 6,500 masonry wells and 140 tube-wells and since 1945-46 had improved about 7,000 masonry wells by boring and distributed over 5,300 Persian Wheels A provision of two lakhs had also been made for the extension of jute cultivation which was of considerable importance Government had already been able to put 15,000 acres of land under jute this year It was hoped that by the end of the next year the acreage would have increased to 60,000, thereby making the State self-sufficient in the matter of jute

Irrigation:—As out of about 480 lakh acres of cultivable land in the State, irrigation facilities existed in only less than half of the area, an increase of the irrigated area by the extension of State canals and construction of more tube-wells was a very important part of the Government Development programme. The Sarda Canal was being extended by 1,062 miles, 400 miles of new channels having been dug under the scheme in the current year. The Lalitpur Dam, which was expected to irrigate 30,000 acres of land annually, had been completed and the Nagwa Dam in the Mirzapur district, which would irrigate 15,000 acres was nearly

nplete Six hundred tube-wells relating a project undertaken in 1943-44, had been npleted and would be in operation in the rse of 1950-51. Work on 250 additional be-wells would also be completed. An portant scheme in hand was to provide gation facilities, although on a small scale, the hilly region of Kumaun.

Road Programme:—Out of the programme wn up in 1946 for developing means of nmunications in the State, Government had far constructed about 1,000 miles of new talled roads, 4,500 miles of new unmetalled ds and earth work and completed construcn of 130 miles of cement concrete track r lack of funds this programme would have be temporarily slowed down.

Transport:—In accordance with the road licy of Government to nationalise road transrt Government set up a regional organization 1946 to run State-owned bus and lorry services routes extending all over the State One busand two hundred and thirty-eight Governnt buses were now operating about 220 vices, while over 550 Government owned ods carriers were also plying for hire City s service had been started at Lucknow and lahabad.

Prohibition:—Total prohibition was ginally introduced in seven districts in 1947 the subsequent year it was extended to Kanpur d Unnao and this year to two more districts, nging into existence a large prohibition bloc eleven districts It had also been enforced the religious centres of Hardwar, Rishikesh d Vrindaban.

Justice:—A scheme for the separation of ecutive and judicial functions was introduced May, 1949, in the districts of Bulandshahar, athura, Shahjehanpur, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, nao, Bahraich and Sitapur The results the scheme showed that it was a distinct provement over the old procedure The number of pending appeals in all the districts, where it had been introduced, had gone down appreciably and there were fewer adjournments in the hearing of suits and criminal cases. It had been decided to extend the scheme to 10 or 12 districts in the budget year.

Law and Order:—The law and order situation continued to tax the energies and sources of Government. In spite of this the police expenditure had been reduced in certain directions, by cutting down, for instance, the number of companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary from 84 to 78 The Police Department had also made considerable reduction in the budget and diverted money for introducing improvements such as setting up special investigation squads, reorganising the Prosecution branch, increasing the strength of Armed Security Service, etc , without allowing the overall expenditure on the police force to rise.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor—His Excellency Sir Hormasji Peroshaw Mody

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Secretary to the Governor.—Major C. S. Bhatnagar.

Assistant Secretary, Office of the Secretary to the Governor.—Prem Ballabh Pande.

Personal Assistant to H E. the Governor.—K R. Nagappa, B A

Superintendent, Office of the Secretary to the Governor.—Govind Ballabh Pant.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, B A., LL B., Premier and Minister for General Administration, Justice, Finance and Information

The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Communications.

The Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, B.Sc., Minister for Education and Labour.

The Hon'ble Shri Hukum Singh, B A , LL.B., Minister for Revenue and Forests.

The Hon'ble Shri Nisar Ahmad Sherwani, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

The Hon'ble Shri Atma Ram Govind Kher, B.A , LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Government.

The Hon'ble Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Minister for Health and Civil Supplies.

The Hon'ble Shri Lal Bahadur, Minister for Police and Transport.

The Hon'ble Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya, Minister for Development and Industries

The Hon'ble Shri Girdharilal, M A , Minister for Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps.

Shri Pyare Lal Banerji, Advocate-General.

U. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman

Dr Amaranatha Jha, M A., D Litt., LL D , F R S L.

Members.

Muhammad Ahmad, M A , LL B , and Krishna Murari Lal, M A , LL B.

Secretaries.

G. P Sinha, B A (on deputation to Madhya Bharat Union), Ram Prasad Kichlu, M.A , L T (*Offg*)

Assistant Secretary

Ram Naresh Lal, M A , LL B

Superintendents.

Shiva Lal, Syed Zahurul Hasnain, Muneshwara Nand Saksena

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

SECRETARIES

agwan Sahay, I C S	*Chief Secretary.*
P Bhargava, I C S	*Secretary, General Administration Deptt. (Tempy).*
G. Rau, I C S	*Finance Secretary (Offg.).*
Nigam, I C S	*Revenue Secretary.*
adha Mohan, M A , LL B	*Secretary, Local Self-Government.*
gbans Kishore Tandon, B.A., LL B.	*Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer (Offg)*
N. Sapru, I C S.	*Secretary, Education, Economics, Statistics and Information Deptts.*
D. Panadit, I C S	*Secretary, Public Works Deptt.*
vind Narain, I C S	*Secretary, Home Deptt.*
Swaminathan, I C S	*Secretary, Labour Industries and Excise Deptt.*
N. Jha, I C.S (ex-Officio)	*Secretary, Agriculture (Tempy.).*
anna Lal Tiwari, I A S	*Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. and Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, U P (Tempy)*
l Prakash Pande, I.A.S.	*Secretary, Medical and Public Health Deptts. (Tempy.).*
aghubir Saran Das, I.A.S.	*Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt. (Tempy.).*

JOINT SECRETARIES

. P. Bagchi, I.C S.	*Chief Secretary's Branch and Finance Deptt. (Tempy.).*
ahurul Hasan, I.A S	*Revenue Deptt. (Tempy.).*
r. Ibadur Rahman Khan, B.A., L.T., Ph.D.	*Education Deptt. (Tempy.).*
irjapati Mukharji, I.A.S.	*Home (Transport) Deptt (Tempy.).*
aziul Hasan Chishti, M.A , LL B.	*Agriculture Deptt. (Tempy.).*
bdur Rauf, I.A.S.	*Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. and Addl. Commissioner Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Tempy.).*

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

Kehar Singh, I A.S.	*Chief Secretary's Branch (Tempy).*
Bindeshwari Prasad Joshi, B A., LL B.	*Chief Secretary's Branch (Tempy).*
Vidya Prasad Shukla, B.A.	*Revenue Deptt (Tempy).*
Nrisingha Prasad Chatterji, M.A.	*Local Self-Govt. Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Ram Nath Sharma, M.A., LL.B. (ex-Officio)	*Judicial Civil Deptt.*
Shanker Dayal Khare, M A , LL B (ex-Officio)	*Judicial Civil Deptt (Addl) (Tempy).*
Mahesh Chandra, B A , LL B. (ex-Officio)	*Judicial Civil Deptt. (Addl) (Tempy).*
Mustafa Kamil Kidwai, B A , LL B (ex-Officio)	*Judicial Deptt (Addl) (Tempy)*
Munishwar Prasad Tripathi, M A , LL B	*Public Works Deptt (Tempy)*
Shyam Narayan Mehrotra, M Sc	*Home (Police) Deptt (Tempy)*
D G P Anthony	*Home Deptt (Tempy)*
Amba Dat Pande, I A S	*Industries (Labour) Deptt (Tempy)*
H. W Warde-Jones, I A S	*Agriculture Deptt (Tempy.).*
Trimbak Lal Mahendra, B Com , LL B	*Food and Civil Supplies Deptt and Deputy Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies (Tempy)*
Bhagwat Narain Bhargawa, B A , LL B (ex-Officio)	*Panchayat Raj Deptt (Tempy).*

UNDER SECRETARIES

Nar Singh Pandey, B A (Hons), M A , LL B	*Chief Secretary's Branch (Tempy)*
Bharat Narayan, M S C	*Finance Deptt (Tempy)*
Daya Krishna Joshi, B Sc.	*Finance Deptt (Tempy).*
Krishna Swarup Goyal, M A., LL B	*Finance Deptt (Tempy)*
Hira Ballabh Joshi, B Sc	*Finance Deptt (Tempy).*
Dashrath Singh, M A , LL B	*Revenue Deptt. (Tempy)*
Ram Swarup Mehra, B Sc	*Revenue Deptt (Tempy)*
Harish Chandra Agarwala, B A , LL B	*Judicial Deptt and Asstt Legal Remembrancer (Tempy)*
Brij Lal Chak, I A S	*Public Works Deptt (Tempy)*
Mani Lal Dave, I A.S.	*Home (Police) Deptt (Tempy)*
Lakshman Das Bhargava, B A , LL B	*Labour Deptt (Tempy)*
Shiva Prasad Pandey, M A	*Industries Deptt. (Tempy)*
Muhammad Zunnurain, M A , B A. (Hons)	*Industries Deptt (Tempy)*
Ram Sahay, I A S.	*Development and Co-ordination Department-cum-Asstt Development Commissioner, U P (Tempy)*
Uma Shanker, M A , LL B	*Evacuee Property Deptt and ex-Officio, Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt (Tempy.)*
Hari Deo Pradhan, M A , LL B (ex-Officio)	*Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt (Tempy)*
N S Bhagat (Col) (ex-Officio)	*Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt (Tempy)*

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

Jagbans Kishore Tandon, B A , LL B (ex-Officio)	*Legal Remembrancer and ex-Officio Dy. Secy., Judicial Branch (Offg)*
Ram Nath Sharma, M A , LL B.	*Addl Dy Legal Remembrancer and Addl Dy Secy , Judicial Civil Deptt.*
Shanker Dayal Khare, M A , LL B	*Addl Dy Legal Remembrancer and Addl Dy Secy , Judicial Civil Deptt*
Mahesh Chandra, M A , LL B	*Addl Dy Legal Remembrancer and Addl. Dy Secy , Judicial Deptt (Tempy)*
Mustafa Kamil Kidwai, B A , LL.B	*Addl Dy Legal Remembrancer and Addl Dy Secy , Judicial Deptt. (Tempy)*
Haris Chandra Agarwala, B A , LL B	*Asstt Legal Remembrancer and Under-Secretary, Judicial Deptt (Tempy)*

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

Dr. Rajeshwar Nath Mathur, M.Sc , Ph D , D I C.	*Agriculture Deptt. (Tempy)*
Rameshwar Sahai Sinha	*Education Deptt (Tempy)*
Bhagwati Sharan Singh, B.A., LL.B.	*Education Deptt. (Tempy.).*
L. P Varma	*Local Self-Government Deptt (Tempy)*
Kamal Kishore Agarwala, B.Sc., LL B.	*Industries Deptt (Tempy)*
P. L. Sondhi, B A. (Hons.), B A , LL.B. (Cantab)	*Industries Deptt (Tempy).*
Professor Dharma Vira, M A	*Translation Deptt. (Tempy)*
Gopal Chand Sinha, M A , LL B.	*Translation Deptt (Tempy).*
B. D. Bhatt, M A., L.T.	*Excise Deptt (Tempy)*
Kapil Dev Dwivedi, M A., LL B.	*Legislative Deptt. (Tempy.).*
I. D. Saklani, M.A., LL.B.	*Medical Deptt (Tempy)*
S. C. Chaturvedi, M.A.	*Econ. & Stat. Deptt. (Tempy)*

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Manna Lal Tiwari, I.A.S.	*Commr , Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. and Secy , Food and Civil Supplies Deptt (Tempy)*
Abdur Rauf, I.A.S.	*Addl Commr., Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. and Jt. Secy., Food and Civil Supplies Deptt (Tempy)*
Trimbak Lal Mahendra, B Com., LL.B.	*Deputy Commr , Food and Civil Supplies and Deputy Secretary to Government, U.P , Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. (Tempy)*
Shyam Sundar Lal Kakkar, I.A.S.	*Deputy Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, U.P (Tempy).*
Girja Prasad Pandey, I.A.S.	*Assistant Commissioner (Distribution), Food and Civil Supplies, U P. (Tempy).*
Shri Ram Singh	*State Marketing Officer, Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Krishna Pratap, B.A., B.Sc.	*Public Relations Officer, in the Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. (Tempy.).*

LAND REFORMS

S. S. Khera, I C.S.	*Land Reforms Commissioner, U.P. (in addition to his own duties) (Tempy.).*
S. S Hasan, I C S.	*Joint Land Reforms Commr., U.P. (Tempy.).*
Ahmad Mobin, B A., LL B.	*Dy Land Reforms Commr., U.P. (Tempy.).*
Ameer Raza, I A S	*Dy Land Reforms Commr , U.P. (Tempy).*
Bhagwan Das Jaini .	*Dy. Commissioner of Accounts (Tempy).*
Satgur Prasad Vaid . . .	*Superintendent, Land Reforms Office (Tempy.).*
P. Mukerjee	*Accounts Officer, Land Reforms Deptt. (Tempy.).*

INFORMATION DIRECTORATE

Amolakh Chand, B A , LL B. .	*Director of Information, U.P (Tempy) (In-charge).*
Padm Nabh Joshi	*Deputy Director of Information, U P (Tempy)*
B P. Mathur, B A., LL B	*Joint Deputy Director of Information, U P (Tempy).*
Dhruva Malaviya, B A .	*Assistant Director of Information, U.P (Tempy).*
Bhairab Dat Pant, M Sc , D Phil.	*Radio Engineer*
Ali Jawad Zaidi, B A , LL B	*Publications Officer (Tempy).*
Jagat Narain Bahadur, B A , LL B	*Superintendent (Tempy)*

DEVELOPMENT

K. B Bhatia, I C S . .	*Development Commissioner at the Headquarters of Govt , U P (Tempy.).*
Ram Sahay, I A S . . .	*Assistant Development Commissioner-cum-Under-Secretary to Govt , in the Development and Co-ordination Deptt. (Tempy)*
Dharam Pal ..	*Material Resources Officer under the Development Co-ordination Deptt*
H C Holmes	*Head Field Worker in Agriculture under the Development Co-ordination Deptt*
R D Trugett	*Town and Village Planner, under Development Co-ordination Deptt.*
E M. Collins .	*Chief Engineer (Planning), under Development Co-ordination Deptt.*
Prem Manohar	*Assistant Engineer, attached to Town and Village Planner.*
K. N. Misra . .	*Assistant Town Planner and Administrative Officer*

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Bhagwan Sahay, I C S	*Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation, U P (Tempy) (in addition to his own duties).*
Uma Shanker, M A , LL B	*Asstt Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation, U P , and ex-Officio Under-Secretary to Govt , U P , Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt. (Tempy)*
N. S. Bhagat ..	*Asstt Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation, U P., and ex-Officio Under-Secretary to Govt , U P , Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt. (Tempy).*
Hari Deo Pradhan, M A., LL B. ..	*Under-Secretary, Evacuee Property Deptt and ex-Officio Under-Secy , Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt (Tempy)*
Har Kishan Lal Mahajan . . .	*Rehabilitation Officer at the Headquarters of Govt (Tempy.).*
Babu Lal Khanna ..	*Accounts Officer, Relief and Rehabilitation (Tempy).*
Ram Prasad	*Additional Accounts Officer, Relief and Rehabilitation (Tempy.).*
Raghunath Prasad Verma, M A , LL B	*Custodian of Evacuee Property, U.P , in the Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt. (Tempy).*
Mathura Prasad	*Accounts Officer of Evacuee Property (Tempy)*

FOOD PRODUCTION

A. N Jha, I.C.S. .	*Food Production Commissioner at the Headquarters of Govt , ex-Officio Secy., Agriculture Deptt (Tempy).*
T. D Pande	*Food Production Commissioner (Finance) (Tempy).*
R. N. Mathur	*Deputy Food Production Commissioner (Tractors and Reclamation) at Headquarters of Govt and Liaison Officer, Disposals (Tempy.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

P A. Gopalakrishnan, I C S	*Commissioner for Finance and Reorganization, U P. (Tempy).*
J. K Pande, M A .. .	*Economic Adviser and Director of Statistics, U P.*
Govind Ballabh Upreti	*Hony Petitions Officer to the Govt., U P. (Tempy)*
Lal Singh	*Govt Estate Officer (Tempy)*
Damodar Das Agarwal, M.A , LL B.	*Asstt Govt Estate Officer (Tempy).*
Albert Mayer .	*Planning Adviser to Govt , U P. (Tempy).*
Paul Telco	*Light Industries Adviser to Govt , U P (Tempy).*
Prakash Chandra Bhatia	*State Land Acquisition Officer in the P W.D. (Tempy).*
Bhagwat Narain Bhargava, B A , LL B. .. .	*Director of Panchayat, U.P., and ex-Officio Dy. Secy. to Govt., U P. in the Panchayat Raj Deptt (Tempy)*
Devi Prasad Shukla .. .	*Asstt Director of Panchayats (Tempy).*
R. K. Tewari	*Geologist attached to Govt., Cement Factory, U.P. (Tempy).*

GOVERNORS OF UTTAR PRADESH.

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1920
Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E.	1921
Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I (*Offg*).	1926
Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Died at Naini Tal.	1928
Major Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K C.S.I , K C I.E., M.B.E , LL.D. (*In charge*).	1928
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1928
Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*).	1930
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1931
Major Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D.	1933
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. .. (afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey.)	1933
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C S.I., C I.E.	1934
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G C.I E., K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*).	1938
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C S.I., C.I E.	1939
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G C I.E., K C.S.I.	1939
Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K C.S.I., C.I E.	1945
Srimati Sarojini Naidu	1947
Sir Hormasji Pesoshaw Modv	1949

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman.—HON'BLE SHRI CHANDRA BHAL.

Deputy Chairman.—Shri Akhtar Husain, M.A., LL.B.

Secretary.—S. L. GOVIL, M.A., LL.B.

Baij Nath, B.A., LL.B, Advocate (*Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Aligarh-cum-Mathura Cities, General Urban*), Amar Nath Agarwal (*Agra-cum-Farrukhabad cum-Allahabad Cities, General Urban*); Dr. Brijendra Swarup, LL.D., Advocate (*Jhansi-cum-Kanpur Cities, General Urban*), Salig Ram Tandon (*Lucknow-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Bareilly Cities, General Urban*); The Hon'ble Shri Chandra Bhal, *Chairman* (*Banaras-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur-cum-Fyzabad Cities, General Urban*); *Vacant* (*Saharanpur District, General Rural*), Deep Chandra, M.A., LL.B. (*Muzaffarnagar District, General Rural*); Chaudhri Raghuraj Singh (*Bulandshahr District, General Rural*), Kailash Prakash, M Sc. (*Meerut District, General Rural*), Har Sahai Gupta, B A (*Moradabad District, General Rural*); Ram Lakhan (*Budaun and Bareilly Districts, General Rural*), Ram Ghulam (*Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur Districts, General Rural*), Rani Phul Kunwari (*Dehra Dun and Bijnor Districts, General Rural*); *Vacant* (*Farrukhabad and Etawah Districts, General Rural*); Ram Narayan Garg (*Kanpur District, General Rural*), Prasidh Narain Anad (*Allahabad District, General Rural*), Badri Prasad Kacker (*Fatehpur and Banda Districts, General Rural*), Pandit Beni Madho Tewari (*Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun Districts, General Rural*); Raja Ram (*Aligarh District, General Rural*), Ram Chandra Gupta, B.A, LL B (*Mathura and Agra Districts, General Rural*), Hoti Lal Das (*Mainpuri and Etah Districts, General Rural*), Guru Das Shah (*Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal Districts, General Rural*), Kedar Nath Khetan (*Gorakhpur District, General Rural*); Des Raj Narang (*Basti District, General Rural*), Parmatma Nand Singh (*Azamgarh and Ballia Districts, General Rural*), Har Govind Singh (*Jaunpur and Mirzapur Districts, General Rural*); U. A. Asrani (*Banaras and Ghazipur Districts, General Rural*); Barkhandi Mahesh Pratap Narayan Singh of Shivagarh (*Rae Bareli District, General Rural*), Kewal Singh (*Lucknow and Unao Districts, General Rural*); Suresh Prakash Singh (*Sitapur District, General Rural*), Mohan Lal Verma (*Hardoi and Kheri Districts, General Rural*), Uma Nath Bali (*Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts, General Rural*); Raghavendra-Pratap Singh (*Bahraich and Gonda Districts, General Rural*), Bajrang Bahadur Singh (*Sultanpur and Partabgarh Districts, General Rural*); Bashir Ahmad (*Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum Bareilly-cum-Shahjahanpur Cities, Muhammadan Urban*), Abdul Wajid (*Aligarh-cum-Mathura-cum-Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Jhansi Cities, Muhammadan Urban*), H. M Sami (*Allahabad-cum-Kanpur Cities, Muhammadan Urban*), Mohamed Ehsanur Rahman Kidwai, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (*Lucknow City, Muhammadan Urban*); Vacant (*Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur-cum-Fyzabad Cities, Muhammadan Urban*), Syed Ahmad (*Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Akhtar Muhammad Khan (*Bulandshahr District, Muhammadan Rural*); Zahid Ali Khan, Lieut (Nawabzada) (*Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad Etawah and Kanpur Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Shaikh Masooduz-Zaman, Bar-at-Law (*Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Hafiz Ahmad Husain (*Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and Garhwal Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Waheed Ahmed (*Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Almora Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Abdul Hamid (*Banaras, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarullah, B A (*Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Aijaz Ali Khan (*Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareli Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Begum Aizaz Rasul (*Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Akhtar Husain, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Fyzabad Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Partabgarh Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), Izhar Ahmad Faruqi, B A (*Bara Banki District, Muhammadan Rural*), *Vacant* (*Nominated*); Krishna Datt Paliwal (*Nominated*), *Vacant* (*Nominated*); J N. Wilson (*Nominated*), Vichitra Narayan Sharma (*Nominated*); Ram Prasad Tamta, B A, LL B. (*Nominated*); Sumat Prasad Jain (*Nominated*), Dr. Murari Lal Rohtagi (*Nominated*).

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : VACANT.

Deputy Speaker : NAFISUL HASAN, M A, LL B. (Advocate).

Secretary : RAI BAHADUR K. C. BHATNAGAR, M.A.

Asstt. Secretary : KRISHNA BAHADUR SAKSENA, B A.

The Hon'ble Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, B A, LL B (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Budaun Cities*), Dr. R D. Misra (*Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra*), Shiv Kumar Pandey (*Allahabad District, Doab*), *Vacant* (*Kanpur District, North East, General Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, B Sc. (*Banaras City*), The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A, LL.B. (*Garhwal and Bijnor, North West Districts, Muhammadan Rural*), The Hon'ble Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta (*Lucknow City*), Narain Das (**Lucknow City*); Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi (*Kanpur City*), Achal Singh, M C, M.C B. (*Agra City*), Bhagwan Din (**Kanpur City*); Ram Chand (Sehra) (**Agra City*); The Hon'ble Shri Purushottamdas Tandon M.A., LL B. (*Allahabad City*); Masuriya Din (**Allahabad City*), Din Dayalu Shastri (*Saharanpur-cum-Hardwar-cum-Dehra Dun-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*); Ram Kripal Singh (*Bulandshahr-cum-Meerut-cum-Hapur-cum-Khuraja-cum-Nagina Cities*); Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.A (Oxon) (*Mathura-cum-Aligdrh-cum-Hathras Cities*); The Hon'ble Shri Atma Ram Govind Kher, B A, LL B (*Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah-cum-Jhansi Cities*), Ram Saran, M A, LL B. (*Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Sambhal-cum-Chandausi Cities*), Raghav Das (*Farzabad-cum-Bahraich-cum-Sitapur Cities*), Dipnarain Verma (*Jaunpur-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Ghazipur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*), Shanti Prapanna (*Dehra Dun District*); Phool Singh, B A., LL B., Vakil (*Saharanpur District, South East*), The Hon'ble Shri Girdhari Lal (**Saharanpur District, South East*), Jagan Nath Das Chela Hira Das Randeva (*Saharanpur District, North West*); Keshav Gupta, B A, LL B,, Vakil (*Muzaffarnagar District, East*), Fateh Singh Rana (*Muzaffarnagar District, West*); Charan Singh, M A, B Sc, LL B (*Meerut District, South West*); Vishnu Saran Dublish (*Meerut District, North*), Raghuvansh Narayan Singh (*Meerut District, East*); Banarsi Dass (*Bulandshahr District, North*); Khan Chand Gautam (*Bulandshahr District, East*); *Vacant* (*Bulandshahr District, South West*); Bhim Sen (**Bulandshahr District, South West*), Sheodan Singh (*Aligarh District, West*); Nawab Singh Chauhan Etah (*Aligarh District, East*); Shri Chand Singhal (*Aligarh District, Centre*); Krishna Chandra, B Sc (*Mathura District, West*); Shiva Mangal Singh, B A., LL B, Advocate (*Mathura East and Etah West Districts*); Ram Chandra Paliwal (*Agra District, North East*), Ganga Dhar (**Agra District, North East*), Jagan Prasad Rawat, B Sc, LL B. (*Agra District, South West*), Badshah Gupta (*Mainpuri District, North East*), Mijaji Lal (**Mainpuri District, North East*), Bharat Singh Yadavacharya (*Mainpuri District, South West*); Babu Ram Varma, Pleader (*Etah District, North*), Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore (*Etah District, South*), Govind Sahai (*Bijnor District, West*); Khub Singh (*Bijnor District, East*), Dau Dayal Khanna (*Moradabad District, East*), Shankar Dutt Sharma (*Moradabad District, West*); Brij Mohan Lal (*Bareilly District, South West*), Ram Murti (*Bareilly District, North East*); Shiva Kumar Misra (*Shahjahanpur District, East*), Prem Kishan Khanna (*Shahjahanpur District, West*), Raghubir Sahai (*Budaun District, East*), Lakhan Das Jatav (**Budaun District East*); Badan Singh (*Budaun District, West*), Bhagwan Singh (*Pilibhit District, South*); Mukand Lal Agarwal, Advocate (*Pilibhit District, North*); Shrimati Purnima Banerji (*Farrukhabad District, North*); Kali Charan Tandon (*Farrukhabad District, South*); Din Dayal Awasthi (*Etawah District, West*), Hoti Lal Agarwal, M A., LL.B. (*Etawah District, East*); Ram Sarup Gupta, M A (*Kanpur District, South*); Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, M A. (*Kanpur District, North East*), Ganga Sahai Chaubey (*Kanpur District, West*), Shri Banshgopal, Advocate (*Fatehpur District, East*); Sheo Daval Upadhya (*Fatehpur District, West*), Salig Ram Jaiswal (*Allahabad District, Jurmnapar*); The Hon'ble Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (*Allahabad District, Gangapar*), Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar, M A., LL B, Vakil (*Jhansi District, South*), Kunj Behari Lal Shivani (*Jhansi District, North*); Chaturbhuj Sharma, B A, LL B, Vakil (*Jalaun District*), Lotan Ram (**Jalaun District*), Shripat Sahai (*Hamirpur District*); *Vacant* (*Banda District, North*), Har Prasad Singh, Pleader (*Banda District, South*); Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya, M.A., L.T., LL B, Kavya Tirth (*Banaras District, West*), Kamlapati Tiwari (*Banaras District, East*); Bijaya Nand Misra (*Mirzapur District, North*); Vishwanath Prasad (**Mirzapur District, North*); The Hon'ble Shri Keshavdeo Malaviya (*Mirzapur District, South*), Birbal Singh, B.A. (*Jaunpur District, West*); Dwarka Prasad Maurya (*Jaunpur District, East*); Vishwanath Rai (*Ghazipur District, East*), Indradeo Tripathi (*Ghazipur District, West*); Radha Mohan Singh (*Ballia District, South*),

* Denotes Scheduled Castes Reserved Constituency.

Jagannath Singh (*Ballia District, North*); Bhagwati Prasad Dubey (*Gorakhpur District, South West*), Sinhasan Singh, Advocate (*Gorakhpur District, South East*); Achhaibar Singh (*Gorakhpur District, West*), Ramji Sahai (*Gorakhpur District, Centre*), Sudama Prasad (*Gorakhpur District, North*), Purnamasi (**Gorakhpur District, North*), Ram Dhari Pande (*Gorakhpur District, North East*), Ram Shankar Lal (*Basti District, South East*); Ram Kumar Shastri (*Basti District, North East*), Kirpa Shankar (*Basti District, South*); Udaibir Singh (**Basti District, South*), Radhey Shyam Sharma (*Basti District, West*), Sita Ram Asthana, B A, LL.B., Vakil (*Azamgarh District, West*), Gajadhar Prasad (**Azamgarh District, West*), Sardar Shiva Mangal Singh (*Azamgarh District, South*), Algu Rai Shastri (*Azamgarh District, North East*), Shyam Lal Verma (*Naini Tal District*), Har Govind Pant, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Almora District*); Khusi Ram (**Almora District*), Jagmohan Singh Negi, B A., LL B (*Garhwal District, South East*), Dr Kushla Nand Gairola (*Garhwal District, North West*), Tirloki Singh (*Lucknow District*), Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M A, LL B, Vakil (*Unnao District, West*), Lila Dhar Asthana (*Unnao District, East*), Suraj Prasad Awasthi (*Unnao District, South*), Surendra Bahadur Singh (*Rae Bareli District, North East*), Dayal Das Bhagat (**Rae Bareli District, North East*), Mangla Prasad (*Rae Bareli District, South West*), Chheda Lal Gupta, M A (*Hardoi District, North West*); Rameshwar Sahai Sinha (*Hardoi District, South East*), Radha Krishan Agrawal, M.A., LL B (*Hardoi District, Centre*); Gopal Narain Saxena (*Sitapur District, North West*), Paragi Lal (**Sitapur District, North West*), Jagannath Prasad *alias* Jagan (*Sitapur District, East*), Krishna Chandra Gupta (*Sitapur District, South*); Banshi Dhar Misra, M A., LL B, Advocate (*Kheri District, South West*); Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai *alias* Bhaiya Lal, M A, B A. (Hons), LL B, Advocate (*Kheri District, North East*), Raja Ram Misra (*Faizabad District, West*), Ganesh Kishan Jetley (*Faizabad District, East*), Jaipal Singh (**Faizabad District, East*), Ram Bali (*Sultanpur District, East*), Vidya Dhar Bajpai (*Sultanpur District, West*), Ganpat Sahai, Advocate (*Sultanpur District, Centre*), The Hon'ble Sri Hukum Singh, B A, LL B. (*Bahraich District, North*); Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya (*Bahraich District, South*), Lal Behari Tandon (*Gonda District, West*), Chandra Bhan Saran Singh (*Gonda District, South*); Baldeo Prasad (*Gonda District, North East*), Ganga Prasad (**Gonda District, North East*), Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (*Pratapgarh District, West*), Shyam Sunder Shukla (*Pratapgarh District, East*), Asrar Ahmad (*Budaun District, West*), Nihal Uddin (*Budaun District, East*), Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan, B A, LL B (*Shahjahanpur District*), Siraj Husain, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Pilibhit District*), Lt M Sultan Alam Khan (*Farrukhabad District*), *Vacant* (*Fatehpur and Banda Districts*), Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad District, South West*), Salim Hamid Khan (*Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur Districts*), Mufti Fakhrul Islam (*Jaunpur and Allahabad, North East Districts*), Mohammad Nazeer (*Banaras and Mirzapur Districts*), Mohammad Yaqub (*Ghazipur and Ballia Districts*); Muhammad Farooq, M Sc (*Gorakhpur District, West*), Zahurul Hasnain Lari, M.A, LL B (*Gorakhpur District, East*), Mohammad Adil Abbasi (*Basti District, West*); *Vacant* (*Basti District, South-East*), Muhammad Suleman Adhami (*Basti District, North East*), Abdul Ghani Ansari (*Azamgarh District, West*), Abdul Baqi, Vakil (*Azamgarh District, East*), Habibur Rahman Ansari (*Lucknow and Unnao Districts*), Mohammad Shameem, Bar-at-Law (*Rae Bareli District*), Hakim Bashir Ahmad (*Sitapur District*), Nawab Syed Alzaz Rasul (*Hardoi District*), Habibur Rahman Khan (*Kheri District*), *Vacant* (*Fyzabad District*), Roshan Zaman Khan (*Gonda District, South West*), Syed Ali Jarrar Jafri (*Gonda District, North East*), Raja Syed Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan of Nanpara (*Bahraich District, North*), Maulvi Mahfuzur Rahman (*Bahraich District, South*), Nazim Ali (*Sultanpur District*); Maulvi Ruknuddin Khan, Advocate (*Pratapgarh District*); *Vacant* (*Bara Banki District*); Shrimati Sajjan Devi Mahanot (*Banaras City*); Shrimati Prakash Vati Suda (*Meerut District, North*), Shrimati Lakshmi Devi (*Faizabad District, West*), Har Prasad *alias* Satya Premi (*Bara Banki District, South*), Jai Ram Verma, M.A. (*Bara Banki District, North*), Chet Ram (**Bara Banki District, North*); *Vacant* (*Meerut-cum-Hapur-cum-Bulandshahr-cum-Khurja-cum- Nagina Cities*), Mohammad Mahmud Ali Khan (*Dehra Dun-cum-Hardwar-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*), Abdul Majid (*Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Chandausi Cities*), *Vacant* (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit Cities*); Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, M A., LL B, Pleader (*Budaun-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Sambhal Cities*), Syed Zakir Ali (*Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah Cities*), Abdul Majid Kwaja (*Aligarh-cum-Hathras-cum-Mathura Cities*), Maulana Hasrat Mohani (*Kanpur City*), Zahur Ahmad Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad-cum-Jhansi Cities*), Haji Mohammad Shakoor (*Banaras-cum-Mirzapur Cities*); Shah Mohammad Shahaid Fakhiri (*Ghazipur-cum-Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*), Syed Muzaffar Hassan (*Lucknow City*), Sardar Nawazish Ali Khan (*Faizabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahraich Cities*), Chaudhari Abdul Hameed (*Dehra Dun and Saharanpur East Districts*), Maulvi Munfait Ali, Advocate (*Saharanpur District, North*), Zahid Hasan (*Saharanpur District, South West*), Mohammad Nabi (*Muzaffarnagar District, East*), Asghar Ali Khan (*Muzaffarnagar District, West*), Luft Ali Khan, Zamindar (*Meerut District, East*), Major Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan (*Meerut District, West*), Kunwar Ammar Ahmad Khan (*Bulandshahr District, East*), Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan (*Bulandshahr District, West*), Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan Sherwani (*Aligarh District, West*), Haidar Baksh (*Mathura and Agra Districts*), The Hon'ble Nisar Ahmad Sherwani (*Mainpuri and Etah Districts*), Syed Ahmad (*Naini Tal, Almora and Bareilly North Districts*), Khan Muhammad Raza Khan (*Bareilly District East, South and West*), Bashir Ahmad (*Bijnor District, South East*), Latafat Husain (*Moradabad District, North West*); Kazi Mohammad Sarwat Husain (*Moradabad District, North East*), Mohammad Ismail (*Moradabad District, South East*), A. J. Fanthome, Advocate (*The Uttar Pradesh Anglo-Indian Constituency*), A Dharam Dass (*The Uttar Pradesh Indian Christian Constituency*), E M Phillips (*The Uttar Pradesh Indian Christian Constituency*), J K Srivastava (*The Upper India Chamber of Commerce*), Ram Narain (*The Upper India Chamber of Commerce*), Kishan Chand Puri (*The Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Chamber of the Uttar Pradesh*), Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*), Raja Syed Sajid Husain (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*), Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*), Raja Ajit Pratap Singh (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*), Raja Birendra Shah Bahadur (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad*), Rao Raj Kunwar Singh (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad*), *Vacant* (*Trade Union Constituency*), Raja Ram Shastri (*Kanpur Industrial Factory, Labour Constituency*), B K Mukerjee (*Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad*), Begum Inam Habibullah (*Lucknow City*), Begum Abdul Wajid (*Moradabad District, North East*).

MEMBERS FROM MERGED STATES

Tripan Singh (*Tehri-Garhwal*), Prem Lal Vaid (*Tehri-Garhwal*); Krishna Saran Arya (*Rampur*), Mahmmud Ali Khan *alias* Putti Khan (*Rampur*), Bechan Ram Gupta (*Banaras*), Ram Nandan Singh (*Banaras*).

* Denotes Scheduled Castes Reserved Constituency.

WEST BENGAL STATE

IN accordance with the provisions of the Radcliffe Award, West Bengal consists of the whole of the Burdwan Division and part of the Presidency Division of old undivided Bengal. District-wise, the whole of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Darjeeling Districts and parts of Nadia, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur Districts are in West Bengal. The 24-Parganas District includes the two P. S. of Jessore, Bongaon and Gaighata, that is 10.94 per cent of the area and 7.28 per cent of the population of Jessore. Of Nadia District 47.75 per cent of the population and 52 34 per cent of the area, of Malda 68.50 per cent of the population and 69 41 per cent of the area, of Jalpaiguri 77.62 per cent of the population and 81.57 per cent of the area, and of Dinajpur 30 28 per cent of the population and 35 14 per cent of the area are in West Bengal

Besides these there is the State of Cooch Behar

The total population and the relative figures of Hindus, Muslims and others are given below —

	Area in Sq miles	Population				Percentage		
		Total	Hindus	Muslims	Others	Hindus	Muslims	Others
West Bengal (Excluding Cooch Behar)	28,215	21,196,453	14,330,928	5,301,696	1,563,829	67 61	25 01	7 38
Cooch Behar . .	1,318	640,842	394,948	242,684	3,210	61 63	37 87	0 50
New West Bengal State .	29,533	21,837,295	14,725,876	5,544,380	1,567,039	67 43	25 39	7 18

According to the Census figures of 1931, Bengali is spoken by about 83 per cent of the population and Hindi and Urdu by about 8.3 per cent excluding Cooch Behar.

AGRICULTURE

During 1946-47 the area under paddy in West Bengal (excluding Cooch Behar) was 9,959 9 thousand acres and total cropped area was 12,700 8 thousand acres i e the area under paddy was approximately 78 4 per cent of the total cropped area In 1947-48 and 1948-49, area under paddy in West Bengal (excluding Cooch Behar) was as follows —

	1947-48 (in thousand acres)	1948-49 (in thousand acres)
Aman	8,038 5	7,866 3
Aus .	1,281 4	1,243 6
Boro	25 3	25 3 (estimated)
Total	9,345 2	9 135 2

The area under Jute is given below —

	1948 (in thousand acres)	1949 (in thousand acres)
West Bengal (Excluding Cooch Behar)	314 9	346 8 (Preliminary)
Cooch Behar	35 0	36 8
Total	349 9	383 6

INDUSTRY

Agriculture is the principal industry of West Bengal In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the riparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the State

The following table gives the number of factories in the State —

	Number of factories		Average daily number of workers employed	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Jute Mills	86	88	292,779	298,457
Other factories .	1,810	1,880	371,972	369,169
Total Factories .	1,896	1,968	664,751	667,626

TEA INDUSTRY

	1947	1948
Area under Tea (acres)	194,312	194,564
Number of factories	275	.
Average daily number of workers employed	23,646	
Number of gardens	296	296
Number of Picked workers attended	230,000	230,000

The following are the approximate Trade Figures for value of Import and Export of Calcutta Port for the last 5 years

Value in lakhs of rupees

Year	Import	Export
1942-43	2,550	7,328
1943-44	2,768	9,848
1944-45	7,459	11,065
1945-46	10,285	12,215
1946-47 .	7,418	14,438

EDUCATION

Educational institutions in West Bengal are controlled by the Department of Education, the University of Calcutta, district boards, municipalities, district school boards and a number of religious and philanthropic societies. The control of general education as also of engineering education is ultimately vested in the Minister of Education, whereas medical education is controlled by the Department of Local Self-Government, and agricultural, technical and industrial education by the Department of Agriculture and Industries

The Director of Public Instruction is the executive head of the Department assisted by Assistant Director, Special Officers for Primary, Scheduled Caste and Secondary Education Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors according to the requirements of the several divisions Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis.

The University of Calcutta established in 1857 is administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of W. Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The following tables give some relevant statistics in regard to education —

(1) NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN WEST BENGAL —(Excluding Cooch Behar)—1947-48

	Male	Female
A. RECOGNISED		
1 University	1	
2 Degree colleges (Arts & Science)*	27	10
3 Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges	14	4
4 Professional colleges	20	2
5 High schools	750	108
6 Middle schools	913	132
7 Primary schools	12,716	1,234
8. Special schools (a)	1,526	35
	15,967	1,525
B. UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	137	26
Total Institutions	16,104	1,551

* Include—Oriental colleges

(a) Include Survey schools

(2) NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN WEST BENGAL—(Excluding Cooch Behar)—1947-48.

	Male	Female
A. RECOGNISED.		
1 Research .		..
2 Post graduates	1,680	294
3 B A & B Sc. (Including 3rd year Hons)	7,389	1,112
4 Intermediate (Arts & Science) . .	24,986	2,679
5. Professional colleges	10,759	211
6. Secondary stage	302,232	26,831
7. Primary stage (Including Pre-Primary)	973,614	263,934
8. Special schools	50,390	4,769
	1,371,050	299,830
B. UNRECOGNISED	9,051	2,133
Total scholars ..	1,380,101	301,963

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only.

Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. One of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta is in charge of the Children's Court and is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates The city has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioners of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, *e.g.*, the franchise of the electors has been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioners has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including water-supply, public works, maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and educational institutions, veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water-supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and two Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation The appointments of the Chief Executive Officer and the six other principal officers of the Corporation are subject to the approval of Government. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers.

In the *mofussil*, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, which will replace gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees deals with the village police, village roads, water-supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union The Act has been extended to all districts in the State.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of the Secretary to Government in the Department of Communications and Works and Buildings.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal technical adviser to Government.

MARINE

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

IRRIGATION

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

POLICE

The West Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police and the Railway Police. The West Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Indian Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Presidency range and the Burdwan range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C I D. and the Intelligence Branch.

Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superindentent The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is about 4 crores.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The head of the Medical Directorate is the Director of Health Services. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. According to the latest statistics available there are 105 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 26 private hospitals and dispensaries partly supported by the Calcutta Corporation; also there are 6,691 beds available of which 506 are at the hospitals and dispensaries mentioned above. The Government of West Bengal has sanctioned an expenditure of 77,85,000 for Public Health in the 1950-51 Budget.

1950-51 BUDGET

The Budget of the State of West Bengal for 1950-51 shows a revenue deficit of Rs. 1 crore and 33 lakhs and a deficit of 4 crores and 28 lakhs outside revenue account The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 33 crores and 90 lakhs and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 35 crores and 23 lakhs

As a measure of economy, a scheme of compulsory cut in pay in the case of the highest paid Government servants and a compulsory saving by contribution to the Provident Fund in the case of Government servants of certain other categories, has been introduced.

The main features of the Budget are —

(*a*) There is no proposal for fresh taxation;

(*b*) Customs—Under the Deshmukh Award, the State of West Bengal will receive a fixed grant of Rs 105 lakhs annually in lieu of a share in the net proceeds of the export duty on jute and jute goods

(*c*) Income-tax—50 per cent of the net proceeds of Central taxes on income are distributed to different States in fixed proportion and West Bengal's share is 13¼ per cent of the State pool

(*d*) A total provision of Rs 3 crores and 74 lakhs has been made for expenditure on unproductive development scheme, against which no grant will be received from the Government of India and the entire burden will be thrown on State resources

A total provision of Rs 10 crores and 71 lakhs has been made under heads of "Capital Outlay" for development schemes to be financed from loans. The provisions include—(*i*) Rs 4 crores and 61 lakhs on account of West Bengal's share of the cost of Damodar Valley Project for the year 1950-51, (*ii*) Rs 2 crores for the Mayurakshi Project, (*iii*) Rs. 2 crores and 54 lakhs for the development of Provincial roads, (*iv*) Rs 47 lakhs for housing schemes, and (*v*) Rs 75 lakhs for the Road Transport scheme;

(*e*) A provision of Rs 1 crore and 75 lakhs has been made for expenditure on "Grow More Food" schemes. The expenditure will be partly covered by receipts from sale of seeds, manures etc A contribution of Rs 26¼ lakhs will be received from the Government of India towards this expenditure

(*f*) A provision of Rs 88 lakhs has been made for expenditure on "Procurement Bonus Schemes", which will be entirely financed from the bonus payable by the Government of India on internal procurement of food grains.

(*g*) With the merger of Cooch Behar with West Bengal with effect from the 1st January 1950, the provisions for Cooch Behar for 1950-51 form an integral part of the provisions under the appropriate heads of the West Bengal Budget. The revenue receipts for Cooch Behar are estimated at Rs 44 lakhs and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 60¼ lakhs.

(*h*) A provision of Rs. 1 crore and 67 lakhs has been made for expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of refugees against which a recovery of Rs 1 crore and 27 lakhs will be made from the Government of India. Besides a provision of Rs. 4 crores and 59 lakhs has been made for the purpose of building houses for the refugees and for distribution of loans and advances to them.

In point of proportion of the cost of each service to the total revenue expenditure, "Police" occupies the first place and then come "Food and Supply", "Education" and "Medical".

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1950-51.

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Revised Estimate 1949-50	Budget Estimate 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	1,35,14	1,05,00
Taxes on Income ..	6,05,88	6,92,01
Land Revenue .. .	1,77,40	2,06,05
Provincial Excise	6,15,83	5,87,50
Stamps	2,55,00	2,43,00
Forest	61,95	62,15
Registration	38,24	38,63
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	46,90	47,03
Other Taxes and Duties ..	8,01,70	7,70,80
Subsidised Companies ..	10	..
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	—2,95	—4,35
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	23,84	3,57
Interest	20,08	21,63
Administration of Justice.	37,50	37,90
Jails and Convict Settlements	6,21	5,51
Police	22,51	21,50
Ports and Pilotage ..	47	47
Education	15,67	16,92
Medical	27,30	24,12
Public Health	3,42	3,22
Agriculture .. .	1,10,24	1,37,88
Veterinary	1,40	1,40
Co-operation	2,00	2,01
Industries	30,63	32,22
Miscellaneous Departments	2,18	2,18
Civil Works	70,65	1,21,16
Receipts from Electricity Schemes	..	—30
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,24	1,24
Stationery and Printing	3,35	3,44
Miscellaneous	40,18	1,04,52
Receipts from Road Transport Scheme .	1,65	3,69
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	11	11
Extraordinary receipts..	3,16,89	97,65
Total Revenue Receipts.	34,72,71	33,89,86
Debt Deposits—		
Debt raised in India ..	21,00,00	14,00,00
Loans from the Central Government.. ..	7,36,80	12,84,22
State Provident Fund ..	56,90	72,80
Depreciation Reserve Fund of State Buses ..	5,00	16,00
Famine Insurance Fund .	12,30	12,31
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	60	57

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1950-51—*contd.*

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Revised Estimate 1949-50	Budget Estimate 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.
Fund for promotion of Education, among the Educationally backward classes	8,34	8,34
District Funds	88,00	88,10
Other Funds	1,75,95	1,78,35
Civil Deposits .. .	41,98,85	42,15,77
Other Accounts	51,51	95,26
Advances repayable ..	52,48	97,32
Permanent Advances .	1,15	1,15
Accounts with the Government of Pakistan.	50	30
Accounts with Reserve Bank	50	50
Suspense Accounts .	20,00,00	20,00,00
Cheques and Bills .	12,65,00	12,65,00
Departmental and Similar Accounts ..	5,00	5,00
Loans and Advances by the State Governments	54,07	54,11
Total Receipts .	1,42,85,66	1,41,84,96
Opening Balance ..	10,19,18	3,54,02
GRAND TOTAL .	1,53,04,84	1,45,38,98

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51.

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Revised Estimate 1949-50	Budget Estimate 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	3,07	3,31
Land Revenue	37,97	41,69
State Excise ..	34,81	36,61
Stamps	6,22	5,98
Forest	52,89	49,02
Registration	14,83	15,83
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts ..	4,50	4,50
Other Taxes and Duties..	12,54	13,90
Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. .	14,41	14,45
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	80,72	90,21
Interest on Debts and Other Obligations ..	14,68	5,81
General Administration..	2,22,54	2,38,00
Administration of Justice.	91,32	94,18
Jails and Convict Settlements	93,03	91,00
Police	4,43,40	4,82,76
Ports and Pilotage ..	5,08	8,75
Scientific Departments ..	4,42	4,81
Education	2,75,70	3,05,72
Medical	3,21,19	3,02,87
Public Health	69,12	77,85
Agriculture	2,54,27	2,61,13
Veterinary	13,60	14,95
Co-operation	15,61	17,81
Industries	91,53	83,98
Miscellaneous Departments	21,28	22,77
Civil Works	2,96,56	3,64,15

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51 *—contd.*

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Revised Estimate 1949-50	Budget Estimate 1950-51
	Rs	Rs.
Interest on Capital outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	5,67	16,72
Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	..	1,80
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue .. .		3,36
Famine Relief	32,65	27,47
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	86,26	91,09
Stationery and Printing .	39,72	36,75
Miscellaneous	2,29,94	2,36,37
Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	12,71	13,10
Extraordinary charges in India	3,89,40	3,83,17
Pre-partition Payments	34,00	61,00
Total Revenue Expenditure	33,25,64	35,22,87
Capital Expenditure		
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,56	61
Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account . ..		45
Capital outlay on Industrial Development outside the Revenue Account	29,09	10,40
Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account .. .	3,33,00	6,61,00
Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account . ..	2,34,50	2,53,91
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account ..	..	24,00
Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account	2,93,65	3,06,12
Capital outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account	72,25	75,00
Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading	3,42,51	1,59,63
Debt Deposits—		
Debt Raised in India	21,00,00	14,00,00
Loans from the Central Government .	80,42	1,03,80
State Provident Fund ..	64,90	64,90
Famine Insurance Fund ..	12,00	12,00
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses..	65	60
Fund for promotion of Education among the backward classes ..	11,00	11,37

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51 —*contd.*

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Revised Estimate 1949-50	Budget Estimate 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.
Deposits of Local Funds—		
District Funds	88,00	88,10
Other Funds . ..	1,77,00	1,79,34
Civil Deposits	41,87,02	41,53,58
Other Accounts ..	51,51	95,26
Advances repayable and permanent advances .	56,87	78,24
Accounts with the Government of Pakistan	1,00	1,00
Accounts with Reserve Bank	60	60
Suspense	20,00,00	20,00,00
Cheques and Bills .	12,64,00	12,64,00
Departmental & Similar Accounts .	5,50	5,50
Loans and Advances by the State Governments ..	2,17,57	2,73,24
Total Expenditure ..	1,49,50,82	1,47,45,73
Closing Balances ..	3,54,02	2,06,75
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,53,04,84	1,45,38,98

ADMINISTRATION

The present form of administration in West Bengal dates from the 26th January, 1950 when India emerged as a Sovereign Democratic Republic

With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vested in the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponded to a constitutional head The services no longer found a place in the legislature and were subordinate to the Ministers Dyarchy disappeared and there was a substantial measure of responsible Government

As from 15th Aug 1947 two independent Dominions known as India and Pakistan were set up in India under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

The Province of Bengal, as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, ceased to exist from that day and in lieu thereof two new Provinces, East Bengal and West Bengal were constituted of which only the latter came under the Dominion of India. Pending the framing of the new constitution of India by its Constituent Assembly, the Legislature of the new Province of West Bengal was made unicameral by an order of the Governor-General issued under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 The administration of the Province was carried on under the Government of India Act, 1935 as adapted by orders of the Governor-General issued from time to time under the provisions of the said Independence Act. Under the adapted Government of India Act, the special responsibilities of the Governor as well as his individual judgement and discretionary powers ceased to exist.

This state of affairs continued until the 26th January, 1950 with effect from which date the new constitution of India came into force Under the present Constitution the State of West Bengal will have a bicameral legislature It has been laid down in the Constitution of India that until the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of the constitution, the former West Bengal Legislative Assembly functioning immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of the Constitution on the Houses of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal The executive authority of the State continues to vest in the Governor but he has now to act strictly according to the advice of his Council of Ministers in all matters Ministers, on the other hand, are responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, in the District while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the district officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta ; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Kailashnath Katju

MINISTRY.

Chief Minister (incharge of Home, Medical, Public Health and Refugee Rehabilitation Departments), The Hon'ble Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy

Finance, Commerce & Industries, The Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarkar

Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Nikunja Behary Maitry

Food, Co-operation, Credit, Relief and Rehabilitation and Agriculture and Veterinary Depts, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen.

Education Dept., The Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri.

Works, Bldgs & Land and Land Revenue, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha.

Judicial & Legislative Depts, The Hon'ble Niharendu Dutt-Mazumdar

Labour, The Hon'ble Kalipada Mookherji.

Forests & Fisheries Depts, The Hon'ble Hemchandra Naskar.

Irrigation & Waterways, Home (Defence—National Volunteer Force) Depts, The Hon'ble Bhupati Mazumdar.

Local Self Government Dept., The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja.

Excise Dept, The Hon'ble Shyama Prosad Barman

Minorities, The Hon'ble Dr R. Ahmed

H. E THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary, Hirendra Chandra Sen, I.A.S.

Deputy Secretary, P. B. Sen Gupta.

Hony. Physician, Dr. Amal Kumar Roy Choudhuri, M.D.

Hony. Surgeon, L. M. Banerji, M S. (Cal.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Hony Dental Surgeon, Dr. Bankim Mukherji, L.D.S., R C.S. (Eng).

Hony. Surgeon in Darjeeling, Dr. S. N. Chowdhury, M.B.

Hony. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr K. L. Sen, M B , F R.C.S E , D.O , M S. (Lond.).

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Lieut. H. Bhattacharyya, R.I.N V R , Lieut. (L/Capt) Inder Mohan Lal, 2nd Royal Lancers , Capt. Gyan Nath Katju, G S A.

HONY. AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Subedar Major and Hony. Captain Lal Bahadur Sunwar, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I. (Late of 10th Gurkha Rifles), Subedar Major and Hony. Captain Lakpa Tshering Lama, Sardar Bahadur, O.B I. (Late of 10th Gurkha Rifles). Commander T. A. Leitch, O.B.E , R.N.R., Resident Naval Officer, Calcutta.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary, Satyendra Nath Ray, I.C.S.

Secretary, Home Dept, Ranjit Gupta, I.C.S.

Director-General of Transportation and Ex-Officio Secy., Home Dept., N. C. Ghosh.

Special Officer, Home (Anti-Corruption and Enforcement) and Ex-Officio Secy, Rabindra Kumar Mitra, I C.S

Joint Secretaries, Home Dept, Mriganka Mauli Basu, I C S. , Purna Chandan Acharji, I.A.S.

Deputy Secretaries, Dhirendra Mohan Gupta, I A.S : Sashanka Sekhar Chaudhuri.

Director of Publicity and Ex-Officio Dy. Secy., Amal Home

Under Secy , Gurudas Goswami, I.A S.

Asstt. Secy., Home (Anti-Corruption and Enforcement), Santosh Kumar Ghosh

Asstt Secys., Home (Police) Dept, Mahendra Nath De , Jyotish Chandra Ghosh

Asstt Secy., Home (Press) Dept, Nripendra Narayan Som

Asstt Secy , Home (G A) Dept , Kiran Chandra Mitra (On deputation to Hyderabad), Subodh Nath Kundu (Offg)

Asstt Secy , Home (Jails) Dept, Dhirendra Nath Mukherjee (also Asstt Secy , Development).

Asstt Provincial Transport Commissioner and Ex-officio Asstt Secy , Home (Transport) Dept , B. K. Sen

Asstt Secy , Home (Evacuees) Dept , L Dias

Asstt Secy , Home (Publicity) Dept, Ekkari Basu

Dy. Director of Publicity, H N Ghosh

Special Officer, Home (Transfer) Dept , Narendra Krishna Pal

Asstt Secys Home (Poll) Dept , L A D'Costa, P W Mann, Panchkari Sen

Registrar, Home Dept , Bhabalaran Ray

LOCAL SELF-GOVT DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Shaibal Kumar Gupta, I C S

Deputy Secy , A Zaman I C S

Special Officer, Banker Behari Ghosh.

Asstt Secy , Biswes war Prasad Basu

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Director of Health Services and Ex-Officio Secy , Dr B C Das Gupta

Deputy Secy , Kumaresh Roy

Asstt Secy , Phanindra Mohin Dutta

Special Officer, Harendra Nath Dasgupta

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

Food Commissioner and Ex-Officio Secy , K. C. Basak, I C S

Dy Secy , Sudhindra Kumar Sanyal

Asstt Secys , Abani Charan Basu , Debendra Nath Biswas , S K Das Gupta.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Joint Secy., Supplies, S M. Murshed, I A.S.

Asstt. Secy , Supplies, K C. Banerji.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Secy., Sisir Kumar Sen, I.C S

Asstt Secy., B L. Sarkar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S. K. D Gupta

Dy. Secy., Kazi Azhar Ali.

Asstt. Secy., Shyama Prasama Sen Verma.

LAND AND LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal and Ex-officio Secy., Land and Land Revenue, S. Banerji, I C S.

Secy , Board of Revenue and Ex-Officio Dy. Secy., Land and Land Revenue, Sasadhar Dasgupta, I.A.S.

Deputy Secy., Kshitish Chandra Barman.

Asstt. Secys, S. N. Mitra, Anukul Chandra Sen.
Special Officers, Land and Land Revenue, Jitendra Nath Mukharji, Aswini Kumar Maitra, Chandi Charan Basu
Registrar, Rabindra Nath Ray.

AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Secy, S. K. Dey, I.C.S.
Dy Secys., Gaur Chandra Mandal, Monoranjan Sarkar
Asst. Secy, Nihar Chandra Chakravarti.
Registrar, Kamal Chandra Kundu.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Secy, Dr. D. M. Sen.
Dy. Secy., Brajendra Prasad Neogi.
Assistant Secy, Baidyanath Sarkar
Additional Asstt Secy., Haridas Mitra.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DEPT.

Secy., S. K. Dey, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy, Shyama Charan Chatterji
Asstt Secy, Jogendra Chandra Talaputra
Registrar, Panchu Gopal Addy.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS DEPT.

Joint Secy, S K Mazumdar, I A S.
Asstt Secys, S Bhattacharya, Kalidas Lahiri
Registrar, Panchu Gopal Addy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Secy., B. B. Das Gupta, I A S
Special Officer, Finance, Sushil Kumar Mukharji
Financial Adviser, Dept of Food and Ex-Officio Secy, S K Ghosh
Deputy Secys, H. N Roy, I C S, M M Sen, I C S, Asoka Chandra Roy, B K Sen Gupta, B K. Sen, P. B. Banerji.
Special Officers and Ex-Officio Asst. Secys, S. C Ghose, A M Kushari
Asstt Secys, P. Datta, T N. Bhattacharya, R K. Mukherjee.
Registrar, Panchu Gopal Das.
Accounts Officer, P. K. Laha.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S.K. Chatterji, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy, Suresh Chandra Das Gupta.
Additional Deputy Secy., Bankim Chandra Kundu
Asstt. Secy, K. P. Das Gupta.
Registrar, Apurba Chandra Mukharji.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secy., Durga Shiva Prasad Mukharji, I A S
Dy. Secy, Kulada Ranjan Das Sarkar
Asstt. Secy, Nirmal Chandra Maitra.

CO-OPERATION CREDIT, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENTS.

Secy, K. C Basak, I.C.S.
Special Officers, Kumund Kumar Banerji, I.A.S, Bipul Chandra Chatterji
Asst. Secys., M. R. Ayer, Muhammad Abdul Gani

REFUGEES REHABILITATION DEPT.

Relief Commr and Secy, Hiranmay Banerjee, I.C.S
Dy. Secy, Promud Kumar Bhattacharya, I A S.
Deputy Relief Commrs, D K Lahiri, J K Ray, Bikash Ghosh.
Asstt. Secy., J Ellory.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Inspector-General of Police, S. Gupta, I.P.
Commissioner, Calcutta Police, S. N. Chatterji, I.P.
Director of Health Services, Dr. B. C. Das Gupta.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta, S C Satyawadi, M A., I C S
Accountant-General, K C Chowdhury.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr P K Biswas
Postmaster-General, N S Smith, M B E
Inspector-General of Registration, Nirmal Chandra Chatterji
Director of Agriculture, Kiran Kumar Ghose, I A S
Director of Industries, D. N Ghose
Asstt. Director of Fisheries, Dr K C. Saha
Protector of Emigrants, D C. Mukherji M Sc, B T
Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Kalipada Biswas, M A
Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, S K Mukerjee, M Sc, Ph D

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

J. A. Bourdillon, C S I. (*Officiating*) ..	1902
Sir A. H Leith Fraser, K.C S I.	1903
Lancelot Hare, C S.I., C I.E. (*Offg*) ..	1906
F. A. Slacke (*Officiating*) .	1906
Sir E. N. Baker, K C S.I .. .. .. Retired 21st September 1911.	1908
F. W. Duke, C S I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K C.M.G. ..	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C I E	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G C.I.E.	1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P C., G.C B., G.C.I.E.	1932
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G C I E., M.C.	1937
Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead, K.C S I (Temporary) . .	1939
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C I.E.	1939
Sir Thomas Rutherford, K C S I., C I E (Temporary) ..	1943
The Rt Hon R G Casey, P C., C H, M C, D S O	1944
The Rt Hon Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.C I E	1946
Mr C. Rajagopalachari, 15, Aug. ..	1947
Sir B. L. Mitter (acting), 11, Oct.	1947
Mr. C. Rajagopalachari 26, Nov. . ..	1947
Dr Kailashnath Katju, 21, June .	1948

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Deputy Speaker. Ashutosh Mallick.

Secretary: Ajita Ranjan Mukherjea, M Sc, B L

Special Officer: Charu Chandra Chowdhuri, Advocate.

Registrar: Rafiqur Rahman, M A., B L.

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FORMER PRINCELY STATES

THE integration of what used to be called Princely India with the larger India is now complete The present position of the former 552 Princely States may be described as follows 216 states with an area of 108,739 sq miles and a population of 1,91,58,000 are merged with the Governors' States 61 States with an area of 63,704 sq miles and a population of 69,25,000 are converted into centrally administered Chief Commissioners' States And 275 States with an area of 215,450 sq miles and a population of 3,46,99,000 are merged into States Unions under Rajpramukhs. The number of centrally administered units formed out of the old Princely States is 7 Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Bilaspur, Bhopal, Tripura, Manipur, and Vindhya Pradesh The number of states Unions formed out of the old Princely States is 5 Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and Travancore-Cochin The total area affected in all is 387,893 sq miles and the population 6,07,83,000 There are only three former States which retain their old frontiers in the modern set-up Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore

During 1949 and the first three months of 1950 Mayurbhanj, Kolhapur, Baroda, Sandur, Tehri Garhwal, Banares, Rampur and Cooch-Behar were merged. Bhopal, Tripura, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh were taken over by the Centre Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Alwar and Karauli joined the Rajasthan Union The Union of Travancore-Cochin came into being An agreement was signed with Sikkim And a constitutional relationship was established between the centre and Hyderabad

The process of welding over 500 diverse States into viable units is now carried to its final conclusion The present constitution of India specifies only 8 such units in part B of the First Schedule of the Constitution Act

Under the new constitution the former States are all full-fledged constituent units of the Indian Union Thus a States Union like Madhya Bharat has exactly the same constitution as that of Madras or Bombay and also the same kind of relations with centre, except that the head of a States Union is called Rajpramukh and the head of Madras or Bombay State is called Governor Also the centre has the the right for a period of ten years to exercise supervision over a Rajpramukh State through the issuing of directives, a right that it does not normally possess in the case of a Governor's State.

It is useful to review the stages through which the States passed before they reached the present position of complete integrity with the Union In July 1947 after the Indian Independence Act was passed the States acceded to the Dominion transferring to the Dominion Government power over defence, foreign affairs and communications. Later when Unions of Princely States were formed it was decided that the Unions ought to concede to the centre wider powers than before, powers in regard to the same subjects as the Governors' Provinces did This covered all the federal and concurrent subjects except financial and taxation items

Finance and taxation became the subject of a special enquiry by the Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee which submitted a report in July 1949 The committee came to three general conclusions. First, the Union must have authority in States over the same range of subjects as the Provinces. Second, the Union must exercise its powers through the same agency as in the Provinces Third, the State must contribute to the finances of the centre on the same basis as the Provinces do. And receive grants and financial aid from the centre, also on the same basis. The committee produced its reports at intervals from 1st June 1949 to 31st July 1949. Integration, in fact, involved very difficult administrative and financial problems, such as bringing about merger of functions, resources and personnel, allocation of liabilities, and arranging the transfer of power in such a way as to avoid any sudden financial dislocation in the unions. The whole process of transfer was to be spread over a certain number of years, 3, 5 or 10 as the case required.

Simultaneously, in the political sphere a change was taking place in the general attitude to constitutional reform in the Princely States When the States Unions were set up it was thought that the constitutions of the Unions would be framed by the Unions' Constituent Assemblies themselves within the frame-work of the covenants and the Constitution of India Later it was realised that this might result in lack of uniformity leading in its turn to further complications A committee was therefore set up under the chairmanship of Sir B. N Rao to frame a constitution similar to that of the Provinces on which the States Unions' constituent assemblies could model their own constitution Later still with closer contact between the Central Government and the States Unions it became clear that even this was not a satisfactory arrangement as the whole procedure smacked of an evil past when the Princes were considered independent So a conference was called in 1949 May and it was decided with the concurrence of the Unions and States' Chief Ministers that the Indian Constituent Assembly should frame the Constitutions for the States Unions as part of the constitution of India. A committee was then set up under the chairmanship of Mr M K Vellodi to examine the draft constitution of India and propose amendments to bring the States Unions into line with the Provinces The amendments so proposed were referred to States Unions' constituent assemblies wherever they existed (Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore) The Saurashtra Assembly adopted the draft constitution in its entirety The other two proposed a few changes some of which were accepted and others rejected The acceptance of the constitution by each of the States Unions was proclaimed by the Rajpramukh on the basis of a resolution adopted by the constituent Assembly in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore Elsewhere the proclamation was made by the Ruler as in Hyderabad The acceptance of the new constitution by the people of the Princely States was implicit in the fact that the people had their representatives in the Central Constituent Assembly where the constitution was drawn up after prolonged deliberations.

The instruments of merger and the covenants establishing the various Unions are in the nature of over-all settlements While providing for the integration of States and for the transfer of power from the Rulers they also guarantee the Rulers privy purses, succession to *gadi* rights and privileges, full ownership use and enjoyment of all private property belonging to them as distinct from State property

UNIFICATION

The unification of India is no doubt an achievement of which the Ministry of States is justly proud But a number of baffling problems still remained to be solved Unification implies that the different administrative Units have the same kind of internal structure and that they all stand in the same relation to the Central Government For instance, the administrative machinery of a Union must be similar to that of a Province A Union like a Province must also have an elected legislature and a ministry responsible to the legislature In other words, the process of unification must be followed by a process of modernization and democratization Besides most of the States are badly equipped for the administrative tasks which they are called upon to discharge. Hence the Government of India which was chiefly responsible for the formation of Unions and the merger of States into Provinces has a duty to perform to the people who belong to the merged or integrated States. The Government of India has therefore legally acquired certain over-riding authority over the Governments of the States Unions. It has the right to give directions to the Raj Pramukh and his Government about the way in which they are to discharge their duties.

PRIVY PURSE

It is worthwhile enlarging some of these items.

In the past there was hardly any distinction between the Rulers' personal expenses and State expenditure, and even in those States where such a thing as privy purse did exist no effective steps were taken to see that personal and State expenditure were in practice separately accounted for. Large amounts were thus spent on Rulers, the members of their families and on State ceremonies and functions Today every Convenant contains a clause fixing the Rulers' privy purse which is calculated to cover the expenses of the Rulers and their families including such expenses as those on residence, marriage, ceremonies, etc The privy purse is guaranteed by Article 291 of the Constitution The money being a charge on the consolidated Fund of India, subsequently to be recovered wholly or partly from the States Governments

The basis of calculation is the revenue of the State For the first lakh the Ruler is allowed 15 per cent, for the next four he is allowed 10 per cent, above 5 lakhs 7½ per cent, the maximum being 10 lakhs This maximum is exceeded only in the case of the Rulers of some of the major States recognized as viable, and even here it is agreed that the amount is to be paid only during the life-time of the present Ruler.

The total annual privy purse commitments amount to 5 8 crores at the present time When the amounts guaranteed to certain rulers during their life-time are refixed the total annual expenditure on this account would be reduced to 4 crores Then there are the savings resulting from fixing the privy purses which will, it is calculated, amount to about two crores exclusive of the savings in Vindhya Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Baroda and Kolhapur,

Here, for instance, is a list of the annual pensions which are to be paid to some of the Rulers of the former States during their life-time only Jaipur, Rs 18,00,000, Jodhpur, Rs 17,50,000; Bikaner, 17,00,000, Patiala 17,00,000, Baroda 26,50,000, Travancore 25,00,000, Indore 15,00,000, Hyderabad 50,00,000, Mysore 26,00,000

PRIVATE PROPERTY

The question of private property was settled by the States Ministry on an *ad hoc* basis, mainly through discussion between the representatives of the Ministry, the Rulers concerned, and the representatives of the Governments of the States or Provinces No uniform system was followed in settling the question The criterion applied was that if a building, for instance, was used exclusively by the Ruler or his family, it was considered to be his private property and if it was used for public purposes, it automatically became the property of the State

The main features of the settlement are: The Ruler is entitled to retain the palace in which he lives He can also have one more residential building only, either at a sea-side resort or at a hill station. All buildings in excess of these are to be made over to the State

In no case is the Ruler allowed to retain any land except where there is positive proof that the land is his ancestral property. Even here, he is subject to the tenancy laws of his State and has to pay taxes like any other landowner. Generally no forest areas have been given to Rulers, though limited rights of grazing and obtaining fuel have been recognized in some cases. Shooting rights are conceded in well defined areas subject to the laws in force in the place. The principle involved in agricultural land

is that the Ruler is not entitled to any income besides the privy purse. In fact, wherever proprietary rights over land is recognized it is done mainly on the ground that many of them have the time and the resources to undertake modern and mechanical methods of farming The States Ministry has however restored to the States administrations thousands of acres of such land and in the case of one Ruler, 154 big villages have been taken away and handed over to the State

The States Ministry declined to recognize the grant of lands made by Rulers to their relatives or others on the eve of integration or merger of their States In cases where such assignments were made long before the integration, the property becomes subject to land assessment and tenancy laws of the Union or of the province.

Several Rulers are stated to have parted with their money and investments without demur. For example, the Maharaja of Gwalior made over to his Government Bombay Improvement Trust scrips bearing an annual interest of about Rs 50 lakhs. Similarly, the Gangajali (reserve fund) of Rs 1,62,37,000 was also given to the State The Maharaja of Baroda agreed to creat a trust with a corpus of Rs 2 crores the income from which was to be available for works of public utility in the territory of the former Baroda State, and the advancement of education

Jewellery—priceless sapphires, emeralds, diamonds and pearls were all divided into two categories. Those actually used by the Ruler himself and those used as regalia at State functions A list was then made of the jewels falling into the latter category, and though the Ruler could keep this jewellery in his custody the Union Government or the Provincial Government, as the case may be, were given the right of inspection and check up.

The Rulers had a civil list reserve funds intended to relieve the State of the expenditure in connection with marriages, etc This was allowed to be retained by the Rulers

Temples and properties attached to them are constituted into trusts Temples situated within the palaces were classed as personal property.

Half the number of cars of Rulers, some of whom maintained fleets of 50 and more, were assigned to the State and are now being used by Ministers and other State officials

Some Rulers were generous enough to make over to the State larger slices of property than they were obliged to do under the terms of the agreement. The Maharaja of Travancore for instance granted to the State property to the extent of as much as 20,000 acres

There are some 35 palaces and houses belonging to Rulers in Old and New Delhi about which no decision was taken Some of the States administrations claim them as State property while the Rulers challenge the claim

The States Ministry arranged for the payment of pensions "in deserving cases," which include the aged mothers of certain Rulers, widowed sisters and other near relatives having no personal property.

The final result of the award is that most of the Rulers have been left with one-fourth of what they considered as their private property, the rest going to their Government.

When the administration was taken over the new Governments inherited cash balances and investments of the value of nearly Rs 70 crores During the settlement of the private properties the Rulers gave up their claims to approximately another 4 5 crores Other property given up includes palaces, buildings, stables, garages, shops and aeroplanes.

There is a clause in every Agreement which says that all the rights and dignities (enjoyed till then by the Princes) would continue under the new constitution These Agreements are excluded from the jurisdiction of law courts by Article 363, while Article 362 requires every legislative or executive authority to give due regard to the clauses of the Agreement in the exercise of its functions. Some of these rights have already been outlined. Others may be mentioned here. The Princes are guaranteed succession according to law and custom Then there are minor rights and dignities which vary from State to State and are exercisable both inside and outside the State. No exhaustive list has ever been drawn up of such privileges and dignities, though some like the use of red plates on cars, immunity from civil and criminal jurisdiction and exemption from customs duties are well known.

The merged States are represented in the Provincial Legislatures by members nominated by the Governor-General through an order passed by him on 27th July, 1949 The number nominated for each Provincial Legislature is as follows Madras Assembly, 2 , Bombay Assembly, 40 , Bombay Council, 21 , Bihar Assembly, 1 , Madhya Pradesh Assembly, 17 , Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1 , Orissa Legislative Assembly, 31 , U P Legislative Assembly, 6 , West Bengal Assembly, 2

The final step in integration was the absorption by one State of enclaves belonging to another State lying within its administrative boundaries The States which exchanged enclaves were Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, U P and Himachal Pradesh, U P and Vindhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan, Bombay and Saurasthtra, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat, Punjab and PEPSU, Punjab and Rajasthan, Madras and Mysore, Madras and Travancore-Cochin, U P and Madhya Bharat, U P and Rajasthan, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU.

PROBLEMS FACING UNIONS

We may next pass in review some of the problems which the new Unions have to face These problems are mainly two, unification of administration and democratization Both these problems present enormous difficulty Let us take unification of administration first Often the various states forming part of a Union have different types of administration In some all authority is concentrated in a few hands Such a thing as Department hardly exists Neither does such a convenient unit of administration as 'District' A District Officer as a person who is responsible for co-ordination in a particular area is also unknown Thus whatever new administrative units are set up they will have to acquire the requisite cohesion and the necessary local tradition before the state machinery can begin to function smoothly In some States modern organization of a sort does exist but it is not well enough developed—certainly not to the same degree as in a Governor's State In many States the traditional form of rule flourishes with a peculiar strength In some Unions large tracts of land are held under a system called the Jagirdar system with the holders performing a variety of administrative functions There are also any number of systems of land tenure. Large parts indeed remain under feudal conditions , and anything like a modern system of revenue administration which includes settlement, record of rights, trained revenue staff is unknown over vast areas

It is thus clear that the administrative personnel inherited by the Union is unequal to the tasks which the new Government have to face In a great many States rules of recruitment, training, promotion do not exist The principle of selection through a competitive examination is recognized only in a few States and even here to a very limited extent Traditions of common service are hardly developed anywhere. In some areas the predominance of certain classes in the public services particularly the army and the police is a hindrance.

With the promulgation of the new constitution the administrative machinery has become identical in theory at any rate with that of the Governor's State. But it will be some time before it can become the same in practice.

The manner in which the States Unions are participating in the recruitment to the All-India Services may be described here. This was decided after a conference of Chief Secretaries in July 1949. For emergency recruitment to I A S five independent cadres have been set up for Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. Then there are joint cadres for Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Saurashtra, and for Punjab and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union A similar scheme is ready for the Indian Police Service and is awaiting the approval of the various Governments The Scheme envisages the absorption of suitable officials already holding posts in the administrative services.

So much for administrative problems. When we pass to political problems we find the position is just as difficult Not many States have legislatures functioning in them Even in the local sphere the number of representative institutions such as panchayats, district committees, municipal committees is very limited Political parties with a well knit organisation and a well defined programme of action do not exist whatever differences there are between parties are of a local or factional character Thus the whole background from which a democratic and representative government arises is completely lacking Respect for individual rights, the habit of arriving at decisions through discussion and compromise, loyalty to decisions already arrived at which are the quaintessence of democracy are yet to develop in all the State Unions

It is with such poor equipment that the Unions have to set about their work of building a new State. The States are starting as if from scratch and there is much to do by way of reconstruction Land systems have to be changed, vast irrigation works have to be established, mineral and industrial sources have to be developed Then there are welfare activities like public health and education which have to be organized In such of the Unions as lie on strategic border areas security measures have to be put through All these are problems which are difficult enough to try the skill and experience of long established administrations

It is precisely because the Central Government is fully conscious that the Union Governments are unequal to the tasks which they have to fulfil that it has acquired the power of control and supervision over the Union Governments. In many different ways the Central Government is helping the Union Governments to organize and re-equip the administrative machinery. For instance, it has made available to Unions the services of experienced officials as Advisers and have also deputed senior officials of All-India Services to fill certain key posts such as those of Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Inspector-General of Police A senior official of the Indian Civil Service Mr M. J Desai was placed on deputation from July to September in 1948 to visit the various Unions, investigate their problems and make suggestions about how the Government of India could help the Unions in building up an efficient administrative service Today the higher posts in certain key services are filled by men recruited by the Central Government on an all India basis, just as in the Governors' States, as is already mentioned

FINANCIAL INTEGRATION

Officials of the Indian Union Government took over the administration of customs, excise and income-tax in the former States on 1st April, 1950 except in Kashmir The Union Government thus formally assumed the powers and functions assigned to it under the new constitution Income-tax and customs and excise circles have been defined Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat will come under the Income-tax commissioner of Delhi The Income-tax Commissioner of the Punjab will have jurisdiction over Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU and Bilaspur, while Vindhya Pradesh is joined to Uttar Pradesh For purposes of general excise and customs PEPSU is integrated with Delhi, the Travancore-Cochin Union is attached to Madras. Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat are constituted

into a single unit with headquarters at Ajmer for purposes of Customs on the Indo-Pakistan border Similarly Hyderabad and Mysore form is single unit with headquarters at Hyderabad

Wherever the existing rates of income-tax are lower than the Central Government rates as in Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Hyderabad, the existing rates will prevail They will, however, be brought up to the central level in a period ranging between two and five years Elsewhere, in PEPSU and Travancore-Cochin, where the existing rates are practically the same as the central rates the central rates will come into force immediately

This extension of the Central Government's jurisdiction will bring the Central Government a revenue of 9 crores as against an expenditure of 36 lakhs

STATES FORCES

The Union Government assumed full financial responsibility for States forces on April 1, 1950 Till then financial responsibility had vested in the individual State These forces have always been an integral part of the Indian Army in the sense that they had a definite part to play in any scheme of national defence There was also an obligation to maintain their personal and technical efficiency at a certain minimum level, an obligation which carried with it the need for periodical inspection by the Centre.

Before August 15, 1947 there were 44 States which maintained troops Of these the I S F units of the States which merged with Governors' Provinces such as those of Kutch, Kolhapur, Baroda, the Gujarat States and of the Simla Hill States (Himachal Pradesh) are integrated with the Indian Army In case of others this absorption is well under way. So far as the Forces of the State of Kashmir and Jammu are concerned, full control was assumed on September 1, 1949 Obviously the future of these Forces are bound up with the future of the State of which they are a part

On April 1, 1950 the Government of India assumed full control, both administrative and operational over the forces of Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad.

In regard to the Forces of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and PEPSU operational control rests with the Central Government, while the Rajpramukhs retain administrative control subject to any directions or instructions which may be issued from time to time by the Government of India. These Forces which will be commanded by officers from the Indian Army will immediately come under the operational command of the Indian Army commands in whose area the commands are located. The strength and constitution of these Forces will be determined by the Government of India. The future recruitment of officers as well as of men will also be the responsibility of the Government of India.

MERGERS, INTEGRATIONS

We may next pass in review some of the mergers and integrations that took place in 1949 and early 1950

1. **Kolhapur**—The Government of India had to intervene into the affairs of Kolhapur because of the serious disturbances which took place in that State after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi As a result of the discussions which the Secretary of the States Ministry had with the Maharaja of Kolhapur an Administrator was appointed by the Government of India. An enquiry was also made into the disturbances by a commission. Later when it became known that the finances of the State were unsatisfactory the Government of India advanced a loan. Finally a merger agreement was negotiated with the Maharaja and on March 1, 1949 the Government of India made over the administration of the State to the Government of Bombay with which State it is now merged.

2. **Baroda**—Considerations of a different sort led to the merger of Baroda with Bombay State. Though Baroda was financially sound and had a very efficient and up-to-date administration it lacked geographical unity Its territory was interspersed with that of Bombay and Saurashtra in many different places The administrative inconvenience so caused was thrown into striking relief by the experience during the famine in Baroda State in February 1949 It was found that foodstuffs could not be despatched to Baroda owing to regulations restricting movement of food from one administrative area to another Consequently the Maharaja of Baroda was advised by the States Ministry to merge Baroda with Bombay When the Maharaja found that his Ministers also agreed with the advice given by the States Ministry he consented to merge his State The merger took place on May 1, 1949

3 **The United State of Rajasthan** formed in 1948 was obviously an incomplete State Three major States Jalpur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and one minor State Jaisalmer remained outside the Union Though considered viable all these States were from every point of view historical, cultural, economic an integral part of Rajasthan Thus an expansion of the United State of Rajasthan embracing the four States mentioned above could not be delayed very long This larger union materialized on March 30, 1949 Later on May 15, 1949 the United State of Matsya merged with this larger Union to form one consolidated Union of Rajasthan which thus became the biggest of the States Unions

Alwar and Karauli of the Matsya Union were in favour of merging with Rajasthan, while in Dholpur and Bharatpur opinion was divided between merger with Rajasthan and merger with U P Some kind of enquiry was conducted into the state of public feeling in Dholpur and Bharatpur and eventually it was decided to merge them along with the other two Matsya States into Rajasthan

4. **Bhopal**—There was prolonged agitation in Bhopal for merger with an adjoining Governor's State or States Union There were also serious differences of opinion in the Council of Ministers of the Bhopal State on the need for merger An attempt was made by the Ministry to suppress the agitation in the State for merger Eventually the Nawab of Bhopal after prolonged consultations with the States Ministry agreed to make over the administration to the Government of India. The Government of India took charge on June 1, 1949

5. **The Travancore-Cochin Union** is generally expected to be the last of its kind. Public opinion was strongly in favour of such a Union Among the benefits which it was believed would flow from the integration are large-scale social and economic development of the whole area It was hoped the merger would also help to unify the Hindu community which is broken up into innumerable fragments, and facilitate the attainment of equality by the Harijans who are estimated to form about half the population of the Union The Union came into being on July 1, 1949

6 **Mysore**—As regards Mysore the Maharaja signed the revised Instrument of Accession surrendering to the Centre legislative authority in respect of the federal and concurrent legislative lists enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act on June 27, 1949 Mysore was the last big State to do so.

7. **Junagadh**—The events in Junagadh which culminated in the Central Government's taking charge of the administration are recorded in the *Year Book* for 1948. Later there was a referendum in Junagadh and the adjoining States which resulted in an overwhelming vote in favour of accession to India. After that Junagadh was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India who was assisted in his duty by three representatives of the people. In 1948 December the representatives of Junagadh and the adjoining States of Mangrol, Manavadar, Sardargarh and Babariawad passed a resolution to the effect that the administrations of these States should be transferred to the Government of Saurashtra and also that the representatives of these States should take part in the framing of the constitution of the Union which was in progress at the moment Accordingly a supplementary covenant was executed by the Rulers of Saurashtra giving effect to these resolutions. On January 20, 1949, Junagadh was integrated with Saurashtra, the other States were integrated a short time before

8 **Sirohi**—There was a difference of opinion whether the State should merge with Bombay or be integrated with Rajasthan It was therefore decided that till the future was finally determined the Government of Bombay should administer the State on behalf of the Government of India After the review that followed it was decided to break up the State, Abu Road tehsil and a part of Dilwara tehsil were to be joined to Bombay and the rest to Rajasthan.

9 **Tehri-Garhwal**—This Himalayan State with an area of 4,516 sq miles, a population of 397,000 and a revenue of Rs 37,00,000 had no future except merger with U P Consequently the Ruler with the approval of the Ministry signed the merger agreement on May 18, 1949, and the administration was taken over by U P. Government on August 1, 1949

10 **Benares**—This enclave in U P had an area of 866 sq miles, a population of 450,000 and a revenue of Rs 35,00,000 The Ruler signed the merger agreement subject to safeguard of rights at certain religious ceremonies at Kashi on Sept 5, 1949 and U P took over on Oct 15, 1949

11 **Rampur**—This State in U P had an area of 894 sq miles, a population of 477,000 and a revenue of Rs 10,00,000. It was first taken over by the Central Government partly because of the wishes of the Ruler and partly because of the special set-up of the State This was done on July 1, 1949. The administration was carried on in the closest co-operation with U P Government But for obvious reasons the State could not remain indefinitely under Central administration. So the State was made over to U P with the concurrence of the Ruler on December 1, 1949

12 **Cooch Behar**—The State which is situated in the north-east of India lies between West Bengal, East Pakistan and Assam It has an area of 1,321 sq. miles, a population of about 641,000 and a revenue of about Rs. 1 crore The merger agreement was signed by the Ruler on August 30, 1949 and the Government of India took it over on September 12, 1949 Later the Government of India came to the conclusion that it would be best to merge the State with West Bengal. This was done on January 1, 1950

13. **Tripura**—This is another north-east border State which has great strategic importance. It has an area of 4,049 sq miles and a population of over 5 lakhs. When the Regent Maharani signed the merger agreement the State was taken over by a Chief Commissioner on behalf of the Government of India on October 15, 1949

14. **Manipur**—This State on the far east has great strategic importance It is surrounded for the most part by tribal hill areas in Assam. The Government of India decided to assume control chiefly for security reasons The instrument of merger was signed by the Ruler on September 21, 1949 and the Chief Commissioner took charge on October 15.

15 **Khasi Hill States**—These States were not affected by the process of assimilation till the new constitution came into force. Before the advent of independence they were administered by the Crown Representative through the Governor of Assam. After August 15, 1947 the States formed a sort of union and acceded to the Dominion of India individually and jointly. The agreement empowered the Dominion Parliament to make laws on any subject. The Khasi Hill States were thus in the position of a Chief Commissioner's Province. In the new constitution the Khasi Hill States are included in the Sixth Schedule along with Assam hill tribes. The two areas together form a new district in Assam called 'United

Khasi-Jaintia Hill District' with autonomous powers conceded to the Sixth Schedule areas.

16 **Vindhya Pradesh**—This is really a union of two groups of States known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkand States. It was difficult to persuade them to unite to form one administrative unit, and jealousy and distrust were so deep-rooted that for some time after the formation of the Union there were two Governments functioning simultaneously, one in Rewa and the other in Bundelkhand It was not till July 1948 that a single Government was formed But this did not put an end to group dissentions so that the Ministry was compelled to resign on April 14, 1949 when an official administration was set up. Ultimately the Rulers got together and decided to ask the Central Government to take over by an agreement made in December 1949 On January 1, 1950 the Central Government took charge through a Chief Commissioner. This was probably the best solution as the State is rich in natural resources and very backward It also occupies a strategic position as it lies in the very heart of the country

17 **Hyderabad**—The circumstances under which the Union Government took action against the old regime in Hyderabad are fully explained in the Year Book for 1949 The military Government headed by General J N Chaudhury formally terminated in 1949 December when General Chaudhury handed over to Mr K M. Vellodi, the present Chief Minister of Hyderabad With the Nizam's proclamation of November 23, 1949 Hyderabad became a constituent unit of the Indian Union with the constitution as framed by the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Dominion The proclamation accepting the new constitution makes it clear that the Nizam's decision is subject to the confirmation of the people, whose will as expressed through a Constituent Assembly of the State must finally determine the nature of the State's relationship with the Centre as also the constitution of the State itself Arrangements are now being made to constitute such an assembly on the basis of adult franchise

18 **Kashmir**—The position in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a subject of conflict between India and Pakistan is fully set out in the Year Book for 1949 Here we are concerned with Kashmir as a part of the Indian Union, which legally it is The State is thus included in Part B States. But in view of the special problems involved and of the fact that the Government of India have given an assurance to the people that they would finally determine the future certain special provisions have been made in the constitution The effect of these provisions is that the Union Parliament has jurisdiction to make laws for the State only on matters either specified in the Instrument of Accession or specified hereafter through later addition with the concurrence of the Government of the State. An order has already been declared enumerating the matters on which the Union Parliament can legislate, and the provisions of the Indian Constitution Act which apply to the State The whole position will be reviewed by a Constituent Assembly when it is set up On the recommendations of this Assembly the President of the Union will take the appropriate action as directed.

19 **Sikkim**—A treaty was signed between India and Sikkim by which India was to assume control of the States' defence and foreign relations, leaving the State with full autonomous powers in internal matters

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES THAT HAVE MERGED WITH PROVINCES OF INDIA

Date of merger	Names of States	No of States	Province with which merged	Area in sq miles	Population in lakhs	Revenue in lakhs
Jan 1, 1948 .	Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rairakhol, Rampur, Sonepur, Talchar, Tigiria	23	Orissa .	23,637	40 48	98 74
Jan 1, ,, .	Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kankar, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur	14	Madhya Pradesh	31,598	28 20	88 06
Feb 1, ,, .	Makrai	1	Ditto	151	14	25
Feb 23, ,,	Loharu	1	Punjab . .	226	28	1 96
Feb 23, ,,	Banganapalle	1	Madras	259	45	3 25
Mar 3, ,,	Pudukkottai	1	Ditto	1,185	4 38	27 56
Mar 3, ,,	Dujana	1	Punjab ..	91	31	4 16
Mar 8, ,,	Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Mudhol, Ramdurg, Sangli, Janjira, Phaltan, Savanur, Savantwadi, Wadi Jagir, Miraj (Junior), Miraj (Senior)	17	Bombay	7,651	16 93	142 15
April 7, ,,	Patuadi	1	Punjab	53	22	4 26
May, 18, ,, .	Seraikella, Kharsawan	2	Bihar	623	2 05	6 45
June 10, ,,	The 17 full jurisdictional Gujarat States of Balasinor, Bansda, Baria, Cambay, Chhota Udaipur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sant, Idar, Radhanpur, Vijayanagar, Palanpur, Jambhugodha, Surgana and non-jurisdictional thanas, estates and talukas of Gujarat	144	Bombay	17,680	26 24	165 00
Nov 6 ,,	Danta ..	1	Ditto ..	347	31	—
Jan 1, 1949	Mayurbhanj	1	Orissa	4,084	9 91	46 87
Jan 5, ,,	Sirohi*	1	Bombay, Rajasthan	1,994	2 39	—
March 1, ,, ..	Kolhapur .	1	Bombay . .	3,219	10 92	128
April 1, ,,	Sandur	1	Madras . .	158	16	—
May 1, ,,	Baroda	1	Bombay . .	8,236	28 55	700
Aug 1, ,,	Tehri-Garhwal . .	1	U P . .	4,516	3 97	—
Oct 15, ,,	Banares .	1	Ditto .. .	866	4 51	—
Dec. 1, ,,	Rampur	1	Ditto .	894	4 77	—
Jan. 1, 1950	Cooch Behar .	1	W Bengal . .	1,321	6 41	—
	Total	316		1,08,739	191 58	—

* Partitioned between Bombay and Rajasthan.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES FORMED INTO CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

Date of merger	Names of States	No. of States	Name of Area	Area in sq. miles	Population in lakhs	Revenue in lakhs
April 15, 1948	The Punjab Hill States of Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Darkoti, Dhami, Jubbal, Keonthal, Kumarhsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Sangri, Mangal, Sirmur, Tharoch, Chamba, Mandi and Suket .	21	Himachal Pradesh	10,600	9 35	84 56
June 1, ,,	Kutch	1	Kutch	8,461	5 01	80 00
Oct. 12, ,, ..	Bilaspur .	1	Bilaspur .	453	1 10	—
June 1, 1949	Bhopal	1	Bhopal	6,921	7 85	136
Oct. 15, ,, .	Tripura .	1	Tripura .	4,049	5 13	—
Oct. 15, ,, .	Manipur . ..	1	Manipur ..	8,620	5 12	—
*Apr. 4, 1948	Ajaigarh, Baoni, Baraundh, Baijawar, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Datia, Maihar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna, Rewa, Samthar, Alipura, Banka Pahari, Beri, Bhaisaundha, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Gaurihar, Garrauli, Jaso, Jigni, Kamta-Rajaula, Khaniadhana, Kothi, Lugasi, Naigawan-Rebai, Pahara, Paldeo (Nayagaom), Sarila, Sohawal, Taraon and Tori-Fatehpur	35	The United State of Vindhya Pradesh .	24,610	35 69	243.30
	Total	61	•	63,704	69 25	—

* The State was taken over by the Government of India on 1st Jan , 1950.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES FORMED INTO UNIONS

Date of merger	Names of States	No of States	Name of Union	Area in sq miles (approximately)	Population in lakhs	Revenue in lakhs
April 15, 1948..	222 Units including the 31 jurisdictional States of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafrabad, Rajkot, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Chuda, Limbdi, Vadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Vala, Jasdan, Amarnagar (Thana Devli), Vadia, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi, Junagadh and Khirasra	222	Saurashtra ..	21,062	35 56	800 00
June 16, ,, .	Alirajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Jobat, Kathiawara, Kurwai, Mathwar, Piploda, Muhammadgarh, Pathari, and the Bhumia estates of Nimkhera, Jamnia, Rajgarh ..	25	Gwalior-Indore-Malwa Union — Madhya Bharat .. .	46,710	71 41	776.42
July 15, ,, .	Patiala, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Nabha, Jind, Nalagarh and Kalsia	8	Patiala and East Punjab States Union .	10,099	34.24	500 00
April 18*, ,, .	Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kotah, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli	18	The United State of Rajasthan*.. ..	128,424	130 85	1,800 00
July 1, 1949 ..	Travancore, Cochin	2	Travancore-Cochin Union	9,155	74 93	1,350 00
	Total	275		215,450	346.99	—

* The original Rajasthan State was formed on April 18, 1948; Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer joined it, on April 7, 1949; the Matsya States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli were integrated with it on May 15, 1949.

HYDERABAD STATE

THE Hyderabad State forms the eastern portion of the Deccan. The State lies between 15°10′ and 20°40′ N, and 70°40 and 81°35′ E, covering an area of 82,698 square miles. The population according to the 1941 census is 16,338,534. The languages spoken are,Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu.

The State may be divided into two fairly definite regions, the western, generally called Marathwada and the eastern called Telingana, although the State contains some Kanarese-speaking population as well. If a line were drawn from the confluence of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna in the south to the confluence of the Manjera and the Godavery in the north, and extended right up to the Hyderabad-Berar boundary, this would serve as a good demarcation of the two tracts. These regions differ not only linguistically but also in their physical formation; for the Marathwada is covered by trappean rock, while the Telingana has granitic and calcareous formation. The western trap or black cotton soil region (which is continued northward in Berar) is the land of wheat and cotton, while the granitic Telingana is the land of rice and jowar Moreover, the former is covered with luxuriant vegetation, cliffs, crags and undulating hills, while in the granite and limestone region the hills are bare of vegetation and the land is covered with huge fantastic rocks and boulders. Also in the east as the soil is sandy, the rivers dry up in hot weather, necessitating the storage of water in tanks and artificial lakes for purposes of irrigation.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

The City of Hyderabad is the railway communications centre. From here lines radiate east, south, west and north The line which goes east passes through Warangal and joins the Madras-Calcutta line at Bezwada The line which goes south connects with the Madras-Bombay line at Guntakal. The western line links up with the Madras-Bombay line at Wadi. The northern line goes north-west rather than north and joins the main Bombay-Bhusaval line at Manmad

The Nizam's State Railway operates a Road Transport Service which covers 4,597 miles (1947-48) This includes suburban and district services A large fleet of buses is maintained for this purpose The State has 6,879 miles of road (1947-48) of which 4,560 miles are metalled.

There is also air service provided by a Company named the Deccan Airways Limited with an air mileage of 1,824 Hyderabad City is connected by air with Bombay, Nagpur, Madras and Bangalore There are 10 aerodromes in the State, the chief of which are the Begumpet and Hakimpet aerodromes.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral wealth of the State is its greatest asset, and the Hyderabad State has long been noted for its coal, gold and diamonds Coal is now being mined at Tandur, Yellandu, Sasti and Kothagudam. The old Singareni coal field has been re-opened and renamed Yellandu after the village near which it is situated. Production from this area started in January 1948 The gold mining activities which were kept under suspension, were restarted after the termination of the war. The conduct of the mining operation was entrusted to Messrs. John Taylor & Sons (London) After a careful investigation they came to the conclusion that the Hutti area holds out a good prospect of profitable revival of gold mining under modern conditions They reported that "hitherto unknown extension of the Hutti lodes were discovered. Intensive surface prospecting revealed that reasonably continuous ancient workings for gold on various lines of reef extended over a total length of 11,000 feet of which only 3,100 feet had been explored underground by the former Hutti Company" Extensive underground development proved successful inasmuch as, not only was the lode previously explored by the old Hutti Company found to be lucrative, but at least two lodes of payable ore were discovered.

Crushing was commenced at Hutti on 20th September 1948. Up to the end of the year 1948 a total of 384 19 fine ounces of gold were produced of the value of Rs. 1,36,327.

Diamond was not worked, as Messrs. Javeri & Co , could not carry out any prospecting work for want of specialist help and their license expired in January 1947.

The State possesses 9,455 square miles of forest. The forests in the east are extensive, while in the west they are as good as non-existent.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural conditions differ considerably in the three main regions of the State. In the Telingana tract, which is generally full of hills and valleys, wet cultivation is carried on on a large scale, the water being supplied by tanks and irrigation reservoirs The number of major tanks is 8,000 and of minor 25,000. Conditions in the Marathwada country are quite different as the rainfall is less and the soil so rich that the ryots are never anxious to grow wet crops. In some places advantage has been taken of the water obtainable from rivers and wells, and garden crops which are more profitable than dry crops, are extensively grown. Conditions in the Karnatak tract are much the same as in the Marathwada, and the ryots are not anxious to grow rice. This is the reason why the Telingana people generally use rice and the Marathwada and Karnatak people use wheat or jowar for their food

There are usually four crops in the year in the Telingana, namely, *kharif*, *rabi*, *abi* and *tabi*, but in the Marathwada, where irrigation sources are very limited, only two crops are raised, namely, *kharif* and *rabi*. These are known as 'dry crops' because they are cultivated without the help of artificial irrigation and depend on the monsoon rains The principal *kharif* crops are yellow jowar, bajra, makai, cotton, tuar, lachna, sanwa, kodru, til, and pulses, such as moong, urad and kulthi The principal *rabi* crops are cotton, white jowar, chenna (Bengal gram), jow or barley, karad, alsi or linseed, tobacco, lak and peas According to the latest statistics available, a total of 25 million acres are under cultivation in the State, of which 1,305,267 acres are under paddy, 202,577 acres under wheat, 6,244,768 acres under jowar, 2,032,690 under groundnut and 1,906,560 under cotton Land under irrigation in the whole State is in the neighbourhood of 1,617,000 acres.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

There are within the State 638 large-scale industrial organisations employing nearly 59,183 persons The State has 6 cotton mills producing annually 173 lakhs pounds of cotton and 19,699,377 lbs. of yarn. The State Collieries produce 11,63,077 tons of coal annually The sugar factory at Bodhan in the Nizamsagar area produces annually 19,243 tons of sugar and the Sirpur Paper Mills produce 3,625 tons of paper The production of cement amounts to 155,017 tons, of power alcohol 4,80,741 gallons, of glass 14,221 tons, and of cigarettes 3,844,000. The mica mines in the State produce 5,125 lbs of finished mica per year and the graphite mines produce 35 tons of crude graphite annually Electric power produced in the State amounts to 40,345,958 units Ten cities and towns are supplied with electric power and the number of consumers of power and lighting is 22,118. There are 200 registered joint-stock companies with a total authorised capital of O S Rs 401 million, issued capital of O S 149 million and paid up capital of O.S. Rs. 104 million.

Small-scale and cottage industries consist of yarn spinning, cloth weaving, Paithan industry of gold embroidery, Aurangabad *Himru*, Mashru and Kamkhab; blanket making, cloth dyeing and printing, silk weaving, wool carpet and durry making, Bidriware, silver filigree work, Nirmal toy works, hand-made paper, metal industry, tanning, button industry, soap manufacture, cane work, brush work, mat making, tusser work, clay work, brass industry, brick and tile making, carpentry, smithy, rattan work, biscuit making, fruit and vegetable processing, bangle manufacture, perfumery and hosiery.

Hand-loom weaving is the most important cottage industry in the State. Next in importance and usefulness only to agriculture as a national occupation, this industry which is pursued by 3 per cent of the total population consumes imported yarn of the approximate value of Rs 1,22,53,000 annually and clothes nearly half the population of the State.

The principal imports are piece-goods, yarn, salt, sugar and jaggery, fruits and vegetables, gold, silver, livestock, betelnut, silk, timber, copper, brass sheets and utensils, cinema films, mineral oils, motor cars and other vehicles. The principal exports are cotton, groundnuts, foodgrains, castor seed, linseed, sesamum, livestock, leather, oils and oil-cakes, coal and building material.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Military Government, which came into existence soon after the police action established law and order in the State and paved the way for land and other reforms In December 1949 Mr M. K. Vellodi took charge as Hyderabad's Chief Minister While the "Communist" activities in the "disturbed" districts of Nalgonda and Warangal continued to engage the attention of the Government the pace of land and social reform was hastened up A two-pronged drive—intensification of security measures and land reforms was launched to counteract the "Communists" A senior officer of the Government of India was appointed with wide powers to deal with the "Communists" in Nalgonda, Warangal and other districts.

Government was well aware that one of the root causes of the "Communist" activities lies in the poverty of the masses which was a result of the operation of an age-old feudal system in the State Soon after the merger of Sarf-e-Khas (Nizam's Crown lands) the Jagirs comprising of an area of 24,401 square miles were taken On June 10, 1950, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, was promulgated Under it all tenants actually cultivating agricultural lands became "protected tenants" The maximum holding was fixed at ten times the economic holding, which has been defined as land yielding an income of Rs 150 per month The chargeable rent was fixed, and all disputes between landlord and tenants were to be decided by tribunals. Absentee landlordism would finally come to an end on June 10, 1953.

The Government appointed a Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee in June 1949, to investigate labour conditions in the State. The report of the Committee was accepted by the Government with some modifications, and the minimum earning of the lowest paid employee in Government concerns was raised from Rs 43 to Rs. 52 The Trade Disputes Order and the Maternity Benefit Act were amended.

Four Congress representatives, *viz.*, Mr. B Ramakrishna Rao, Mr. Vinayakrao Koratkar Vidyalankar, Mr Vallur Basava Raju and Mr Phoolchand Ramchand Gandhi, were taken into the Cabinet on June 12, 1950, as a first step towards full democratization of the Government.

Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union on January 26, 1950, and the Indian Constitution came into existence making it redundant to convene a Constituent Assembly as was originally decided. In May 1950, the Rajpramukh in consultation with his Council of Ministers nominated sixteen persons to represent Hyderabad in the Indian Parliament.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister, General Administration and Army, The Hon'ble Shri M K Vellodi

Public Works, The Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur

Home, Law and Election to Legislature, The Hon'ble Shri M Seshadri

Finance, Commerce and Industries, The Hon'ble Shri C. V S Rao.

Revenue, Education, and Excise, The Hon'ble Shri B Ramakrishana Rao.

Supply, Agriculture, Veterinary, and Co-operation, The Hon'ble Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar
Labour, Forests, Customs and Cottage Industries, The Hon'ble Shri V B Raju
Medical, Public Health and Local Self-Govt, The Hon'ble Shri Phool Chand Gandhi.

Secretaries to Government

Chief Secretary, L C Jain, I C S
Secretary, Revenue, Nagendar Bahadur, H C S
Secretary, Rural Reconstruction, Mohd Abdullah, H C S
Secretary, Public Works, Vepa Krishnamurthy
Secretary, Commerce and Industries, Syed Naqi Bilgrami
Secretary, Finance, Damodhar Reddy
Secretary, Education, Sajjad Mirza
Secretary, Home, Shiv Kumar Lal, H C S
Secretary, Legal, Salahuddin Mohd Younus
Secretary, Supply, C L Gupta
Secretary, Medical and Public Health, Maj Gen S L Bhatia
Joint Secretary, Local Self-Govt, Najaf Ali Khan
Secretary, Labour, Khan Bahadur Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Heads of Departments

Inspector-General of Police, P K Monnappa, I P
Chairman Public Service Commission, N B Bonarji, I C S
Accountant General, Zahiruddin Ahmed, H C S
Engineer-in-Chief, Vepa Krishna Murthy.
Inspector-General of Medical and Public Health Services, Maj-Gen S L Bhatia

Directors

Agriculture, P. D Nair
Amera, Nasiruddin Hyder
Commerce and Industries, Fariduddin Khan.
Forests, Daulat Rai
Sales Tax, Dilsukh Ram
Information, Binod U Rao
Jails, Rao Bahadur C J Bhavnani
Printing and Stationery, Mohd Nizamuddin
Public Instruction, T Suryanarayana
Rationing, Major N K Guruswamy
Resettlement, Col Khawaja Sayeed
Statistics, C K Murthy
Unani Medical, Hakim Mahmood Ali
Archaeology, K M Ahmed
Nizamia Observatory, Dr Akbar Ali
Veterinary, Dr S A Jabbar

Commissioners

Atiyat, Gulam Hyder, H C S
Customs, M B Joshi
Election, S W Shiveshwerkar
Excise, Abid Ali Khan, H C S
Labour, Syed Abdul Lateef Razvi
Municipality, Raja Trimbak Raj Bahadur.
Survey and Land Records, Behramji D Chenoy.
Textile, Iqbal Chand
Police (City), S. N. Reddy.
Inspector-General, Registration and Stamps, S. Rahamatullah Qadri
Superintending Engineer, C I B, P R Padukone.
Managing Director, Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation, Jagjivan Chand
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, K I Vidyasagar
Secretary, Rationing Board and Transport Controller, Hamiduddin Rana

Civil Administrators

Adilabad, S K Sinha, H C S
Nanded, P K Dave, I A S
Parbhani, J K Verma
Bir, M A Hameed
Osmanabad, T N Capoor, H C S
Bidar, R F Bhoga, I A S
Gulbarga, M V Rajwade, I A S
Raichur, P V Madhava Rao, I A S
Mahboobnagar, C Seshagiri Rao
Nalgonda, P C James, I A S
Karimnagar, A Satyanarayana Murty, I A S
Warangal, T K Pahanlappan, M A, I A S
Medak, Capt D R Sundaram, I A S.
Hyderabad, R J Rebello
Aurangabad, L G Rajwade, I C S
Nizamabad, Parmanand Dalal

THE STATE OF MADHYA BHARAT

THE constitution of the United State of Gwalior, Indore & Malwa (Madhya Bharat) after the attainment of freedom by India was one of the notable events in the integration of Indian States into the body politic of India Till the formation of Greater Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat was the biggest of the Unions Madhya Bharat is also notable in that for the first time two viable units (Gwalior and Indore) merged their identity along with 23 other States

The following are the 20 States that signed the Covenant which created the United State of Madhya Bharat —Alirajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Jobat, Kathiwara, Kurwai, Mathwar and Piploda Besides these States the Rulers of Mohammadgarh and Pathari as also the Bhumats of Jamnia, Nimkheda and Rajgarh agreed to merge their territories in Madhya Bharat

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, formally inaugurated the new Union at Gwalior on May 28, 1949 On June 16, the administrations of Gwalior and Indore, and on June 29 and 30 the administrations of the remaining States were taken over by the Raj Pramukh. Jaora came in after the dispute to its Gaddi was settled by the States Ministry in August 1948 On July 17, 1948 the Raj Pramukh executed the revised Instrument of Accession

On November 25, 1949 H H the Rajpramukh made a proclamation before a special session of the Legislature that the constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly would be made applicable to Madhya Bharat from the same date

The area of Madhya Bharat is about 47,000 sq. miles and its population according to the 1941 census is about 7 2 million. The density of population per square mile is 154 By way of comparison the density in Patiala and East Punjab States Union 338 Hindus constitute 82 21per cent of the population, Muslims 5 95 per cent, aboriginals 10·65 per cent and others 1·19 per cent

The capital of Madhya Bharat is Gwalior for seven months, and Indore for the five summer months

NATURAL REGIONS

The State is situated between 20°-20′ and 26°-50′ latitude and 74°-10′ and 78°-40′ longitude The Chambal river in the north and north-east separates it from Rajasthan, and the Agra and Etawah districts of Uttar Pradesh To the east are Jhansi and Jalaun Districts of Uttar Pradesh and the Sagar District of the Madhya Pradesh To the south are Bhopal, the Nimar District of Madhya Pradesh and East Khandesh To the west are the Panchmahal District and other portions of Gujarat

Aravali, Vindhyachal and Satpura, the last two mainly are the chief mountain ranges in Madhya Bharat Vindhyachal range lies to the north and the Satpura range lies to the south of the Narmada river The Vindhyachal range passes through Bhilsa, Chanderi, Shivpuri, Gwalior, Kolaras, Guna, Sardarpur, Neemuch, Agar and Shajapur Among the more important rivers in the Union are the Narmada, Kshipra, Chambal, Betwa and Kalisindh.

There is a varying amount of rainfall in different regions of the Union, ranging from 15 to 50 inches In the southern region of Madhya Bharat, known as Malwa, rainfall ranges from 30 to 50 inches in the northern region it is higher Malwa has black cotton soil and owing to enough rainfall, wheat and cotton are produced in abundance in this region

From the climatic point of view, there is a great difference between the northern and southern regions In the southern region, that is, Malwa the climate is temperate while most of Nimad which lies in the extreme south is hot in the summar but comparatively mild in the winter The northern region has an extreme climate. Indore and Gwalior are 1,738 and 697 ft respectively above sea-level, and their maximum temperature during the summer rises to 112° F and 118° F

AGRICULTURE

The mainstay of the people is agriculture in which 75 per cent of the population is engaged Wheat, cotton, jawar, gram, bajra, rice, oil-seeds, ground-nut, sugarcane, pulses and opium are among the important products of the land.

The acreage under wheat, gram, jawar, bajra, maize and rice in the year 1948 was 6,707,523 and under oil-seeds 500,000 acres Mangoes, guavas, melons and lemons are among the important fruits of this region The total land area is divided as under —

		Acres
1	Cultivated land	90,76,000
2	Current fallows	20,13,868
3	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows .	41,18 699

Heavy tractors supplied by the Government of India are being used for eradication of the weed kans and reclamation of land A pilot operation in the last season reclaim d about 5,000 acres of kans infected land

In common with other parts of India, Madhya Bharat has organized vigorous efforts for additional food production so as to reach self-sufficiency by the end of 1951 Over 1,25,000 acres of new land has already been allotted in this season A special Department under a Colonization Officer is dealing with new settlers in selected blocks

LAND TENURE AND ADMINISTRATION

The land tenure in Madhya Bharat is partly Ryotwari and partly Zamindari and there are over 1,300 Jagirs For Ryotwari areas of different Integrating States a uniform revenue law is being enforced In order to abolish the prevailing disparities in the systems of land tenure and to eliminate all intermediaries between the tillers of the soil and itself, the Government has introduced legislation for the abolition of both Zamindari and Jagirdari on payment of compensation on a sliding scale to Zamindars and rehabilitation assistance to Jagirdars and other holders of ex-gratia land and cash grants

The State is divided for administrative purposes into 3 Commissioners' Divisions and 16 Districts, which are again sub-divided into 80 Tehsils and 25 Tappas Tappas are sub-divisions of Tehsils

At the head of the revenue organisation of Government is a Board of Revenue consisting of a Senior Member who is in charge of administrative work and two other members who sit as a Bench constituting the highest court of revenue appeal

FORESTS

The total forest area is 12,000 sq miles forming about 25 per cent of the total area of the Union. The annual revenue from forests is about

Rs. 44,81,000. The forest area is divided into two main regions, northern and southern. In the northern region, there are 7 Divisions and 19 Ranges while in the southern region there are 5 Divisions and 19 Ranges The forests of the northern circle are not very valuable whereas in the southern circles, forests of the Vindhyachal and Satpura ranges are comparatively dense and productive

In 1949 when the neighbouring provinces were threatened with fodder famine, 20 million pounds of fodder were exported to Saurashtra, Baroda, Kutch and Ajmer-Merwara from the Madhya Bharat forests.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Manganese, asbestos, clay for ceramics as well as bricks and tiles, soap stone, lime stone, crystallines, slate, shales and ochres are the main minerals available in Madhya Bharat Others that are being developed are lime stone, quartzite for glass manufacture, bauxite for aluminium industry and Galena

Government's industrial policy is to encourage private enterprise to the utmost so that the country's production might be stepped up. Facilities are provided for making available raw material with as little expense as possible and liberal concessions are allowed in matters of import and export tariffs and in other essential respects—at least in the initial stages of a new industry With regard to nationalization, the policy declared by the Central Government is generally being followed

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

Textile, oil, sugar, cement, metal and engineering works are among the more important industries of this state There are in all about 600 factories including 17 textile mills, 5 sugar mills, 100 oil mills, 1 woollen mill, 1 cement factory, 2 glass factories, 10 general engineering works, 10 pharmaceutical and chemical works, besides starch, match, paints and varnishes, ginning and pressing factories, plastics Some engineering works, potteries and leather works are State-owned

Cotton is grown on nearly eleven lakh acres of land and nearly two and a quarter lakh bales of cotton are produced annually About 50,000 labourers are employed in the cotton mills of Madhya Bharat, and 300 million yards of cloth are manufactured annually, a figure which works out at 6 per cent of the all-India production of cloth

Chanderi and Maheshwar are famous for the fine texture of their handloom cloth Chanderi sarees interwoven with golden threads particularly are famous throughout India for their beauty and style The Maheshwar handloom industry was established and promoted during the reign of the famous Devi Ahilyabai Holkar who had a Government shop established to import silk from China directly and sell it at cost to weavers There are also two blanket-producing factories at Manasa and Mandsaur

The number of sugar mills situated in Madhya Bharat is the largest among the Unions of Indian States with a crushing capacity of 2,400 tons of sugarcane daily.

Oil-seeds are grown on 525,300 acres of land and the annual produce is 30,000,000 mds There are in all about 100 oil mills at present

LABOUR

A minimum wage of Rs 26 a month has been fixed and the standardisation of wages in certain occupations and increase in basic wages in the textile industry have been effected Similar steps are contemplated for medium-scale industries. To achieve uniformity with the rest of India in respect of labour standards, all progressive labour laws have been adopted Two labour housing schemes are being put into operation at Indore An Industrial Court of Arbitration has been set up and the appointment of two Judges has been made

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

In Madhya Bharat there are 3,770 miles of roads on the maintenance of which Government spends 30 lakhs

The motor service run by the Government traverse a large portion of the State

It operates daily both ways, the two longest passenger bus services in India *viz*, Gwalior-Indore (308 miles) and Gwalior-Ujjain (295 miles) As a preliminary step towards the nationalization of motor transport, a transport Nationalization Committee is set up

There are 1,100 miles of railway lines in the State

An Air Service connecting Bombay, Indore, Gwalior and Delhi operates three times a week

INTEGRATION

An agreement was signed by the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Bharat on September 27, 1949, relating to the federal financial integration of the State with the Central Government According to the recommendations of the Indian States Federal Financial Enquiry Committee, the transfer of Federal revenues and Federal expenditure to the Centre would result in a net gain of Rs. 45 lakhs to the Madhya Bharat Government and a corresponding net loss to the Centre This is based on the estimates of the current year and not on actual income or expenditure The Madhya Bharat Government suggested among other things certain modifications to the recommendations of the Committee It was pointed out that the complete abolition of customs duties within one year would result in the dislocation of the finances of the State to a considerable extent, particularly when there was no likelihood of compensating the loss by the collection of sales tax within one year It was also suggested that the abolition of customs duties should be spread over 3 to 5 years, and that the capital assets should be treated as interest bearing debt till such period as the Central Government were in a position to liquidate it

In view of the political nature of the Privy Purses to Rulers, payments under this head, it was suggested, should be taken over by the Central Government without any condition or repayment by the State The Madhya Bharat Government also did not agree that any surplus or liquid assets over liquid liabilities should be divided between the two Governments The agreement lays down a gradual abolition of internal land customs duties to be extended over 3 years but not in any case beyond 5 years or the year in which the yield from sales tax came to Rs 2 crores, whichever was earlier Expenditure on Privy Purses according to the agreement was to be treated as Federal expenditure passing to the Centre The Central Government was also, to take over, if feasible, the expenditure of Non-I S F Military Units The Central Government would make in each of the 10 years following the federal financial integration a contribution equal to 7½% of the total amount of civil pensions payable on 31st March 1950 Particulars of the budget are given below

BUDGET 1950-51

The Budget of Madhya Bharat for 1950-51, was presented to the Legislative Assembly on March 11, 1950 The estimates of revenue and expenditure are Rs 10,76,37,850 and Rs 10,87,67,200 respectively, showing a deficit of Rs 11,29,350 Estimates for the main items in thousands of rupees are Land Revenue 26940, State Excise Duties 14023, Customs 10000, Madhya Bharat's share of Income Tax 3500, Forests 4823, other taxes and duties including Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax and arrears of Excise Duty on cotton cloth 13231, Stamps 2144, extraordinary receipts 5324, electric schemes 3307, Miscellaneous Departments (mainly the Madhya Bharat Roadways) 6490, Industries 1803 Irrigation 1679, Education 1364 The items of expenditure in thousands of rupees are . Police 15113, Education 12637, Medical 6691, Public Health 3145, Electricity Schemes 2681, Civil Works 7107, General Administration 8632, Administration of Justice 3287, Agriculture 3230, Food Production Drive 2041, territorial and political pensions 7465, Superannuation allowances and pensions 2706, Defence Services effective and non-effective Non-I S F 2553

The budget makes adequate provision for a number of schemes like the establishment of a University for Madhya Bharat and a Board of Secondary Education, introduction of compulsory primary education, establishment of a Board of Ayurvedic medicine, taking over of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Improvement and renovation of Tighra Dam and Canal system, construction of a submersible bridge at Nisarpur, construction of tanks for Gwalior Water Works, Shivpuri and Morena electric schemes, Survey for the Chambal Canal System and construction of Auda canal, construction of new roads, training of Madhya Bharat Administrative Service officers, opening of Gram Sewak Vidyalayas and new veterinary dispensaries, standardization of weights and measures starting of a sericulture scheme, handloom centres, Police Transport and Home Guards Provision has also been made for construction of various buildings for educational institutions, hospitals, the Agricultural College the Bhilsa, Barnagar, Khachrod, Shajapur and Mandsaur Water Works, the Shivpuri, Bhind and Bhilsa Drainage Works, the Indore Drainage Scheme, the Gwalior Sewage Scheme, the Housing and Development Scheme Indore

The main item for which provision has been made under capital outlay is direct procurement of food grains to the extent of Rs 4 crores, while a sum of Rs 71 Lakhs will be spent on the procurement and rationing staff, godowns and various other sundry items, against which a recovery of Rs 5 crores is expected Agricultural and Land Reclamation Schemes connected with 'Grow-More-Food' scheme will cost Rs 111 65 Lakhs, Construction of Roads Rs 15 Lakhs and electric schemes including Chambal Hydro-Electric Scheme Rs 137 78 Lakhs

To give effect to the appropriate articles of the new Constitution and to fulfil the terms of the Federal Financial integration regarding gradual abolition of inland customs, the Government are introducing during this Session a Sales Tax Bill and to make a corresponding reduction of customs duties from the date the former becomes effective It is estimated that income from customs would be reduced from Rs 160 lakhs to Rs 11 lakhs whereas the Sales Tax would give an income of Rs 100 lakhs The Government will also get a probable share of Rs 35 lakhs out of the proceeds of taxes on income collected by the Government of India The financial adjustment between the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Bharat will be finalised when actuals for the current year are known

Actuals for the 9 months of the year ending December 31, 1949, which are now available and on the basis of which revised estimates for the current year ending 31st March 1950 have been recast show that the revenue will go up to Rs 1015 38 lakhs as against the estimated revised expenditure of Rs 1011 76 lakhs The estimated (after 25 per cent economy cut) deficit by Rs 45 38 lakhs is expected to be turned into a surplus of Rs 3 62 lakhs It is possible that the pace of expenditure may be quickened during the 3 months ending March 1950 and the actual expenditure of the year may be more than what is at present expected

The Madhya Bharat Forces are under the Indian Army for operational purposes while for administrative purposes they are under His Highness the Rajpramukh

The present strength of the Madhya Bharat Forces is 9,769 both regular and irregular The Headquarters of the Forces are located at Gwalior There is a Sub-Area with Headquarters at Indore with jurisdiction over the former States of Ratlam, Dhar and Dewas

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

It is estimated that there are 60,000 refugees in Madhya Bharat Provision has been made in the budget for loans, educational scholarships, camps, industrial houses, erection of smallshops, etc for refugees An industrial workshop at Indore was started in May 1948 to give a training in basic occupations like moulding, fitting and welding Thirty of the trainees at the centre get stipends at the rate of Rs 30 per month During the year 1949 orders to the extent of Rs 40,000 from Government departments were secured for this workshop Hand loom centres on cottage industry basis with 10 looms, have been started in Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior, each with 20 trainees who are given stipends Leather stitching centres producing chappals and toys have also been opened along with centres for labouring and spinning The Government of India have recently sanctioned the grant of a housing loan of Rs 10 lakhs and a rehabilitation loan of Rs 20 lakhs to the Government for financing their housing schemes and for granting rehabilitation loans to displaced persons in Madhya Bharat Over 250 refugees have been absorbed in Government services Out of 700 agriculturist families in Madhya Bharat 230 families have already been absorbed in agriculture In all the Government has given 4,585 acres of land with 16,500 rupees for rehabilitation of refugees in agriculture Deserving refugee students of high school classes are exempted from paying fees and a sum of Rs 75 is given to each of them for books and other equipment Refugees who take to farming are given taccavi loans for purchasing seed bullocks and implements for the first harvest To the businessmen among refugees a sum of over 20 lakhs of rupees was advanced as loan up to the end of September 1949 A sum of Rs 2 2 lakhs was also given to municipalities for building mobile shops for refugees

P. W. D. AND IRRIGATION

This department is in charge of a Chief Engineer with two Superintending Engineers for Northern and Southern Divisions under him for roads and buildings, and one Superintending Engineer for irrigation for the whole of Madhya Bharat.

There are 10 Government owned power houses at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Shivpuri, Dhar, Dewas, Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Barwani, Kurwai, respectively For the improvement of the Indore Central Power house, a plant estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,00,000 and for Gwalior, Shivpuri and Ujjain another one costing Rs 99 lakhs, have been ordered There are 13 private power houses The total Government capital invested in Government owned power houses is about 60 crores

Canals cover a length of 1,000 miles There are also more than 1,000 major and minor tanks. By bringing about an improvement in irrigation works, the total irrigated area has been increased by about 25 per cent A sum of Rs 24 lakhs was sanctioned for irrigation works in 1949

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

This department combines all the activities connected with rural uplift including co-operation and village Panchayats but excluding the technical work of the Veterinary and Agriculture Departments.

Three new Central Banks have been formed during 1949 and 201 new societies registered. A Co-operative Institute on the lines of Provincial Co-operative Institutes has also been organised

A new Panchayat Act with Panchayats at Gram (Village), Kendra (Central) and Mandal (District) levels has been placed on the statute Book. Elections will be held on adult franchise basis, using the electoral rolls prepared for the general elections. Special training camps for training over a thousand workers for Panchayat and food production work were organised in the year.

Rural uplift activities include provision for drinking water wells, village approach roads, libraries and reading rooms Adult education classes are encouraged, organised and subsidised by the department by grant of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure, the other half being met by local contributions either in cash or kind the latter of which may include labour.

Harijans and Adivasis who together comprise very nearly one-third of the population of Madhya Bharat receive special facilities for their educational, social and economic uplift Exemption from all tuition fees, grant of scholarships and books, special help to scholars sent outside the State, legal assistance through a Removal of Disabilities Bill, starting of industrial centres *e g*, handloom centres, tanneries, leather stitching centres etc, grants to institutions working in this cause are some of the means by which the Department gives help

EDUCATION

Most of the expenditure incurred on education in Madhya Bharat is on Government account. There are at present in Madhya Bharat 4 degree Colleges (one exclusively for girls), 2 Sanskrit Colleges, 1 Music College, 6 Intermediate Colleges, 40 High Schools, including 7 girls' High Schools, 234 boys' middle schools, 3,589 boys' primary schools, 52 girls' middle schools and 202 girls' primary schools

Sixty schools are being specially run by the Government for the education of the children of scheduled castes and aboriginals. Government have exempted Harijans and Adivasis from tuition fees for a period of five years.

There exist a number of Montessori Schools in Gwalior and Indore and in order to still further popularise the system twelve more schools were opened at district head-quarters in 1949 while grant-in-aid was given to four private schools

A drive on constructive lines in the sphere of social education was started Each district has a district committee for the smooth working of the social education scheme One hundred and sixty centres were started this year at the rate of ten for each district, usually in places where there are Middle Schools About 4,000 adults of various ages have been attending these classes The special feature at the social centre is to increase social code acts, so that besides making the adult read and write, he would be able to know how he should lead a healthy, satisfying life

The National Cadet Corps Scheme, introduced by the Government of India, has been adopted, one Senior Division and three Junior Divisions are in operation The compulsory Primary Education Bill has received the assent of the Rajpramukh.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department is in charge of a Director of Health Services assisted by a Deputy Director There are 533 hospitals and dispensaries in Madhya Bharat including two big hospitals at Gwalior and Indore, and 14 District hospitals There are 55 Maternity Homes and 212 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries A T B Sanatorium is located at Rau near Indore There are two Mental Hospitals and three Leper Asylums in the Union. There are touring vaidyas who visit patients every day within a radius of five miles from their place of work

Staff doctors are undergoing training at Indore in B C G vaccination work for prevention of tuberculosis. There is one Lymph Depot at Manpur.

A Public Health section is exclusively concerned with measures for the control of malaria, epidemics, maternity and child welfare, health propaganda, sanitation

A Public Health Laboratory situated at Gwalior examines foodstuffs and water specimens.

A drug analysis laboratory has been started at Indore.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The total cattle population of Madhya Bharat according to the 1940 cattle census is over 80 lakhs At present, there are 13 A class, 18 B class and 104 C class hospitals and dispensaries in the State The Veterinary Department has been integrated and has prepared a plan for creating one dispensary for every twenty-five thousand of the cattle population in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission 20 new dispensaries will be started every year so that in about 10 years' time the Union will have the requisite number of dispensaries Twenty dispensaries were started in 1949 A programme for training Veterinary Assistants to be posted at the dispensaries has also been formulated A Veterinary Training School has been opened The Vaccine Institute of the Union has also been extended so as to produce goat-tissue vaccine, to meet all local requirements.

An Animal Husbandry section has also been created as part of the Veterinary Department. There are, at present, 2 bull-breeding farms for Malwi and Nimadi cattle A Live-stock Development Officer and Gaushala Development Officer have also been appointed. A mobile unit has been organised for prevention of epidemics amongst the cattle.

ARCHÆOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Government took prompt measures in conserving and maintaining archæological monuments since the formation of the State The most important monuments where conservation works were carried out are the Ater fort in Bhind District, the Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus at Gwalior, the Jain temple at Badoh in Bhilsa District, the Koshak Mahal and the Rajput monuments at Chanderi, District Guna, and Jahaz Mahal at Mandu In the field of upkeep and maintenance also considerable progress was made so that the Department has also taken over monuments at Pathari, Bihar Kotra and other places for purposes of regular maintenance.

Progress is being made in the field of exploration and survey as a result of which ancient places such as Sarangpur and Nagda in Dewas District, Bihar Kotra in Rajgarh, and Dharampuri, Kesur, Makai and Badnawar in Dhar were systematically surveyed and photographs and descriptive records prepared by the Department.

POLITICAL SET-UP

The Raj Pramukh is the constitutional head of the State and a popular ministry responsible to a Legislature is in charge of the administration The Madhya Bharat Government has secured the services of senior and experienced officers from outside as Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Inspector-General of Police The first task before the United State was to establish an integrated administration in respect of each Department throughout Madhya Bharat abolishing the independent administrations of 25 States. A central secretariat was established by August 1948, though the task of allocating work among the various Departments is not complete yet The State has agreed to the constitution of the Indian Administrative and Police Services Rules relating to discipline, conduct, absorption, retrenchment, promotion, punishment are already framed, while on the Report of the Mohan Rau Committee, Government have also passed orders regarding uniform pay scales for the Union But employees can opt for the old pay scales as on April 15, 1948 Rules determining relative seniority as between officers of different States have also been framed

In the matter of uniformity of laws 68 Acts were put into force after they had passed through the usual legislative processes Since the formation of the State 62 Ordinances were issued by H H. the Rajpramukh, out of which as many as 50 were later replaced by Acts.

A High Court with two Benches at Gwalior and Indore was established immediately after the formation of the United State with a retired High Court judge from Lahore as the Chief Justice. The Judiciary has been separated from

the executive, a reform long advocated by progressive opinion in India It is only in matters pertaining to the maintenance of law and order, or more precisely, for the purposes of Chapters VIII, IX and XI of the Criminal Procedure Code that the Subas (corresponding to Collectors in Provinces) are directed to exercise the powers of District Magistrates.

For judicial purposes, the State has been divided into 14 districts. A District and Sessions Judge is appointed for each District, with Civil Judges, Additional District Magistrates, and Munsiffs

Separate Small Cause Courts have been established at Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain.

The Government has appointed one Advocate General, one Government Advocate and Deputy Government Advocate for each branch of the High Court at Gwalior and Indore.

Hindi with Devnagri script has already been adopted as the official language of Madhya Bharat The special feature of Madhya Bharat State is that all laws are enacted in Hindi and their English translations are given alongside

The new State has been divided into 16 districts breaking down old boundaries in several cases though this involved the difficult task of overcoming old attachments and loyalties Here is a list of the 16 districts —Gird ; Bhind , Morena ; Shivpuri ; Guna ; Bhilsa , Rajgarh , Shajapur ; Dewas , Indore , Mandsaur , Ratlam , Ujjain ; Dhar ; Nimar ; Jhabua.

At the head of the district is the Suba, a member of the Madhya Bharat Administrative Service, who is not only the head of the district for revenue matters but also for general administration including the maintenance of law and order. There are 5 sub-divisions in charge of Naib-Subas. In addition to this every Suba is assisted by a Naib-Suba in his district The Naib-Subas are also members of the Madhya Bharat Administrative Service.

As for local self-government in rural areas there are in all 127 municipalities in Madhya Bharat.

POLICE

The police forces of the different covenanting States have been integrated into one police force for the whole State working under the control of an Inspector-General of Police Three Ranges have been created with Deputy Inspectors-General at their head and Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers in the districts under them There is an independent Intelligence Branch under a D I.G.

The Jagir Police has been incorporated into state police.

Every district is being equipped with wireless sets, police motor transport and up-to-date arms, and ammunitions A finger print bureau is also being organised An Anti-corruption Ordinance was promulgated by the Government a few months back and an Anti-Corruption Department has also been established recently.

DEFENCE

Under the Covenant Defence is a subject vested in H H. the Rajpramukh who deals with it in consultation with the Government of India.

The total strength of the Madhya Bharat armed forces is 16,255. The headquarters of the Madhya Bharat forces are located at Gwalior with sub-stations at Rajgarh, Khilchipur and Kurwai under the direct control of headquarters There is a sub-area command located at Indore for the supervision and control of the military forces at Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Ratlam and Sailana.

After the formation of the Union the 3rd Gwalior Infantry, the Gwalior Mountain Battery, Scindia's Field Battery, the 1st Indore Infantry, Toops Pack of the Gwalior Transport Corps, the 4th Gwalior Infantry and the 1st Gwalior Lancers were all sent out to serve with the Indian Army Units.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Rajpramukh, Lt -Gen. H. H. the Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G C I E , G.C.S.I , Maharaja of Gwalior.

Senior Up-Rajpramukh, Maj -Gen H. H. the Maharaja Sir Yeshwant Rao Holkar, G C I E , LL D., Maharaja of Indore.

Junior Up-Rajpramukhs, Lt -Col H H Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Bahadur of Dhar ; H. H. Raja Rao Bahadur Yeshodhar Singh of Khilchipur.

CABINET

Premier (General Administration, Political, Information and Police, Jails, Transport), The Hon'ble Shri Gopi Krishna Vijayavargiya.

Minister for Law, Finance, Customs, Excise, Sales Tax, The Hon'ble Shri Jagmohanlal Shrivastava.

Minister for Education and Labour, The Hon'ble Shri Kaluram Virulkar.

Minister for Revenue, P W D , Irrigation, Municipalities, Sanitary Engineering, The Hon'ble Shri Liladhar Joshi

Minister for Industries, Commerce, Food, Civil Supplies, Roadways, The Hon'ble Shri Shyamlal Pandaviya.

Minister for Development, Tribal Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation, Medical, Public Health, The Hon'ble Dr Prem Singh Rathor

Deputy to Chief Minister, Syed Hamid Ali

Deputy to Revenue Minister, Shri Sunnulal

Adviser to H H the Up-Rajpramukh and Regional Commissioner, P. S Rao, C I F , I C S

Joint Adviser to H H the Rajpramukh, Col. Brijraj Narain

Secretary to the Rajpramukh, Col. Eknath Rao Patil

Military Secretary to the Rajpramukh, Col S K. Surve.

Adviser to the Government, V Vishwanathan, I C S

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, K B Lall, I C S

General Secretary, Lt Col S. N. Bamru.

Finance Secretary, S D Bajpai.

Revenue Secretary, J N Garga.

Law Secretary, M L Mital

Commerce Secretary, Y. Bhargava.

Health Secretary, S P Mehta.

Customs Secretary, K V Kalewar

Communications Secretary, K B Wagle

Food and Civil Supplies, G Cornelius

Dy Secy , Education, Lt. P C Gupta

Dy Secy , Development, L O Joshi

Secy , Public Service Commission, Sarju Dayal

Secy , Legislative Assembly, Raghunath Singh

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

General Officer Commanding, Major-General Jai Singh

Auditor-General, P Mohan Rao

Economic Adviser, Dr L C Jain

Inspector-General of Police, Badan Singh.

Chief Engineer, P W D., Major N K. Bhonsle.

Chief Conservator of Forests, N R Advani.

Commissioner, Jagirs, Inams and Court of Wards, S. S Gaur

Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Masood Quli Khan.

Census Commissioner, Ranglal

Development Commissioner, S M. Dubey.

Food Production Commissioner, S N Bapna.

Transport Commissioner, C L Gupta.

Labour Commissioner, A S Banwalikar.

Accountant-General, V N Singh.

Postmaster-General, H S Bhatnagar.

Director of Public Health and Medical Services and Inspector-General of Prisons, Col. Shankarlal Gargya

Director of Agriculture, Rai Bahadur K. I. Thadani

Director of Education, B N Jha

Director of Industries, N Swami

Director of Land Records, K M Phalke.

Director of Food, J K Kaul

Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, G R. Sohni.

Director of Civil Veterinary, Dr H K Mehra.

Director of Information, A M Shastri

Director of Civil Supplies and Textile Commissioner (Offg), J N Kochar

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, P K Kaul

Judges, G K Shinde Abdul ; Hakim , P V. Dixit , V. M. Mehta , B. K Chaturvedi

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Dr L D Joshi.

Members, S. V. Kanungo , C. W. Pandit.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Gwalior)

Lalchand Sethi , Durga Prasad Mandelia ; Anandbehari Mishra , Bankebeharilal Pandey ; Jagmohanlal Shrivastava , Shrimati Sundarabai Pagnis , Brindawan Pershad Tiwari ; Hamid Ali Shah , Harishankar Dwivedi ; Vinayakrao Vaidhya , Sobran Singh , Major Sardar A B Phalke , Lt -Col Raja Pancham Singh , Masood Ahmed , Dhaniram Sagar , Govindrao Patankar , Vedehi Charan Parashar , Vishwanath Ayachit , Harisewak Mishra, Muti Ahmed Jafri , Ram Sahai , Radha Charan Sharma , Shyamlal Pandviya , Gautam Sharma , Bhagwatsingh , Gaurrishankar Shrivastava , Laxminarain Porwal , Laxmichand Vaishya , Saubhagyamal Jain , Ramkrishna Dixit , Sannolal , Shivdayal Shrivastav , Dattatraya Datar Vakil , Ramcharan Mishra , Vijay Singh Vakil , Yeshwantsingh Kushwah ; Liladhar Joshi , Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya ; Radhelal Vyas , Takhatmal Jain

(Indore)

Jadhavchand Jain , Chaudhri Habibulla , N H Dravid , D M Parulkar , Sajjansingh Vishnar , V. V. Sarvate , V S Khode , Rameshwardayal Totla , Nandlal Suryanarain Joshi , Mishrilal Gangwal , Lt -Col Raoraja Hiralal , Ramsingh K Verma, R C Jall , Washir-ud-Daula , Rao Bahadur Sardar M V Kibe.

(Other Covenanting C I. States)

Kashinath Trivedi ; Kaluram Virulkar ; Kanhaiyalal Jain ; A. S Patwardhan , Dr. Devi Singh ; Dr Prem Singh , Kusumkant Jain , Raghunandan Sharan Sharma , Syed Hamid Ali ; Nandlal Dalal , Samirmal Dapharia ; Radhavallabh Vijayvargiya , Banwarilal Azad ; Kundanlal Pathak ; Th Amarsingh ; Kailash Narain Sharma , Mulchand Vani , Mangilal Vyas , Hemraj Morwal ; Brijkishore Vyas.

MYSORE STATE

MYSORE STATE is surrounded on all sides by the Madras State except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg The capital of the State is Mysore, which is also the residence of the Maharaja, and the headquarters of the Mysore University The administrative headquarters are at Bangalore.

The area of the State is 29,474 82 square miles, the population 73,29,140 and annual revenue Rs 11,84,40,000 For administrative purposes the State is divided into nine Districts

The constitution of Mysore is as framed for States in Part B of the First Schedule in the Indian constitution

The chief agricultural products are rice, ragi, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoanut, areca, cotton and mulberry

Industries manufacturing iron and steel, cement, paper, sugar, cotton and silk, soaps, chemicals and fertilisers, sandalwood oil, etc, thrive in the State The only aircraft factory in India is situated in Bangalore Mysore is the principal gold producing centre in India.

Plans for starting a fertiliser factory at Bhadravati and a Raw Films factory near Mysore are well on the road to accomplishment, and recently Government have sanctioned the expansion of the Government Electric Factory and the revival of the Drugget industry Government have also ordered working out of details for the establishment of a rayon factory in the State Other schemes under implementation are the setting up of a production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of glass bangles, the establishment of a coir industry centre, the manufacture of writing chalk on a cottage industry basis and the organisation of the oil ghana industry along the lines adopted at the oil ghana centre at Wardha

Communications by road as well as by railway are well maintained throughout the State There are 6,273 miles of road of which 5,051 miles are metalled The State railway comprises 609 miles of metre gauge line and 102 miles narrow gauge line. Bangalore is also rapidly developing into an important air port

The State is devoting special attention to post-war planning for which many schemes have been formulated So far Government have sanctioned 80 schemes relating to agriculture, veterinary and animal husbandry, electrical, railways and medical and public health.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration is carried on by the Maharaja as Raj Pramukh, and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility The Council consists of a Chief Minister and six other Ministers The Constituent Assembly which was set up in the year 1948 to frame the new Constitution, composed of 76 elected members of whom five are Muslims and nine Depressed Classes, has been converted into the Legislative Assembly

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*Chief Minister* K Chengalaraya Reddy, B A, *Minister, Finance and Industries* H C Dasappa, B A, LL B, *Law and Labour* K T. Bhashyam Iyengar, B A, B L, *Home* T Mariappa, B A, LL B, *Local Self-Government:* R Channigaramiah, *Public Health and Education*. T Siddasingaiah, B A, LL B, *Revenue and Excise* H Siddiah, R.A, LL B

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker V Venkatappa
Deputy Speaker Thimma Boi

BANGALORE CITY (GENERAL)

K T Bhashyam, B A, B L

BANGALORE RETROCEDED AREA (GENERAL)

V M Mascarenhas, B M Shamanna Gowda

BANGALORE DISTRICT (GENERAL)

G. A Acharya, S R Gurulingiah *alias* S R Guru, B A, W H Hanumanthappa, S Kariyappa, B A, T Madiah Gowda, B A, LL B, M C Sivananda Sarma, T Siddalingiah, B A, B L, K Subba Rao, B A, LL B

BANGALORE DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

M. Hanumanthiah

BANGALORE (MUSLIM)

Mohamed Haneef, B A, B L

KOLAR DISTRICT (GENERAL)

K Chengalaraya Reddy, B A, B L, M V Krishnappa, B A, H C Linga Reddy, B A, G. Narayangowda, B A, T Ramachar, B A, LL B, Mrs Ratnamma Isaac, K Sampangiamiah, B A B L

KOLAR DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

M Muniswamy

KOLAR (MUSLIM)

Mohamed Valiulla, B A, LL B

TUMKUR (GENERAL)

C R Basappa, B A, B T, LL B, C H Lingadevaru, N Huchamastigowda, B A, B. Hutchegowda, Mali Mariappa, B A, B L, B C Nanjundaiya, T Subramanya, B A, LL B

TUMKUR DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

R. Chennigaramiah.

MYSORE DISTRICT (GENERAL)

H M Channabasappa, B Sc, T C Honnappa; M N Jois *alias* M N Narasimhaiya, B A. M N. Mahanta Devaru, B A, LL B, M L Nanjaraja Urs, B A, LL B, S Rangaramiah, B A, LL B, D M Siddiah, B A (Hons)

MYSORE DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

M Madiah

MYSORE *CUM* MANDYA *CUM* HASSAN (MUSLIM)

Mohamed Shariff, B A, LL B

MYSORE CITY (GENERAL)

H C Dasappa, B A, LL B, T Mariappa, B A, LL B

MANDYA DISTRICT (GENERAL)

A G. Bandi Gowda, B A, B L, K Puttaswamy, B A (Hons), LL B, K V Shankara Gowda, B Sc, LL B, K Singarigowda, B A, LL B, H K Veerannagowda

MANDYA DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

M C Venkateshan

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT (GENERAL)

A Bheemappa Naik, B A, D H Chandrasekhariah, B A, LL B, M Govinda Reddy, M A, B T, LL B, S Nijalingappa, B A, LL B, H Siddaveerappa, B A, LL B, G Veerappa, B Sc, LL B

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

T Hanumiah

CHITALDRUG *CUM* TUMKUR (MUSLIM)

J. Mohamed Imam, B A, B L

HASSAN DISTRICT (GENERAL)

B N Boranna Gowda, H B Gundappa Gowda) B A, B L, A G Ramachandra Rao, B A, LL B, S C Sooryanarayana Chetty

HASSAN DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

Govinda Dasbin Dasappa

CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT (GENERAL)

M Huche Gowda, H M Malikarjunappa, B A, LL B, K H Mudiappa

KADUR *CUM* SHIMOGA (MUSLIM)

Syed Abdur Rahaman, B A, LL B

SHIMOGA DISTRICT (GENERAL)

Kadilal Manjappa, B A, LL B, K R Madhava Rao, B A, LL B, H Siddaiya, B A, LL B, L Siddappa, B A, LL B

SHIMOGA DISTRICT (DEPRESSED CLASS)

Gangya Naika

THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

THE Patiala and East Punjab States Union comprising Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia States lies within the boundaries of the Punjab It was inaugurated at Patiala by India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 15th July, 1948.

Three of these seven, Patiala, Nabha and Jind make up the Phulkian group, the rulers of which trace their descent from the same progenitor from whom the name Phulkian is derived The Raja of Faridkot who is descended from an ancestor of Chaudhry Phul also belongs to the same family group, as do the Houses of Nalagarh and Kalsia Malerkotla is a Muslim State But the fact that it survived the tumultuous period of the eighteenth century is enough testimony to the friendship which the neighbouring Phulkian States bear to it Thus the Rulers and the States are bound together by blood, ties of friendship and by historical antecedents.

The Union covers an area of 10,120 square miles, three-fifths of which form Patiala territory. The Union has a population of about 35 lakhs according to the 1941 census of which Patiala State alone accounts for about 20 lakhs The population of the Union is homogenous All the people speak the same language, namely Punjabi, and have the same kind of customs, etc , factors which make for political unity and solidarity The Jats who form a major part of the population are among the finest peasantry in India They are not only good cultivators but are also first class soldiers The average annual revenue of the State is about Rs 5 crores

AGRICULTURE

The Patiala and East Punjab States Union like the rest of the country is essentially an agricultural area The former Patiala State had a separate Agriculture Department for the purpose of educating the farmers in the art of modern cultivation and the use of improved varieties of seeds and modern implements. There was also a central farm about six miles from the capital Similar farms exist at Nabha, Faridkot and Kapurthala

The main crops of the Union are wheat, gram, sugar-cane and cotton in the plains and potatoes in the hills In addition barley, oats, bajra, maize and other minor crops are also grown

Out of a total area of about 900,000 acres of culturable waste a little over 200,000 acres can be easily brought under cultivation. Reclamation operations have started and about 500 acres are being reclaimed every month The rate is expected to be doubled soon When the whole of the reclamation is over which will be five years it is estimated that the total annual income of the peasants will rise by about Rs 2 crores

The Agriculture Department has a separate marketing section which looks to the proper marketing of agricultural produce and the introduction of standard weights and measures in the mandies. Grading stations for wheat, atta and eggs were established in the Patiala area and there is a ghee grading laboratory at Narnaul with an output of about 10,000 maunds of ghee per annum The following Acts are in force in the Union —1. The Agricultural Produce Markets Act ; 2. Standards of Weights Act , and 3 The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act

Veterinary hospitals exist practically in all important centres in the Union. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union has been an important centre for the famous breed of Hariana cattle and Murrah buffaloes and the services of the Veterinary Department have been in great demand. It is, therefore, proposed to open twenty-five hospitals every year and to start bull breeding farms for improving the indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes

Regular cattle fairs are held in important rural centres to encourage cattle breeding and facilitate the sale and purchase of cattle The Agriculture Department provides various facilities which ensure that the fairs are widely patronized. Special shows are sometimes arranged for the entertainment of the visitors Educational films are included in the show

The Cattle Development Scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Union Government for the purpose of improving the milk supply and encourage the cultivators to start mixed farming has recently begun functioning

A comprehensive scheme envisaging an expenditure of Rs 1 6 crores spread over a period of five years has been finally adopted This scheme includes land reclamation, sinking of surface percolation wells, installing pumping sets and tube wells, compost and green manuring, opening of seed distribution centres, tractors for cultivation, starting of veterinary hospitals and supply of modern implements

HORTICULTURE

There is an up-to-date Horticulture Department whose experiments conducted in the hill territory over a decade are being made available to the general public There are three separate zones according to elevation —1 Pinjore—Representing about 2,000 ft , conducts experiments on mangoes, litchies, spotas, papayas and pine-apples , 2 Kandaghat—Representing elevation ranging between 4,000 and 5,000 ft above sea level, conducts experiments on peaches, apricots, plums, prepes, brambles and persimmons ; and 3 Shellon—Ranging in elevation between 5,000 and 9,000 ft is for apples, pears, cherries and chestnuts.

INDUSTRIES

Although agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the Union, the development of industries has not been lost sight of

Two large-scale cement factories are functioning in the Union, one at Surajpur near Kalka and the other at Dadri The former has a capacity of six hundred tons of cement per day

An up-to-date biscuit factory, one of the biggest of its kind in India is functioning at Rajpura where there are also factories for the manufacture of starch and chemicals.

A large sugar factory exists at Phagwara and another at Hamira A distillery for the distillation of fine quality liquor is also functioning at Hamira.

A number of big and small iron and steel works, with foundries are situated at Kapurthala and Patiala and at other important towns in the Union There are also two big roller flour mills at Patiala and Bhatinda.

Cotton ginning and pressing factories and oil mills are other industries found at a number of places

EDUCATION

There are in all 10 colleges, one upto M A and others upto the degree and intermediate classes, and 51 High Schools in the Union Besides, there are 74 middle schools, 91 lower-middle schools and 812 primary schools as well as two industrial schools and one normal school The State Government is seriously contemplating starting a University of its own and a sum of Rs 5 lakhs to serve as a nucleus for the University fund has already been provided in the current year's budget The proposed university will be a residential and a teaching university and wholly secular in nature A Committee of experts has already been set up to prepare the plans The percentage of literacy is 5 21

In addition to a Girls' College co-education facilities have been provided at the primary and university stages.

To encourage primary and women's education in the Union primary education for boys upto the 4th class and for girls upto the 10th is made free in all schools in Patiala Harijans and members of other backward classes are also given a free education upto the matriculation standard

The PEPSU Government has succeeded in amicably settling the question of medium of instruction in the schools For purposes of teaching, the State has been divided into two zones, the Hindi-speaking zone and the Punjabi-speaking zone In the Hindi speaking areas, Hindi would be the medium of instruction but Punjabi being the regional language would be a compulsory subject from the 4th primary class upward. Similarly in the Punjabi-speaking areas Punjabi would be the medium of instruction and Hindi being the federal language would be a compulsory subject from the 4th primary class upward

The budget provision for Education for the year 1950-51 stands at Rs 66 66 lakhs

PUBLIC HEALTH

An up-to-date and independent medical department exists in the Union with its headquarters at Patiala and all the different medical and health departments have been integrated into one and placed under the Director of Health and Medical Services

For purposes of administration two districts have been combined to form a civil surgeoncy making four civil surgeons in all Similarly there are four District Health Officers All the hospitals are located in the urban areas, while the dispensaries serve the small towns and rural population

The Rajindra and Lady Dufferin Hospitals are the main Hospitals of the Union which are managed by highly qualified doctors and specialists

There are two health centres one at Patiala and the other at Kapurthala The Union has maternity wards attached to Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala, Civil Hospital, Nabha and R J Hospital, Kapurthala

There are three touring dispensaries which cover the entire rural area and bring medical aid to the very doors of the villagers X-ray and laboratory facilities are available at Patiala, Nabha, Sangrur, Faridkot Kapurthala and Dharampur Arrangements for segregation of infectious disease cases exist in the hospitals at the District Headquarters

There is a T B Hospital at Dharampur and a T B Clinic at Patiala

The total number of patients both indoor and outdoor treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Union was 3,225,501 in 1948-49. The Union budget for Public Health & Medical Services at present stands at Rs 47 lakhs At present the Union Government maintains 121 hospitals and dispensaries

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The Muslim migrants from PEPSU abandoned an area of 774,000 ordinary acres of land in the Patiala Union and this was temporarily allotted to the displaced persons who had taken shelter in the Union territory to provide them with immediate relief Joint quasi-permanent allotment operations were started for alloting lands to the displaced persons both in the Punjab and the PEPSU at Jullundur The allotment has since been completed Nearly one lakh of displaced persons have been allotted 383,665 standard acres of land The allotments made were generally at a flat rate of 20 bighas per adult member of a family of the displaced person. Provision for financial assistance to the tune of rupees fifty lakhs for granting loans both to rural and urban displaced persons has also been made for the current year A further sum of Rs 1,00 000 has been allotted for grant of loans to displaced students As regards urban rehabilitation 145,678 displaced persons including

25,000 non-Punjabi refugees have been rehabilitated and more than 24,000 houses and 1,400 shops belonging to evacuees have been allotted As regards industrial rehabilitation, a sum of Rs 8 lakhs has been included in the next year's budget In order to enable the bigger industrialists to secure finance from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration of the Government of India, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Ordinance was enacted during the year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Each of the covenanting States had its own form of Local Self-Government, hence there was no homogeneity The whole system of Local Self-Government is now being reorganized with a view to achieving uniformity throughout the Union, and the Local Self-Government Laws are also unified Elections to various local bodies under the new system are now being held

The greater part of the Union situated between the Jamna and the Beas has alluvial soil Canal irrigation is resorted to in the southern part of the plains where rainfall is scarce The major part of the Union is fed by water from the Sirhind canal with its arterial branches

The PEPSU Government has put into operation a comprehensive plan spread over a period of five years to bring the irrigation system to a satisfactory level The whole scheme will cost about rupees 15 lakhs The State Government at present maintains 222 miles of new channels taken over from the Punjab

The construction of new arterial roads connecting the rural area with important mandies and business centres has already been taken in hand A 19-mile long metalled road connecting Rajpura with Kalka was constructed in the record time of three months Two roads connecting Bhatinda with Ferozepore and another connecting Dam Dama Sahib religious centre, with the main centres of trade and industry, are being built and will be ready about the end of 1950 A sum of Rs 50 lakhs has been provided in 1950-51 budget for the construction of new roads and the repairing of existing ones

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

The estimates for the year 1950-51 show a surplus of Rs 2,49,600 The total revenue for the year 1950-51 is estimated at Rs 5,01,70,700 and the expenditure at Rs 4,99,21,100.

Prior to the inauguration of the Union the individual States had their own separate administration The ruler was the source of all power and had absolute jurisdiction over his territory

After the formation of the Union strong efforts were made both by His Highness the Rajpramukh and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to bring the three political parties of the States Union namely the Union Congress, the Shiromani Riyasti Akali Dal and the Lok Sewak Sabha together but the efforts failed Sardar Patel in his inaugural address declared that no popular interim Government could be formed as the parties had failed to agree On the day on which His Highness the Rajpramukh was to take charge of the covenanting States—August 20, 1948—the States Ministry constituted a Caretaker Government comprising S Gian Singh Rarewala as Prime Minister, Sir Jai Lal as Adviser, S Inderjit Singh as Finance Secretary and Shri B R. Patel as Chief Secretary This was only a temporary arrangement: the Government was to keep the administration going till an interim popular ministry was formed It took about five months before an interim popular ministry could be formed This Ministry which took office on January 13, 1949 was however dissolved on 19th November, 1949, and a Caretaker Government with Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala as Chief Minister and Shri M R Bhide as Minister took over the administration of the Union The foremost task before the present Caretaker Government is to hold elections as early as possible, and efforts are being made to get this work expedited

ADMINISTRATION

Rajpramukh, His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala

Secretary to His Highness the Rajpramukh, S Gobinder Singh

Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, The Hon'ble S. Gian Singh Rarewala.

Home Minister, The Hon'ble M R Bhide, I C S

Chief Secretary, V Isvaran, I C S

Finance Secretary, G K S Sarma

Commsnr, S B Sardar Pritam Singh Sidhu, B A, LL B

Revenue Secretary, S Dhanna Singh

Food Commsnr, S Jaidev Singh, Bar-at-Law

RAJASTHAN STATE

THE Union of Rajasthan is comprised of the following former States Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Partapgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Karauli, Dolpur, Bharatpur and part of Sirohi. It is the biggest of the States Union, with an area of about 130,366, sq miles, a population of 13,278,300 and a revenue of about 18 crores It has a common frontier of 730 miles with Pakistan

When it was first formed on March 25, 1948 it comprised only Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Partapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk On April 18, 1948 it was reconstituted to include Udaipur with the capital at Udaipur On March 30, 1949 four other States Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer joined it It acquired its present size and composition when the four States of the Matsya Union Alwar, Karauli, Dholpur and Bharatpur were merged into it on May 15, 1949 Later still on January 15, 1950 part of Sirohi was joined to it.

The capital of the Union is Jaipur. Rajasthani in its various dialects is spoken all over the State. The common language is Hindi Among castes and tribes the most numerous are the Brahmins, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais

The State lies roughly between North Latitude 23°3′ and 30°12′ and East Longitude 69°30′ and 78°17′ It is bounded on the north by Delhi, Punjab, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and the West Punjab Province of Pakistan; on the east by U P and Madhya Bharat, on the south by Madhya Bharat and Bombay State, and on the west by the Pakistan Provinces of Sind and West Punjab. Enclosed in the Rajasthan Union is the Chief Commissioner's State of Ajmer-Merwara.

NATURAL REGIONS

It may be useful to give a rough idea of the geographical position of the several States which merged to form the Union Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner form a homogeneous group in the north and west, while a part of Jaipur and the whole of Alwar lie in the north-east Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi, Kotah and Jhalawar may be grouped together as the eastern and south-eastern States Those in the south are Partapgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur with Sirohi in the south-west In the centre lie Kishengarh State and parts of Tonk

The Aravalli mountains intersect the country from end to end by a line running north-east and south-west The heights of Mount Abu are close to the south-western extremity of the range, while its north-eastern end may be said to terminate near Khetri almost on the borders of Delhi

There are two main regions, one to the north-west of the hills and the other to the south-east. On the whole the north-west region is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, it improves gradually as we move from west to east In the extreme west it is mere desert, while towards the east it is comparatively fertile and habitable The only river of any consequence here is the Luni The great desert forming the whole of the frontier between Rajasthan and Sind is covered by sand-hills on which grows a kind of coarse grass in the dry season and in the rains slightly richer vegetation The cultivation is everywhere poor and precarious Along the base of the Aravalli range the land is well cultivated.

The region south-west of the Aravallis is higher, more fertile, and very diversified in character. It contains extensive hill ranges, long stretches of rocky wold and woodland. The region is traversed by many rivers and in some parts there are wide valleys, fertile table-lands and great stretches of excellent soil The chief rivers are Banas and Chambal

There are no natural fresh-water lakes in Rajasthan, the only considerable basin being the well-known salt lake at Sambhar There are, however, numerous artificial sheets of water in the eastern half of the State The oldest and the most famous are in Mewar, the Dhebar Lake, the Raj Samand and the Pichola Lake at Udaipur city.

AGRICULTURE

The most prominent constituent of the vegetation of Rajasthan is the scrub jungle, trees form quite a secondary feature Among fruit trees are figs, mulberry, tamarind, mango, pomegranate, peach, custard apple and guava

Rainfall is very unequally distributed throughout Rajasthan The summers are very hot, hot winds and dust storms are common The winters are very cold The change of temperature between day and night is sudden, excessive and very trying

The principal crops are bajra and jawar. Bajra is the chief crop in the western and northern parts, while jawar is commoner in Bundi, Jhalawar, Kotah, Tonk and parts of Partapgarh and Udaipur Other Kharif crops are maize, moth, mung, cotton and a coarse kind of rice The principal rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, san and indigo. Oilseeds consists of til, mustard, rape, linseed and castor Among cultivated fruit are apricot, custard apple, guava, mango, mulberry, orange, peach, plantain, plum, pomegranate, pummelo, tamarind, lime, melon and several varieties of fig Many kinds of vegetables are grown such as beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, egg-plant, onion, parsnip, potato, radish, spinach, tomato, turnip, yam and several of the gourd and cucumber family.

The main wealth of the desert lands of the west and north consist in the vast herds of camels, horned cattle, and sheep The horses of Marwar are renowned for their hardiness and ease of pace.

There are no large timber forests in Rajasthan, but the woodlands are quite extensive upon the south-western Aravallis. The southernmost parts comprising the former States of Banswara, Dungarpur and Partapgarh are in proportion to their size the best wooded of any in Rajasthan Here teak and other valuable timber trees can thrive well Small bamboos are very common Minor forest produce consists of grass, fire-wood, bamboos, fruit, honey, lac and gum.

MINERALS, MANUFACTURES

The most important mineral in Rajasthan is coal, but it is of inferior quality It is generally mixed with the Bengal variety before use Other ores are copper, iron, cobalt but all are present in small quantity The rocks of Rajasthan are rich in building material Limestone is abundant One variety is a fine-grained crystalline marble ; another variety, the Jaisalmer marble as it is sometimes called is well adapted for fine carving Sandstone is plentiful almost everywhere, varying greatly in texture and colour Fuller's earth occurs in parts of Bikaner and gypsum in Jodhpur. Rajasthan has vast salt resources.

The more important industries are the weaving of muslin, dyeing and printing of cotton cloths, manufacture of carpets, rugs and other woollen fabrics, enamelling, pottery, and work in ivory, lac, brass, steel, stone, etc. Jaipur is pre-eminent for enamelling on gold The best pottery is also produced in Jaipur Brass and copper utensils of daily use are manufactured everywhere Sword blades, daggers, knives are manufactured in Jhalawar

Among the chief exports are salt, wool, woollen fabrics, raw cotton, oilseeds, opium, ghee, marble and sandstone, hides, printed cloths, camels, cattle, sheep and goats The main imports include food grains, cotton goods, sugar, tobacco, metals, timber and kerosene oil. The principal trade centres are the capitals of the former States

RECONSTRUCTION

The work of integrating various units into one administrative unit is almost complete. The following steps taken in this direction are noteworthy (1) Establishment of Secretariat, one High Court, Public Service Commission and Board of Revenue for the entire State (2) Integration of various executive, administrative, Police and Revenue Departments and Judicial courts existing in various covenanting States on all union basis (3) Consolidation and amalgamation of various State treasuries (4) Re-organisation of accounts system on the basis of provincial system (5) Verification and equalisation of the rates of customs duties prevailing in various covenanting States (6) Abolition of inter-State customs barriers which stood in the way of trade and commerce, and (7) Pushing ahead of survey and settlement operations and examination of land tenure laws.

In spite of their pre-occupation with the integration work, Government have found time to plan for the future all round development of the State There is a short term one year development plan for the entire State according to which the State has been divided into 500 units, and at least one item on the reconstruction programme will be completed in each unit within a year. Work in all these units has already commenced. The plan is expected to cost the Government one crore of rupees

A separate plan is under way for developing the water resources of the State with the twin purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Kisans who for centuries have lived in fear of famine in dry years, and keeping pace with the country-wide move to attain self-sufficiency by 1951. The plan is expected to cost over Rs 400 lakhs out of which 115 lakhs have already been spent The food production is likely to go up by one lakh tons starting with 60,000 tons in 1951-52 Rabi.

Progress achieved in other directions includes the abolition of judicial and administrative powers of Jagirdars, application of Central Government labour laws to Rajasthan, abolition of unlawful cesses, passing of anti-ejectment laws for agriculturists etc.

The appointment of 10 non-official Boards to deal with the development of all aspects of the life of the State, industrial, agricultural, social and educational, has added a new chapter to the administrative history of Rajasthan. These bodies, which include Boards for the welfare of Kisans, Harijans, Adivasis, Labourers and Refugees and the advancement of cottage industries, education, Ayurvedic system of medicine, the Sanskrit language, Local Self-Government etc are non-official agencies for constructive service to the people and are presided over by the various Ministers of the Government A sum of Rs 30 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Boards for the current year.

The re-organisation of the educational system from July, 1950, crowns the efforts of the Government towards nation-building The new curriculum emphasises the principle of learning by doing and is closely related to the life of the pupils Teaching of at least two handi-crafts has been made compulsory which will enable the students to take to careers other than Government service and thus reduce the incidence of unemployment Two subjects 'General Science' and 'Social Science' have been newly introduced so as to acquaint students with their environment and create among them interest in men and matters around them

Eight training camps at a cost of 1¼ lakhs have been opened during the current summer vacations to equip about 2,000 teachers to discharge the new responsibility which the curriculum places on them

English will no more be compulsory at the primary stage, and has been made optional for the middle classes Five hundred new primary schools will be opened in July, 1950, as part of the expansion plan for education

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

Since partition about 4 lakh displaced persons have come to Rajasthan from West Pakistan as detailed below —1 According to All India Refugee Census report, 2,60,594 persons ; 2 Displaced agriculturists, coming from other States, 5,000 families , Unsponsored refugees, 12,000 persons , Others, 13,000 families

The refugees were lodged in camps at various centres, where medical and sanitary arrangements were made Free warm clothes were supplied and arrangements were made for the education of refugee children Subsequently lands and Taccavi loans were granted to the agriculturist families in rural areas and industrial loans were given to others engaging in trade or business individually or collectively.

Approximately 35,939 families were settled on 4,79 650 acres of land throughout Rajasthan 1,26,882 acres of land was restored to the Meos in Matsya.

Agricultural loans amounting to Rs 1,06,00 000 were granted to refugees, besides another 8 lakhs advanced to Meos to start life afresh Loans to the tune of 42 lakhs were granted for business and industrial enterprises to individuals, groups of displaced persons, or to co-operative societies.

Various schemes to employ displaced persons in trade by opening dairies, poultries, sericulture, silk weaving, metal rolling, carpentry, smithy, wool and mining industries have been sanctioned and are being given effect to. Electrical and mechanical training is also being imparted to refugees

Housing colonies are being constructed at several places by co-operative societies who will be granted loans 7,640 houses will be constructed at a cost of 21 lakhs, besides the construction of townships and houses at various places About 600 stalls have been constructed and allotted to refugee traders of various categories

Special attention is paid to destitute and unattached women and children Narishalas and Homes are opened at Divisional towns and each person is paid a sum of Rs 15 per head for his maintenance

ADMINISTRATION

The State has been divided into five administrative Divisions, namely, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kotah with a Commissioner for each Division

A striking point in the covenant is that it gives the Government of India general controlling and directing power in the administration of the State The Government of India appoints Advisers to the Government For some of the more important posts in the State the service of Central Government officers have been borrowed

The federal financial integration of the State was completed on April 1st, 1950 Certain items of expenditure have been transferred to the Centre If federal financial integration had not taken place the estimated receipts and expenditure for 1950-51 would have stood at Rs 19,24,00,000 and Rs 18,22,00,000 respectively leaving a surplus of Rs 1,02,00,000. This was however reduced to Rs 16,09,00,000 and Rs 15,59,00,000 respectively with a balance of Rs 50,00,000

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Maharajpramukh, The Maharana of Udaipur.

Rajpramukh, The Maharaja of Jaipur.

Uprajpramukh, Maharao of Kotah

Chief Minister, Hiralal Shastri.

Minister for Home, Education, Pandit Premnarain Mathur.

Minister for Industries, Commerce, Siddaraj Dadda

Minister for Transport, Public Works, Bhurelal Bhaya

Minister for Revenue, Shobha Ram

Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forest, Civil Supplies, Raghubhardayal Goyal

Minister for Local Self-Government, Phoolchand Bapna

Minister for Law, Refugee Relief, Rehabilitation, Vedpal Tyagi

Minister for Medical and Public Health, Rao Raja Hanut Singh.

Minister for Labour, Co-operation, Rural Reconstruction, Narsingh Kachhawa

Chief Justice, Nawal Kishore (acting)

Regional Commissioner-cum-Adviser to Rajpramukh, C S Venkatachari, I C S

Adviser to Rajasthan Government, K Radhakrishnan, I C S.

Chief Secretary to Government, V Narayanan

THE STATE OF SAURASHTRA

THE scheme for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra was finalised in the last week of January 1948 A Covenant for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra was signed by the Rulers of the Covenanting States on 21st January 1948, and the new State came into existence on 15th April 1948 The inauguration ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India The total number of States comprising the United State of Saurashtra is 221. This includes the following 30 Jurisdictional States Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafrabad, Wankaner, Paltana, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Vala, Jasdan, Amarnagar (Thana-Devli), Vadia, Lathi, Mull, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi, Khirasra

Before the formation of the United State of Saurashtra Kathiawar as the area was formerly called was divided into about 860 different administrative units With the merging of the former Junagadh State into the United State of Saurashtra, by a supplementary Covenant, the State becomes a well-knit unit extending to the whole of Kathiawar

The State of Saurashtra lies on the west coast of India between 20° 40′ and 23° 25′ North Latitude and 69° 5′ and 70° 20′ East Longitude The State is bounded on the south and south-west by the Arabian Sea, on the north-west by the Gulf of Kutch and on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and the mainland of India Further north is the little Rann of Kutch

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Standing boldly out into the Arabian Sea between Kutch and the Gujarat coast, Saurashtra's physical features suggest that it may once have been an island or a group of islands of volcanic origin The surface of Saurashtra is for the most part undulating with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions. With the exception of the Thanga and Mandav hills, in the west of Jhalawar, and some unimportant hills in Halar the northern portion of the country is flat. But in the south from the neighbourhood of Gogha, the Gir range runs nearly parallel with the coast and at a distance of about 20 miles from it, along the north of Babariawad and Sorath to the neighbourhood of Girnar The principal river is the Bhadar which rises in the Mandav hills and, flowing south-west, falls into the sea at Navibandar after a course of about 110 miles, everywhere marked by highly cultivated lands bordering its course. Other rivers in the Union are Mauj, Machhu, Ozat and Shetrunji, the last remarkable for wild and romantic scenery There are a number of salt-water creeks The State has a 600-mile coast line and a number of ports Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Sica. Of these the first and chief port in the matter of import traffic from Europe is Navlakhi

The State of Saurashtra has an area of about 37,283 sq miles and a population of about 4,014,000 It has a revenue of about Rs 8 crores per year.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Saurashtra is essentially an agricultural Province. The main source of income of the State is land revenue. Agricultural produce of the State is made up of wheat, bajri, jawar, ground-nuts, cotton, and mace

Industrial development is making rapid progress under the new regime Saurashtra has at present 9 textile mills and 10 weaving factories producing in all about 5,000 bales of cloth and 15,000 bales of yarn per annum Textiles is the most important industry of the State Next in importance are the 13 salt works dotted all over the coast line including the salt works at Kuda situated inland. There are 14 state-owned and 44 private-owned ginning and pressing factories, 6 pottery works, 1 glass works, 9 match factories, 2 bone mills, 2 cement works (one of which is in territory belonging to Bombay State), 10 silicate factories, 2 chemical works manufacturing soda ash, 74 oil mills, 3 vegetable oil factories, 1 sugar mill, 1 magnesia works at Dharangadhra Over and above this, there are a good number of small scale factories

The main items in the export trade are cotton, ground-nuts, ground-nut oil, salt, soda ash, potteries, ghee, and wool.

Saurashtra is served by a net-work of railway lines with a total length of over 2,000 miles

ADMINISTRATION

Raj Pramukh, His Highness Lieut.-General Maharaja Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji, GCSI, GCIE, ADC, Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Uprajpramukh, Major His Highness Jhaladhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Raj Mayurdhwaj Sinhji Jhala-Makhwana, the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Halvad-Dhrangadhra

Members of the Presidium, H H The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar (*President*), H H The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra (*Vice-President*), H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H H The Maharaja of Paltana, H H The Maharaja of Kotda-Sangani

MINISTRY

Chief Minister (Services, Political, Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Excise, Integration of States), Uchharangrai N Dhebar

Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for Railway, Ports, Education Assembly and Constitution, Co-operation, Backward Classes, Posts, Telegraphs & Telephone, Air Lines, Sea Customs, Internal Customs, Local Self-Government, Archæology, Balwantray G Mehta

Minister for Public Works, Refugees, Law, Medical, Public Health, Dayashanker Dave

Minister for Home, Printing Press, Information, Road Transport, Rasiklal U Parikh

Minister for Finance, Girdharbhai Kotak

Minister for Industries, Commerce, Electricity, Civil Supplies, Agriculture, Veterinary, Food, Labour, Manubhai Shah

JUDICIARY

Chief Justice, Sir H P. Divetia

Puisne Judge, M M Zala

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Dr J M Mehta.

Member, S C Mody.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

Chief Secretary, V Ishvaran, ICS

Finance Secretary, B Raghavendra Rao

Revenue Secretary, T L Shah

Secretary, Education Department, V C Mehta

Secretary, Assembly Dept & Legal Remembrancer, M S Dave

Secretary, P W D & Chief Engineer, Upendra Bhatt

Secretary, Commerce Dept and Director of Food Production, G F Mankodi

Deputy Secretary, Home Dept, L R Dalal

Joint Secretary, Finance Department, G. T. Mehta

Joint Secretary, Communications Department, Bhogilal Trivedi.

Deputy Secretary, Education Department, K C Shah

Deputy Secretary, Industries Department, J G Shah

Under Secretary, Labour & Backward Class Dept., D. K Badheka

Director of Health Services, Col K Rai

Director of Education, T K Shahani

Ag Director of Information, R B Shukla.

Dy Director of Agriculture, K M Shah

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, H. H. Bhatt.

Collectors, R K Trivedi (*Gohilwad Division*), R. S Mane Patil (*Zalawad Division*), J L. Jobanputra (*Madhya Saurashtra*), D M Buch (*Halar Division*), K. S Banesinhji (*Sarath Division*)

Accountant-General, Shivram Krishnan

Inspector-General of Police, D G Shirole.

Registrar of High Court, S J Chhatpar

Executive Engineers, C J Parekh (*Gohilwad Division*), D V Pancholi (*Zalawad Division*), V M Bavishi (*Sarath Division*), R T Ghia (*Rajkot and Central Govt Works*), M M Doshi (*Halar Division*), A P. Mehta (*Project Division*)

SAURASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President, Dayashanker Dave

The Saurashtra Constituent Assembly, inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister, Government of India, on January 24th, 1949 was converted into a Legislative Assembly on January 26th, 1950, the members being the same

Speaker, J K Modi

Dy Speaker, Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi

(A)—GOHILWAD DIVISION—(10)

Jagjiwan Shivlal Parekh (*Bhavnagar City*); Vrajlal Gokaldas Vora (*Dascora-Sihor*), Chhaganbhai Lalji Gopani (*Songadh-Vala-Lilya Lathi*), Balwantray Gopalji Mehta (*Botad-Gadhda*), Laxmidas Valabhdas Dani, Premchand Maganlal Shah, Meghji Ramji Patel (*Kundla-Rajula*), Vajubhai Manilal Shah (*Jairabad*), Jorsingh Kasalsinh Kavi (*Palitana*)

(B)—ZALAWAD DIVISION—(5)

Harshadrai Vithalraibhai (*Dhrangadhra*), Manharlal Mansukhlal (*Wadhwan*), Rasiklal Umedchand (*Limbdi*), Darbarshree Chandrasinhji Kalubha Bhadwa Talukdar (*Sayla*), Ghanshyamlal Chhotalal (*Lakhtar-Patdi*)

(C)—MADHYA SAURASHTRA DIVISION—(12)

Balkrishna Dinmanishanker Shukla (*Rajkot No II*), Akbarali Amiji Jasdanwalla, Virchand Panachand (*Jasdan-Atkot*); Namdar Yuvraj Shree Vikramsinhji Bhojrajji (*Gondal*), Bhimji Ruda Patel, Jayantilal Mohanlal (*Dhoraji-Kandorna*), Gajanan Bhawanishanker Joshi, Markandrai Kanaiyalal Desai (*Jetpur-Kunkavav*), Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratap Sinhji Amarsinhji (*Wankaner*), Jayantilal Narbheram (*Morvi No I*), Amritlal Jadavji Mehta (*Morvi No. II*).

(D)—HALAR DIVISION—(8)

Uchharangrai Navalshanker Dhebar (*Jamnagar City*), Girdharlal Bhavanbhai Kotak (*Panchkoshi-Jodiya*); Maganlal Bhagwanji (*Khambhalia-Kalyanpur*), Keshavji Arjan (*Bhanvad-Jam-Jodhpur-Dhrafa*), Jadvaji Nathalal (*Kalavad-Lalpur-Jalia*); Mathuradas Gordhandas (*Porbandhar No I*), Maldev Rana (*Porbandar No II*), Chandra Sinhji Dip Sinhji (H H. The Thakor Saheb of Dhrol) (*Dhrol*).

(E)—ADMINISTERED AREAS (3)

Jayaben Vajubhai Shah (*Mangrol*), Suragbhai Kalubhai (*Babariawad*); Kantilal Lalshanker Hathi (*Manavadar-Sardargadh-Bantwa*).

(F)—JUNAGADH—(7)

Samaldas Gandhi (*Junagadh*); Ratilal A. Dani (*Vanthali-Kutiyana*), Narubha Amarsinh Raijada (*Keshod-Shil*); Narayan Damji (*Veraval-Maliya*), Hamir Sharman Patel (*Patan-Talala*), Pushpaben Mehta (*Una*); Dayashanker Trikamji Dave (*Vishavadar-Bheshan*).

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN UNION

THE Union of Travancore & Cochin subsequently called the Travancore-Cochin State, was inaugurated on July 1, 1949 the Maharaja of Travancore is the Rajpramukh

The total area of the Union is 9,154 sq miles, total population 7,492,893 and the total annual revenue nearly Rs 14 crores

The climate of the whole region is generally temperate and the rainfall heavy. The staple food of the people is rice, fish and tapioca Agriculture forms the main occupation of the people Among the important agricultural products grown in the State are rice, tapioca, yams, beans, gram, pepper, rubber, ginger, turmeric, tea and cardamom There are also to be found in the State dense coconut plantations, together with fruit trees, such as arecajack, tamarind, cashew and mango The forests are well-wooded with teak, ebony, black-wood, rose-wood, jack and anjili The fauna consists of the elephant, leopard, bison, bear, the sambur and a variety of small game

Industrially the State is comparatively well-advanced There are many big and small industries to be found throughout the State In the Travancore area alone there are a ceramic factory for the manufacture of porcelain goods, electric goods, crockery, fancy articles and sanitary equipment like drainage pipes, sugar and chemicals for the manufacture of sugar and 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products, a rubber factory, an aluminium smelting factory, a glass factory and a plywood factory All these factories were and are driven by cheap power obtained from the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Works The State also produces refined salt on a commercial scale, and is able to export salt after meeting its own requirements at home The area covered by the former State of Cochin is also well-advanced industrially, there are about 110 different kinds of factories to be found there Besides, Cochin has a magnificent harbour which is expected to develop into one of the major ports of India

Similarly the means of communication and transport are also highly developed throughout the State

The State occupies a front rank among Indian States in the matter of education The literacy figures of this region are the highest in India, both among males as well as females There are 4,219 educational institutions throughout the State, imparting education to more than 9,30,000 students, of whom girls form more than 40 per cent

THE COVENANT

With the inauguration of the new Constitution for India the State has the same kind of constitution as other States

A provision in the old covenant and now a part of the constitution relates to the administration of Devaswom (Maintenance of Temples) It is an obligation on the part of the covenanting State of Travancore to contribute annually from its general revenue a sum of Rs 50 lakhs towards the Devaswom Fund Out of this fund Rs 5 lakhs are to be contributed towards the expenditure of Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple at Trivandrum (the deity of the ruling dynasty in Travancore) The administration of the Devaswom is in the hands of a specially constituted board consisting of 3 Hindu members, one of whom is to be nominated by H H the Maharaja of Travancore, one by the Hindu Ministers of the cabinet, and the third by the Hindu members of the Legislature But the administration of the Padmanabha temple remains in the hands of the Maharaja of Travancore

Similarly, the Cochin Dewaswom Board (also provided for in the covenant) administers the Devaswom and the Devaswom estates and property in Cochin.

The members of the Representative Body of Travancore and the Legislative Assembly of Cochin form the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Legislature has full powers to make laws for the United State, within the framework of the constitution of India The Rajpramukh has the power to promulgate ordinances for the maintenance of peace and order He and the Council of Ministers will in the exercise of these functions, comply with the directions that may be given from time to time by the Government of India.

The continuance in service of the permanent members of the public services in both the States are guaranteed on conditions that are not less advantageous to them Similarly pensions, etc sanctioned by competent authorities are also guaranteed by the Covenant.

Unless sanction to that effect is previously obtained from the Rajpramukh, no proceedings, civil or criminal, can be instituted against any servant of the State in respect of any act done in the execution of his duty

Though with the inauguration of the Indian Republic, the State is primarily governed by the new Constitution of India, the provisions of the Covenant are still operative in so far as they are not repugnant with the provisions of the Constitution

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister, The Hon'ble T K Narayana Pillai

Minister for Finance and Revenue, The Hon'ble A J John

Minister for Education, Labour and Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Panampilli Govinda Menon

Minister for Works Communications and Agriculture, The Hon'ble E John Philipose

Minister for Industries, Excise and Local Self-Government, The Hon'ble N Kunjuraman

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Hon'ble Sri T M Varghese
Deputy Speaker K Kochukuttan

T A Abdulla B A, B L (*Trivandrum*), V A Abdul Aziz (*Trivandrum*), Abdul Majeed (*Vaikom*), Abdul Razaak (*Nagercoil*) Miss Accamma Cheriyan B A, L T (*Kanjirappally*), A Atchuthan (*Trivandrum*), K V Atchuthan (*Cherai*), K T Atchuthan (*Trichur*), R Atchuthan (*Paravoor Pakuthy*), V K Atchutha Menon (*Trichur*) P C Adichan (*Paracode*) Albert Lopex (*Neyyattinkara*), Alexander Parambuthara (*Ernakulam*), Alexander Vakayil, B A, L T (*Koonammavoo*) S Ambrose (*Cape Comorin*), Miss Annie Joseph (*Trichur*), Miss Annie Mascarene, M A, B L (*Trivandrum*), Krishnan Ayyappan (*Sherthalai*), K Ayyappan (*Trivandrum*), K Balakrishna Marar (*Trichur*), K Balakrishna Menon (*Wadakkancherry*), P Balakrishnan Tampi (*Trivandrum*), T S Bandhu (*Kunnamkulam*), E Bhaskaran (*Karunagapally*), M Bhaskara Menon (*Eranakulam*), N V Chacko (*Parur*), P Chacko (*Thiruvalla*), P T Chacko (*Kottayam*), G Chandrasekhara Pillai (*Trivandrum*), K M Chandy, M A (*Palai*), Cheladi Rowther (*Chelakkara*), K K Chellappan Pillai (*Trivandrum*), Chellaswami Nadar (*Kuzhithurai*), Cheriyan J Kappan (*Palai*), Dr M O Cherivan (*Munnar*), A Chidambaranatha Nadar, B A, B L (*Melaoorankudi*), N Daniel Jose (*Trivandrum*), V Das (*Nagercoil*), Devaki Gopidas (*Alleppey*), T V Devan (*Noornad*), P K Dewar (*Ernakulam*), Ambat Eachara Menon (*Chittoor*), Eapen Arakkal (*Alleppey*), A Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakkara*), K R Elankath (*Trivandrum*), Mary Anthony (*Neyyoor*), Dr (Mrs) T Francis (*Ernakulam*), Gabriel Nadar (*Oonnamlakada*), K A Gangadhara Menon (*Trivandrum*), V Gangadharan Nair (*Quilon*), Gasper D'Silva, (*Ernakulam*), A K George (*Trichur*), P C George (*Pathanamthitta*), D Gnanasigamoni (*Trivandrum*), P Gopalan, (*Vaikom*), E Gopalakrishna Menon (*Cranganore*); Mannar Gopalan Nair (*Trivandrum*), Kananara Gopala Panicker (*Changannur*), M Govindan (*Trivandrum*); Panampilli Govinda Menon (*Trivandrum*), E Ikkanda Warrier (*Trivandrum*), O T Inasu (*Trichur*), Ittiera Ambookan (*Mala*), C V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*), A L Jocob (*Ernakulam*), A J John (*Trivandrum*), E John Philipose (*Trivandrum*), A V Joseph (*Thrikkakara*), C L Joseph (*Ernakulam*), K S Joseph (*Trivandrum*), Joseph Malieckal (*Kottayam*); Joseph Mathen, B A, L L B (*Shertallai*), Joseph Mundasseri (*Trichur*), V k Joseph (*Trichur*); K K Kannan (*Ernakulam*), k Karunakaran (*Trichur*), C Kesavan (*Trivandrum*), T T Kesavan Sastri (*Sathyottamapuram*), T Kochukrishna Pillai (*Kannamangalam*) N S Kochukunju (*Mulakuzha*), k Kochukuttan (*Trichur*), K M Korah (*Changanacherry*), P K Krishnankutty Menon (*Ernakulam*) D Krishnan Potti (*Trivandrum*), P K Krishnan Sastri (*Neyyattinkara*) P K Kumaran Asari (*Kottayam*), A K Kunhumoidheen, (*Cranganore*), T k Kunjavyappan (*Trichur*), Konnanathu Kunjirama Menon (*Cheruthuruthy*), Thariathu Kunjithomman (*Kothamangalam*) P Kunjukrishnan (*Quilon*), N Kunjuraman (*Trivandrum*), S Kuttan (*Neyyattinkara*) k Kuttappan (*Kayamcolam*), P S Madhavan Valdvar (*Ollur*), Dr E K Madhavan (*Parur*), Mankuzhi M Madhavan (*Kadakkavoor*), V Madhavan (*Vaikom*), Majeed Marikar (*Munnar*), V O Markos (*Kottayam*), K A Mathew (*Thiruvalla*), M C Mathew (*Kottayam*) k C Mayankutty Methar (*Ernakulam*), M K Menon (*Cherpu*), Mohammed Mustafa (*Quilon*), T A Moideen Kunju (*Kayamkulam*), K A Muhammed (*Quilon*), P S Muhammed (*Alleppey*), K W Muralidhara Marar (*Trippunithura*), P Nanoo (*Attingal*), C Narayanan (*Quilon*), Kodanat Narayanan Nambudiripad (*Marathancode*), C Narayana Pillai (*Trivandrum*) Parur T K. Naravana Pillai (*Trivandrum*) K Natarajan Chettiar (*Nemmara*) P S Nataraja Pillai (*Trivandrum*) T K Nayar (*Thiruvalwamala*), A Nesamony (*Nagercoil*) S Nilakanta Aiyar (*Trivandrum*) G P Nilakanta Pillai (*Krishnapuram*), K P Nilakanta Pillai (*Trivandrum*), C A Ouseph, (*Ernakulam*), K N Pachayyappa (*Kozhinjanpara*), Mannathu Padmanabha Pillai (*Changanacherry*), M Pappu (*Kottarakara*), C C Prasad (*Trichur*) A K Patchu Pillai (*Ponkunnam*), M I Paul (*Malipuram*), P K Paul (*Chalakudi*) Paul Thalat, B com (*Varapuzha*) Paulose Pyle (*Muvattupuzha*), Philipose Muthalaly (*Adoor*) D Ponniah, Member (*Kakkad*) L M Pylee (*Ernakulam*), G Ramachandran (*Trivandrum*), k Ramachandran (*Kottarakara*), K Ramakrishnan Achari (*Aramboly*), K Ramakrishna Pillai (*Trivandrum*), P K Raman (*Sherthallai*), R k Ram (*Nagercoil*), M Raman Pillai (*Kanatharkunnam*), A Ramasubramonia Karavalar (*Shencotta*), Raphael J Rodrigues, B A, L T. (*Quilon*), Sadasivan (*Nagercoil*), R Sankar (*Quilon*) Sankaran Nadar (*Neyyattinkara*), Pandavathu Sankara Pillai (*Thrikkunnapuzha*), A K Sankunni (*Ernakulam*), K N Sankunni Pillai (*Kottayam*), T M Sannelan (*Kuzhuppilly*), K Sarangadharan (*Alleppey*) Sebastin Lhoppil (*Cherai*), T P Seetharaman (*Alagappanagar*), K Sekhara Panicker (*Puthentharayil*), S Sivaraman Asari (*Quilon*) A P Sivaramakrishanan (*Villapilli*), Kr Sivarama Pillai (*Nagercoil*), Ponnara G. Sreedhar (*Nedumangad*), K H Sulaiman (*Mattancherry*), A Thanu Pillai (*Trivandrum*), P Thanulingom Nadar (*Nagercoil*), A M Thomas (*Ernakulam*), A P Udayabhanu (*Trivandrum*), Joseph Varkey (*Palai*), P V Urumese Tharakan (*Kuthiathode*), Varghese Augustin (*Thalavady*), P M Varghese, B A (*Thodupuzha*), N P Varghese (*Muvattupuzha*), T M Varghese (*Trivandrum*), V K Varghese (*Marelikara*) N Varkey, M A (*Kuruppampadu*), U K Vasudevan Asari (*Mezhuvely.*), K k Vasu Panikkar, (*Trichur*); M R Velappan (*Karuvannur*); K I. Velayudhan (*Trichur*), Kalathil Velayudhan Nair (*Trivandrum*), K K Viswanathan (*Mattancherry*), K K Kesawan (*Iringalakkuda*).

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' STATES

AJMER

AJMER enclosed by Rajasthan lies between North Latitude 25°36′ and 26°54′ and East Longitude 74° and 75°22′ It is bounded on the north by Jodhpur and Kishengarh, on the east by Kishengarh and Jaipur, on the south by Mewar and on the west by Jodhpur. The area of the State is 2,400 sq miles and the population 583,693

The estimated Expenditure and Receipts for 1950-51 are Rs 61,86,700 and 33,98,600 respectively.

The distinguishing feature of the country is the Aravali range, the barrier which divides the plains of Marwar from the high tableland of Mewar. It is not one range but a series of parallel ranges About ten miles from Ajmer the hills disappear but in the vicinity of Beawar they form a compact double range which finally meet at Kukra from which village a confused mass of hills and narrow valleys extend to the farthest extremity of the district Ajmer Tahsil consists mostly of plain country while Beawar Tahsil is more hilly The district may, generally be divided into seven main tracts separated by hills.

On the whole rainfall is very precarious and very large areas are under dry cultivation which is of the Catch Crop order The main crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oilseeds, wheat, bajra, jeera, chillies and onions

There are four cotton textile mills and one hosiery factory and many ginning and pressing factories Mills turn out coarse cloth There is also some quarrying work in mica at some places in the district

The main transport is by railway and road The meter gauge line of B B & C I Railway passes through the district Ajmer City forms a nucleus of roads which radiate from here in all directions.

Beawar and Kekri Towns are big trading centres. The district is a deficit area in the matter of food grains and therefore there is not much export trade The chief imports are wheat, rice, pulses, cotton and woollen piece goods, kerosene oil, salt, utensils, spices, sugar and medicines

With a view to intensifying the 'Grow More Food' campaign the following schemes were launched during the year 1948-49 to step up the production of food crop in the State Scheme for the sinking of new wells and deepening the old ones, Control of Phadka grass hopper, Distribution and multiplication of improved wheat seed, Distribution of oilcakes and chemical fertilisers, Composting town refuse into manure according to the Bangalore process, Protection of seeds and crops from plant diseases, Encouragement of fruit and vegetable cultivation, Poultry, Gaushala Development and fisheries

MEMBER, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Ajmer

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Ajmer
Krishna Gopal Garg, Ajmer
B K Kaul, Ajmer
Kishen Lal Lamror, Ajmer
Wazir Singh, Beawar
Surya Mal Mauriya, Beawar
Abbas Ali, Ajmer

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, C B. Nagarkar, I C S.

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, A.S. Dhawan

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, A. N. Lal.

Office Superintendent, R. S. Chunnilal Trivedi.

Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate, Durga Prasad, I A S.

Assistant Commissioner & Additional District Magistrate, R B. Thakur Onkarsingh

Additional Assistant Commissioner, D D Upadhya

Sub-Divisional Officer & Magistrate, 1st Class, Ajmer, A P Dewan

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar, P D Khanna

Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, A. Sharman

City Magistrate, Abdul Rauf

Additional City Magistrate, K G Badlani

Stipendiary Magistrate, 1st Class, Beawar, P N Seth

Stipendiary Magistrate, 1st Class, Ajmer (1), N N Bhatnagar

Stipendiary Magistrate 1st Class, Ajmer (2), G K Bhagat

Treasury Officer & Magistrate, 1st Class, M R Goyal

Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gauri Shanker

Custodian of Evacuee Property, R K Vaish

Dy Custodians of Evacuee Property, K R Bhatia, M G Tosniwal

Assistant Custodians, Attarlal Jaisinghani, Madho Naram Mathur, Hirdaya Naram

Administrative Accounts Officer, Padam Pershad

Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Babu Harbans Singh Bedi

Director, Animal Husbandry, Harjas Rai

Veterinary Surgeon, D P Shukla

Veterinary Investigation Officer, N N Shankar Narain

Gowshala Development Officer, R N Mukherjee

Poultry Development Officer, S P Beri

Agricultural Officer, M. C Joshi

Extra Assistant Director, C B Nagar

Agricultural Engineer, C P Quiterio.

Assistant Entomologist, G N Bhatia

Controller, Rationing, Shanti Lal Gupta

Deputy Controllers, Ram Dass Garg, Prem Dutt Vyas

Divisional Forest Officer, S M Sibtain

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, B L Mathur.

Labour Officer, Onkar Nath Sharma

Director of Civil Supplies, Hargopal Mehra

Assistant National Savings Officer, S Gurbachansingh

Admin. Dingal, A R Siddiqui

D I G, Police, D W Nehra, I P

S P, Sugur Singh

A S P, Bharat Singh Yadav

Dy S P s, S D Kanthik; Sardar Duleep Singh, Khalliuddin Ghori, Sardar Jai Singh

D S P, C I D, J S Narula.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andamans are a group of islands of various sizes large and small lying in the Bay of Bengal about 780 and 740 miles from Calcutta and Madras respectively. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, *viz*, North Andamans, Middle Andamans, South Andamans, Baratang and Rutland Islands generally known as the Great Andamans. Included in the Great Andaman group are also 204 islets, the two principal groups being the Ritchie Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands To the south of the Great Andamans is the island of Little Andaman The extreme length of the Great Andaman Islands is 219 miles and the extreme breadth 32 miles, the total land area being approximately 2,508 sq miles These Islands have several very good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Port Bonnington and Elphinstone Harbour The headquarters are at Port Blair.

The Nicobar Islands, are situated to the south of Andamans 75 miles from Little Andaman There are 19 islands, 7 of which are uninhabited. The total area is about 635 sq miles The islands are usually divided into three groups (Southern, Central and Northern) the chief island in each being Great Nicobar, Camotra with Nancowrie and Car Nicobar There is a fine land locked harbour at Nancowrie between the islands of Camotra and Katchal.

POPULATION

Some of the islands are not populated at all, some only sparsely while Car Nicobar is densely populated The total population of the islands of the Andaman Group excluding the aborigines is about 16,500 (11,450 males and 4,550 females).

The population of the Nicobar group is about 12,000 of which about 10,000 live at Car Nicobar The original inhabitants of the islands are of a small Negrito type who live in the forests by hunting and fishing They have no fixed habitation, and do no cultivation, their civilization is about that of the Stone Age Their numbers are not known as they prefer to avoid all contact with civilization

The climate can be said to be temperate as the heat during the dry months is bearable because of the cool breeze from the sea The temperature generally varies from 65° to 95° The average rainfall is about 130 inches, and rain falls from six to eight months in the year. The Islands have no such season as winter. The one great disadvantage is the humidity which varies from 79 per cent to 87 per cent and has an enervating effect

HISTORY

Very little is known about these Islands earlier than the year 1789 when the first attempt to colonise these islands was made by Captain Archibald Blair, R N. and a colony was established at Port Blair This colony was later moved to what is now known as Port Cornwallis in North Andamans and after a chequered career covering only 7 years the colony was closed in 1796 due mostly to sickness and trouble from the native inhabitants. The present colony was actually opened in the year 1858 for the accommodation of a large number of prisoners following the uprising in India used to be called the "Great Mutiny"

From 1858 to 1942 the islands were used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for convicts serving life sentences and long terms

The islands were occupied by the Japanese in July 1942 and re-occupied by the Government of India in October 1945 The Japanese built a small jetty at Malacca and roads in Car Nicobar which they developed as a supply base

With the re-occupation of these Islands the penal settlement was abolished.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

In the year 1948-49 31,000 tons of timber and timber products were shipped to India, and the revenue from the sale of these amounted to approximately Rs. 50,00,000 Coconut, coffee and rubber are other sources of income.

The islands are slowly being made self-sufficient in paddy and rice, and now grow approximately half their annual requirements. No proper survey of the mineral resources of these islands has yet been undertaken.

Coconuts are next to timber the most important among the produce of the Islands and a major item in the diet of the inhabitants In the Andamans coconuts are mostly confined to the South Andamans Exports which go to Calcutta and Madras generally are in the form of nuts and copra

There is plenty of scope for fruit growing Such fruit as Papaya, Pineapple, Citrus, Bananas, Mangoes, etc can be easily grown The question of starting a canning industry has at times been discussed.

The Andaman Islands contain some of the biggest forest estates in the world and therefore as already mentioned the main industry of these Islands is the production of timber The forests contain many valuable species whose commercial possibilities have yet to be thoroughly investigated The better known species are Padauk, Andaman red wood and Gurjan Gurjan is in great demand for the manufacture of plywood Large quantities of soft wood are supplied to match factories

ADMINISTRATION

There is a High School at the Headquarters and several primary classes at outlying villages

There is a well-equipped hospital at the Headquarters with a separate branch for women and children There are smaller hospitals and dispensaries at the outlying places The incidence of malaria is moderate in areas under control and in other areas the disease is kept in check with regular administration of paludrines Plague, cholera and small-pox are almost unknown

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members The seat of administration is at Port Blair, which is connected with Calcutta and Madras by a mail steamer which calls approximately once every 3 or 4 weeks at Port Blair The Islands are connected to India by wireless telegraphy An Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Car Nicobar

Chief Commissioner, A K. Ghosh, I C S

BHOPAL

Bhopal (now a Chief Commissioner's State) has an area of 7,000 sq miles, a population of 800,000 and an annual revenue of Rs 1,36,00,000 It was formally proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's Province of the Indian Union on June 1, 1949, when Mr. N B Bonerjee, the first Chief Commissioner, announced the taking over on behalf of the Government of India Before the charge was handed over an announcement was made on behalf of the Nawab of Bhopal, declaring a remission of all loans advanced to lower grade State employees.

Bhopal is in Central India It is bounded on the north and west by Madhya Bharat, on the south by the Narbada river, and on the east by the Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh Most of the State is situated on the Malwa plateau to the north of the Vindhyas The climate of the region is generally speaking, temperate, and the average rainfall varies between 30 inches and 50 inches

The State contains many remains of great archæological interest, including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the second century B C , and which were later restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall Adjoining the topes is the Sanchi station on the G.I.P. main line from Bombay to Delhi.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

More than two-thirds of the State is arable and the soil is generally very fertile. The principal agricultural product is wheat and the main cash crops are tobacco and sugarcane. The forests are very extensive and valuable The land system in force is ryotwari by which the cultivator holds the land direct from the Government. There is absolute permanency of tenure so long as the assessment is regularly paid. The Grow More Food campaign has recently been intensified with the introduction of the Tractorization Scheme by the Government of India.

With a view to acquainting the people with improved methods of agriculture, the Agricultural Department gives necessary advice and instruction so as to enable the agriculturists to produce good crops in plenty

Industrially, too, the Province is not badly off Among the more important manufacturing concerns in the Province are The Bhopal Textile Mills, the Strawboard Factory, the Sehore Sugar Factory, the Nerbudda Refrigerated Products Co , the Central India Chemicals Ltd , the Hamidia Match Factory, a tent factory, an oil mill and several ginning and pressing factories Bhopal is also rich in deposits such as iron, bauxite, mica and other valuable minerals In general it is believed that the State is potentially very rich

Bhopal is on the G I P Railway main line between Bombay and Delhi The chief means of communication within the State itself are the roads, of which a great many are new.

Both in education and public health facilities are provided by the authorities There are travelling dispensaries in the country-side and a new hospital staffed and equipped on modern lines in Bhopal City.

According to a notification issued by the States Ministry, Government of India, all laws in force in Bhopal before June 1 when the administration of the State was taken over by the Centre, will continue in force until repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority Many new laws have now been put into force with a view to uniformity with other Chief Commissioners' States

Hitherto only Urdu was the official language in the State But now Hindi has been put on an equal footing with Urdu and both are recognised as court languages.

Chief Commissioner, V Vishwanathan, I C S

COORG

A State in South India under the administrative control of a Chief Commissioner and the Government of India with a Legislature of its own, and bounded along its entire western frontier by the mountain chain of the Western Ghats which separates it from the Madras Districts of Malabar and South Kanara The Western Ghats curve somewhat inland and thus also serve to some extent as the northern and southern boundaries. In the north Coorg is partially separate from the forest highlands of Mysore State by the rivers of Kumaradwara and Hemavathi, and on the east the State merges into the general tableland of Mysore State, the boundaries being marked by the river Cavery which is known as the Ganges of South India and a famous place of pilgrimage. Coorg is a hilly country with a rainfall of on an average from 80 to 120 inches with evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous forests.

The State forms a single district covering an area of 1,593 square miles and has a population according to the 1941 census of 168,726 The population is made up of Coorgs, Gowdugals, Brahmins, Muslims, Christians and Harijans

Budget estimate of revenue for 1949-50 was Rs 62,98,000, expenditure for 1949-50 Rs. 87,69,000 and the closing balance on March 31, 1949, Rs. 72,65,259.

Paddy, coffee, orange, pepper and cardamom cultivation are the chief agricultural produce There is no large scale industry, but a paper mill is being started. Transport consists mainly of buses, lorries and bullock carts. And the chief items of trade are coffee, orange, pepper, cardamom and rice.

No schemes under Post-war Reconstruction have yet been started except a college which was opened on the 30th June 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col Kanwar Daya Singh Bedi.

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, K P. Kuttappa, B A

Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, N C Subbayya, B A

District Superintendent of Police, M P Muthanna, B A , B L

District and Sessions Judge, N Muddappa, B A , B L

Chief Forest Officer, C M Kushalappa

Civil Surgeon, Dr T B Medappa, M B.B.S.

Agricultural Officer, B S Varadaran, B Ag

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, P M Chengappa, Dip Econ C H D (Manch), F R E.S. (London)

Malaria and Health Officer, Major C B Cariappa, M B B S

Principal, Government College, R H P Holman, M A , L T

District Educational Officer, B S Kushalappa, B A , D E (Lond)

Executive Engineer, K. Vudayachalam, B E

Treasury Officer, K B Ponnappa, L Ag

The Province has a Legislative Council consisting of 18 members with the Chief Commissioner as its President Out of this 4 are official members, 13 elected members and 1 nominated member

DELHI

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the pre-partition Bengal Government—for several months in every year It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change,

Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, " to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country "

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not man worn It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgn.-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T Keeling, C S I., A.M I.C E., and Major J C.

Robertson, I.M.S. was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site, and of an alternative one to the north of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March 1913, stated that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

Town Plan and Architecture.—A Town-Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a plan of the lay-out and work was begun in accordance with that Report The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is the President s House and two large blocks of Secretariats This Government centre was given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens was the architect for the President's House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats The former building was estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated at some Rs 124 lakhs

To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indraprast Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the Houses of Parliament They were then described as the Council House and the road was named Parliament Street The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge.

The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles.

The population of the Delhi State on the basis of the Census of 1941 is 917,939 The estimated population is one and a half millions

The plans of the New Capital allowed for a population within it of 70,000 Sites were allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the Capital and several of these habitations were erected

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument" The inspiration of the designs was manifestly Western, as was that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates.

The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January, 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange.

The Project Estimate contained certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes would in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there were other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts was secured

The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was facilitated by a period of cheap money Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature The expenditure on the construction of New Delhi is Rs 21,91,15,501 upto the end of 1945-46 The population of the new City is 93,733 according to the 1941 Census

Progress of Work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the First World War and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war The Secretariats were so far advanced that they were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926 The Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House on December 23, 1929. The Viceroy until then had resided during the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down from Simla again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October

Anti-Malaria Measures.—There was about ten years ago an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs. 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water-supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer was also effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariat, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but gave no guarantee that the finished paintings would permanently be preserved Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all A great deal of painting was completed and the work was continually progressing until the depression in the thirties dried up funds

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators

It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to the King-Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, some time previously, to erect a white memorial statue to the King in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when he died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between the Princes and the Earl of Willingdon, the Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to the King. The Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs. 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and the statue was eventually unveiled by the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on November 14, 1939.

Public Institutions.—The Government of India further in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential University in Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special committee appointed by Government For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home The Government of India have also allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi

H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila, *i e*, between them and Princes place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutyens, in his plan, to be an ornamental lake Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

Inaugural Ceremony.—The New City was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four **"Dominion Columns"** suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

City Extension —The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward, where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city, a problem arising from the rapid increase of population and influx of refugees.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, Shankar Prasad, I.C S.

Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Delhi Province, P. K. Basu.

Registrar to the Chief Commissioner, P. H. B. Wilkins.

Deputy Commissioner, Rameshwar Dayal, P C S.

Additional District Magistrate, Dewan Shantilal Ahuja.

City Magistrate and Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Kanwar Mohinder Singh Bedi

Additional City Magistrate and Personal Assistant to Dy Commissioner, H S Dhillon

Magistrates, 1st Class, Abhey Raj Singh, P N. Bhannot, R. S. Dewan, V P Kapoor

Resident Magistrate, New Delhi, Atam Prakash Bagai

Lady Magistrate, 1st Class, Mrs K Pahwa.

Revenue Assistant, Bhag Singh

JUDICIAL

District and Sessions Judge, S S Daulat, I C S

Senior Sub-Judge, Monohar Lal Vij

Commercial Sub-Judge, Des Raj Pahwa

Judge, Small Cause Court, P S Bindra

Additional Judge, Small Cause Court, T C. Aggarwal

Administrative Sub-Judge, Chandra Gupta Suri

Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, Sunder Lal, Chhaju Ram, Mehar Singh Chaddha, Chetan Das Jain Mohinder Singh Matharu Y L Taneja Purshotam Sarup, A N Bhanot, Behal Singh, Prem Nath Thakarul Tara Chand Gupta

POLICE

Inspector-General of Police, S R Chaudhri, I P

Senior Superintendent of Police, Jia Ram, I P

Superintendents of Police, L Rikhi Kesh, S G Button, L Chhanu Lal Saxena Pt Jagan Nath, Govind Ram Bakshi, L Ram Lall

Commandant (Superintendent of Police), Delhi Armed Police, S Ajaib Singh

Deputy Superintendents of Police, Kartar Singh, Raizada Tulok Nath, Pt Thakur Dass, G. D Ohri, G H H Teasdale, A V R Button, Bodh Raj, Bishambar Nath, Ch Hirdey Ram, Jaswant Singh, S Chaman Singh, Malik Balkishan, Ch Amar Singh, S Dial Singh, S Sukhder Singh, Ch Khem Chand

JAIL

Superintendent of Jail, S Dharam Singh

Deputy Superintendent of Jail, Paras Ram Vij

MEDICAL

Director of Health Services, Lt -Col Barkat Narain

Deputy Director of Health Services, Major M S Chadha

Medical Superintendent, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, Lt -Col B L Toneja

Deputy Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Annex Hospital, Major D R Mendiratta

EDUCATION

Director of Education, S S Mathur, M A

Assistant Director of Education, H A. Hemrajani

Assistant Director of Education (Planning), Rai Sahib Niamat Rai

Assistant Directoress of Female Education, Mrs. I H. Kumar

DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust, S. N Sapru

Executive Officer, Chaudhri Ghasi Ram, P C S

Lands Officer, A. R Melhotra, P C S

MISCELLANEOUS

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi, Capt. H. S Lothar, P.P C S.

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Rehabilitation), Delhi, R N. Aga, U P.C S. (Retd.)

Dairy Development Officer, Delhi State, J. S Francisco

Deputy Warden of Fisheries, Delhi State, Ch. Ratan Singh, B.Sc., LL.B.

Poultry Development Officer, Delhi State, R S Choudhry, I D D

Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture, Delhi, Ch Katar Singh, M Sc (Durham)

Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi State, Dr B R Seth, M A, Ph D

Labour Officer, Delhi State, M M. Kher, M.A.

Superintendent of Industries, Delhi G. C. Mukerjee, B Sc (Tech)

Superintendent of Statistics and Statistical Authority, Delhi State, L K Verma, M A, LL B

Chief Inspector of Boilers, Factories and Electrical Inspector Delhi and Ajmer, Delhi, R N Mathur, B Sc (Eng)

Land and Development Officer, New Delhi, J L Sachar

Director, Women's Section, Mrs. A John Mathai

House Building Controller, Delhi, Capt S Trikha

Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, A B Advani

Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, H G Terry

Officer Commanding, 1st Delhi Battalion, Senior Division Units, Captain P A Jones

Liaison Officer, Junior Division Units, Lt S Iqbal Singh

Superintending Engineer, Delhi State, N G Dewan

Building Officer, R N Kotturmal

Provincial Rationing Authority Cum Provincial Motor Transport Controller Delhi and Secretary, Provincial Transport Authority, Delhi, S Rajinder Singh

Area Rationing Authority, L C Kirpland

Licensing Officer, Registration Authority, R K Advani

Director of Rationing and Civil Supplies and Secretary (Rationing and Civil Supplies) to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, L J Johnson, I C S

Controller of Rationing, Delhi, S Harkishan Singh Achreja, P C S

Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (Food), Delhi, S Swaroop, M A, LL B

Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (General), Delhi, N Kaul

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The new State of Himachal Pradesh, administered by the Central Government comprises 21 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries The 21 States are Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Chamba, Darkoti, Dhami, Jubbal Keonthal, Kumarsain, Kumhar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Mandi, Mangal, Sangri, Sirmur, Suket and Tharoch

The 9 tributaries are Delath, Dhadi, Ghund, Khaneti, Koti, Madhan, Ratesh, Rawingarh and Theog

The State came into being on April 15, 1948, the consolidation has been achieved with the full agreement and support of the Rulers and the people.

Himachal Pradesh lies between North Latitude 30°30′ and 33°10′ and East Longitude 75°55′ and 79°50′. It is bounded on the north by the Jammu and Kashmir State, on the south by Tehri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun Districts of Uttar Pradesh and the Ambala District of Punjab, on the west by Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Kangra On the east the boundaries are undefined

The area of the State is 10,600 miles, the population 950,000 and the revenue about Rs. 1,32,07,870

The State is divided into four administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi and Chamba.

Mahasu District has a population of 306,783 and is divided into two sub-divisions, Rampur and Jubbal. The Rampur sub-division contains

the Tehsils of Rampur, Rohru, Chini, and the Jubbal sub-division contains the Tehsils of Jubbal, Chaupal, Theog, Junga, Arki and Solan and the sub-Tehsils of Kumarsain, Kasumpti and Sunni

Sirmur District has a population of 156,026 and is divided into four Tehsils, Nahan, Pachhad, Rainka and Paonta.

Mandi District has a population of 303,685 and contains the Tehsils of Sardar (Mandi), Karsog, Sundernagar, Jogindernagar, Sarkaghat, Chachiot and the sub-Tehsil of Dehar The Tehsils of Sundernagar and Karsog and the sub-Tehsil of Dehar form the Suket subdivision of the District

Chamba District has a population of 168,908 and is divided into the Tehsils of Chamba, Chura and Bhattiyat

ECONOMY

The main agricultural wealth of the State consists in potatoes and fruits such as apple, peach, almond, nuts, pomegranate Salt is another important item, while forests yield timber, fire-wood and charcoal. Handicrafts which include Pashmina shawls, wool of fine quality, resin, herbs, musk and skins are a third source of income

Himachal Pradesh forests supply the largest quantities of coniferous timber in Northern India. They are the main source of revenue in the State, the estimated annual revenue being Rs 55,00,000 The forests are also useful in ensuring the safety of the catchment areas of the Jumna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and Chenab Rivers. On the protection of these catchment areas depends the steady and equable flow of water in these rivers, and the success of irrigation and engineering works in the plains. For purposes of forests utilization the State has been divided into twelve territorial forest divisions, *viz.*, Chamba, Churaha, Mandi, Nauchan, Suket, Jubbal, Simla, Solan, Nahan, Rajgarh, Upper and Lower Bushahr

Potato is the chief cash crop The State has established itself as a vital source of potatoes, especially seed potatoes, for the plains of India It exports nearly 5½ lakh maunds of potatoes annually out of which over 3½ lakh maunds are directly utilised as seed potatoes.

GOVERNMENT

An Advisory Council of 9 members has been constituted to advise the Chief Commissioner in the discharge of his functions. Of these 9 members, 3 are the representatives of the Rulers of the former States which have been integrated in the Himachal Pradesh and 6 are popular representatives.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

H H Raja Sir Joginder Sen, K C S I of Mandi.
Maj. H. H. Lakshman Singh, Raja of Chamba.
Durga Singh, C I E , Raja of Baghat.
Shrimati Lila Wati (*Mandi*).
Dr. Y. S. Parmar (*Simla*)
Mehta Avtar Chand (*Chamba*).
Swami Purna Nand (*Mandi*).
Padam Dev (*Bushahr*).
L. Shiv Charan Dass.

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Commissioner, E. P. Moon.
Judicial Commissioner, Dr. J. N. Bannerji.
Chief Conservator of Forests, N. P Mohan.
Director of Health Services, Gwash Lal
Director of Education, Dr. Gokal Chand.
Director of Agriculture, A. S. Ghani.
Principal Engineering Officer, Devi Dayal.
Asstt. Director of Health Services, Dr. (Mrs) A C. Parmar.
Director of Land Records, Ram Nath.
Secretary, Finance and Development, R. G. Abbhi.
Director of Civil Supplies, Capt. Indar Sen.
Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu, Mehta Ram Rattan
Deputy Commissioner, Mandi, L. Wazir Chand.
Deputy Commissioner, Sirmur, Kanwar Shiv Paul
Deputy Commissioner, Chamba, G. N. Raina
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mohan Singh.

KUTCH

Kutch was integrated with the Indian Republic as a Chief Commissioner's State on 1st June 1948

The State has an area of 17,225 sq miles including the two Ranns (which have an area of about 9,000 sq. miles). The population is about 500,800

The State is bounded on the north and the north-west by Pakistan, on the east by north Gujarat, on the south by Saurashtra, and on the west and south-west by the Indian Ocean.

The capital of the State is Bhuj, founded in 1549.

There is a fair proportion of good cultivable land in Kutch, the principal crops being bajra, wheat, barley and cotton Irrigation is also well developed with 27 reservoirs Twelve more reservoirs are under construction

The State is rich in gypsum, clays and limestone and has fairly large deposits of iron and lignite.

The main occupation of the people apart from agriculture and mining are embroidery and silver work, which are well-known for their beauty

The State has fine cows of the Thari and Red Sindhi breeds which are used for a dual purpose, *i e* for milking and draughting

The currency of the State which in the past was reckoned in Kories was demonetised on 26th April 1949 when Indian currency was introduced.

FAMINE RELIEF

The Government of India have sanctioned a large sum of money to fight famine and the State will have 150 miles of new roads and 10 new irrigation reservoirs constructed. A separate famine establishment to work under a Famine Commissioner has also been sanctioned.

Efforts are being made for the expansion of education in the State There are about 630 schools with about 28,000 students on the rolls. Primary and secondary education is free.

Free medical relief is available in Kutch There are 6 Government hospitals and 14 Government dispensaries.

The chief means of communication is by sea. Goods are carried by country craft, the chief import and export centres being Mandvi and Tuna The State has a modern port in Kandla with a natural harbour, which the Government of India are developing into a major port.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration is carried on by a Chief Commissioner. Steps are being taken to bring the administration of the State into line with that of other States, some departments have already been reorganised.

Chief Commissioner, C. K. Desai, I.C S.
Judicial Commissioner, R. S. Trivedi, I.C.S.

MANIPUR

Manipur bounded on the east and south by Burma and on the north and west by the Naga Hills and Cachar Districts of Assam, is a highly strategic state on the eastern frontier of India Two land routes from Burma pass through its territory It was formally proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's province of the Indian Union on the 15th of October, 1949, when Major-General Rawal Amar Singh, late Dewan of the State, took over charge as the Acting Chief Commissioner He was succeeded on the 19th November, 1949 by the present Chief Commissioner Himmat Singh K Maheshwari

The State has a population of 512,127 (1941 census) and an area of 8,638 square miles. 700 square miles of this area form a central valley, 2,600 feet above sea-level, which is shut in on all sides by extensive hill tracts covering the rest of the State with hill stations as high as 6,000 feet above sea-level The climate varies from temperate in the valley to cold in the high stations in the hills The rainfall on the average is 65 inches in the year

The main population is "Meitheis" inhabiting the valley with some 40 tribes and sub-tribes known by the generic name of Nagas and Kukis. Though a number of different dialects are spoken in the State, Manipuri and English are the official languages The people are carefree and healthy, with a passion for religious-festivals involving community dances in which both sexes join

The soil in the valley is fertile Rice is the principal crop of which Manipur exports a fair quantity An effort is being made to popularize large-scale cultivation of wheat for which the soil of the valley seems eminently suited Handloom weaving is a popular industry throughout the State and Manipuri cloth of various picturesque and indigenous designs, is in demand throughout India and even outside Efforts are in progress to revitalize this cottage industry. Action has also been taken to explore the geological possibilities of the vast hill tracts

The administrative machinery under the State Government is archaic and ineffective and is therefore being reorganised

The Budget figures for Income and Expenditure for 1949-50 are Rs 35,67,000 and Rs 36,89,000 respectively

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, Himmat Singh K. Maheswari
Personal Asstt to Chief Commissioner, Kashinath Bhan
Secy to the Government, Revenue and Finance Departments, P C Deb
Judicial Commissioner, Thakur Laxminarian
District and Sessions Judge, L Ibungohal Singh.
Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, M. N Phukan
Supdt of Police, S. Palit
Chief Medical Officer, A C Kapur
Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries, M. C Hazarika
Principal, Dhanamanjuri College, S N Chatterji.

TRIPURA

Tripura is one of the oldest Hindu States in India It is bounded on the north by the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, on the west by Sylhet, Tipperah and Noakhali Districts, on the south by the Chittagong and Noakhali Districts and on the east by Lushai and Chittagong Hill tracts. The major portion of the State is hilly and full of jungles.

The area of the State is 4,116 sq. miles, and the population according to preliminary census 587,388.

The agricultural wealth of the State consists of paddy, jute, cotton, tea and fruit such as pineapple, jackfruit etc ; while forests yield timber, firewood and charcoal. Paddy is the main source of revenue.

The State is divided into eight administrative Divisions—Sadar, Khowai, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia, Sabroom and two Sub-Divisions—Kamalpur and Amarpur.

Sadar Division has a population of 1,86,889 and is divided into ten Tahsils—Sadar, Puranagartala, Bamutia, Mohanpur, Simna, Ishenchandranagar, Kamalasagar, Takarjala, Bishalgar, Charilam.

Khowai Division has a population of 66,354 and is divided into three Tahsils—Khowai, Kalyanpur and Asharambari.

Kailashahar Division has a population of 72,995 and is divided in three Tahsils—Kailashahar, Fatickroy and Kanchanpur

Dharmanagar Division has a population of 58,770 and is divided into four Tahsils—Dharmanagar, Brojendranagar, Kurti and Longai

Sonamura Division has a population of 36,811 and is divided into five Tahsils—Sonamura, Kathalia, Bakshanagar, Dhanpur and Mantinagar

Udaipur Division has a population of 50,431 and is divided into two Tahsils—Radhakishorepore and Salgarah

Belonia Division has a population of 33,866 and is divided into seven Tahsils—Belonia, Rajnagar, Radhanagar, Puranrajbari, Sidhinagar, Hrishyamukh and Muhuripur

Sabroom Division has a population of 20,999 and is divided into five Tahsils—Sabroom, Manu, Amlighat, Samarendraganj and Gorakapa

Kamalpur Sub-Division has a population of 32,381 and is divided into two Tahsils—Kamalpur and Kulai

Amarpur Sub-Division has a population of 27,842 and is divided into three Tahsils—Birganj, Omphi and Dumboornagar.

The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Deputy Chief Commissioner and there are three Secretaries, each in charge of several Departments

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Commissioner, R K Ray, I C S

Deputy Chief Commissioner, Major A. B Chatterji.

Judicial Commissioner, N. N Sengupta, M Sc, B L.

Secretaries, R K Dev Barma (*Home, Education*), N L Dev Barma (*Works and Buildings, Relief and Rehabilitation*), S C Ghose (*Finance, Health and L S G*)

Director of Land Records, C K Guhathakurtha.

Director of Health Services, H Banerjee.

Director of Agriculture, U C. Sarkar.

Director of Civil Supplies, C. R. Bhattacherjee.

Conservator of Forests, S K Datta

Executive Engineer, A. K Sen

Superintendent of Police, Major H K Dev Barma.

VINDHYA PRADESH

The United State of Vindhya Pradesh lies between 22° 30′ and 26° 15′ N. latitude and 78° 15′ and 82° 50′ E longitude and includes 26 Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand States of which Rewa is the biggest The States are besides Rewa Ajaigarh, Baraundha, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Datia, Maihar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna (Salute States) and Alipura, Bhaisunda, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jaso, Kamta Rajaula, Khaniadhana, Kothi, Lugasi, Naigawan, Rebai, Pahra, Paldeo, Sohawal, Taraon (Non-salute States).

Originally Vindhya Pradesh was composed of 36 States of which the following 10 were transferred to Uttar Pradesh on 25th January 1950: Samthar, Sarila, Jigni, Bihat, Banka Pahari, Baoni, Beri, Dhurwai, Tori Fatehpur and Bijna.

Vindhya Pradesh lies between Uttar Pradesh in the north and east and Madhya Pradesh in the south. On the west lies Madhya Bharat

The population of the Union is about 33 lakhs, and the area 22,860 square miles. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population The prevailing languages are Hindi and dialects called Baghelkhandi and Bundelkhandi The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The capital of the State is Rewa.

There are 8 districts sub-divided into 31 Tehsils Rewa, Satna, Shahdol and Sidhi districts form Baghelkhand Division, while Bundelkhand Division comprises the Districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Panna, each Division being under a Commissioner.

The soil is poor and yields normal production Wheat, Gram, Barley, Linseed, etc, are grown in the spring and Rice, Maize, Saman, Kodon, Cotton, Bajra, etc., in the autumn Irrigation is mainly by Bandhs and wells

MINERALS

Vindhya Pradesh has large mineral resources The State is richly endowed with coal and building stone, especially limestone The diamonds of Panna are well known Other minerals and rocks of economic importance, so far known to exist in this area, are iron ore, copper ore, lead ore, yellow ochre, felspar, fireclay, and bauxite.

Geologists believe that fresh minerals may be found in the Union as many minerals not yet found here are known to occur in other parts of India in similar formation There are good prospects for the manufacture of cement, glass, paper, aluminium, heavy chemicals and synthetic petrol.

FORESTS

There are extensive forests which produce excellent timber. Enough bamboos and bagal grass are also available for making paper pulp Tender leaves used for making bidis are also found in abundance. There is a shellac factory at Umaria

The jungles in the south-east are famous for their big game Tigers are met with in considerable numbers, as also bears, panthers and wild buffaloes while Sambhar, Chikara and Roj abound

COMMUNICATIONS

The Union is not well served by railways and communication is mostly by road Satna (32 miles) is the railway station for Rewa, the capital of the Union, and is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Another section of the G I P connects some places in the Bundelkhand Division with one another The Katni-Bilaspur section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through the southern parts of the Union for a distance of 138 miles.

There are not many metalled roads, and parts in the interior are sometimes cut off from one another during the monsoon All the district towns are connected by road.

ARCHÆOLOGY

There are a number of places of archæological interest in the Union, chief among them being Khajraho and Orchha temples, Bandhogarh Fort, Chandreha and Manda, Bir Singh Palace, Datia, Jahangir Mahal with a flower garden at Orchha, the source of the Narbada River at Amarkantak, and the Jain temples at Sonagir. There are numerous waterfalls the most picturesque among them being the Chachai and Keoti in the old Rewa State.

EDUCATION

The percentage of literates to the total population is only 6 because of vast unopened tracts and the aboriginals like Gonds The number of educational institutions is increasing every year. A feature of the education of Vindhya Pradesh is that not only primary education, but education upto and including the high school sections is free throughout

There is one Post-Graduate College which also conducts Law Classes at Rewa, one Degree College at Chhatarpur, one Intermediate College at Tikamgarh, 14 High Schools, 31 A V M Schools, 160 Hindi Middle Schools, about 1,450 Primary Schools, 2 Teachers Training Schools and 1 Technical Institute In addition there are 12 Night Schools and some special schools.

The demand for grants placed before Parliament by the Central Government on account of Vindhya Pradesh was Rs 1,77,75,000

POLITICAL SET-UP

Vindhya Pradesh became a Centrally administered area under a Chief Commissioner on 1st January, 1950 though it is listed among the Part B States of Schedule I of the Constitution.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, V K B Pillai, I.C S

Chief Secretary, D A White, I C S.

Judicial Commissioner, Pancholy Chater Singh, B A., LL B

Additional Judicial Commissioner, Durga Prasad, B A, LL.B

Inspector-General of Police, K J Nanavatty, I P.

Finance Secretary and Secretary, Commerce and Industries, A P. Watal, B Sc, I S E (*Retired*).

Judicial Secretary, Pandit Visheshwar Prasad, M A, LL B

Secretary, Education, A K Tankha, B Sc.

Revenue Secretary, N V Joshi, B A.

Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation, Narendra Nath Chatervedi, B.A, LL B (*Offg.*)

Director of Food and Civil Supplies and Ex-officio Secretary to Chief Commissioner in Food and Civil Supplies Department, Ganga Prasad Jain, M A, LL B.

Commissioner, Baghelkhand, Kanhaiya Lal Pancholi, B A, LL B

Commissioner, Bundelkhand, M K Kher, I A.S.

Commissioner, Sales Tax and Excise, Pandit N. K. Dube, M A.

Director of Medical and Health Services, Lt -Col. L Oswald, M B.B.S.

Chief Engineer, T C Gue, B Sc, B E

Director of Industries and Mining Advisor, V. K. Chopra, M.A, Ph D (London)

Chief Conservator of Forests, G G Takle, I.F.S.

Director of Education, Dr Hari Ram Mishra, M A, LL B, B T, D Litt, etc

Principal, Durbar College, Dr A. P. Mathur, B.Sc.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

THE Jammu and Kashmir State constituting the extreme western section of the Himalayas, lies between 32°17′ and 36°58′ north latitude, and 73°26′ and 80°30′ east longitude. The total area of the State is 84,471 sq miles—1,773 sq. miles more than the area of Hyderabad, and the population 4,021,616, with an average density of 48 per sq mile. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three provinces Kashmir, Jammu and the Frontier.

Non-Muslims form about 23 per cent of the total population—a percentage slightly higher than the one which Muslims formed in India before the partition Culturally both Muslims and Hindus belong to the same group Consequently, they speak the same language and have common customs and conventions, and sometimes even places of common worship

About 10·3 per cent of the total population is urban There are 2 cities, 37 towns and 8,740 villages in the whole State

In recent years, the State has made all round progress. To give a fillip to State Trade, a network of Kashmir Arts & Crafts Emporia has been established in important cities in India These account for Kashmir goods worth 12 to 15 lakhs annually The State owns a transport fleet of nearly 400 vehicles. Distribution of essential commodities within the State is made through multi-purpose co-operative societies This has resulted in all areas of the State being fully served with essential supplies and elimination of the black market The State runs two Radio Stations in Srinagar and Jammu From the point of literacy, the State is well ahead of many former States in India, with a University of its own established during the war years Twenty-one per cent of the State's revenue is spent on Irrigation and Electricity today

The State occupies an important position in the political geography of India as it has common frontiers with China, the U S S R , Pakistan and Afghanistan.

EARLY HISTORY

About the beginning of the 14th century Rentchen Shah, a Buddhist fugitive from Tibet happened to capture power and occupy the throne of Kashmir He then wanted to change his religion and adopt Hinduism. The Brahmins of the State refused to accede to his request. He therefore embraced Islam, and started a regular campaign to kill the Brahmins

After Rentchen Shah came a long succession of sultans who, for more than two centuries, ruled Kashmir with an iron hand They were followed by the Mughals Then the Afghans captured power in 1750. In 1819 the Afghans were ousted by the Sikhs.

Gulab Singh, the great grandfather of the present ruler, Hari Singh, ascended the throne in 1846. Gulab Singh was one of the most important generals in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army, and after Ranjit Singh's death, became the Prime Minister of the Sikh dominion At the time he had absolute control over Jammu, Ladakh and other adjoining territories and had spread his conquests to Kashmir to the extent that by 1846 he was the virtual ruler of that land That year, in return for his neutrality during the Sikh wars and also for the payment of a small sum of Rs 7,500,000, the British signed a treaty with him whereby they recognized his sovereignty over Kashmir. This treaty is called the Treaty of Amritsar It is against this treaty which is described as a sale deed that sentiment in Kashmir is very strong and that the present Prime Minister of Kashmir Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla led an agitation.

AGRICULTURE

Kashmir State has a delightful climate, though winter months are very cold. The maximum recorded temperature of the Kashmir Valley is 99 3 degrees and the minimum 11. In Jammu the temperature in summer goes upto 115°, or sometimes even higher, but comes down to 30° and even to 20° during winter The average rainfall for the whole of the State is 28 45″

Forests hold an important place in the economy of the State They yield fine wood of many varieties, medicinal herbs and also provide game and fodder for the cattle. The forest operations do not extend to the Frontier Province which forms three-fourths of the total area of the State In the two remaining provinces, 10,865 sq miles or about 50 per cent of their total areas constitute forest land.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people But the soil is not very fertile. Only 5 6 per cent of the total area is cultivable, and the remaining portion is full of mountains and deserts The total amount of land actually under cultivation in the State is about 2,300,000 acres The main crops grown are rice and maize, and in Jammu wheat and maize The State on the whole is deficit with regard to food supply to the extent of about 31,000 tons annually A vigorous 'Grow More Food' campaign is launched which is expected to bring down this deficit substantially

INDUSTRY, MINERALS

Woollen textile manufacturing is the biggest single industry in the State It gives employment to about 300,000 people, including both part-time and whole time workers. Kashmir woollens, such as shawls, carpets, namdas and gabhas have a world-wide popularity During the 18th and 19th centuries especially Kashmir shawls had a wide demand in England, and, as it was expressed at the time, 'adorned the proudest beauties in Europe and the rest of the world'

Next in importance comes the silk industry. Kashmir filatures are the largest in the world for a single unit of production, and produce one of the finest quality silks

Papier-mache, silver-ware, and wood-carving are among the other minor industries of the State.

Woollen manufactures, silks, forest products such as timber, herbs, some chemicals, furs and skins, and fruit and vegetables are the main items of export, whereas foodstuffs, textiles, sugar and tea, spices and hardware form the main imports into the State.

The following is a list of the minerals found in the State: Coal, Lignite (possibilities of petroleum), Bauxite, Iron ore, Copper ore, Lead, Zinc, Nickel ore, Manganese, Gold, Arsenic, Chromite, Cohre, Gypsum, Graphite, Kaoline, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Marble, Slate, Steatite, Serpentine, Baryles, Corrundum (Sapphire and Ruby), Beryl and Aquamarine and Tour-mallin There are other minerals too, suitable for glass manufacture But it is not known, whether the exploitation of all these minerals is an economic proposition Coal, Lignite and Iron ore and some other minerals are supposed to be in existence in fairly large quantities

Tourist traffic is one of the main sources of income both to the State and the people. It is estimated that before the trouble started in Kashmir, about 40,000 people used to visit that place annually, spending about Rs 1,50,00,000 during their stay of a few months in the Valley. Great efforts are now being made by the State to develop this traffic to the maximum possible extent.

TRANSPORT

The total mileage of roads maintained by the P W.D. is about 2,650, out of which 562 miles are metalled, 620 unmetalled and the remaining mileage bridle paths. Jammu is connected with Srinagar by a fine motorable road of 203 miles Being navigable, the rivers in Kashmir Valley play a great part as means of transport

The Pathankot-Jammu road, 65 miles long, built in three months at a cost of about Rs. 3,00,00,000, was opened for traffic by the Prime Minister of India, on July 7, 1948 Considering the sort of country in which it was built the road is regarded as a very remarkable feat of engineering Three important bridges on the road, 2,800 ft , 2,000 ft , and 1,000 ft long were also declared open on July 7, 1948.

The pre-war state budget used to vary generally between 2 crores and 3 crores During the war the budget touched the peak of Rs 7 crores The average over the whole period however, comes to about Rs 5 crores

The main sources of income are customs, land revenue, forests, profits of silk reeling (which is a State monopoly), courts, etc , and the main items of expenditure are military, salaries, public utility works, education, sanitation, irrigation, electricity, etc

ADMINISTRATION

Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947. Simultaneously, to fulfil one of the conditions of the acceptance of accession by the Government of India, the Maharaja invited Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, President of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, to form an interim Government, and to carry on the administration of the State. The interim Government later changed into a full-fledged Cabinet, with Sheikh Abdulla as the first popular Prime Minister

The Maharaja has temporarily withdrawn from the State and has handed over power to his 21 year old son who is to act during his absence as a constitutional ruler The latter, Yuvraj Karan Singh, formally took over from his father on June 20, 1949

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla; *Deputy Prime Minister*, Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi, *Revenue Minister*, Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg; *Development Minister*, Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq, *Information and Broadcasting Minister*, Sardar Budh Singh, *Health and Local Self-Government*, Pandit Shamlal Saraf, *Finance Minister*, Girdhari Lal Dogra, *Education Minister*, Col Peer Mohammad Khan.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Ambassador in China, Peking, His Excellency Sardar K. M. Panikkar.

Ambassador in U.S.S.R., Moscow, His Excellency Dr S Radhakrishnan.

Ambassador in Iran, Tehran, His Excellency Mr. Ali Zaheer (also accredited to Iraq)

Ambassador in Nepal, Kathmandu, His Excellency Chandreshawa Prasad Narain Singh

Ambassador in Burma, Rangoon, His Excellency Dr. M. A Rauf.

Ambassador in Afghanistan, Kabul, His Excellency Wing Commander Rup Chand

Charge d'Affaires in Turkey, C S Jha, I C S

Ambassador in the United States of America, Washington, D C, Her Excellency Shreemati Vijayalakshmi

Ambassador in France, Paris, His Excellency Wing Commander Sardar H S Malik, I C S (also Minister to Norway)

Charge d'Affaires in Belgium, Brussels, B F H B Tyabji, I C S (also accredited to Luxemburg)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Thailand, Bangkok, Bhagwat Dayal

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berne (Switzerland), D B Desai (also Minister to Austria and Holy See)

Charge d'Affaires in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Aftab Rai

Ambassador in Indonesia, Djakarta, His Excellency Dr P Subbarayan

Consul-General in Shanghai, Vacant

Consul-General in the French Establishments in India, Pondicherry, S K Banerjee

Ambassador in Holland, His Excellency Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta

Ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Prague, His Excellency N Raghavan,

Ambassador in Italy, Rome, His Excellency B R Sen, I C S (also Ambassador to Yugoslavia)

Consul-General in the Portuguese Possessions in India, Nova Goa, Major Ashoka N. Mehta

Ambassador to Egypt, Cairo, His Excellency A A A Fyzee (also Minister to Hashamite Kingdom of Jordan and Lebanon)

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden, Stockholm, R. K Nehru, I C S (also accredited to Finland and Denmark)

Ambassador to Argentine, Buenos Aires, His Excellency Jamshed Vesugar (also Minister to Chile)

Head of the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, K K Chettur

Head of the Indian Military Mission, Berlin, Maj.-Gen Prem Kishen (also accredited to Bonn)

Consul-General, Kashgar, Capt R D Sathe

Political Officer, Sikkim, H. Dayal, I C S

Consul-General in New York, R. R Saksena

Permanent Representative of the Government of India with the United Nations, India Delegation Office, New York, B. Narsing Rau

High Commissioner in Canada, Ottawa, His Excellency S K Kripalani

High Commissioner in Ceylon, Colombo, His Excellency V. V. Giri

Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, Kandy, I P M. Menon

High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, London, His Excellency V K Krishna Menon (also Ambassador to Ireland)

High Commissioner in Pakistan, Karachi, His Excellency Dr. Sita Ram

Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, Lahore, Y K Puri, I C S.

Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Dacca, S K Basu.

High Commissioner in Australia, Canberra, His Excellency Daleep Singhji

Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Cape Town, R T Chari, I C S

Representative of the Government of India in Malaya, Singapore, J A Thivy

Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, S G Ramchandran

Commissioner for the Govt of India in East Africa, Appa B Pant.

Consul-General of India, San Francisco, Shri A K Dar (Consul)

Consul of India in Saudi Arabia, Jedda, Mantri Abdul Majid Al-hariri

Vice-Consul of India, Medan, Sangat Singh

Vice-Consul of India, Zahidan, D Murugesan

Vice-Consul for India in Kandahar, Ram Chand Kalra

Vice-Consul for India in Jalalabad, Narindar Nath

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ethopia, Sardar Sant Singh

Consul-General of India, Philippines, Dr T G. Menon

Consular Agent, Hanoi, M Kutly

Commissioner for the Govt of India in British West Indies, Port of Spain (Trinidad), Satya Charan

Commissioner for the Govt of India, Mauritius, Port Louis, Dharam Yash Dev

Commissioner for the Govt of India in Fiji, Suva, S A Waiz

Consul-General in Indo-China, Saigon, F M de Mello Kamath

Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal, P A. Menon, I.C.S.

Indian Embassy in Pakistan

After the division of the sub-continent and the establishment of Pakistan, the Government of India nominated on August 11 Mr. Sri Prakasa, a well known Congress leader from Uttar Pradesh, as their High Commissioner in the new Dominion Soon afterwards Sardar Sampuran Singh was appointed as Deputy High Commissioner at Lahore. Mr V. Viswanathan, I C S, one of Indian civilians with a long diplomatic experience was sent to the Pakistan capital as the Deputy High Commissioner to organise the Indian High Commissioner's office At about the same time, Mr. K. L Punjabi, I C S, was named as the Deputy High Commissioner at Peshawar but subsequently, he was transferred to Lahore his place being taken by Major B K Kapur as Liaison Officer at Peshawar

The offices at Lahore and Peshawar were mainly engaged in tackling problems arising out of the mass exchange of population between East and West Punjab and N.-W Frontier Province The actual work of evacuation was carried out in that region by the Military Evacuation Organisation. These two offices were also concerned with the difficult problem of settling claims of evacuees' abandoned property in the two countries

The High Commissioner's office in Karachi was intended to be India's Embassy in Pakistan and from the very beginning concerned itself with work of a purely diplomatic nature Owing to acute housing scarcity in the Pakistan capital, both the High Commissioner and his deputy were forced to carry on their work in their rooms in a private hotel, but subsequently, they moved to Damodar Mahal, a palatial building, situated in the new Bunder Road extension of Karachi

The first problem that this office had to tackle was the evacuation of 15,000 Central Government personnel scattered in Sind, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier and Bahawalpur A transfer bureau was set up and evacuation of all personnel was completed on November 1, 1947 Although there was no rioting on the Punjab scale in these areas there were widespread outbreaks of violence in Quetta, Bahawalpur and Hyderabad (Sind) which led to a large exodus of Hindus and Sikhs from Sind beginning with August 15, 1947 The migration slackened about the beginning of December, but subsequent disorders at Hyderabad (Sind) on December 17 and much more widespread disturbances in the Pakistan capital itself on January 6, 1948, led to a second wave of migration With no military organisation to assist them, the energies of the officers of the Indian Embassy were taxed to the full as a lakh of Hindus and Sikhs had to be moved from Sind to India every month by train and sea and even by air.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
		EMBASSIES IN INDIA		
AFGHANISTAN	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Sardar Najibullah-Khan *	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
		First Secretary . .	Abdul Kayam Khan *	
BELGIUM	New Delhi	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Prince de Ligne *	Theatre Communications Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi
		Second Secretary ..	M J Van Caloende Basseghan.	
		Attache . .	Mlle Gisele Levie	
BRAZIL.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Senhor Caiode Mello Franco *	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
		Second Secretary	Senhor Victorino Viana de Carvalho	
BURMA	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Sir Maung Gyee *	Curzon Road, New Delhi
		First Secretary . .	U Tin Maung Gyi *	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	New Delhi	Ambassador E & P	H E Dr Bohuslav Kratochvil *	25, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	Dr Milos Puppeldt	
EGYPT	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Mons Ismail Kamel Bay	Swiss Hotel, Delhi
		Counsellor	Sami R Simaika	
FRANCE	New Delhi	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Mons Daniel Levi*	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor . .	Chriastian Belle	
INDONESIA	New Delhi	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Dr Soedarsono	14, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
IRAN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Mons Nousa Noury Esfandiari	4, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.
		First Secretary .	K Dowlatshahi *	
ITALY.	New Delhi	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Signor Sidney Prina Ricotti	17, York Road, New Delhi.
		Minister Counsellor to the Ambassador	Count Renzo d'Carrolino *	
		Commercial Secretary .	Marcello Serafini.	
NEPAL.	New Delhi	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Commanding General Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana *	12, Bara Khamba Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Colonel G S Thapa	
		First Secretary	P N Pradhan	
		Military Attache	Captain S B. Basnyat.	
NETHERLANDS.	New Delhi	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Monsieur A. T Lamping *	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Dr. J. H Zeeman *	
TURKEY.	New Delhi	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mons Ali Turkgeldi	Malden's Hotel, Delhi.
		First Secretary .	O. Kutlu.*	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Monsieur Kiril Vasilevitch Novikov.*	Travancore House, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	A. V Vassiliev.*	
		First Secretary	P D Erzin *	
		Second Secretary .. .	G S Zykov *	
		Attache . .	V L Filatov *	
		Attache . .	M. Kourtgueldyev.*	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Loy W Henderson	Bahawalpur House, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Howard Donovan *	
		Naval Attache . ..	Captain C E Cortner.	
		Military Attache .	Colonel Edwin Sutherland.	
		Air Attache .	Lieut -Colonel Robert P Halloran *	
		Commercial Attache	Joe D Walstoom *	
		First Secretary and Consul	J. Graham Parsons *	
		First Secretary . ..	John M Steeves *	
		Assistant Military Attache for Air	Lt -Comd George W Kitteredge *	
		Asstt Public Affairs Officer and Attache.	Ernest H Fisk *	
		LEGATIONS IN INDIA		
AUSTRIA.	New Delhi	Charge d'Affaires .	Dr Carl Pereira	Cecil Hotel, Delhi Tel. 5837
CHILE	New Delhi.	Charge d'Affaires	Dr Juan Marin *	1, Constitution House, New Delhi. Tel 7111/1.
DENMARK.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mons Harry Emil Toy berg Frandzen	Malden's Hotel, Delhi. Tel. 6045.
ETHIOPIA.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Ato Emmanuel Abraham *	Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.
FINLAND.	New Delhi	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mons Hugo Valvanne	Cecil Hotel, Delhi. Tel 5695.

* With wife in India.

Country.	Station	Designation.	Name.	Address.
HOLY SEE.	New Delhi.	Apostolic Internuncio . .	His Excellency the Most Reverend Leo Peter Kierkels, C P.	8, Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi. Tel 6767.
		Counsellor	The Very Rev Monsignor Luigi Raimondi	
		Attache .	The Very Reverend Father Augusto Lombardi	
		Attache . .	The Very Reverend Father Neil McBreaty, C P	
IRAQ	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	His Excellency Mohammed Salim Al-Radhi	Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. Tel 44063
NORWAY.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Monsieur Jens Schive *	Maiden's Hotel, Delhi Tel 64070.
		First Secretary .	P C Proitz *	
		Commercial Counsellor	F. Meyer	
PORTUGAL.	New Delhi	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr. V. V Garin *	Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. Tel 6828.
		Secretary . .	Manuel Rodrigues D'Almeida Coutinho	
SWEDEN.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr. Gunnar Jarring *	Theatre Communications Buildings, New Delhi Tel 7727.
		Second Secretary . ..	Marc Giron *	
		Commercial Secretary	Ingvar Blom *	
SWITZERLAND	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr Armin Daeniker *	Theatre Communications Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Tel 8019.
		First Secretary	Pierre-Henri Aubaret	
		Second Secretary .	Giovanni Enrice Bucher	
THAILAND	New Delhi	E E. & M P	H E Luang Phinit Akson *	15, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. Tel. 7309
		Third Secretary . ..	Sonthi Dhanasunthon *	
		HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA		
AUSTRALIA.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. H R Gollan, D S O , M C.*	Australia Office, Connaught Place, New Delhi Tel 40041, 40042 & 40043.
		Office Secretary ..	J. C G Kevin.*	
		Public Relations Officer	J. D Keating	
		Third Secretary .	Miss Cynthia Nelson.	
		Accounting Officer	C A Allen	
		Passport and Migration Officer	Lt -Col. N. W W. Johnstone *	
CANADA.	New Delhi	High Commissioner	His Excellency Warwick Fielding Chipman	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. Office Tel 40191.
		Second Secretary	C C E Chatillon *	
		Commercial Secretary .	Richard Grew.*	
	Bombay	Commercial Secretary	R V. Thompson	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay. Tel. 20672.
		Assistant Commercial Secretary	Robt Ferrel Renewick	
CEYLON.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner ..	His Excellency C Coomaraswamy *	2, Scindia House, New Delhi. Tel 7377.
		Secretary .	C de Fonseka, C C S *	
PAKISTAN.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner .	His Excellency Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ismail	8-B, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi. Tel 8069
		Second Secretary	Naseem Haidar *	
		Third Secretary	Mufti Mohamad Abbas *	
		Press Attache .	Sharif-ul-Hassan *	
	Jullundur.	Deputy High Commissioner	Maj -Gen Abdul Rehman Khan.	18, The Mall, Jullundur, the Punjab.
		Secretary .	Walayat Hussain	
	Calcutta.	Deputy High Commissioner	Abdullah-al-Mahmud	3, Suhrawardy Avenue, Calcutta.
		Third Secretary. .	S M Moquit	
		Attache .	Salim-uddin Mohmud.	
UNITED KINGDOM.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency Lt -General Sir Archibald Nye, G C S I , G C I E , K C B , K B E , M C	6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi. Tel. 40151.
		Deputy High Commissioner	F K Roberts, C M G *	
		Counsellor .. .	F E. Cumming Bruce	
		Counsellor	H. S Cross *	
		Counsellor	D. M. Cleary.	
		Economic Adviser .	L Harrison	
		Publicity Adviser	W. F. King	
		Air Adviser .	Wing. Commander A M. Montagu-Smith	
		Labour Adviser ..	K. D Jones, O B E *	
		Medical Adviser ..	G. B. Thomas, M B.	
		Civil Air Adviser .	R S. Kinsey *	
		Military Adviser .	Brig W. W A Loring.	
		Asst. Military Adviser .. .	Maj C. K Blascheck, M.C.	
		Financial Adviser .. .	A. K. Potter, C B.E.	
		First Secretary .. .	R. S Swann.	
		First Secretary	R W. Selby.*	
		First Secretary .	Brig. H. Bullock, C I E , O B E *	

* With wife in India

Country.	Station.	Designation	Name.	Address.
UNITED KINGDOM—(*contd*)	New Delhi.	First Secretary .. .	Col W. Mee, M B E †	
		First Secretary .	C. W. E. U'ren.†	
		First Secretary . .	W. R. Bickford, M B E.†	
		Second Secretary ..	H B. Shepherd.	
		Second Secretary	Miss J. Bowker.	
		Second Secretary . .	J G Taylor	
		Second Secretary	R M Tesh	
		Second Secretary and P S. to the High Commissioner	S J G. Fingland †	
	Calcutta	Deputy High Commissioner .	L. J L Addison, C B E †	1, Harrington Street, Calcutta (Tel PK 4500).
		First Secretary ..	E D Anderson	
		First Secretary	D J C Crawley †	
		Second Secretary	A J. Brown	
		Second Secretary	R G Britten	
		Shipping Adviser	K T. Harrison	
	Bombay.	Deputy High Commissioner	Leslie Pott	7, Nicol Road, Bombay (Tel. 26560).
		First Secretary . .	M E Allen †	
		First Secretary .	L. J White †	
		Second Secretary	J G W Ramage †	
		Second Secretary	N Aspin †	
	Madras	Deputy High Commissioner	J. W D Locker †	Rutland Gate, Madras (Tel. 86556)
		First Secretary . ..	R M Saner, O B E †	
		First Secretary .	K J Simpson †	
		Second Secretary .	C M Rose †	
		FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA		
AFGHANISTAN	Bombay	Consul . . .	Fazal Ahmad Khan.	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay (Tel No 40677)
ARGENTINE	Calcutta	Additional Consul	Vacant	2, Camac Street, Calcutta
BELGIUM	Bombay	Consul-General	Emile Lotz	"Morena", 11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Tel. No 41824)
	Calcutta	Vice-Consul	Jacques Boon	24/1-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta (Tel No South 2136)
		Consul-General .	Pierre Roersch	
	Madras	Consul*	K H Chambers	Lecot's Building, Erabalu Chetty Street, Madras (Tel No 2001).
BOLIVIA	Calcutta	Consul-General*	B Matthews	Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta (Tel Cal 770)
BRAZIL	Bombay	Consul* .	J N Heredia	Asian Building, 3rd Floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay (Tel 33157)
	Calcutta	Consul . .	Luiz Gonzaga Lins de Barros	Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta
BURMA.	Calcutta	Consul	U Tin Maung	12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta
	Madras	Vice-Consul .	U Ba Yi	Mount Road, Madras
	Vizagapatam	Vice-Consul	U Bo Aye	20/342, Thompson Road, Vizagapatam
COLOMBIA.	Calcutta	Consul*	H Aldridge	20, Mansion Place.
	Madras	Consul-General* .	Alfonso Tavera Garcia.	Adyar P O
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Bombay	Consular Officer Incharge of the Consulate-General	Vacant	West View, Ground Floor, 87, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay (Tel 35944)
DENMARK.	Bombay.	Consul .. .	Sigurd Pederson	Cambatta Building, 12, Queen's Road, Bombay P O Box No 254 (Tel 26583/4 lines)
	Calcutta	Consul*	W T Holmgaard.	F2, Clive Building, Clive Street, P O Box No 364, Calcutta (Tel Nos 1078 and 1167)
		Consul* . .	Otto Castonier (Acting).	
	Cochin	Consul* ..	Archibald Allan Henry Campbell	P O Box No. 58, Calicut (Tel 13).
	Madras	Consul* ..	Knud Moller.	Mercantile Bank Building, 1st Line Beach, P O Box No 146, Madras (Tel Nos. 3688 and 3987).
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	Bombay	Consul .. .	Hajl Hasham Ismail.	1, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay
	Calcutta	Consul*	R. N. Roy.	104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta (Tel B B 5067).
	Madras.	Consul*	K. A. Menon	C/o Marayil Nanoo Menon, Ernakulam
ECUADOR.	Calcutta.	Consul*	Bernard Richard Townshend Greer.	6, Lyons Range, Calcutta (Tel. Cal. 5122).
EGYPT.	Bombay.	Consul	Rauf Kaldar	Cambatta Building, 42, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay (Tel 31735)
EL SALVADOR.	Calcutta.	Consul*	Karanjaksha Bonerjee.	Rama Niketan, 10, P K. Tagore Street, Calcutta (Tel. B. B 296).

† With wife in India. * Honorary.

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
FINLAND.	Bombay. Calcutta.	Interests in charge of the Swedish Legation, New Delhi.		
FRANCE.	Bombay.	Consul	H de Limairac (on leave)	Celandine, 87-B, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay (Tel 44956)
		Vice-Consul (In charge of the Consulate)	Henri Bauffandeau	
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Mons Michel Detrie	26, Park Mansion, Park Street (Tel 3090)
		Vice-Consul	Madame Eliane Prause.	
	Cochin	Consular Agent	B S Holloway.	
	Madras.	Consul	Pierre Mollard	North Beach Road, Madras
GREECE.	Bombay.	Consul-General*	P N Philon	D-12, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay (Tel No 41746).
		Deputy Consul-General	Gerassimos Loucatos	
	Calcutta.	Consul-General*	B Mathews	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta (Tel No Cal. 770)
HAITI.	Calcutta	Consul*	Murari Churan Law.	No 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, 6 (Tel B B 1481)
IRAN.	Bombay.	Consul	Mahmoud Bahadori	15-G, Navroji Gamadia Road, Off Warden Road, Bombay (Tel. 42949)
		Vice-Consul	Ezzatullah Fernji Shadan	
IRAQ	Bombay	Consul	Hashim Khalil	"Panorama", 203, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6 (Tel 40969)
ITALY.	Bombay.	Consul	Dr Oberto Fabiani	"Cama Lodge", Pedder Road, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, P O Box No 1521, Bombay (Tel 23084)
	Calcutta	Vice-Consul*	Pietro Bosaglia.	227-1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta
JAPAN	(Swedish Legation in New Delhi is in charge of Japanese Interests)			
LEBANON.	Bombay.	Consul-General*	Tarek El-Yafil	Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Bombay (Tel 31873)
LUXEMBURG.	Bombay.	Vice-Consul*	R C L Van Damme	2nd Floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay (Tel 33328)
NEPAL.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Prakhyat Trishakti Patta Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu, Commander Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, C I E, C B E	25, Raja Santosh Road, Calcutta.
NETHERLANDS.	Bombay.	Consul*	Vacant	314, Hornby Road, Petit Library Building, Bombay (Tel 26267/8)
	Calcutta.	Consul*	G H Heintzen (Acting)	5, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta
		Vice-Consul*	P de Josselin de Jong	
		Vice-Consul	J W Kok	
	Cochin.	Consul*	C J J Hardebeck	Cochin (Tel 46)
		Consul*	A W J Hoogeveen.	North Rly Terminus Road, Cochin
	Madras.	Consul*	A D Charles	Royapuram, Madras.
		Consul*	Sinclair Rose (Acting)	
NICARAGUA.	Bombay.	Consul*	C. H A R Hardcastle.	Alice Building, Hornby Road East, Bombay (Tel No 27017).
		Consul*	J K Rege (Acting)	
	Calcutta.	Consul*	(Vacant) S H Tully has been in charge of the affairs of the Consulate from 22nd November 1947	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta (Tel. 2716).
	Madras.	Consul*	Rev Alberto Lopes	San Thome, Mylapore, Madras.
		Consul*	Rev Inacio Lourenco of San Thome (Acting)	
ROUMANIA.	(Roumanian interests are in charge of the Consul-General for Sweden at Bombay)			
SAUDI ARABIA.	Bombay.	Consul	Yusuf Al Fawzan	'Firdaus', Flat No 18, 4th Floor, Marine Drive, Bombay
		Vice-Consul	Mohammed Mansuri	
SPAIN.	Bombay.	Consul	Juan Francisco Caudron.	"Oceana", 153, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul*	Pritindra Nath Roy Chowdhury (Acting Hon Vice-Consul).	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
SWEDEN.	Bombay.	Consul*	B A Thorstenson.	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
		Consul*	T H Rydin.	
	Calcutta.	Consul*	N F Tisell	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Acting Consul*	C G Hylten-Cavallius (Acting).	8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, George Town, Madras (Tel. 2978 80)
SWITZERLAND.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Dr H A. Sonderegger.	Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay (Tel 23738)
	Calcutta	Consul*	Hans C Naegeli.	Clive Building, 8, Netaji Road, Calcutta.

* Honorary.

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
SWITZERLAND — (*contd*)	Cochin.	Consular Agent*		C/o Volkart Brothers, P.O. Box No 3, Cochin.
	Madras.	Consular Agent*	F. Hofmann.	C/o Volkart Brothers, Armenian Street, P O Box No. 45, Madras (Tel 4406)
SYRIA.	Bombay.	Consul*	Sobhi El-Ejel.	Mustafa Buildings, Sir P. M. Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
JORDAN.	Bombay.	(Interests being looked after by the Iraqi Consul).		
TURKEY.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Orhan H. Erol	"Firdaus", 56, Marine Drive, Bombay (Tel 27439).
	Calcutta	Consul*	F. L. Gresham (Acting).	Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta (Tel 2666 & 2667)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Clare H Timberlake.	Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
		Consul	W Clyde Dunn	
		Agri Attache	J Gilbert Evans	
		Consul & Public Affairs Officer	G Edward Clark	
		Cultural Affairs Officer	Wayne M Hartwell	
		Consul	Leslie A Squires	
		Vice-Consul	James F Amory	
		Vice-Consul	George W Small	
		Inf Officer	Richard L Brecker	
		Vice-Consul	Corey B Sanderson (Mrs)	
		Vice-Consul	Howard Imbrey.	
		Vice-Consul	Joseph W Belehrad	
	Calcutta	Consul-General	Charles H Derry	9, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta (Tel 248)
		Consul	Eugene A. Gilmore (Jr.)	
		Consul	Foster H Kreis	
		Vice-Consul	Philip H Chandburn (Jr)	
		Vice-Consul	J Waltar Moore	
		Vice-Consul	Mrs John W. Thomason, III	
		Vice-Consul	Miss Eva Bryan Wilson	
		Vice-Consul	Glen S Olsen	
		Vice-Consul	William T Carpenter	
		Vice-Consul	Stuart Blow	
	Madras	Consul-General	Waldo E Bailey	Dare House, Esplanade, Madras (Tel 2138)
		Consul	Robert P Chalker.	
		Vice-Consul	Raymond J Becker	
		Vice-Consul	Stanley R Chartrand	
		Vice-Consul	Powhatan M Baber	
		Vice-Consul	John P Shaulding	
NORWAY.	Bombay	Consul	Fredrick Orvin	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay (Tel. 23394)
		Consul*	T Ahlsand	
	Calcutta	Consul-General*	S Gvlseth	9, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta (Tel 4027)
		Vice-Consul*	Magne Andreas Hjelde	
	Cochin	Vice-Consul*	B S Holloway	Cochin
	Madras	Consul*	H G P Woodroffe.	Post Box No 42, Madras.
PANAMA	(The interests of Panama in Calcutta and Bombay are in charge of United States of America Consular Officers).			
PERU.	Calcutta	Consul-General	Oscar Barros Conti	Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.
POLAND.	London.	Consul-General (Incharge of the Polish Consulate-General in London with jurisdiction in India)	Marceli Ranicki.	
PHILIPPINES	(Philippine interests in India are represented by the United States of America Mission and Consular Officers in India).			
PORTUGAL.	Bombay.	Consul	Joao De Lucena	19-A, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (Tel 35477).
		Vice-Consul*	A P J Fernandes	
VENEZUELA.	Calcutta	Consul-General*	Bernard Mathews	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

* Honorary.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

UNITED KINGDOM

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioners are the representatives in India, of the Board of Trade. The department of the Board which is mainly concerned with external economic relations is the Commercial Relations and Exports Department which is responsible for general external commercial policy and for the promotion of export trade.

In foreign countries the counterpart of the work performed by Trade Commissioners is undertaken by Foreign Service Officers in Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular posts The Board of Trade is associated with the Foreign Office in the staffing of commercial posts in foreign countries But the trade policy of the United Kingdom is a matter for the President of the Board of Trade acting, as do all other Ministers, in consultation and agreement with those of his colleagues whose interests are also concerned

The primary duty of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners consists in the giving of assistance to governments, organisations, firms and individuals who wish to establish contact with sources of supply in the United Kingdom The Trade Commissioner, in addition, himself collects information in regard to trade opportunities which may arise within his territory He reports to the Board of Trade on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of the area entrusted to him He is responsible for maintaining close personal relations with ministers and officials of governments in his area, with chambers of commerce, trade associations and the principal importers and manufacturers. He aims at visiting the principal commercial centres, reporting upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade He is also expected to maintain a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to the Board of Trade, to maintain active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom who wish to extend their trade, and to give all possible assistance to representatives of United Kingdom firms who may visit this territory. The senior U K. Trade Commissioner in India acts in addition as Economic Adviser to the U.K High Commissioner.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in India endeavour to maintain contact with United Kingdom representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a wide range of directories and reference books of all kinds, including libraries of catalogues of the leading United Kingdom manufacturers Firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing It is hoped that local importers and buyers will not hesitate to make more extensive use of the information available in these offices, and to bring to the attention of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners any cases where difficulties may have arisen over the harmonious development of trade between the United Kingdom and India

Delhi —Rowland Owen, C M G , United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in India.
L. Harrison, Principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi.
E. A. Midgeley, M.B.E., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.
J. N. McKelvie, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.
Address —Eastern House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi
Telephone No 40011/5.
Telegrams — "TRADCOM".

Calcutta :—A. W. Burton, M.B.E., United Kingdom Principal Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.
E I. Oliver, D.S O., T D , United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.
Address . Harrington Street, Calcutta.
Telephone No. PK 4500
Telegrams "TRADCOM".

Bombay —D A. Bryan, O B E , United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Bombay
Address P. O. Box 815, Menkwa Building, 10, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 23095.
Telegrams "TRADCOM".

Madras —E. I Oliver, D S O , T D , United Kingdom Trade Commissioner for S. India.
Address Rutland Gate, Madras.
Telephone No 84448
Telegrams "TRADCOM".

AUSTRALIA

Australian Government Trade Commissioners are stationed at Bombay and Calcutta

The territory covered by the Australian Trade Commissioner Service in India and Pakistan includes India, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, the Persian Gulf area and Aden

The Trade Commissioners deal with enquiries from all the above mentioned areas, their main function being concerned with putting Australian exporters and manufacturers in touch with organizations and merchants interested in importing Australian merchandise.

They maintain a flow of trade information to the Department of Commerce, Australia, for dissemination to Australian exporters and information on specific openings for trade, including Government contracts and tenders for which Australian products might be suitable. They watch the demand for specific goods and give information concerning competition to be met in their supply. An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment. Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia.

Information and literature is available on all aspects of trade with Australia

Bombay —S D Shubart, Trade Commissioner , G P H Knight, Asstt Trade Commissioner *Address* Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Bombay, P O Box 217

Calcutta —A N. Wootton, Trade Commissioner , G W S Temby, Asstt Trade Commissioner *Address* 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, P O Box 303

CANADA

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Foreign Trade Service, formerly described as the Commercial Intelligence Service This service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has undergone considerable expansion. Before the war it included a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad Several of these were closed during the war years but are being progressively reopened and at the beginning of 1949 the service comprised offices in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, Newfoundland, Eire, the West Indian Colonies, the United States, Cuba, Egypt, the principal countries of Central and South America, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, France, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Greece, India, China and other centres of the East The service still continues to expand both in respect to offices and trained personnel in order to assist in the transition of Canada's extensive wartime trade to a normal commercial basis

In those countries where Canada has established diplomatic representation the Trade Commissioner's office has been incorporated into the Canadian embassy or legation.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April 1st, 1940 In the summer of 1947, the office of the High Commissioner for Canada was established at New Delhi where a Commercial Section is also located The services of Canadian Trade Commissioner offices are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian, Burma and Ceylon markets and to Canadian manufacturers and others who may be interested in the purchase of local products These offices are also in regular touch with import houses in these countries and are prepared to co-operate as well with exporters interested in the Canadian market

New Delhi —Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary
Address Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4, Aurangzeb Road, P O Box 11.
Cable Address "CANADIAN" *Telephone No* 40191/2
Bombay —R K Thomson, Commercial Secretary
Address Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, P O Box 886
Cable Address "CANADIAN" *Telephone No* 20672

CEYLON

Address · Ceylon House, Bruce Street, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The office of the Trade Agent to the Jammu and Kashmir Government, at Bombay, is a useful link between the State and exporters of the produce and manufactures of the people of Jammu and Kashmir In addition to fostering foreign trade, the office of the Trade Agent looks after the Kashmir Information Bureau and the Kashmir Visitors' Bureau, the latter organisation propagating tourism and giving every assistance to those intending to holiday in the "Happy Valley"

Trade Agent in Bombay Dr S S Nishat
Address Advani Chambers, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay

NEW ZEALAND

Trade Commissioner in India : R J Inglis
Assistant Trade Commissioner : R T. C. de Lambert
Address 2nd Floor, Botawalla Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay
Telephone 27350
Telegraphic Address . "ZEALANDIA"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commercial Counsellor W Wulkan
Address Embassy of the Czechoslovak Republic in India, West View, 87 Wodehouse Road, Bombay 5

DENMARK

Commercial Secretary Viggo Theis-Nielsen
Address · Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Bombay 5.

EGYPT

Commercial Attache to the Government of Egypt in India
Address Embassy of Egypt, Swiss Hotel, Delhi

FRANCE

Commercial Counsellor Rene Grimm-Provence
Address . Adelphi, 3 Queen's Road, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS

Commercial Counsellor-in-Charge J A Koks.
Address 11 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWITZERLAND

Trade Commissioner : E. W. Dutschler.
Address : Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRANCE and Portugal are now the only remaining European powers with territorial interests in India after the withdrawal of the British. Of these, Portugal was the first to establish a maritime Empire in Indian waters and France but one of the powers that disputed among themselves the Indian market on the partial eclipse of Portugal following upon the union of that nation with Spain under Philip II in 1580.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

The French establishments in India, as defined by the Anglo-French treaties of 1814 and 1815, comprise an aggregate area of 203 square miles, with a total population of 323,295 according to the census of 1941 The establishments are

(1) On the Coromandel Coast (*a*) Pondicherry, the capital, together with the adjoining territory, divided into 8 communes, (*b*) Karikal and the dependent districts divided into 6 communes;

(2) On the coast of Orissa Yanam, with the dependent villages, the lodge of Masulipatam and the garden Francepeth,

(3) On the Malabar Coast Mahé with the adjoining territory, and the lodge of Calicut,

(4) In Gujerat The *factory* of Surat, and

(5) in Bengal Chandernagore with Goretty, and the *lodges* of Kassimbazar, Jougdia, Dacca, Balassore and Patna.

Following India's achievement of Independence in 1947, the Government of France made a gift of the various lodges, which were but isolated plots of land where formerly French factories had stood, to the Indian Union

The *de facto* administration of Chandernagore was also transferred to India following a referendum (June 19, 1949) in that territory The formal change-over is now awaiting the signing of a treaty between India and France

The merger with India was decided on by 7,473 votes to 114 The process of *de facto* transfer of power began on August 15, 1949 when the police administration of the territory was handed over to the city's municipal council The transfer of power was completed when a West Bengal Government official B K Banerji took over the whole administration on 2nd May 1950 French officials were replaced by Indians and Indian law became operative

France further agreed as a result of negotiations with India to hold referenda in their remaining settlements in order to ascertain the people's will as to whether they would continue within the French Union or be merged in India

HISTORY

Long before the days of Louis XIV, efforts were made by the French to establish direct trade relations with India In 1601, a Company of the St Malo merchants fitted out two ships in an attempt to reach the East Indies In 1604-9 followed the attempts of Henry IV who, emulating the example of the Dutch and the English, set up a French East India Company In 1616, a French fleet sailed from St Malo for the Moluccas while in 1619 the two so-called "fleets of Montmorency" sailed for Malaya and Japan.

Though these early efforts met with scant success, interest in Eastern trade was kept up by the success of French merchants and travellers in exploring the sea route by the Cape as well as the much shorter land route *via* the Levant and Asia Minor In 1642 Rigault obtained from Cardinal Richelieu the privilege of sailing to Madagascar and establishing colonies and trade there The charter granted to him led to the foundation of the La Compagnie d'Orient which was granted the monopoly of Eastern trade for 20 years, and to whose endeavours was due the establishment at Fort Dauphin, the first port easily accessible to ships sailing to and from India. On the accession of Louis XIV, the great minister Colbert, convinced that French maritime trade could best be promoted by means of joint stock companies, proposed and carried out the establishment of a national institution uniting all the resources of the country This was the famous Compagnie des Indes Orientales The King contributed three million *livres* free of interest from which were to be deducted all losses incurred during the first ten years, and the royal example was expected to be emulated by the nobles The new Company was an official body The King undertook to protect it and to escort its ships with his own men-of-war and granted it extensive powers including the powers to fly the royal flag, depute ambassadors, enter into treaties with and make war on Indian princes and in order to signify the great hopes he and his minister reposed in the venture, he also granted it arms and a motto *Florebo quocumque ferat*

Thus equipped, the Company's fleet succeeded in occupying Madagascar and making Fort Dauphin the base of operations It was not till 1668, however, that the ferat Comptoir or factory was founded at Surat by the Company's Resident Caron At about this time, the Dutch, whose power had reached its apogee in Indian waters, canvassed with the Indian princes against these newcomers, and Colbert, urged by the Company's factors to give the Indian princes a "sample of their master's power", despatched a squadron of 10 vessels under De La Haye with instructions to establish the French position firmly in India and also neutralise the propaganda of the Dutch by inspiring the Indian princes with a high opinion of the power as well as the justice of His Majesty In the course of his expedition, De La Haye secured for the French the grant of Trincomalee from the King of Kandy, but failed to engage the Dutch fleet which had securely established itself in Trincomalee Bay. The result was that no sooner had the French squadron quitted the bay, than the Dutch seized the handful of men who had been left behind and took possession of Trincomalee, ejecting the French from Ceylon De La Haye, however passed over to the Coromandel coast where he conquered St Thome, a Portuguese position in the neighbourhood of Madras, which had ten years earlier been taken by the King of Golconda At St Thome the French expeditionary forces were besieged for two years It was then that Bellanguer de Lespenay sent to Porto Novo to seek from the rival government of Bijapur provisions for the besieged, obtained from Sher Khan Lodi, the Governor, in addition to munitions and victuals, a site for a factory in a fishing village Pondicherry, which the Danes had previously occupied and abandoned.

The city of Pondicherry was founded by Francois Martin who devoted himself wholeheartedly to its fortification and embellishment But the Dutch, who had sworn to drive the French out of India, attacked and took it in 1693 Convinced of the decided superiority of their arms, they, too, gave themselves to beautifying the city and improving its defences certain that it would never be restored to the French But in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick, the French obtained the rendition of the settlement, and the Dutch had to rest content with the compensation of 16,000 pagodas which they were paid in return for the improvements they had effected In the time of Dumas, the next governor, Pondicherry was attacked by the Marathas under Raghoba, fresh from their victory over the Portuguese at Bassein, but was defended successfully.

In 1746 while France and England were ranged on opposite sides in the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe, the French La Bourdonnais captured Madras and in retaliation an English squadron tried to seize Pondicherry only to be repulsed with heavy losses by Dupleix, the Governor-General. Fortune however, was not so partial to French arms in India during the Seven Years' War when France and England were again fighting on opposite sides. In the course of hostilities again the French commander Lally took Madras which was given to pillage and rapine. He also took and demolished Fort St. David near-by. But it was not long before the tide turned and the French were forced to capitulate at Pondicherry in 1761 The English took the town and wreaked vengeance by razing it to the ground with its fortifications, walls, and buildings Simultaneously too France lost to the English all her other possessions in India She secured their restoration at the Peace of Paris, which settled the disputes of the Seven Years War.

During the American War of Independence, France having made common cause with the rebel colonies against England her possessions in India were, again, seized by the English and remained in their possession till they were restored a second time by the Peace of Versailles, in 1783

For yet a third time the French Settlements were seized by the English in 1793 during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars They were ordered to be restored after the Peace of Amiens in 1802 But with the renewal of the war in 1803 the restoration of the settlements which had been retained by Lord Wellesly was cancelled They were finally restored to France for the last time in 1816-17

Chandernagore was acquired by the French in 1688 from the Delhi Emperor, Mahe was seized in 1725-26, Karikal was secured in 1739 under a grant from Chanda Sahib and Yanam was seized in 1750 and formally taken possession two years later

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Domestic commerce is insignificant as the area is too small The chief crops are rice, groundnuts, peas, lentils, vetches, onions and other vegetables, betel, indigo, sugar-cane, bananas and other fruits, coconuts and oleaginous grams The major portion of these products is consumed in the districts themselves the only markets being the towns of Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore

The chief exports are oil-seeds which are sent from the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal The imports are mainly manufactured goods, textiles and luxury articles from France and the countries on the Continent.

There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill The cotton mills have in all about 2,000 looms and 86,000 spindles giving employment to some 7,000 people Besides these there is one oil factory, several oil presses for goundnuts and one ice factory.

There is a Chamber of Commerce elected by the leading merchants at Pondicherry

The only bank is La Banque D'Indochine, which caters for the needs of the local business.

Pondicherry is served by the Messageria Maritimes whose ships sail monthly from France to Indo-China and by the steamers of the B I S.N. Co plying fortnightly between the East Coast ports and the Straits Settlements. A railway line also connects Pondicherry with Villupuram, a junction on the South Indian Railway.

The Customs Union which was established as a result of negotiations with the Government of India in 1941 expired in 1948 and has so far not been renewed.

EDUCATION

At Pondicherry alone, there are at present, besides the Law School, and the Medical College, one undenominational college for secondary

education, one secondary school, 5 public institutions for higher primary education, four schools preparing students for English examinations, fifteen public schools for boys, eighteen public schools for girls and twenty-nine co-educational, all imparting primary education.

At Chandernagore, the chief institution is the College Dupleix formerly called St Mary's Institution, under Government control. The minor settlements possess good churches and school buildings and provide primary education. An excellent public library and a model record office at Pondicherry cater for all the needs of scholarship.

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French settlements in India and its capital is the seat of the Government. The city is situated in the district of South Arcot in Madras State, about 89 miles from Madras. It is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville Blanche (or white city) and the Ville Noire (the dark city). The Ville Blanche is towards the east, on the sea-shore, and has a European appearance, the streets being broad and spacious, laid at right angles to one another. Numerous public buildings and charming hotels, magnificently laid out with courtyards and embellished with gardens and venetians, all in the Louis XIV style give the city an original and pleasing architectural aspect.

There is no harbour, but only a roadstead which is the best on the entire coast. Ships lie at a distance from the shore and contact with land is maintained by means of the usual *masula* boats peculiar to this part of South India. There is a pier to facilitate the loading of ships. With a view to enhance its value in loading and unloading cargo, the pier has been extended for about 265 ft. giving it a total length of about 1,105 feet. Pondicherry is well placed as a centre of tourism, being but a few hours' motoring distance from the main beauty spots of South India, such as the famous fortress of Ginji, the Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram, the temples of Chidambaram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and the city of Madras.

KARIKAL

Karikal is situated in the Tanjore District, and consists of a single tract of territory stretching along the east coast between Tranquebar and Nagore. It is at a distance of 90 miles from Pondicherry. It covers an area of 53 sq. miles and is divided into 6 communes containing 110 villages. The soil is very fertile and is watered by eight tributaries of the River Cauveri, which by the periodical floods adds to the fertility of the land. The five canals with their ramifications complete the irrigation system. Karikal is the terminus of a line from Paralam on the Tanjore District Railway. The establishment has a population of 60,555, according to the 1941 census.

YANAM

The town is situated in the delta of the Godavari covering an area of 5 miles and is an enclave of the District of Godavari in Madras State. It is bounded on the south by the Godavari river and on the north by the River Coringa. The Godavari falls into the sea 12 miles from Yanam. As the mouth of the river is blocked the approach to Yanam is made by the River Coringa. The soil is fertile, and supports a population of 5,711.

MAHE

The territory of Mahé on the west coast consists of the town of Mahé on the left bank of the river of the same name; and the isolated district of Nalutara on the right bank containing the 4 villages of Chambara, Chalakara, Palour and Pandaquel. It lies within the District of Malabar in Madras State, and covers an area of 26 sq. miles. The river is navigable by boats of 20 to 25 tons for a distance of one to two miles in the interior.

The entrance of the river of Mahé is blocked by rocks, and the bar is dangerous except in very smooth water. An estimate in 1941 gave the population as 14,092. Rice is grown where water is plentiful.

CHANDERNAGORE

With a small surrounding territory on the right bank of the Hooghly, 22 miles by rail from Calcutta, Chandernagore is a beautiful town with large streets laid at right angles to one another with elegant houses on either side. There are vestiges of a park and a chateau constructed by Dupleix. The establishment has a population of 38,284.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Commissioner of Republic, André Menard
General Secretary, Christian Camoullly
Chief Secretary, Joseph Bellat
Chief Justice, Charles Callier
Chief of Public Works Department, Jean Plouin
Chief of Education Department, Pierre Quievreux
Chief of Police Affairs Office, Albert Petitjouan
Chief of Economic Affairs Office, Louis Tonal
Administrator in Mahé, François Daurel
Administrator in Karikal, Bertrand Lembezat

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS

Goa, Daman and Diu are all that remains to-day of Portugal's once vast and glorious maritime empire in the east. In its heyday it extended over a coastlength of thousands of miles from Aden on the Red Sea to Macau and Timor in the Far East. But after the annexation of Portugal by Spain in 1580 Portugal lost, one by one, her bastions, Aden, Ormuz, Bassein, Chaul, Ceylon and Malacca, and, shorn of their splendour, these three remnants of her supremacy on the seas constitute desolate mementoes of an age that is past.

All the three settlements are situated within the State of Bombay. Goa is on the Konkan Coast, Daman, along with the small territory of Pragana-Nagar-Avely lies on the Gujarat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, and Diu is a tiny islet and along with the isolated spots, Gogola and Simbor lies on the southern fringe of the Saurashtra peninsula. All together, they constitute what is styled under the new Portuguese Constitution the Estado Portugues de India. They cover an aggregate area of 4,240 square kilometres and comprise a population of 624,177 inhabitants, according to the last census held in 1941.

HISTORY

The genesis of Portugal's "adventure in the East" is to be found in the establishment by Prince Henry the Navigator of his school of navigation at Sagres in the middle of the 15th century. Following up the exploratory achievements of his predecessors who set out from here, Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut on the 20th May 1498. Within a decade the Portuguese, waging constant wars against the Arabs, Negroes, Ethiopians, Persians and Turks had succeeded in establishing themselves firmly at strategic points on either side of the Arabian Sea which they had converted into a home lake.

Alphonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded da Gama and other captains sought not merely to fix the broad limits of the Portuguese power but to lay and stabilize the foundations of an ambitious empire. Goa, which by reason of its ideal geographical position was at this time a flourishing and opulent trade centre, appeared to him indispensable for the realization of his dreams. This was to be the centre of all commercial and imperial activity, and along with Ormuz, the naval base at the head of the Persian Gulf commanding the approaches to the Red Sea and Malacca, another bastion in the East Indies, controlling the spice trade, would ensure the security of the vast maritime empire, opening up at the same time perspectives of fresh conquest in the Far East. Political conditions in India assisted these schemes and helped in the establishment of a regime of protectorates over the warring rajas who vied with one another to put themselves under the protection of the *feringhi* flag. Albuquerque easily annexed the city and island of Goa which was ruled by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur in 1510 with the aid of the Vijayanagara admiral Timoja, and gradually consolidated the Portuguese sway over the land.

In 1546, dissentions broke out in the Adil Sahi family still ruling at Bijapur. Prince Meale Khan, one of the contestants for the throne called in the assistance of the Portuguese, who at the close of hostilities remained with the territories of Salcete and Bardez. These, together with the city and island of Goa make up what is known as the *Velhas Conquistas* or old conquests. The *Novas Conquistas* or new conquests comprising the rest of the present day Goa territory were acquired at various times after 1745.

In 1521 a Portuguese sailing vessel was driven by storm on the shores of Daman. An expeditionary force was subsequently sent to conquer it under Nuno da Cunha. Taken from the sultan of Cambay in 1529, it was reconquered by that potentate but was finally ceded to the Portuguese in 1556.

In 1535 Bahadur Shah, the sultan of Gujarat, hard pressed by the forces of Humayun was compelled to come to terms with the Portuguese and ceded to them Salsette, Bassein, and the islands of Bombay, Karanja, Elephanta and Trombay along with rights to construct a fortress on the island of Diu.

The Portuguese power continued to prosper till the appearance of the Dutch and the English in Indian waters in the beginning of the 17th century. These powers contested the maritime supremacy of Portugal now weakened considerably by her union with Spain. In 1603 the Dutch blockaded Goa but were compelled to withdraw after a month. They returned to the blockade in 1610, this time assisted by the Muslim powers on land. In 1622 the English and the Shah of Persia joined forces to wrest the naval base of Ormuz. Then the Dutch seized one after another the other important possessions. Malacca in 1641, Ceylon in 1656, Quillon in 1661, Cranganore in 1662, Cochin and Cannanore in 1663.

With the rise of the Maratha power, Portugal suffered further losses in her domains. In 1683 Sambhaji invaded Bardez and Salcette and all but succeeded in taking the city of Goa itself, but was compelled to withdraw by an incursion of the Mughal forces into his own territories. It was on this occasion that the Portuguese Governor Count of Alvor, feeling that all was lost, placed himself under the protection of St. Francis Xavier and as a symbol thereof surrendered into the Saint's hands his staff of authority, so that when the Maratha armies withdrew it came to be believed that the Mughal armies had appeared on the scene at the right moment by the Saint's intercession. To this day, in grateful memory of this miraculous deliverance, every new Governor accepts the staff of office from the hands of the Saint where it is deposited by his retiring predecessor.

In 1739 the Maratha general Chimnaji Appa annexed the entire province of the North comprising Bassein and Salsette. Only Daman and the fortress of Diu were now left to them out of this vast stretch of territory.

During the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, the English under the pretext of protecting the Portuguese settlements from the French occupied them and their military forces continued there with brief interruptions till 1815 the year of Waterloo.

Since then the Portuguese have ruled undisturbed what was left of their empire in India, though there have been periodic revolts in Goa. The Ranes, a Rajput tribe who had manned the Maratha armies, raised the banner of revolt in Satari in 1852, 1871, 1895, 1901 and 1912 finally to be put down with great severity. In

the 1871 and 1895 revolts, they were joined by the native garrisons On the latter occasion the brother of King Carlos himself came to India to suppress the rebellion. The Ranes were defeated and broken up in 1912 and the pick of their youth deported to the African colonies where they perished. No further revolts have taken place in Satari.

The successes obtained by Indian nationalism have had their repercussions in Portuguese India. In 1946 a non-violent movement, with the object of securing civil liberties for the people was initiated in Goa under the leadership of the Indian Socialist leader Dr. Rammanohar Lohia The *satyagraha*, however, proved ineffective in the face of mounting repression used by the Government and the only result was deportation of several popular leaders to Portugal after trial by a military court.

The Goan National Congress continued to agitate for the end of Portuguese rule in Indian Portuguese territory and pressed for the merger of that territory with India The Goan representative in the National Assembly in Lisbon urged the grant of some sort of autonomy to the Portuguese possessions in India

Early in 1950 the Government of India sent a note to the Portuguese Government in Lisbon, asking that the Portuguese possessions in India might be transferred to the Indian Union It was also suggested that the method of transfer might be through a plebiscite The Portuguese Government sent an official reply refusing to discuss the question of transfer of sovereignty at all

Meanwhile the Portuguese Government issued a decree freeing all political prisoners by an amnesty The Padroada system by which the Portuguese Government had rights of ecclesiastical patronage in India was also abolished

GOVERNMENT

The advent of Dr. Oliveira Salazar to power and the establishment of his *Estado Novo* has led to increasing centralization in the administration of Portuguese India All measures of importance must be initiated by and carry the sanction of the home government in Lisbon The powers of the Governor-General are considerably reduced and his functions may now be said not to pass beyond supervisory and executive. The Governor's Council, *Conselho do Governo* which assists him, is shorn of what little legislative powers it formerly possessed and its functions are now purely advisory, the nominated majority being predominant in all deliberations. Local self-government has been all but abolished There are no elected municipalities and local boards in the villages as in former days. Each municipality is in charge of an administrative committee nominated by the Governor-General, who also appoints the presidents of all charitable and cultural associations in the country. A stringent censorship controls the freedom of the press, and every article, book or pamphlet has to be submitted to the board of censors before it appears in print. Infringements of the press laws are severely dealt with and newspapers are required to keep security deposits with the Government before being licensed for publication Freedom of association is likewise controlled No public meeting or assembly, be its purpose ever so innocuous, may be convened without previous permission of the authorities, and every intended talk and speech must bear the censor's visa.

The Governor-General is the head of the administration and is stationed in the capital Cidade de Goa formerly known as Nova-Goa and also Panjim. Secretariats for Home and Political Services, Finance, Customs, Education, Military Forces, Navy, Agriculture, Health Services and Public Works assist him. There are also three Departments for Posts and Telegraphs, Survey and Fiscal of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway. Associated in the task of government is the *Conselho do Governo* possessing restricted legislative and advisory powers. The Governor-General is its *ex-officio* president. Five members are elected by means of a very exclusive franchise, three to represent the *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the districts of Daman and Diu Five others are nominated to represent the minorities, agriculture, commerce and the press. Besides these, four officials, the Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works sit at the Council's deliberations in their own right. Daman and Diu have each a district Governor.

In each district there is a District Council for the supervision of the various municipalities and other local bodies in its jurisdiction For administrative purposes the district is divided into *Concelhos*, each *Concelho* being in the charge of an official styled the *Administrador*, and for judicial purposes it is divided into circuits or *Comarcas* each having its own court of original jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the decisions of these courts to the *Tribunal de Relacao* or High Court sitting in the capital and side by side with the latter there is also a *Tribunal Administrativo* to dispense justice under *droit administratif*.

The maintenance of law and order in the province of the *Comandante-Geral da Policia* with headquarters in the Cidade de Goa and having under him a descending hierarchy of various *Comandantes* and *Chefes de Policia* in the administrative sub-divisions Each village or parish which is the smallest unit has its *regedor* corresponding to the Indian patel.

A striking feature of the rural administration is the continuance of the ancient Indian institution of the village community which has disappeared elsewhere in India In places where the resistance to Portuguese domination has continued almost to our own days, as in the southern communes of Goa, Assolna, Cuncolim and Velim, the village communities were suppressed and their estates confiscated by the Government But on the whole they have continued in operation.

The village community is an autonomous institution, socialist in its organization under which land is held in common by the original settlers of the village here called the *Gaunkares*, thus preventing concentration of land in the hands of a few and promoting a rough equality, while preventing the domination by privileged few The management is vested in a committee elected by the constituents. The community undertakes various duties in regard to the maintenance of schools, roads, dispensaries, etc. and of religious services without distinction of creed It is responsible to Government for land revenue and compounds all the taxes by a lump sum paid into the exchequer It is subject to supervision by the *Administrarcao das Comundades* and cannot spend moneys without Government sanction

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

The towns of Portuguese India though few in number, serve as commercial centres for their districts; but with a restricted road mileage across the frontiers and in the absence of means of transport away from the only railway line and the rivers, commercial activity is confined normally to the local markets, except in isolated instances as in the case of the town of Margao in Goa which lies at the centre of rail and road traffic converging from the various points of the district.

The chief agricultural products of Goa are rice, coconuts, cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, mangoes, and sugar-cane. Of these only cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, coconuts and mangoes are exported in any considerable quantities, the rice grown not being sufficient for local consumption. Other exports include copra, bamboos, salt, salt-fish and manganese ore. The only industries worthy of note are soap manufacture, tile manufacture, sugar and tinned food products and jaggery. The imports consist of rice, textiles and other manufactured goods, an unrestricted supply of which is just now available owing to the uneven situation created by the currency export regulations in force in the Indian Union, there being no such regulations in Portuguese India.

The economic situation in the territory has become very acute in the last few years During the war, an artificial panic created by the Portuguese Goverment's decision not to accept any longer Indian Rupee notes in their offices gave rise to a flourishing blackmarket where Indian currency was exchanged for the local rupee at a fabulous discount, varying from 10 to 25 per cent The scarcity of the essential consumer goods drove thousands of people abroad into India to earn their living and the majority of these have not returned to their homes, thus maintaining the uneven situation created by the war exigencies There is a chronic adverse trade balance which is partly made up from the remittances from emigrants, numbering over a lakh, who earn their living in India, Pakistan, Africa and other parts of the Commonwealth

Most of the trade of Portuguese India is with the Indian Union, Pakistan, Portugal, Portuguese African colonies and the countries of the Continent Just at present, owing to the world currency situation, there is a glut of American goods on the market.

There are no banks operating in Portuguese territory with the exception of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which has offices in the major towns

A railway line maintained and run by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, once a subsidiary of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, joins the port of Mormugao with the junction of Londa on the M & S M Railway It fulfils a very important role by providing an outlet to the sea for the products of this part of the Mahratta country.

Marmugao, which is the chief port, is also one of the major ports on the west coast of India and is open to ocean-going vessels of every size from all parts of the world It is used by the ships of the B I S N Co Ltd , going south to Colombo and the ports on the east coast as also by ships bound for the East African ports. Marmugao is a port of call for every coasting ship of India's merchant fleet.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Primary education is free and compulsory in schools maintained by the State of which there is at least one in every village There are at present some 200 primary schools controlled and administered by a Board of Primary Education, *Conselho da Instrucacao Primaria* with offices in the capital. In the Cidade de Goa there is a Lyceum for the study of Portuguese secondary education, a Normal School, and a Medical School A Theological Seminary trains young men for the priesthood at Rachol. Over and above these, there are a number of English teaching High Schools run by private enterprise and by religious orders preparing students for the S S C. examination of the Bombay Government and the Entrance Examination of the University of Bombay.

There is in the capital the *Instituto Vasco da Gama*, a research association with an exclusive membership and its own research journal. The *Bibliotheca Nacional* houses what is perhaps one of the best libraries of rare books and manuscripts on the west coast of India while the *Arquivo* contain an inexhaustible wealth of hitherto unexplored historical material.

GOA

The territory of Goa lies between the parallels of 15° 48′ and 14° 30′ latitude North by 73° 40′ and 74° 19′ longitude East. It has the island of Angediva, once an important watering station for sailing vessels but now deserted, as a dependency at its southern extremity opposite Karwar.

The temperature varies between the highest mean of 90° F. recorded in April-May and the lowest mean of 70°-71° F. recorded in December-February. The year divides itself easily into two well distinguishable seasons: a dry season

from October to the end of April, and a wet season from May to the end of September. The former is marked by land breezes and the latter by the south-west monsoon with almost incessant heavy rains from June to the middle of August.

The population of Goa is 540,925 of whom Christians form roughly one half, the rest being Hindus and Muslims. The latter, who were once the rulers, and were actually responsible for the foundation of the Old City of Goa now in ruins, have dwindled into insignificance both in number and influence. Racially, the people belong to the Aryo-Dravidian stock, speaking Konkani, a language having close affinities with Gujarati and Marathi, but entirely different as regards inflection of words, grammatical construction and syntax. The various Powers that ruled Goa have left their legacies in the form of loan words to be found in the present-day Konkani Originally using the Kannada script, Konkani is now written by Christians in the Roman script and by Hindus in Devanagari

The old social structure native to the Hindu society has persisted in spite of the influence of Christianity. The Goan Christians preserve the old castes and are proud to be the descendants of the ruling or priestly castes, Kshatriyas (Charados) or Brahmans (Saraswats) For the rest, they are completely westernized in their habits and mode of life

Under the Portuguese regime and with the advent of western civilization, increasing numbers of Goans have left their homeland in search of better opportunities of earning a livelihood Goans are to be found occupying posts of every category in India, Pakistan, Africa, the Far East and even Europe and America

The capital, Cidade de Goa, situated on the left bank of the Mandovi, stands on the site of an outpost of the Adil Shahs, one of whose residences is still being used as the Government secretariat Cidade de Goa is a charming city, laid out amidst the luxuriant vegetation of the river valley, and has a cosmopolitan population of 20,300 inhabitants It possesses some magnificent public buildings, and elegant villas rise above the water-front. Some very good hotels, with excellent cuisine, western and Indian, cater to the needs of the tourist and the casual visitor. The port is visited by sailing craft and during the dry season coastal steamers call there regularly from Bombay and the intervening ports There is also a ferry-boat that maintains hourly runs across the river to Betim and Verem on the other side for the benefit of people wishing to travel to Bardez and beyond.

Margao is the capital of Salcete. It is a thriving business centre lying midway between the port of Mormugao and the frontier on the railway line It is served with many excellent arterial roads joining the various points in the district. It is also a centre of educational activity and possesses several English teaching convents and schools.

Vasco da Gama, another town, lies within two miles of Mormugao on the railway line. It is altogether a new city planned on modern lines and fostered by the Government's desire to promote the economic and industrial progress of the harbour, for which a special Department has been created with headquarters here. The only airport is within easy reach from here.

Old Goa, the old capital and the metropolis of the Portuguese Empire in the east is now deserted and in ruins. The only standing edifices are the Cathedral of Goa, the Basilica of Bom Jesus where the body of St. Francis Xavier is enshrined, and a number of other churches and convents, all of them magnificent examples of well known styles of classical European architecture Every few years the body of the Saint is exposed for public veneration and thousands of pilgrims from the world over crowd here, reviving for a few days the past grandeur of the city. The Government have recently drained and cleansed the place of the malarial scourge which was primarily responsible for its depopulation, and after inspection by a committee of international experts, the city is now used to quarter troops.

Calangute is a popular sea resort with a splendid sandy beach In the hot weather months of March to May, the place becomes the haven of thousands of holiday-makers from all parts of Goa and the neighbouring places in the Indian Union.

Dud-Sagar is a magnificent waterfall, a regular cascade with milky white waters rushing down hundreds of feet from the heights of the Ghats It lies on the railway line between Castle Rock, the last station in the Indian Union, and Collem

Arvalem is another beautiful waterfall in Bicholim.

There are four major hospitals, the Hospital Central in the capital attached to the Medical School, the Hospicio de Sagrado Coracao de Maria in Margao maintained by a charitable trust, the Hospital of Ribandar run by the Santa Casa de Misericordia, another non-official charitable trust and the Asylo de Nossa Senhora de Milagres at Mapuca

DAMAN

This remnant of the old province of the north lies between 20° 25′ 26″ latitude north and 72° 55′ 12″ longitude east in Gujarat It also includes the two isolated enclaves of Drasa and Pragana-Nagar-Avely, lying to the south-east and crossed by the Daman-Ganga river

The climate does not differ from that of Goa, the country forming part of the same littoral of Konkan But on the whole it is pleasanter and the temperatures are lower than those of Goa. During the south-west monsoon Pragana has a healthier climate than Daman The entire territory has a total area of 62 square miles and a population of some 60,000 inhabitants, mostly of Gujarati extraction. It is easily reached from Bombay by the B B & C I Railway, being at a distance of 4½ hours' journey

There are some very interesting historical relics here such as the old fort and a few surviving churches reminiscent of the old times

DIU

About 150 miles to the north-west of Daman lies the tiny islet of Diu off the southern coast of Saurashtra, between 20° 42′ 50″ latitude north and 70° 59′ longitude east It is a small town separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of the sea. Dependent on it and surrounded by the territory of Junagadh is the enclave of Gogola and also the island and fort of Pani Cota in the bay of Simbor.

Diu is reached from Bombay by the B B & C I Railway *via* Viramgam and Delwada. Access by sea is easier and more rapid but there is no harbour There is an excellent roadstead where ships can safely anchor in two fathoms of water

The mean temperature is round about 70° F. and in winter it is very cold The population is estimated at 19,731

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Governor-General, Comandante Fernando Quintanilha Mendonca Dias

Commander-in-Chief (*Commandante Militar*), Tenente-Coronel Eduardo Augusto Tavares Nunes

Chief of Military Staff (*Chefe do Estado Maior*), Major Francisco Rafael Alves

Commissioner of Police (*Comandante Geral*) Capt José Manuel Nobre de Carvalho.

Director of Civil Administration (*Administracao Civil*), Dr. Rodrigo Antonio Franco Afonso

Director of Health (*Director de Servicos de Saude*), Dr Antonio de Souza Sobrinho

Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Oliveira Chaves

Public Works (*Obras Publicas*), *Director*, Jose Pedro de Santana Godinho

Judges of the High Court (*Tribunal de Relacao*), Dr Renato Gonsalves Pereira (Chief Justice), Dr Antonio da Graca Miranda, Dr Ferreira de Almeida, Dr Antonio de Abreu Lobo.

Director of Finances (*Fazenda*), Dr Vasco de Ferreira Martins

Director of Statistics & Information Department.—(*Repartiçao Central de Estatistica e Informacao*) Dr Antonio Jose Lopes

Director of the Customs Department —(*Repartiçao Central dos Servicos Aduaneiros*) Joao Loureiro de Carvalho

Advocate General (*Procurador da Republica*), Dr Melo Gouveia

Director Agriculture, Eng Antonio F. C. Madureira

Director of Surveys (*Agrimensura*), Eng Bernardino Camilo da Costa

Elected Members of the Governor Council (*Conselho do Governo*), Vitola Visnum Sinai Dempó, Dr José Luis Marcos de Silva Pereira; Adv Antonio Avelar Barreto, Dr Augusto Jaime Elizabeth Rodrigues, Vassudeva Atmarama Porobo Dessai Desporobo

Indian Consul-General in Cidade de Goa, Major Ashok Mehta

Presidents of the Municipal administrative committee, Goa,-Cap. Luis Pinto dos Santos Cardoso, Salcete, Dr Alvaro de Loyola Furtado, Bardes, Dr Antonio Pinto do Rosário, Mormugao, Dr Roldao Henriques

H E the Patriarch of East Indies, D Jose da Costa Nunes

Governor of Daman, Capt Paulino de Magalhaes Correia

Governor of Diu, Capt. Paiva Couceiro

AKHIL BHARAT HINDU MAHASABHA

President. Dr. N. B Khare

Vice-Presidents · Dr V D. Savarkar, L B Bhopatkar, Dr Gokul Chand Narang, Debendranath Mookerjee, G V. Ramachar, Lala Narain Dutt.

General Secretary Mahant Digvi Jainath

Organizing Secy, V G Deshpande.

Office Secy., R. A Kamtkar

AIMS AND OBJECTS

Besides the establishment of 'Akhanda Hindustan' the aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha as first adopted at a meeting of the All-India Council held in New Delhi on December 27, 1948, still stand

(1) The establishment of a really democratic State in Hindustan, based on the culture and tradition of the land,

2) The organisation and consolidation of all sections of the people into one organised whole;

(3) The creation of a new social order in which all nationals will enjoy equal rights and opportunities and share equal responsibilities;

(4) The assurance to each national of the dignity of human values and full freedom of thought, expression, association and worship,

(5) The revival and promotion of the ancient Indian motto of plain living and high thinking, and the glorious ideals of Indian womanhood,

(6) Adoption of (Sanskrit-Nishta) Hindi as the national language and Devanagri as the national script of India,

(7) Making of Hindustan politically, economically and materially strong and self-reliant;

(8) Removal of all forms of social inequalities and disabilities,

(9) Reclamation of all those who have left the Hindu fold and welcoming of others into the community;

(10) Ending of gross inequalities in the distribution of wealth, assurance of a decent standard of living to each national, and securing for workers and peasants their rightful share in the economy of the country,

(11) Industrialisation of the country as rapidly as possible,

(12) Promotion of cow protection and abolition of killing,

(13) Cultivation of friendly relations with other nations with a view to maintaining international peace and progress.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW.

The Hindu Mahasabha was renamed as 'Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha' in accordance with a resolution of the Working Committee passed on 27th November, 1949

One major item among the general aims and objects was specially emphasised and that was the reunion of India and Pakistan The economic programme on paper appeared to be much the same as that of the Socialists though it was explained from time to time how the Mahasabha programme differed from that of the Socialists A cardinal belief of the Mahasabha was that there were only two parties in India with clear-cut well defined policies, one was the Communist Party and the other the Mahasabha, and the future was seen mostly as a conflict between these two sides. The Mahasabha, came fully back into politics after its retirement consequent on Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, and as the year progressed the organization appeared to gain in confidence The members firmly believed that there were areas in the Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi where they could win many electoral victories over the Congress in the coming general elections.

The trouble in Bengal gave the Mahasabha its real opportunity On the question of solution to the problem the Mahasabha appeared to be divided into a moderate and an extreme side. The extremists seemed to press for some kind of military dicision, while the moderate wing represented chiefly by Dr Shyama Prasad Mookerji urged one of three solutions 1. Pakistan must declare itself a secular State, 2 There must be an exchange of population on an area basis, 3 India and Pakistan must reunite In general the Mahasabha reacted so vigorously to the Bengal situation that during the peace talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan many Mahasabha leaders had to be silenced in order that talks might proceed under the best possible auspices

The four important meetings of the year, were the Working Committee meetings at Delhi on 27th May, 11th September and 27th November, 1949, and the annual session at Calcutta on 24th December, 1949

The following is a more detailed factual account of the year's happenings —

At its meeting on 7th May the Working Committee adopted an eight-point political and economic programme of nationalization of land and key industries Other points from the programme are as follows 1 Land shall belong to the State, the tenants shall enjoy the full fruit of his labour, the minimum requirements of a family must be fixed 2 All key industries must be nationalized and decentralized Credit, transport and communications must be controlled Workers shall become part proprietors

The Committee disapproved of India's membership of the Commonwealth It also held that there was no longer any justification for holding a plebiscite in Kashmir

At its meeting held on Sept 11, a sixteen-point resolution to solve the financial crisis was formulated The points include prohibition of import of luxury goods and foreign textiles, gradual relaxation of control over food grains, and textiles, stoppage of the sumptuary allowance of the Governor-General and Governors for parties, etc, the issue of a 'national development loan' The other items adopted were, 1 Hindi in Devanagri script with Hindi numerals should be forthwith introduced in official business and administration, 2 A special tax must be levied on those States which were unaffected by partition for relief and rehabilitation of refugees

At its meeting on 27th November the Working Committee decided to rename the Mahasabha as 'Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha' It adopted a resolution expressing its "strong disapproval" of "Government callousness" in safeguarding the interests of East Bengal Hindus It also recorded its disapproval of the recently promulgated Evacuee Property Ordinance as "it utterly fails to afford adequate relief to the refugees" from Pakistan The Committee deplored the Government's refusal to hand over the bodies of Nathuram Godse and Narayan Apte to their relatives

Further, the Committee protested against the Sachar formula on the language controversy in the Punjab. The Mahasabha wanted Hindi to be the only compulsory language there

There was much discussion throughout the year on policy and programme From time to time statements were issued and speeches made clarifying some point or elucidating some other Thus the ex-Secretary of the Party Mr Asutosh Lahiry explained that there were real differences between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Socialists or Communists The emphasis of the Mahasabha was primarily on cultural unity and secondarily on economic readjustment The ideal of Hindu Rashtra did not mean that the State would be governed exclusively by the Hindus in Hindu interest.

In a statement on July 14, 1949 Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the President (1949) of the All India Hindu Mahasabha asserted that the greatest danger to the country came from the Communists He appealed to the Government to forge a common national front which would administer the country both at the Centre and in the States He expressed the view that one party rule was bound to land the country in chaos and disaster. Mr. Asutosh Lahiry said at a press conference in August, that there were only two parties in India which had a clear-cut ideology—the Communist Party and the Hindu Mahasabha. All other parties were bound to be eliminated as the final struggle for power entered its crucial phase He believed that the Communist Party would be ultimately rooted out of the country. Mr Lahiry dismissed the Socialists as futile, a mere 'alias' of the Congress and went on to make a bitter attack on the latter He said that the Congress had fully demonstrated its incapacity to reform the present structure, it was just maintaining an Indianized alien system of rule

Mr. Lahiry further elucidated the position of the Mahasabha in a statement made at Calcutta on November 4 Politics was inseparable from religion In bringing about a new social order India must aim at securing cultural unity If India was to rediscover her soul the people must go back to their ancient moorings The Hindu Mahasabha alone was capable of helping the process forward as they alone believed in the superiority of Indian cultural heritage.

Mr Deshpande reverted to the same theme in inaugurating the annual session of the Uttar Pradesh Hindu Mahasabha at Lucknow on 11th December He said that secular nationalization had been the cause of the downfall of the nation Only Hindu nationalization could bind together all the disintegrating forces in the country As for the economic programme of the Party it was different from either capitalism or Communism The Mahasabha believed in private initiative and enterprise and yet capitalism must be controlled to prevent it from exploiting the masses The Mahasabha's economic programme was to save the country from being overwhelmed by the rising tide of Communism.

In Nagpur Mr. Savarkar said that the talk of a secular state was absurd in a country that was inhabited largely by Hindus It was their proud task to establish a Hindu Rashtra. Pakistan and Hindustan would soon be united under the banner of Akhanda Bharat.

ANNUAL SESSION.

The annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was held in Calcutta on 24th December, 1949 under the presidency of Dr. N. B. Khare. Here are some of the more important points made by the President in his draft speech which could not be delivered owing to the failure of loud-speaker arrangements

The Hindu Mahasabha stands for a secular, or more correctly a non-communal Government where all people, to whatever religion or community they may belong will be equal before the law, and will have equal opportunities.

At the same time the Sabha could not reconcile itself to Pakistan as a 'fait accompli', as its ideal is "Akhand Bharat"

The Mahasabha had adopted a "more or less Socialistic programme," with a view to remedying the unequal distribution of wealth and thus appealing to the common man, but with an emphasis on "Bharatiya culture."

"We harbour no ill-feelings against the Government. But we have got acute differences of ideology. Neverthless, we declare that in the event of external aggression, or internal chaos, we shall stand by the Government."

The association of the Indian Republic from January 26, 1950 with the Commonwealth is "a gross betrayal" of all Congress declarations in the past.

" Although Pakistan is following a policy of genocide we are still negotiating, while complaining that Pakistan never carries out agreements arrived at." In Western Pakistan, hardly any Hindus or Sikhs were left. A few thousands who might be left were still being persecuted, and migration of small numbers was still taking place. In Eastern Pakistan also, Hindus were being persecuted, their property and honour were not safe.

As a solution for the sufferings of Hindus in Eastern Pakistan, and in view of the common factors between West Bengal and East Bengal, it was clearly in the interest of East Bengal to " align with India " Failing this they should demand " cession of two or three border districts from Eastern Pakistan to rehabilitate our refugees there "

The recognition of the Nizam as a constitutional monarch was clearly " not justifiable," and Hyderabad should be divided into its three linguistic areas and attached to their neighbouring States

" If the principle of linguistic provinces was accepted, then it should be sumultaneously applied everywhere, and provinces of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatak, Andhra, Tamil Nad and Kerala should be created.

If it was a secular State, Government should show equal insistence on reforming Muslim and Christian laws The Hindu Code Bill could not be wholly either acceptable or unacceptable It was "clearly wrong to get it voted upon by Muslims, Christians and other communities "

The Kashmir People's Convention had already voted for staying in the Indian Union, and a plebiscite was " absolutely unnecessary " In any event, the people of India must have a voice and vote in this matter.

There is no doubt that there is no organisational connection between the R S S. and the Hindu Mahasabha But it cannot be denied that there is " a vital organic connection between the two consisting of identity of ideology " Both of them were based on the " Bharatiya " culture.

The satisfactory solution of the refugee problem, must be the primary obligation of the State. The Gandhi Memorial Fund should be utilised to help refugees

The Hindu Mahasabha should collect a crore of rupees as a minimum target to finance its work. They must enrol at least 100,000 volunteers not as a private army but to carry on the work of the Sabha The Sabha should have a social front for adjustment of caste disabilities, uplift of scheduled castes and tribes and also " nationalisation " of about three and a half crores of Muslims who are left in Bharat so that they might be converted into loyal citizens of India

The Hindu Mahasabha was an organisation open to all sections of Hindus and Sikhs as well as non-Hindus believing in its programme The Sabha would also open a Parliamentary front

Two interesting points were made at the session Mr Savarkar claimed that but for the pressure exerted by the Mahasabha the Congress would not have abandoned separate electorates or adopted Hindi with Devanagri script as the national language He also asserted that the winning of independence was not the achievement of the Congress alone, it was, in fact, the summation of the effort of ' Hinduism '

The Party also made one memorable promise If at any time the country was threatened with external agression or internal disorder the Mahasabha would stand solidly by the Government no matter what their differences with the Congress were.

Pandit Nehru replied to the speeches made at the Mahasabha Conference at a public meeting which he addressed in Nagpur He said that to talk of bringing about a reunion of India and Pakistan at the present juncture was meaningless. Such statements were in fact most irresponsible, ' I wish to make it perfectly clear,' the Prime Minister declared ' There is no question of Pakistan coming back to India.' He then proceeded to attack the whole Mahasabha view-point. Fresh attempts were being made by some people to rouse communal feelings among Hindus and make them look at problem from a narrow restricted point To preach the same policy that had resulted in great killings and inhuman brutality was sheer madness.

Mr Deshpande issued a rejoinder to Pandit Nehru's speech He said that the Mahasabha as a party had the right to advocate a reunion of India and Pakistan ' Pakistan has forfeited her right to function as a separate sovereign state on account of the treatment meted out by it to the Hindus '

Dr Khare claimed that there was really no conflict between the Nehru-Patel point of view and that of the Mahasabha In Pandit Nehru's own opinion a war between India and Pakistan was not impossible And it was clear that should a war come it could only end in a victory for India Then Pakistan would either be annexed or united with India. That was just what the Mahasabha was also saying Besides, Pandit Nehru did not say that a reunion was impossible for all time He merely said that it was impossible at the present juncture

It may be noted here that the general theme of the speeches made at the Mahasabha Conference led to a diplomatic protest by the Pakistan Government The Pakistan Government declared that they took a serious view of the threats made at the Mahasabha meeting to forcibly seize Pakistan especially East Pakistan if East Pakistan did not cede some Districts of East Pakistan to resettle Hindu refugees coming from there The Pakistan Government hoped that the Government of India would take appropriate action under Section 1 of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement which forbids propaganda for the amalgamation of India and Pakistan

Dr Khare returned to the subject in a speech in Bombay in which he advocated a policy of tit for tat in India's relations with Pakistan Pakistan respects only strength he said The Government ought to withdraw their High Commissioner from Pakistan and break off all trade relations The Government treatment of the refugee problem was most unsatisfactory In the fight against Communism, however, he offered the Government full support The ideology of the Hindu Mahasabha alone could withstand the Communist onslaught He blamed the Government for the economic crises and asked them to follow a definite and consistent policy

Meanwhile disorders were spreading in Bengal and the Mahasabha was reacting vigorously The Bengal branch of the Mahasabha began to publish reports from time to time and the figures which it gave of happenings in East Bengal were much higher than those quoted by news agencies One such report complained that Delhi estimates 'simply played down the gravity and extent of the disorders in East Bengal' According to the Mahasabha ' the number of Hindus killed in three weeks was 31,000 while the number wounded was much larger The value of property looted or destroyed came to about 200 crores ' The Mahasabha followed this up with a public meeting in Calcutta in which their spokesmen severely criticized the Prime Minister and demanded armed intervention in East Bengal to protect the life and property of Hindus A resolution passed at the meeting declared that the Prime Minister had ' completely forfeited the confidence and goodwill of the people of the Indian Union by his offer to issue a joint statement with the Prime Minister of Pakistan . . By such statements the Prime Minister wanted to preach to the world that the Indian Union was as guilty and barbarous as the miscreants of East Bengal . .' The meeting urged the two Bengal Ministers in the Central Cabinet to publicly dissociate themselves from the Prime Minister's proposed joint statement or in the alternative to tender their resignation.

During the Nehru-Liaquat talks the Government enforced what was described as a precautionary measure in taking a number of Mahasabha leaders into protective custody. It was explained on behalf of the Government that they were taking care to see that nothing happened that might imperil the success of the talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan

On April 1, 1950 Mr. Asutosh Lahiry was arrested in Delhi and Dr Khare was served with externment orders by the District Magistrate of the City They had arrived in Delhi to take part in an emergency meeting of the All-India Committee and the Working Committee of the Mahasabha The Working Committee, however, met at Mahasabha Bhuvan under the presidentship of Dr Gokul Chand Narang. The main items on the agenda were the communal situation in East and West Bengal and the prohibitory orders passed on Mahasabha leaders. The District Magistrate had, however, banned the publication of ' proceedings, resolutions or statements made either by the Working Committee or the All-India Committee ' Later Dr. Khare was interned in Nagpur and prohibited from making any public speeches or issuing statements for publication regarding refugees from East Pakistan or Indo-Pakistan relations A number of Mahasabha leaders including Mr V D Savarkar were rounded up in various parts of the country particularly Bombay, Poona, Sangli, Indore, New Delhi and Kanpur

An adjournment move in the Bombay Legislative Council to discuss the Bombay arrests failed In Parliament in New Delhi Sardar Patel told Mr H V Kamath that Mahasabha leaders had been externed from Delhi as their presence might prejudice the maintenance of law and order, but refused to reveal on public grounds what the objectionable activity might be

On May 7, the Working Committee met at Dr Khare's residence in Nagpur and adopted a resolution that ' the Indo-Pakistan agreement violates the constitution, namely secularization and non-discrimination '. The Committee also endorsed ' the dignified stand ' taken by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr K C Neogy in resigning their offices as Ministers in the Central Government

HISTORY

The beginnings of the Hindu Mahasabha can be traced to the first years of the current century, almost simultaneous with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906 and in vigour equal but opposite to that of the Muslim communal organisation.

During the first twenty-five years of its life, the Hindu organisation had to struggle for its existence, what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses, the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise, and the better response which the Congress with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus All this time, however, the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually, if imperceptibly, neutralised.

For instance, the Hindu community's indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu-Muslim riots in which the majority community came out second best. The waves of conversion from the Hindu fold, partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions, opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith

Those who first urged the community to organise were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths. A Hindu leader, for instance, remarked: " Political power in democracies hinges more and more on the population strength of a

community which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated members back to the Hindu fold. In a country like India where a religious unit tends inevitably to grow into a cultural and national unit, the *Suddhi* (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceased to be merely theological or dogmatic, but assumed the wider significance of a political and national movement. If the Muslims increase in population, the centre of political power is bound to be shifted in their favour."

For these reasons, the early years of the Hindu Mahasabha were more or less associated with the activities of the Arya-samaj, an allied organisation which worked for the reclamation to Hinduism of those who had been converted to other faiths.

Apart from the denominational aspect of its activities, the Hindu Mahasabha claimed that India belonged to the Hindus—the term "Hindus" being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race, irrespective of their denominational affiliations.

The modern history of the Hindu Mahasabha dates from the inauguration of the 1935 constitution The Communal Award, which formed the basis of elections to the Legislatures under the 1935 constitution, and the attitude of neutrality observed by the Congress towards it provided the *raison d'etre* for the agitation of the Mahasabha.

About this time there appeared on the Mahasabha platform Mr. V. D Savarkar, the ex-revolutionary who had just been released after long years of incarceration with a virile programme for the regeneration of the Hindu community.

In 1940, for the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of representation in the Central Government This was, however, neutralised subsequently as far as official recognition was concerned , at the Simla Conference, for example, not only was the Hindu Mahasabha denied representation but its demands found no place.

During the war years, the Mahasabha figured prominently—advocating, from the communal point of view, more aggressive opposition to the Muslim claims than the Congress and, from the political stand-point, a less militant programme and policy than the Congress.

When the Congress went into the wilderness in August 1942, the Hindu Mahasabha came into the limelight as it was the only organisation to which the Hindus could look up both for urging the Hindu cause as against the militant communalism of the Muslim League and generally to propagate nationalism which, so to say, went by default as the result of the then Congress policy. When the Congress returned to public life the Mahasabha had to take second place

During 1939-40 particularly the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exercised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu India. Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time

The annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940 met at Madura in South India and passed a resolution to the effect that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha was prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step.

The resolution concluded: "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action."

When the Cripps proposals were announced, the Hindu Mahasabha was one of the earliest to reject them on the ground that they divided India.

The months that immediately followed Cripps's visit witnessed a strong denunciation by Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the demand for Pakistan

When disturbances broke out in the country after the arrest of the Congress leaders on August 9, 1942, the Mahasabha President appealed to his followers not to extend any active support to the Congress move, as the Congress resolution was bound to prove detrimental to Hindu interests and to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and State. At the same time he urged Government to appease Indian discontent by an unequivocal Parliamentary declaration giving India the status of a completely free and equal partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth equal to that of Great Britain herself, and invest India with actual political power

The period when the Congress was behind prison bars witnessed the growth of certain new elements within the Hindu Mahasabha. A right wing came into being—rather the right wing forces which were already there came to the fore This comprised leaders like Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee who were, in comparison, for example, with Mr. Savarkar, less communally minded, and more politically conscious.

For a time there was a tussle between the old and the new forces, and the official policy of the Mahasabha fluctuated in consequence.

The 1943 session which celebrated the silver jubilee of the organisation, was inaugurated by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, whose late father was the first President of the Hindu Mahasabha Bhai Parmanand and Dr Moonje, stressed the need for Hindu unity and claimed that India belonged to the Hindus and should have its constitution based on the Vedas just as the pan-Arabic countries were endeavouring to base their constitution on the Quran He made a stirring appeal to the audience for the militarization of the Hindus.

The failure of Mahatma Gandhi to evoke any response from the Viceroy soon after his release led the Mahasabha Working Committee to express deep concern at the constitutional deadlock which "continues to exist at a time when the war menace to India has become so real and so imminent" and regret that "Government have taken no practical steps towards resolving the deadlock and the establishment of national coalition Governments at the Centre and in the provinces."

Ironically enough, within a few weeks of the adoption of this resolution, Mr C. Rajagopalachari published the details of his negotiations with Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah on the basis of the Gandhi-cum-C. R. Formula conceding the right of secession on certain conditions This roused vigorous protests from Mahasabha leaders.

Mahasabha suspicions were further accentuated by the prospect of Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations.

The 1944 annual session of the Mahasabha adopted a draft constitution for the future free India embodying the principles for which the Mahasabha stands. The draft said . "Hindustan shall be a free State and her constitution shall be styled 'The constitution of the Hindustan Free State.' Historically, politically, ethnologically and culturally, Hindustan is one whole and indivisible, and so shall she remain. The form of Government shall be democratic and federal. Elections to the legislatures, whether federal or provincial, shall be on the basis of adult franchise and of 'one man one vote.' Distinctions between martial and non-martial races shall no longer exist, and the military strength of the Hindustan Free State shall, as far as possible, be equibalanced amongst its various provinces, consistently with its standard of discipline and efficiency."

When Lord Wavell broadcast his plan for an Interim Central Government the Working Committee of the Mahasabha registered its strong protest against the proposal which it described as a "deliberate device on the part of the British Government to perpetuate British rule over India to camouflage the issue of India's independence, to break the solidarity of the Indian nation, to reduce the Hindus who constitute about 75 per cent of India's population to a minority by the introduction of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims and disparity between Muslims and the Scheduled Castes, and to divide the politically-minded Hindu community into separate entities as Caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes."

When the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India in the spring of 1945 and carried on negotiations with the Indian political parties, Mr L B Bhopatkar, Acting President of the Mahasabha, met the Mission and submitted a ten-point memorandum. The points made were: (1) immediate declaration of independence of India, (2) formation of an interim Government with complete transfer of all power and authority of Government of India to this Government, (3) recognition of India's integrity and indivisibility; (4) opposition to territorial self-determination; (5) India's constitution to be of the federal type with (6) provisions for the grant of the utmost measure of autonomy to the federating units, the Provinces and the States, but with residue of powers vested in the Centre; (7) the governing principle of the constitution to be democracy, which means the rule of the majority, (8) representation in legislatures on the principle of adult franchise; (9) no division of India into British India and the Indian States, and (10) the setting up of a sovereign constituent assembly.

The memorandum emphatically declared that historically, ethnologically, politically and even culturally India was one whole and indivisible and it must remain so in future.

The Sabha was opposed to the principle of territorial self-determination which it said would prove as dangerous as Pakistan itself.

In the historic events which led up to the independence of India, the stand-point of the Hindu Mahasabha was explained by Mr Bhopatkar

Mr. Bhopatkar declared that, in the crisis then prevailing, it was the duty of the Hindu Mahasabha to run to the help of the Hindu community The work of the Mahasabha was to be on the following lines:—

Firstly, it must educate both the Hindu masses and classes in the ideology of the Mahasabha and make them communally conscious.

Secondly, it should organise a Hindu front composed of Caste Hindus, Scheduled Classes, Sikhs and others with a view to confronting successfully all "open or veiled aggression" in any part of India.

Thirdly, it should remould the Hindu mind by making it more self-reliant and, if necessary, even militant.

Fourthly, to carry out this stupendous work, the Mahasabha should start a fund called "The Hindu Reconstruction and Relief Fund".

The highlight of the session was the unanimous adoption of a resolution embodying a future programme for Hindus envisaging the formation of the Hindusthan National Guards for the purpose of self-defence.

Later the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which met at New Delhi passed a resolution expressing the opinion that "the Constituent Assembly, as it is, is a properly constituted legal body with full sovereign power and authority and competent to frame the political constitution of Akhand Hindustan" The Mahasabha was of the opinion that now as

the Congress and other representatives had started the work of the Constituent Assembly they should complete it whether the League joined it or not or even if the British Government withdrew the Cabinet Mission's proposals.

At another session of the Working Committee in New Delhi, a resolution was adopted declaring that, except for the deadline, H.M.G 's Statement of February 20 on the withdrawal of British power by June 1948 was vague and likely to lead to unrest and strife in India The resolution opposed transfer of power to provincial Governments "with regard to areas which are not fully represented in the Constituent Assembly owing to their own perversity".

The reaction of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to H.M.G 's announcement of June 3 was in keeping with its avowed policies. The Committee reiterated its opposition to partition of the country and declared that there would not be peace in India unless the separated areas were brought back into the Indian Union and made integral parts of it The Committee declared the tentative allocation of territories in the proposed partition of the Punjab and Bengal was "unjust and unfair to the non-Muslims".

Deploring that the Indian National Congress, after solemn assurances to the Hindu electorate that it stood by the unity of India, had agreed to the partition of India without a referendum, the Committee declared that "the Hindus were not bound by this commitment of the Congress".

The session of the All-India Hindu Convention, which met in New Delhi on August 9, 1947 under the Presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, also passed a resolution expressing opposition to the partition of India on the basis of religion and urging the Hindus not to accept the division of the country and criticising the Indian National Congress for having acceded to it without getting a verdict from the people on this issue.

Following the murder of Mahatma Gandhi in January 1948 the Hindu Mahasabha suspended its political activity by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Working Committee on Feb. 14

Simultaneously the members of the Working Committee also issued a statement condemning unequivocally the murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

Meanwhile the Government took strong action. In almost all provinces leading members of the Mahasabha and R S S were taken into custody. There was a great deal of mob violence against the person and property of the Mahasabha and the R S S , particularly in Maharashtra where demonstrations assumed an anti-Brahmin turn Sometime elapsed before the Government were able to bring the whole situation under control

But the storm blew over. A number of issues like Kashmir and Hyderabad were coming to the fore. Active anti-Mahasabha feeling was gradually dying and conditions were slowly evolving in which it was just possible for the Mahasabha to re-enter the political arena from which it had been driven with such sudden violence only six months before

The first signs that a change was taking place in the political climate of the country was a statement made by the general secretary of the Mahasabha, Mr. Asutosh Lahiry on July 5. Mr. Lahiry declared that there was among the rank and file of the Mahasabha members certain impatience at the continued inactivity of the Mahasabha. National unity and strong leadership were necessary at a time when the Congress was heading for disintegration. But it was not just revival that Mr. Lahiry was pleading for. For the Hindu Sabha as it existed before the advent of freedom had no longer any functions to fulfil. Neither had Hindu-Muslim unity any meaning after the vivisection of the subcontinent. The Mahasabha had to resume political activity but the policy needed to be reorientated.

On December 26 took place a very important meeting of the Council of the Mahasabha during the year when by an overwhelming majority it decided to revive its political activities and adopted a programme which was indistinguishable from that of political and economic socialism.

Mr Bhopatkar characterised the decision to remain in the Commonwealth as the "height of inconsistency" and as a "sad betrayal of the trust reposed in the Indian leaders by the people" He said that it amounted to an entry by the back-door into the capitalist-imperialist bloc of the U S A and the U K. Mr Bhopatkar also disapproved the report of the committee on linguistic provinces and said that it had shelved this long-standing grievance and thereby had not only embittered provincial feeling but had also arrested the growth of the provinces.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE Indian National Congress has 29,819,279 primary members, 1,439,648 qualified members and 986,584 effective members

The Congress has a President elected for a year, two General Secretaries, a Working Committee all nominated by the President of the year, an elected All India Congress Committee (A.I.C.C.) and Provincial and local Committees and panchayats The country is divided for this purpose into twenty-four Congress Provinces Ajmer (*Ajmer*), Assam (*Gauhati*), Andhra (*Bezwada*), Bengal (*Calcutta*), Bihar (*Patna*), Bombay (*Bombay*), Delhi (*Delhi*), Punjab (*Jullundar*), Gujarat (*Ahmedabad*), Himachal Pradesh (*Simla*), Karnatak (*Hubli*), Kerala (*Calicut*), Madhya Bharat (*Indore*), Mahakoshal (*Jubbulpore*), Maharashtra (*Poona*), Nagpur (*Nagpur*), Patiala and East Punjab States (*Patiala*), Rajasthan (*Jaipur*), U P (*Lucknow*), Tamilnad (*Madras*), Vidarba (*Akola*), Vindhya Pradesh (*Rewa*), Utkal (*Cuttack*), Mysore (*Bangalore*) There is a Parliamentary Sub-Committee to select candidates, co-ordinate legislation and generally give advice, and a secretariat consisting of seven departments located in New Delhi

OFFICE-BEARERS (1949)

President of the Indian National Congress, Dr B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

General Secretaries, Shanker Rao Deo; Kala Venkata Rao.

Treasurer, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Members of the Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Jagjivan Ram, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Sucheta Kriplani, S K. Patil, N. G. Ranga, Kamaraja Nadar, Deveswara Sharma, Nijalingappa, Gokul Bhai Bhatt, Ram Sahay Sarde.

Parliamentary Board, Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Kala Venkata Rao, Nijalingappa.

(*For 1950 office-bearers, see end of section*)

CONGRESS LEGISLATURE PARTY

Leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Deputy Leader, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Chief Whip, Vacant.

Secretaries, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, R K Sidhwa, D B Karmarkar

Whips, Himmat Singhji, A C Guha, U Srinivasa Malya.

Treasurer, Jaspat Kapoor.

Auditor, Ramnath Goenka

Executive Committee, Jagjivan Ram, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, G. Durgabhai, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, B. V Keskar, R K. Chowdhry, K. Hanmanthayya, Renuka Ray, Mahabir Tyagi, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, K Santhanam, L. K. Maitra, Mohanlal Saxena, R. N. Goenka

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

This is a summary of the main Articles of the Constitution of the Congress.

OBJECT

ARTICLE I

The object of the Indian National Congress is the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship.

CONSTITUENTS

ARTICLE II

The Indian National Congress will comprise (a) Primary members under Article IV (b) Primary Congress Panchayats in a village, in a group of villages, in a ward of a town and in a part of a town (c) District Congress Committees and such intermediate Committees as the P C C may decide (d) Provincial Congress Committees. (e) All India Congress Committee. (f) Working Committee.

JURISDICTION

ARTICLE III

The following shall be the provinces with the headquarters mentioned against them:

1 Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer, 2 Andhra, Bezwada, 3. Assam, Gauhati, 4 Bihar, Patna, 5 West Bengal, Calcutta, 6 Bombay (City), Bombay, 7 Delhi, Delhi, 8 Gujarat, Ahmedabad, 9. Karnatak, Hubli, 10. Kerala, Calicut, 11 Mahakoshal, Jubbulpore, 12. Maharashtra, Poona, 13 Nagpur, Nagpur, 14 East Punjab, 15 Tamilnad, Madras, 16. United Provinces, Lucknow, 17 Utkal, Cuttack; 18 Vidharabha (Berar), Akola and the five new P C C.'s set up in states. Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States

MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE IV

Any person of the age of 21 years and over who believes in Article I, shall, on making a written declaration to that effect on Form 'A', be deemed to be a Primary Member of the Congress

A primary member shall be deemed to be a qualified member eligible for election to a Primary Congress Panchayat if he fulfils the following conditions:

"He shall be a habitual wearer of certified Khadi (certified through the agencies approved by the W C) made from handspun yarn and a teetotaller He does not observe or recognise untouchability in any shape or form He must be a believer in inter-communal unity and have respect for the faiths of other people He must also believe in equality of opportunity and status for all irrespective of race, creed or sex"

Provided that he is not a member of any political party, communal or other, which has a separate membership, constitution and programme.

A qualified member shall be deemed to be an effective member provided he devotes regularly a part of his time to some form of national or constructive activity as laid down from time to time by the Congress

TERM OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE V

The term of every Primary Congress Panchayat and Congress Committee shall ordinarily be three years.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS AND CANDIDATES

ARTICLE VII—A. VOTERS:

Every Primary member of the Congress shall be entitled to vote at the election of the Primary Congress Panchayat of his constituency

All members of the Panchayats shall be entitled to vote at the elections of delegates and, to all other Congress Committees subordinate to P C.C.'s.

B. CANDIDATES:

A qualified member shall be eligible for election to a Primary Congress Panchayat.

An effective member shall be eligible for election to any Congress Committee.

PRIMARY CONGRESS PANCHAYAT

ARTICLE VIII

A Primary Congress Panchayat shall consist of qualified members elected by the primary members.

The jurisdiction of any Primary Congress Panchayat shall not ordinarily extend beyond an area comprising a population of 2,500 adult voters on the list of Government Electoral Rolls.

No Primary Congress Panchayat shall consist of less than three or more than ten members, provided that there is not more than one member for every 250 adults

No Primary Congress Panchayat shall be formed in an area unless 8 per cent. of the adult voters on the Government Electoral Rolls have enrolled themselves as primary members.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

ARTICLE IX

Every province shall be entitled to return delegates to the Congress in the proportion of one for every lakh of population provided that there are not less than five panchayats in the constituency.

The members of the A.I C C co-opted from affiliated Associations and the ex-Presidents of each P C C. resident in the province, who have served one full term, shall be declared to be delegates provided they are otherwise qualified under the constitution.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS

ARTICLE X

The delegates in every province shall elect from among themselves one-eighth of their number, as representatives of the province on the A I C C provided that no province shall have less than 5 representatives on the A I C C.

The election shall be by proportional representation by single transferable vote.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XI

The Provincial Congress Committee in each Province shall consist of the delegates from the Province and those mentioned in clause (b) of this Article, provided they pay Rs 5 annually to the respective P C.C 's

The Presidents and ex-Presidents of the Congress, the ex-Presidents of the P C C. as referred to Article IX clause (f) and any other person or persons within the jurisdiction of the P C C. who have been co-opted by the A I C.C. for any reason shall also be members of the P.C C. and delegates to the Congress provided that they are duly qualified under Article IV

Every Provincial Congress Committee shall

(i) ordinarily function through District and Taluka or Tehsil Congress Committees formed in respective administrative divisions of the area provided that such Committees shall include, as ex-officio members, those who have been elected to the P.C.C. from that area:

(ii) subject to the general supervision and control of the A I C C, be in charge of the affairs of the Congress Committee within its own province and to that end frame its provincial constitution not inconsistent with this Constitution, which shall come into operation only with the previous sanction of the Working Committee·

(iii) On failure of any Provincial Congress Committee to function in terms of the Constitution, the Working Committee may suspend the existing P.C C. and form an *ad hoc* committee to carry on Congress work in the province.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XII

The President of the Congress Session, members of the A.I.C.C. elected under Article X, the ex-Presidents of the Congress, provided they are qualified under Article IV, the treasurer of the Congress and representatives of affiliated Associations, if any, shall constitute the All-India Congress Committee, provided that such representatives shall not exceed one-tenth of the elected number of members

The A.I C C shall have power to frame rules, not inconsistent with this Constitution, for regulating all matters connected with the Congress which shall be binding on all subordinate Congress Committees.

The President of the Congress session or President elected under Article XVI (h) shall be chairman of All-India Congress Committee.

The A I C C shall meet as often as required by the Working Committee, or on joint requisition addressed to the Working Committee by not less than 40 members Such requisition shall specify the purpose for which the requisitionists desire a meeting of the A.I C C.

Sixty or one-fifth of the total number of members, whichever is less, shall form the quorum for a meeting of the A I C C

The A I C C shall continue to function till the meeting of the newly elected A I C C.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XIII

The A I C C. shall meet as the Subjects Committee, under the chairmanship of the President at least two days before the Congress Session The outgoing Working Committee shall submit to it the draft programme of work for the Congress Session including resolutions recommended by the Provincial Congress Committees, provided that whenever a new President is elected he shall preside

The Subjects Committee shall proceed to discuss the programme and shall frame resolutions for being moved in the open session. At least one day shall be allotted by the Subjects Committee for the consideration of propositions of which due notice has been given by the Provincial Congress Committees or members of the A.I C C.

CONGRESS SESSION

ARTICLE XIV

The Session of the Congress shall be ordinarily held annually at the time and place decided upon by the A -I. Congress.

The Congress Session shall consist of : (i) The President of the Congress. (ii) The ex-Presidents of the Congress, provided they are duly qualified under Article IV. (iii) The delegates elected under Article IX and the representatives under clause (h), Article XII.

The Congress Session shall consider resolutions recommended for adoption by the Subjects Committee in the first instance

Thereafter the Session shall take up any substantive motion not included in (i) but which 40 delegates have, before the commencement of the day's sitting, requested the President in writing to allow them to place before the Congress, provided however that no such motion shall be allowed unless it has been previously discussed at a meeting of the Subjects Committee and has received the support of at least a third of the members then present in the Subjects Committee

The Provincial Congress Committee, in whose jurisdiction the Congress Session is held, shall form a Reception Committee.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

ARTICLE XVI

Any ten delegates may jointly send the name of any delegate or ex-President of the Congress duly qualified under Article XI whom they proposed to be elected as President of the next Congress Session.

The General Secretary shall publish the names of all persons so proposed, and it shall be open to any person whose name has been so proposed to withdraw his candidature within ten days of the publication of the proposed name.

After eliminating the names of those who have withdrawn, the General Secretary shall immediately publish the names of the remaining candidates and circulate them to the Provincial Congress Committees.

On a date fixed by the Working Committee, which shall not ordinarily be less than seven days after the final publication of the names of contesting candidates, each delegate shall be entitled to record, for the selection of a president, his vote.

As soon as may be after the receipt of reports the General Secretary shall, by the process of eliminating those candidates who secure the smallest number of votes announce as President-elect the name of candidate who has secured more than 50 per cent of the votes polled.

In case there are only two candidates, the General Secretaries shall announce as President-elect the name of the candidate obtaining the majority of votes

In the event of any emergency arising by reason of any cause such as death or resignation of the President elected as above, the General Secretary shall forthwith fix a date for a fresh election by the delegates as prescribed above In case such procedure is not found possible, the A.I C C shall elect the President.

WORKING COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XVII

The Working Committee shall consist of the President of the Congress Session, a Treasurer and eighteen members including one or more secretaries All the members of the Working Committee shall be appointed by the President ordinarily from amongst the members of the A I C C provided, however, that a delegate so appointed shall cease to be a member of the Working Committee if he is not elected as a member of the A I C C within the next 6 months The proportion of members on the Working Committee holding ministerial office shall not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Committee.

The Working Committee shall be the highest executive authority of the Congress and as such shall have the power to carry into effect the policy and programme laid down by the Congress and by the A I C C and shall be responsible to the A I C C

The Working Committee shall have the power

(i) to frame rules which will be placed before the next meeting of the A I C C for its final approval and to issue instructions as may be necessary not inconsistent with the constitution and the rules for the proper working of the constitution and in all matters not otherwise provided for ,

(ii) to superintend, direct and control all Congress Committees except the A I C C. ,

(iii) to take such disciplinary action as it may deem fit against a Committee or individual for misconduct, wilful neglect or default in the discharge of duty

The Working Committee shall make arrangements to have the annual audit of the accounts of the A.I C C. by an auditor appointed by the A.I C.C. every year

GENERAL SECRETARIES

ARTICLE XIX

The General Secretaries shall be in charge of the office of the A I C C

The General Secretaries shall be responsible for the preparation of the report of the proceedings of the Congress session along with the audited accounts of the session.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XX

The first general meeting of the P C C. shall, by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members present and voting, appoint a Credentials Committee of not less than three and of not more than five members who shall not be candidates for any of the Congress elections during the term of their membership of this Committee.

Each D C C shall elect a panel of three members in its general meeting, by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, and submit the same to the Provincial Credentials Committee which shall appoint a District Credentials Committee of not more than three for each District No member of the District Credentials Committee shall be a candidate for election to any Committee during the term of his membership of the Credentials Committee

The Provincial and District Credentials Committees may examine applications for effective and qualified membership of the Congress respectively, hear objections if any and decide them

TRIBUNALS

ARTICLE XXI

The P C C in its first general meeting shall, by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members present and voting, appoint an Election Tribunal, of not less than three and not more than five, no member of which shall stand as a candidate for any Congress election during the term of his office Each D C C shall elect a panel of three members in its general meeting by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting and submit the same to the Provincial Tribunal which shall appoint a District Election Tribunal for each district of one or more members out of the panel submitted by the respective D C C 's, to receive and decide disputes relating to the election of office-bearers and members of elective committees, provided that no person so appointed shall stand as a candidate for any Congress election during his term of office

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

ARTICLE XXVII

(a) The Working Committee shall set up a Parliamentary Board consisting of the President and five other members with the Congress President as its Chairman for the purpose of regulating and co-ordinating parliamentary activities of the Congress Legislature Parties and shall frame rules in that behalf

(b) A Central Election Committee shall be set up consisting of members of the Parliamentary Board and five other members elected by the A I C C for the purpose of (1) conducting election campaigns and (2) making final selection of candidates for the Provincial and Central Legislatures

(c) Provincial Election Committees shall be elected by the general meeting of the respective P C C 's They shall recommend candidates for Central and Provincial Legislatures The final selection, after hearing objections and appeals, shall be made by the Central Election Committee.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XXVIII

The foregoing constitution can be amended, altered, or added to only by the Congress except when the A I C C has been authorised to do so. In case such authority has been given by the Congress then the constitution can be amended, only by a majority of two-thirds of members present and voting at a meeting of the A I C C, provided notice of such proposed changes has been given to each member at least one month before the date of the meeting.

EFFECTIVE MEMBERS' PLEDGE

Effective members of the Congress, that is to say, those who are entitled to hold elective posts in the Congress organization have to give the following pledge:

"I accept the following objective of the Congress 'The object of the Indian National Congress is the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a co-operative commonwealth, based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship.'

"I am a habitual wearer of *Khadi* made from hand-spun yarn and a teetotaller I do not observe or recognise untouchability in any shape or form I am a believer in intercommunal unity and have respect for the faiths of other people I also believe in equality of opportunity and status for all irrespective of race, creed or sex.

"I devote regularly a part of my time to activity or activities indicated in the following list by my initials (1) communal unity, (2) removal of untouchability, (3) prohibition, (4) *Khadi*, (5) other village industries, (6) village sanitation, (7) new or basic education, (8) adult education, (9) education in health and hygiene, (10) uplift of women, (11) propaganda for "Rastra Bhasha" and provincial languages, (12) working for economic equality, (13) organisation of "kisans," (14) organisation of labour, (15) organisation of students, (16) service of "adivasis", (17) relief work, (18) parliamentary work, (19) Congress organisation or any other activity recommended by the Working Committee or the A-I C C

"I am not a member of any other political party, communal or other which has a separate membership, constitution and programme."

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

The primary function of the Board is to select candidates for election to the various legislatures. A list of nominees is sent by the P C C 's along with the full report of the nominees' qualifications sometime before nomination is due Out of that list the Board makes its final selection With the formation of Congress Ministries in all the Provinces however the Board tended to assume a second function, that of advising Provincial leaders on the composition of ministries and on the content of Provincial bills of an all-India importance Thus the Zamindari Abolition Bills in Bihar and Madras were referred to the Board for suggestion and approval If necessary joint consultation takes place between the Board, the ministries and the parties whose interests are involved Of late this work has been carried a step further in an attempt to bring uniformity into the laws passed by the Provincial Legislatures on questions of common interest to all Provinces This work is now carried on through the A.-I C C Secretariat in New Delhi under the direct control of one of the General secretaries Mr Kala Venkat Rao All Congress Parliamentary work both at the Centre and in the Provinces is being pooled and coordinated The main provisions of all important bills are summarized and sent round to all Provinces so that every Province may profit by the experience of every other Province Part of the object of all this activity is to give the country a comprehensive idea of Congress achievement when the next general elections come round

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The major part of the time and the energy of the Congress during the year was taken up with matters of internal organization Broadly speaking these fell into two classes. There were the group bickerings in the various Legislature parties, and second, there was the lowering of the old standards of honesty and public service Some of the group bickerings led to open revolt as in U.P. where the dissidents formally broke away and formed a party of their own called the People's Congress Party In Madras the leader of the 'opposition' group made a series of charges against some of the Ministers, which led to an enquiry. In West Bengal differences in the Congress Party appeared to be so deep-rooted as to threaten the very existence of the Ministry Pandit Nehru was presented with a memorandum containing seventeen charges of corruption and maladministration against some of the State Ministers In the Punjab there was no revolt as such, but the Sachar Ministry was driven out of office, and later a number of Congressmen who belonged to the Sachar group resigned not only from the Congress Legislature Party but from the Congress itself An enquiry similar to the one conducted in Madras was also held in Bihar where charges of corruption in the disposal of molasses were openly made against one of the Ministers Sardar Patel who enquired into the allegation expressed the view that the responsibility for the procedure rested not with the Minister in question but with a permanent official of the Government Finally, in Travancore-Cochin a small group (14 members) was expelled because it voted against the Hindu Religious Institutions Bill sponsored by the Government

Leaders were also worried by a certain loss of popularity and a general lowering of tone in the whole organization But in such concrete tests of popularity as in an election, for instance, the Congress did not do as badly as most observers predicted In fact the Party more than held its own If these elections proved anything at all they proved beyond any doubt that however low Congress prestige might have sunk no coherant, well-organised party of national dimensions had yet arisen to challenge Congress supremacy in the country's politics

A notable accretion to Congress strength was the decision of Sir Mohemad Saadulla of Assam to join the Congress There were some notable desertions too Mr Hemanta Kumar Bose, Secretary of the West Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, resigned in protest against India's acceptance of the Security Council's resolution on Korea 'I cannot be a party to bring the devastation of war on my country", Mr Bose said on resigning his membership of the Congress He went on to accuse the Congress of curtailing civil liberties He also asserted that the Congress had lost touch with the masses A second resignation also in Bengal followed that of Mr Hemanta Bose This was the resignation of Mr Sudhir Chandra Roy Choudhury, the Vice-President of the State Congress Committee and an ex-Mayor of Calcutta He gave no concrete reasons for his resignation but merely said that he was 'disgusted' with the present activities of the Congress

The Working Committee of the Shiromani Akhali Dal also caused some stir by directing all Sikh members who were elected on the Panthic ticket to sever their connections with the Congress This decision if it had been obeyed would have affected three Ministers including Sardar Baldev Singh But there was no indication that any of the members so affected had decided to take any drastic action in the matter

The Congress appointed a small sub-committee presided over by Govind Vallabh Pant, U P Chief Minister, to draw up a short-term economic plan of reconstruction The recommendations of this Committee did not break any new ground, but were notable for the way in which the Committee tried to seek some kind of synthesis between Gandhian and industrial ideas of planning. A meeting of Chief Ministers and Provincial Congress Presidents which took place in New Delhi subsequent to the publication of the economic sub-committee's report also served a useful purpose in bringing the two halves of the Congress, the 'Parliamentary' and the 'constructive' into the closest possible contact.

The Congress did not hold any annual session in 1949 as the enrolment of primary members and the election of Congress panchayats was not completed till after the end of the year. By a decision of the A-I C C effective members were disenfranchised in order to purify the election of delegates to the 1950 Congress. This meant a change in the Congress constitution and it was therefore agreed that the change would be in force only till the next general session

It might be pointed out here that there are three types of members in the Congress –primary, qualified and effective Under the constitution, primary members elect village panchayatdars from among qualified members Qualified members, so elected, plus effective members, form an electoral college to elect Congress delegates and members of other Congress Committees It was found that because effective members had also a vote in the electoral college, many Congressmen tried to enlist themselves as effective members The voting right of effective members was therefore withdrawn by means of an amendment to the Congress constitution, as mentioned above

The result is that only primary members will now elect village panchayatdars And the panchyatdars in a delegate's constituency, will, elect the delegate to the Congress from among the effective members

SELF-CRITICISM

We will now proceed to deal with some of the items mentioned above in greater detail We may start off by noting what was being said and thought by Congressmen in self-criticism during the year Mr Shankerrao Deo made the point that Congressmen were in danger of forgetting the masses in their pre-occupation with 'office' 'administration', 'legislation', etc They ought to think more of vitalizing the Congress constructive creed, for if the Congress died the country would dissolve in chaos The Congress was like a family, said Mr Deo, and Congressmen ought not to criticize one another in public

Pandit Nehru also called attention to the same danger in a speech in Delhi 'I have come to feel', he said, 'that more contact with the people was desirable' 'I want to understand their difficulties and tell them what I have to say' The Congress, Mr Nehru thought, stood in need of some sort of renewal There was slackening of enthusiasm among Congressmen. The tendency which had been growing of expelling Congressmen for misconduct instead of winning them over was regrettable Whatever the position may be, Pandit Nehru concluded, if the Congress weakened there would be chaos and disorder

According to Mr P S Hirey, President, M P C C, also the Congress needed new blood to maintain the good work which had earned for it great popularity in the past

Mr Vinoba Bhave deplored the unhealthy tendency now witnessed among Congress workers in looking for positions of power, and suggested that this should give place to a spirit of service to the country

Acharya Kripalani in a speech in Ranchi expressed the opinion that the trouble with the Congress was that it had ceased to be revolutionary. If the Congress wished to survive it should recapture the spirit of the Gandhian revolution Acharya Kripalani thought the introduction of new blood into the Congress was quite essential

Maulana Azad declared in a speech to Assam Congress workers that the influence of the Congress would disappear if the old cordial and close relations were not maintained between the people and the Congress organization on the one hand, and the Congress organization and the Ministers on the other. They ought to learn from the happenings in China where people overthrew the Nationalist Government not because the people there had any positive love for the Communists, but because they were disgusted with the record of the Nationalist Party.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the founder of the Congress Seva Dal, addressing a group of Congress workers was also of the same view He said that a sort of deterioration had crept in among Congressmen. This was due to a lack of discipline and of a spirit of service

Mr. Kripalani repeated his earlier sentiments in a speech at Bettiah in Bihar He said that the Congress had become corrupt in general and Congress prestige had suffered on account of misdeeds committed by Congressmen The Congress would altogether disappear if the leaders failed to follow Mahatma Gandhi's advice

Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab declared in a speech at Poona that the Congress could not afford to go under for if it did 'the country would be thrown to the tender mercies of reactionaries' No other party was strong enough to defend the dearly-won freedom of the country The mutual recrimination rampant among Congressmen must be brought to an end, and the Party must recapture some of its old prestige

Finally, Pandit Nehru made three striking points at an important meeting of the A I C C He exhorted Congressmen to cultivate the masses with the same energy as before The world was fast changing and Congressmen ought to keep abreast of developments everywhere Thirdly, there should be a search for new talent with the object of revitalizing the Congress organization In fact among Congress leaders the question of future leadership of the Party remained a constant preoccupation all through the year though it was not often mentioned in public There is reason to believe that one of the objects of the meeting of the A I C C that took place in 1950 February was to give an opportunity to hidden talent to declare itself. From this point of view the meeting was a disappointment for no new leaders in fact emerged

At this meeting of the A I C C Pandit Nehru took the opportunity of urging the need for hard work He said that according to reports he had received from certain areas, the Communist workers there held a meeting every week, the Socialists every fortnight and others more or less frequently while Congressmen had not met for one and a half years Similar complaints of Congress inactivity were heard during the last session of the All-India Congress Committee

Although Congressmen claimed that they did work, in reality no work was done Most of the time was frittered away in petty squabbles or party politics The Congress could not be made a vital dynamic organisation through such methods It would only weaken the "roots of the Congress organisation"

He urged that elections to the Congress should not be delayed any further Congressmen had developed a static mentality and wherever elections had been postponed, especially in States like the Punjab and West Bengal, Congress had weakened.

Congressmen should not entangle themselves in constitutional hair splitting If Congressmen continued to waste their time in mutual bickerings the "reins of office" would go out of their hands and others would come and take their place

ELECTION RECORD

The elections that took place to the various local bodies showed that in comparison with the past Congress stock had heavily slumped The by-elections in Maharashtra were the ones which were most depressing. In the Ahmednagar District Board elections the Workers' and Peasants' Party captured as many as 18 seats out of 50. In the Jalgaon Municipal elections the Party which the Congress un-officially supported got only 8 out of the 29 seats the Party contested. In the election to the Sholapur Municipality the Congress won 33 out of the 52 seats, while the percentage of votes cast was only 47 per cent The results of Local Board elections in Assam were also most unsatisfactory. In Silchar the Congress lost 11 out of 30 contested seats; in Sibsagar 16 out of 28, in Mangaldai 16 out of 27; in Dibrugarh 12 out of 31 and in Gauhati 12 out of 20 The Congress suffered a complete defeat in the elections to a village Panchayat in Sholapur District—all the 13 seats being lost to the Shetkari-Ramgari Party. Only in West Khandesh District did the Congress secure a decisive majority by capturing 28 out of 38 seats which had become vacant

We may next pass in review the group rivalries which were such a prominent feature of Congress politics during the year Antagonism generally expressed itself in the form of charge-sheets drawn up by dissident groups against the groups in power, the framing of the charges inevitably leading to some kind of investigation or other The trouble started in Madras and spread to other Provinces.

The chief complainant in Madras was Mr Prakasam He charged six Ministers and four others with being guilty of a number of irregularities The enquiry was conducted by Mr Deo on behalf of the Working Committee He took four days to complete his enquiries after which he submitted a report to the Working Committee The enquiry did not go without a hitch the men who made the charges asked to be shown the replies of the Ministers to the charges, a request that was turned down Mr Prakasam also asked that a special tribunal should be appointed as he had no confidence in the investigations which Mr Deo had conducted Mr Prakasam complained that Mr Deo had heard only one side of the story, and to refuse to furnish the complainants with the Ministers' explanation was to render the whole enquiry valueless

The report when completed recommended the holding of a further detailed enquiry either judicial or semi-judicial, public or private In reference to the general charges, Mr Deo thought that although most of the allegations were of a serious nature they were too vague and nebulous to prove anything against anyone About the charge that the Ministry was guilty of communalism, Mr Deo pointed out that on general grounds communalism was bad because it also lead to nepotism and corruption and waste of much valuable talent But one could not ignore history Neither could one ignore the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people, however, unjust the wishes might be In regard to the charge that the judiciary was demoralized by the treatment meted out to the Chief Justice by the Chief Minister, Mr Deo thought that this was a matter that concerned high policy relating to a Central rather than a State subject Turning to yet another charge, Mr Deo said it might be true that many M L A 's obtained licenses to buy cars and then sold the permits to make a profit But this was a country-wide scandal and was not confined to Madras alone

The Working Committee giving its decision requested the State's Chief Minister to investigate the matter for a second time and report to the Working Committee Should an enquiry be found necessary after the Chief Minister's report Sardar Patel, Pandit Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad would nominate one or more persons of repute and judgment to conduct a searching final enquiry Charges of a political or civic nature were, however, to be dropped

At this stage, Mr. Prakasam and 14 of his followers decided to sit on the opposition side, but separately from the official Opposition This step of Mr Prakasam's annoyed the Congress Working Committee which considered taking disciplinary action It actually wrote to Mr Prakasam and others and asked why disciplinary action should not be taken against them Mr Prakasam in his reply charged the Working Committee with acting in a vindictive manner He said he had done nothing which would lower the prestige of the Congress. On the contrary his sole object in pressing his grievances was to ensure that the good name of the Congress was not sullied In threatening disciplinary action the Working Committee was also acting beyond its powers.

Meanwhile, Mr. Prakasam, moved in the Legislature itself He gave notice of a privilege motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the charges against the Ministers The Speaker, however, disallowed the motion.

Eventually the Working Committee withdrew its notice of disciplinary action The Committee explained that Mr Prakasam had accepted the advice privately offered by Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel It was not known for certain what this advice was It was believed, however, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel had expressed their readiness to investigate Mr Prakasam's charges during their prospective South Indian tour and had assured him that if the charges were proved to be substantial, the Ministry would be reconstituted

MADRAS REPORT

Later Dr Rajendra Prasad conducted an enquiry, and his report was counter-signed by Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel Dr Prasad in his report declared

"All the charges have been carefully looked into The statements of the Premier, Mr. Prakasam, the Ministers concerned and the final report of the Premier have been considered in detail The impression left on one's mind after considering all the charges is this they appear to be serious and formidable charges in the form in which they are made

"A close scrutiny of the facts and circumstances relating to them does not make out a case for further investigation In some cases there is no *prima facie* evidence in support of any charge and a mere statement of suspicion cannot be considered sufficient for holding formal inquiry.

"There is, however, one thing which should be noted The action of Ministers should not only be in strict accordance with rules and procedure laid down for dealing with particular matters which come up before them but they should do nothing which might leave room for any reasonable person to entertain any reasonable suspicion The matter should be dropped and the complaints filed"

Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, agreed with Dr Rajendra Prasad's report Endorsing the conclusions they drew "particular attention" to the above paragraph and added "Some of the instances mentioned in the report relate to loans being made or permits given to relatives of Ministers Dr Rajendra Prasad has shown that the normal procedure was followed.

"It is also clear that we cannot rule out completely relatives of Ministers from applying for permits All such cases deserve special scrutiny, and the Ministers concerned would have been better advised to refrain from dealing with these cases themselves They should have referred the papers for the orders of the Premier or the Cabinet, as the case may be, at as early a stage as possible We trust that this convention will be adhered to in future"

The report was prepared by Dr Rajendra Prasad and counter-signed by Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru with a joint concurring note. The charges, which have been put under six different heads, were jointly investigated by the Madras Premier, Mr P S Kumaraswamy Raja, and Mr T Prakasam and a report was made by the Premier to the Working Committee.

Mr Prakasam, however, demanded the appointment of a judicial tribunal to investigate the charges.

The charges under the six heads were against the Ministers in charge of the departments and were grant of loans and State aid to persons or parties in whom the Minister was interested, purchase of Italian buses, grant of permits of steel and iron, cement and bus routes, to enable the party to benefit out of the transactions, grant of manure for sale, abuse of executive power by the local Administration Minister in

regard to the auction of right to collect market fees in the Guntur Municipal Market and interference in Bezwada Municipal market suit and use of legislation to favour particular individuals

The first four charges were against the Ministers of Finance, Industry, Transport and Agriculture and the last two against the Minister for local administration

A counter-charge against Mr T Prakasam in regard to a forest contract was also made

In regard to the first charge, Dr Rajendra Prasad pointed out that in all the cases the procedure established under the States Aid to Industries Act of having the applications put before the Industries Board and approved had been adopted The loans had been given in the ordinary course In regard to one case where it was alleged that the loan had not been utilised for the purpose, Dr Prasad said that it was open to Government to make inquiries and take action

"Any question of *mala fide* on the part of the Ministers", he said, "did not arise in the case" He did not think that in any of the five cases there had been any abuse of the authority by the Minister in charge

In regard to the allegations regarding the purchase of Italian buses and the excess of money paid for them, Dr Prasad said "It appears, considering the whole thing, that this matter of purchase of buses was mismanaged" Giving the explanations of the Ministers concerned he said that Mr Gopal Reddi had stated that he had only, initialled the file on the guidance of the Home Secretary's note and the matter did not concern him

Mr M Bhaktavatsalam, who was in charge of transport, after the illness of Mr David Thomas had also stated that he had no occasion to deal with the matter while he was temporarily in charge.

Dr Prasad dealt individually with the eight cases under the third charge relating to grant of permits of iron and steel, cement and bus routes to certain M L A 's, M C A 's and the wife of a Minister In six cases as he stated there was no material to proceed against any Minister In regard to two other cases, one relating to the grant of an iron and steel quota and the other over the grant of a bus route, he pointed out that even if there was anything it was done during the time of the previous Ministry

In the fourth charge, which related to grant of manure for sale, Dr Prasad, while recommending that "there is nothing to inquire about" remarked "There is no doubt, that party politics had played its full part in the district and this incident was not free from it"

As regards alleged interference with local administration by the Minister, Dr Prasad stated in regard to the case of the Guntur municipal market "The circumstances in which the order was issued are fully explained and it seems that in a case like this it is difficult to interfere with the discretion exercised by the Minister unless there is a definite charge and proof of corruption"

In connection with the allegation regarding the Bezwada municipal market, Dr. Prasad stated that "there does not seem to be any reason to question his (Minister's) *bona fides* in the matter"

In regard to the sixth charge, namely, use of legislation to favour particular individuals with exemption from the operation of the Rent Control Act, Dr Prasad after analysing the case stated thus "The matter was considered not only by the Minister in charge but also by the Premier, Mr. Ramaswamy Reddiar and by the then Governor who also agreed to the exemption being granted In this connection it is difficult to hold that the Minister in charge, Mr. Daniel Thomas, who is dead, was to blame or that any other Minister can be held guilty of any improper conduct.

"It is true, however that in matters like this it is not enough to be strictly correct but in appearance also action should be such as not to allow any misunderstanding."

Dr Rajendra Prasad also dealt with the counter-charge against Mr T Prakasam in regard to the contract for the Silent Valley forest After going through the allegations and the defence Dr Prasad said "Mr Prakasam complains that this case is mentioned as a counter-charge only for the purpose of linking it up with the allegation of bribery levelled against him The suggestion was that a bribe was given to Mr Prakasam to secure the Silent Valley contract

"The bribery theory was false and has been abandoned and he wants an inquiry regarding the person who made this charge It appears that this charge against Mr Prakasam's Ministry cannot be sustained All Ministers have to exercise discretion in such matters and no work will be possible if every decision taken by a Minister is viewed with suspicion and made the subject of inquiry"

Incidentally the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee demanded by 58 votes to 2 the resignation of the Madras Government on the ground that it had failed to protect the people from 'the Communist menace'

UTTAR PRADESH

Then there is the quarrel in the U P Congress Party The first revolt that occurred was not very serious It was organized by a group called 'Keep Straight Group' The revolt ended abruptly following a forthright condemnation of group politics by Pandit Nehru and the group was quickly dissolved But trouble was always simmering in the Congress Legislature Party At one of the meetings of the Provincial Congress Committee some members walked out because they were refused adequate representation on selection boards for choosing candidates for various elections Things then began to take a serious turn Some of these members sent a signed petition to the Congress President charging the group in power with misusing Zamindari abolition funds for purposes of sectarian propaganda The U P Congress Committee struck back by expelling two of the leading members of the dissident group from the Congress on the ground of indiscipline (they were sitting separately), and of making false allegations against the Ministry The expelled members appealed to the Central Parliamentary Board They contended that occupying opposition benches was a mere symbolic gesture and not an actual defiance of Congress authority They then went on to do something which made the schism wider They constituted themselves informally into a Peoples' Democratic Front with all the appurtenances of a separate party such as a voluntary corps, Shant Raksha Dal, and mass contact programme

The Congress Working Committee then decided to take action It asked the two leaders of the group Mr Triloki Singh and Radhe Shyam to resign their seats in the Assembly as they had forfeited the confidence of the Congress, the rest of the members were asked to return to their original seats in the Assembly and to express their regret so that the Working Committee might have a chance of exonerating them.

Soon after the 'rebels' in all about 150 strong inside and outside the Assembly formally started a new party in opposition to the main Congress organization with headquarters in Allahabad. They also resigned their primary membership of the Congress Among those who resigned were members of the A I C C. and State, District and Ward Congress Committees The strength of the new party which will be the main Opposition in the Legislature is 21 Out of the original 24 members one expressed regret to the Chief Minister, and another said he was back on the Congress benches before the Working Committee sent out its directive.

The rebel members declared that they were not going to resign from the Legislature as directed Later, the Peoples' Party was granted recognition by the Speaker of the Assembly. The members finally issued a statement which ran as follows "For over a year we have alleged that the State Congress has functioned as a party caucus. Similar charges were also made against the administration and specific cases in support thereof were cited While making the representation we honestly believed we were committing no mistake in bringing to the notice of the High Command the prevailing corruption in the administration and the partisan functioning of U P Congressmen The decision of the Working Committee has pained us All our expectation in regard to the future of the real organization to which we had the proud privilege of belonging have been dashed to pieces We do not, however, despair We treaded a virtuous path and it must needs lead us to our destination"

WEST BENGAL

We next pass to West Bengal where group jealousies were endemic Here the split which extended to both the provincial committee and the parliamentary party was almost complete and all efforts which were made to bring the two sides together failed There was the inevitable charge-sheet against the Ministry Pandit Nehru, who looked into the allegations numbering 17 found that in the case of 12 of these allegations the explanation offered was generally satisfactory from the point of view of a person exercising authority About the rest Nehru thought that it was possible to conduct the affairs differently

The allegations were briefly as follows

(1) Purchase of an aeroplane by the West Bengal Government at the instance of the Premier, from an airways company, of which the Premier was a director and a shareholder.

(2) Giving charge of maintenance of Government planes to an airways company, in which the Premier was interested, in preference to another company which used to do the job before the partition of the province

(3) Order by the Premier for the purchase of 100 "bighas" of land for State bus workshops as against the original proposal of 30 "bighas" of land for the purpose and the order for immediate advancement of Rs 10,00,000 for the same, "although the titles of the land had not been examined"

(4) Alleged securing permits through the Civil Supplies Minister for cement and steel for building any number of cinema houses in contravention of definite instructions of the previous Minister of Civil Supplies

(5) Purchase of the Vizianagram Palace in Calcutta for converting the same into residential flats for the low-paid staff, which was obviously a difficult proposition as the house was too big for such conversion

(6) Allegations against the Acting Premier, Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker, of having stood guarantee for Rs 50 lakhs to a bank in favour of a private individual in connection with cement business in preference to firms of longer standing.

(7) Appointment of a High Court Judge on a salary basis, as Chairman of an inquiry committee which was suggested to have been done "as a recompense in not being appointed a Minister, although he took leave of the High Court and announced his decision to join Dr. Roy's Cabinet"

(8) Police firings.

(9) Flouting and circumventing the Public Service Commission and regulations

(10) The appointment of an ex-Minister, first as the Government of West Bengal's representative in New Delhi, and, secondly, as the Government of West Bengal's Director of Information (not Director of Publicity).

(11) Appointment of French experts to investigate the feasibility of an underground railway in Calcutta, and an alleged proposal for making a musical film for popularising the "grow-more-food campaign"

(12) An alleged payment of an advance of Rs 10,000 to Dr B C Roy by amending the rules for payment of advance for the preparation of his foreign tour

REMAINING CHARGES.

The remaining five allegations related to (1) the dropping of investigation in a case of black marketing in cloth by a police officer from the Central Government, at the intervention of the Premier, (2) allotments of wagons and permits for salt by the Central Government to a favourite of the Premier, on his recommendation, (3) prosecution against a well-known Indian firm being dropped at the instance of the Premier, although the Anti-Corruption Department had good evidence, and the head of the Anti-Corruption Department being insulted and severely taken to task and ultimately transferred as he had insisted on the prosecution, (4) allegation about the West Bengal Provincial Co-operative and Industrial Procurement and Distribution Society, and (5) serious irregularities and mismanagement of funds in the affairs of the said Procurement Society

With regard to the first of these allegations Pandit Nehru said that the explanation given had some force in it He added "But I do not understand why the police officer of the Central Government was not allowed to carry out the search and find the stocks held by the firm *Bona fides* of the firm could have been established by such a search I think it was unfortunate that the search was not allowed on some kind of an assurance being received from the firm about the equal quantity of cloth being made available for Assam Even if Government are satisfied that there is no *mala fide*, it is far better to go through the normal processes of inquiry and search from the point of view of both the public and the firm Otherwise, all kinds of insinuations are made and it is not easy to answer them"

As to the second allegation, Pandit Nehru said "The result of the report which I received made it clear to me that the Premier of West Bengal, Dr B C Roy, had little to do with the matter except formally But I was not satisfied with some other aspects of the transactions I tried to inquire further into it, but could not get sufficient proof to proceed with the inquiry"

Referring to the third allegation, the Prime Minister said that it was very unfortunate that the prosecution of some agents of the firm concerned was dropped It was possible that the error was not due to *mala fides*, but it appeared clear that there was an error and that the firm's officers were trying to pass off indegenous cement for imported cement.

"Normally no case of this kind should be withdrawn from court, even when the Government feels that the case is not a strong one," added Pandit Nehru "Once started, the case must go through, because otherwise needless suspicion is aroused in the minds of the public In the case of a very prominent firm, it is still more necessary that Government should not interfere in any way with the course of an investigation or prosecution"

As regards the other two allegations, which dealt chiefly with the administration of the Civil Supplies Department, Pandit Nehru said that he could not go into vague and general charges which were incapable of being scrutinised "But," he added "if it is a fact that such charges are made by any considerable number of people, it is desirable that in the interest of both the public and the Department that the fullest inquiry should be made, whenever a proper charge is preferred"

Pandit Nehru, in this connection referred to a circular issued earlier to the effect that no member of the Civil Supplies Advisory Board should be allowed, either directly or indirectly, through a close relation, to participate for personal gain in any business or contract supervised by the Advisory Board

Referring to the Provincial Co-operative and Industrial Procurement and Distribution Society Pandit Nehru said that it was obvious that there was much to complain of in the way the business of the Society was handled The fact that the affairs of the Society had to be subjected to a thorough inquiry by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was itself evidence that there was something wrong about its functioning He had not seen the report of the Registrar and the whole matter was now under examination of a Cabinet Committee

GROUP DISSENSIONS

To solve the larger question the Congress Working Committee put forward alternative suggestions It recommended that both the Provincial Committee and the Ministry should be reconstituted to include the two rival groups, or if this was not possible fresh elections should be held both for the legislature and the Provincial Congress Committee so that the electorates have an opportunity to express its will The Working Committee further recommended that the elections would be held on the existing franchise, but fresh electoral rolls would be prepared In the interim period a 'care-taker' Government should be formed in which the rival groups should be included

None of these proposals materialized as they came up against a good deal of opposition from the group in power It was objected that a general election was impracticable under the conditions then prevailing in the State The Working Committee then changed its mind and ruled that the existing Ministry might continue subject to any changes which the Chief Minister might think fit to make The Committee also appointed a smaller body consisting of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr Sitaramayya, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Dr Rajendra Prasad to guide and control the Provincial Congress Organization on matters like selection of candidates etc Finally a peace move was initiated by Sardar Patel who paid a visit to Bengal Some kind of agreement came about between the opposing sides, and the Executive Council of the Bengal Congress Committee passed a resolution that at the existing juncture when the State was threatened with disruption and chaos it was the duty of all Congressmen to forget personal differences and stand together to restore peace and prosperity to the State.

The Working Committee was caught up in the much larger and the more serious East Bengal – West Bengal dispute On the communal upheavals the Committee gave its considered view 1 that the emphasis on the Islamic character of the East Bengal State inevitably leads to nervousness and insecurity among the minorities, 2 conditions must be created which would enable the refugees to return to their original homes, 3 all available resources must be used to rehabilitate refugees who have decided to stay in West Bengal

The full text of the resolution said

"The Working Committee have viewed with horror the tragic occurrences which have recently taken place in East Bengal, with their deplorable repercussions in West Bengal and Assam, resulting in acts of brutality and inhumanity and in large scale migrations of people The Committee especially deplore outbursts of violence and communal strife, which can never lead to the solution of any problem The Committee are convinced that this problem can only be solved by strict adherence to the ideals of the Congress and the maintenance of a secular State which offers full security and opportunity to its citizens, regardless of religion and puts an end to communal divisions which breed hatred and conflict.

"Ever since the partition of India, followed by the great tragedies in the Punjab and consequent migrations, fear and distrust have grown. Emphasis on the Islamic character of Pakistan has further unnerved the minorities, and created an atmosphere of uncertainty. As a consequence millions of people continued to migrate in subsequent years from Sind and East Bengal to India Nearly all the Hindu minority left Sind in the course of these migrations The tragic occurrences of the past few weeks have brought matters to a head, and it has become imperative to put an end to these evil forces which threaten to bring ruin to millions of people

"The Working Committee, therefore, trust that in this hour of deep crisis, every right-thinking man and woman will help in bringing about a real and peaceful solution of this problem so as to avert the catastrophe which otherwise might become inevitable" The Committee hope that the efforts that are now being made to find a peaceful solution will succeed

"While the old refugee problem continues to demand attention, a new refugee problem of vast dimensions has now arisen The nation's resources must be used to aid these refugees by giving relief and providing rehabilitation and above all helping in creating condition so that refugees from either side might return to their original homes

"It is the duty of every Congressman and Congresswoman to face this crisis with dignity and strength and, ever remembering the ideals of the Congress, to work for their fulfilment It is further the duty of every Indian to refrain from any word or deed which worsens an atmosphere which is already clouded with fear and passion.

BIHAR

What is called the 'molasses scandal' in Bihar should also be mentioned This refers to recommendations made by highly placed and unauthorized persons to sugar factories about the disposal of molasses Sardar Patel who made a report to the Working Committee put the responsibility on the Excise Commissioner of the State

In the course of his report Sardar Patel said "Papers do not show that the Ministry had any connection either directly or indirectly with the origin or conduct of this practice None of the Ministers were directly involved in making recommendations or influencing the Excise Commissioner It was a purely departmental practice for which the responsibility must rest with the Excise Commissioner."

"One cannot avoid the impression" the report said, "that the practice of issuing letters of recommendation was adopted deliberately with a view to obliging friends or acquaintances and Congressmen, either by themselves or through others in whom they might be interested I feel that for a head of a department to indulge in this practice is not only objectionable but reprehensible

"The practice does not appear to have been authorised under any Government instructions and was discontinued in April, 1947, under the orders of the Revenue Minister"

The report continued "It appears that when certain impressions in an exaggerated form about the transactions and implications of some Congressmen became known, there was a considerable public outcry The matter was ventilated in the press and members of the Legislature also became agitated about it Interpellations were then put and the Revenue Minister then answered them as a short notice question While giving a statement of persons in whose favour letters of recommendation were issued their connection with some leading Congressmen of Bihar was brought out in an indirect manner by giving the addresses of recipients of letters in the statement as 'care-of such-and-such persons'

"The allegations in this connection are that the Minister either manœuvred to have a question put, so that he might be able to involve some of his political opponents, or in the manner in which he gave the answer there was an implication that the persons who were referred to as

connected with the recipients had either recommended the applicants or were indirectly the cause of the letters of recommendation having been given."

Holding that the papers did not show that the practice either owed itself to or was exploited by the Ministry, Sardar Patel said "I see no impropriety in answering the question as a short notice question The matter was of sufficient public importance having regard to the agitation that had been aroused to justify its being treated as a short notice question and answered as such The only thing to which objection might be taken is the description of many persons as 'care of certain important personages and omission to consult the Cabinet as a whole as to the terms and manner of reply"

The report added "This is, however, a purely procedural matter and, therefore, one in which we need not necessarily find fault with the discretion used, particularly when the unfortunate consequences of the description of addresses adopted fell on friends and opponents alike There is no evidence to show that in adopting this particular mode of description the Minister concerned was guided by any political motives

"There are, however, four cases in which a recommendation was made by Mr. Shukla Singh, Parliamentary Secretary In my opinion it was improper on his part to have done so"

The Punjab did not escape its share of the trouble In that State 47 out of 79 Congress members started a move to dethrone the then Chief Minister, Lala Bhimsen Sachar, and succeeded The rebels got a free hand so to speak, and a new Ministry was formed headed by the majority group leader, Dr Gopinath Bhargava The result was that 125 workers including 23 women all belonging to the Sachar group resigned their membership of the Congress In a letter to the Provincial Secretary they made a number of allegations against the official organization 'We feel the Congress in the Punjab is heading towards destruction', they said. 'We expected honesty, trust, justice and democracy under the Congress rule, but our hopes have been dashed to the ground The masses are dissatisfied, the workers are fallen and helpless, national character is sinking and moral deterioration has set in'

These differences found their echo in local committees such as Amritsar and Ludhiana, where the organizations became unworkable In Ludhiana for instance, the office-bearers simply shut down the Congress office and announced that they would hand over only to the All-India Congress Committee

PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

The Congress Panchayat elections which took place towards the beginning of 1950 were fought with the utmost bitterness The conflict as might be expected was chiefly between the group in power and the group in opposition (Rajasthan, Andhra) All kinds of charges were made by each group against the other, the elections themselves giving rise to many appeals both to the Congress High Command and the country's law courts The Congress Executive intervened in a number of cases and either stayed the proceedings (parts of Andhra) or ordered fresh elections (Andhra, Rajasthan, Berar) In one or two instances the law court took official notice (Calcutta area, Bombay, Calicut) but elsewhere notably in Madras the High Court of the State ruled that the cases were not sustainable in law. The Congress Committee itself disapproved of any reference to law courts on internal organizational matters and ruled that any Congressman who took such cases to court would forfeit his membership. Those who had already gone to court were given a week's time to withdraw their cases Madras, Bengal and Bombay had as many as 23 election suits, and Andhra and Karnatak had 3.

Some leading figures were defeated in these elections. In Madras the most notable defeat was that of Mr. R. Madhava Menon, Minister for Law and Education in the Madras State. He had stood for the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. The President of the Congress Committee too was defeated.

The elections in Bihar were fought with exceptional ferocity. Here, for instance, is a list of the misdeeds alleged to have been committed in the course of the elections, removal of names of old Congressmen, change of constituencies, at the eleventh hour, appointment of servile men as returning officers, intimidation, non-intimation of date and place of election to secure uncontested returns, non-scrutiny and tearing of nomination papers

The Executive Council of the West Bengal Congress Committee charged Mr Kala Venkat Rao with having rushed the Panchayat elections As a result of such hustle, it said, a number of irregularities had occurred. In Allahabad elections to the provincial executive were attended with scenes of open rowdyism

IMPROVING MORALE

Inevitably all this led to a great deal of heart-searching on the part of the Congress

From time to time various suggestions were made to overcome the general sense of frustration, and minimise the scope for corruption and irregularity.

The Bihar Congress Committee put forward a 12-point programme for revitalizing the Congress These were preparation of a constructive programme to utilize the energies of all capable Congressmen, selection of Congress candidates for election on the basis of their work, ban on Congress office-bearers accepting business contracts from local bodies or dealing in controlled commodities, a plan of action for the Congress Ministry, enquiry into charges of interference by Congressmen in administrative matters and suitable action, non-participation of Ministers in parties or feasts while on tour, abrogation of all controls as a source of corruption

The Bihar Committee accordingly ordered all Congressmen in the State trading in controlled commodities to return their licences before a certain date

Mr Kala Venkatrao, the General Secretary for this part directed all Provincial Congress Committees to make a list of elected Congressmen who were holding permits or licences for rationed commodities The Committees were also to find out if these licence-holders held their licence on hereditary grounds or otherwise

The Working Committee decided that the selection of candidates for the State and Republican Legislatures in the coming general elections would be done by a committee of eleven of which six were to be members of the Congress Parliamentary Board. This, it was hoped, would prevent local manœuvring The Working Committee also ruled that the leader of the Parliamentary Party in a state legislature was to be elected not for a year as was the practice till then, but for the life of the legislature in question Second, in passing a vote of no-confidence in an executive body the next highest organization was to be invariably consulted

There was also a general feeling that it would help morale if closer relations were promoted between Congress organizations and the administration Accordingly it was agreed that in the matter of national planning the Congress Planing Sub-committee should work in close unison with the National Planning Commission. A place would thus be found for Congress constructive workers and due recognition accorded to them.

An ex-Minister of State Mr. Mohanlal Saxena put forward a series of proposals of his own towards the same general end. He proposed: 1. The Congress President should be *ipso facto* Prime Minister of India, 2. No Minister with the exception of the Prime Minister and Deputy Minister should be a member of the Working Committee or Provincial Committee, 3. A definite programme of work for a year should be discussed and adopted at the annual Congress session, 4. The Provincial Committee and Provincial Parliamentary Party should fix a time-table for the implementation of the programme, 5. There should be a six-monthly review of the work done by the A I.C C. and the Provincial Congress Committees, 6. There should be a Complaints Committee in the Central and State Parliamentary parties to go into the complaints and report to the leader or the executive body, 7. All Ministers except the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India and the Chief Ministers of the States, should place before the parties an annual progress report of the work done by the Ministry and obtain a vote of confidence

ECONOMY POLICY

Most of these measures for restoring Congress morale were of a negative sort The Congress had also to think of something positive to offer. The general elections were coming round and the various parties had to be prepared with their programme and policy statements In the back-ground of Indian politics this programme had to be of an economic nature Accordingly, the Working Committee first set down the main objectives towards which the country was to strive Secondly, it visualized the setting up of a National Planning Commission Thirdly, it decided that it might help if Congress constructive workers were intimately associated with the Government's reconstruction movement. Thus a sub-committee was set up to prepare the broad outlines of a national plan When the outline had been drafted, a conference of Chief Ministers and State Congress Presidents was called at which the outline plan was discussed and approved Pandit Nehru finally followed this up with a note to all Chief Ministers asking that they should as far as possible give concrete shape to the resolutions passed at the conference It was expected that the economic sub-committee would work in unison with the Planning Commission of the Government of India

Here are the final objectives of Congress economic policy as set down by the Working Committee on 19th January 1950

The principal objectives to be realised through a national reconstruction plan are

(1) The establishment of a just order of society, providing for,

(*a*) The operation of the principles of decentralisation, co-operation and individual freedom to the utmost feasible extent

(*b*) Equal opportunity for all,

(*c*) Adequate means of living for all,

(*d*) Just and humane conditions of work,

(*e*) Full and suitable employment, and

(*f*) The growth of the human personality in all its aspects.

(2) Adequate and expanding volume of production to secure a progressive rise in the standard of living and the achievement of a national minimum in respect of all the essentials for physical and social well-being, within a reasonable period.

(3) The best utilisation of the material and human resources of the nation and the improvement of the skill and the productive capacity of its man-power by suitable technical education and training.

(4) As near an approach to national and regional self-sufficiency as would be compatible with the requirements of an adequate standard of living and the country's internal and external security.

"The Planning Commission should have the following duties," the resolution said: "(1) to make a full assessment of the resources and the requirements of the nation; (2) to determine priorities, to work out a proper allocation and distribution of the resources and their constant adjustment to the changing requirements with a view to obtaining the speediest and the maximum realisation of the objectives of the plan;

3) to lay down the various stages, each covering a defined period, for the development of the country's economy and to undertake the necessary preparatory work in connection with each stage, and (4) to secure full and all round co-ordination in the process of planning and in the execution of the plan.

"In the context of the present needs and the circumstances of the country and in view of the acute economic difficulties which are being experienced, the Commission should devise immediate measures (*a*) to reduce to the minimum the dependence of the country on foreign sources in the matter of consumers goods, to bring about a speedy elimination of the import of luxury goods and such other articles as are not indispensable regardless of the inconvenience that may be felt by any section of the population, (*b*) to secure the necessary capital goods for increasing the internal production of the needed articles as quickly as possible, (*c*) and to maximise the production of the essential primary goods, specially foodstuffs and raw materials for the principal industries, in the shortest time possible, (*d*) to speed up projects for increasing the irrigation facilities and power supply of the country, which are the basis of its prosperity and progress"

The gist of the memorandum prepared by the economic Sub-Committee (Pandit Pant, Chairman, Mr Shankerrao Deo, Mr Jagjivan Ram, Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, and Prof N G Ranga) says as follows

"By intensifying efforts in 'Grow More Food' and essential raw material and consumers' goods in a manner yielding quick results and offering productive employment to a large section of unemployed and under-employed population, by mopping up surplus purchasing power specially in sectors least habituated to capital formation through a scheme of voluntary but nation-wide austerity, by increasing efficiency of labour, agriculture and industry, through provision of better conditions of life and by stimulating production through removal of restrictive unplanned and out-moded controls, by rationalising control of capital issue on a positive basis of priority-rating, by gearing our export and import control to the demands of our national economy in investment, production and consumption, and by imposing more stringent control on unhealthy speculation, this programme of decentralised co-operative economy which has been framed essentially from a practical point of view bearing in mind the limits of our resources, the capacity and character of the people and the potentialities of such institutions as panchayats, agricultural and industrial co-operatives, will go a long way in solving the economic crisis of low production, price inflation and unemployment and under-employment"

The objectives resolution passed by the conference of Chief Ministers and State Congress Presidents (25th April, 1950) followed the same lines as those of the Working Committee resolution of 19th January.

"The Congress has declared the establishment of a democratic classless society in a non-violent and peaceful manner as its ultimate objective. The Constitution of India has guaranteed fundamental rights to her citizens and has enunciated the directive principles of State policy to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of the national life. For the achievement of these objectives, it is necessary to formulate not only a short-term but also a long-term plan initially to cover a period of five years.

"While the long-term plan will necessarily have to be well-integrated and all-inclusive and will require a clear demarcation of the phases through which it should be worked out by the country and the people, for the purpose of the immediate programme, attention will have to be concentrated on a few major items and priorities will have to be determined to indicate the order in which action for the fulfilment of the programme can most effectively be taken.

MASS ENTHUSIASM

"For the implementation of such programme emphasis should be laid on the rousing of mass enthusiasm and consciousness which alone can make it a people's programme It will also be necessary to create such institutions as co-operatives in agriculture and industries and *panchayats* and to arrange for the training of local leadership to man these institutions

"In the background of our limited resources, economic planning presupposes a period of austerity on the part of the people Efforts should be made to create a sense of equality of sacrifice among all sections of the community

"In the immediate programme every effort has to be made to raise the level of production and employment and to repair the damage to the economy of the country caused by the neglect of the past and the ravages of the Second World War, the economic consequences of partition as well as the devaluation and its aftermath

"The successful implementation of the immediate programme will create conditions for the attainment of a stable and fair price level and for a more comprehensive planning with a view to

(A) Promoting a balanced economy in agriculture, large-scale and basic industries, village industries and social services

(B) Rationalising production in agriculture and industry and taking steps for the establishment and administration of a just and decentralised co-operative economy.

(C) Bringing a definite rise in the standard of living of the people as a result of planned economy which guarantees a fair remuneration to those who participate in the creation of wealth"

The other resolutions on controls, labour and housing, rural development, small-scale industries, capital formation and import and export policies are as follows

The resolutions on controls said "Controls are a legacy of the war and were in operation when the National Government came into power On account of the inevitable strains imposed by controls the question whether they should continue or not has attracted considerable attention, roused acute controversy and widespread feeling

"Some two years ago the Government decided to lift controls from food and cloth, but their expectations were not realised and controls had to be reimposed, in view of the developments that have taken place since such as devaluation, as well as the lack of social consciousness against anti-social elements and inability of Governmental machinery to enforce the controls effectively and strictly, a review of the entire position is called for.

"It is necessary to examine this question dispassionately in its true setting and correct perspective so that controls which are considered to be unnecessary may be lifted at the earliest suitable opportunity consistently with the interests of the community and the demands of a planned economy In regard to certain articles at any rate there would appear to be *prima facie* case for removing controls from salt, paper, coal and cement.

The resolution on labour and housing welcomed the appointment by the Central Government of working parties for effecting rationalisation on comprehensive lines in certain industries with due safeguards for the interests of labour.

It added: "Considerable unemployment has arisen in certain industries owing to closure of mills and the retrenchment of a number of employees. Steps should be taken to avoid unemployment as far as possible. Where it becomes inevitable, safeguards should be provided for employees in the shape of suitable gratuity in the case of retrenchment and facilities for reabsorption in other establishments or occupations A proposal for retrenchment by an employer should, however, when dispute arises, be subject to the approval of the agency to be set up by the State Governments"

Pleading for a planned development of village and small-scale industries, the conference, in another resolution, stated "In the background of our limited resources in money and capital and vast manpower, the decentralised co-operative economy has a double virtue of increasing production as well as employment speedily without consuming much capital

"The policy of restricted import, closure of certain mills, growing unemployment and the recent flow of refugees from East Pakistan have further enhanced the urgency for and underlined the importance of the organisation of such industries in a planned manner"

The conference felt that a "practical programme" of adult education had a special significance and should receive priority in any scheme of economic development This was specially so because the organisation and development of a decentralised co-operative economy largely depended on the "initiative, spirit of self-help and leadership on the part of the common man"

The resolution on agriculture said "The immediate object in agriculture that the country has set before itself is self-sufficiency in food, to be attained by the end of 1951, as well as in cotton and jute and concerted measures to this end are already under way These consist of reclamation of land, the offering of incentives and assistance for the diversion of land from other crops to the cultivation of cotton and jute, and improving the yield and quality of agriculture produce"

What is needed for the purposes of the immediate programme, the resolution added, is an intensification of some of these measures, as well as creation of conditions conducive to better farming

"Increased efficiency of agriculture postulates more than improvement in facilities, organisation and techniques, the maintenance and restoration of soil fertility, and the provision of irrigation. All this will fail to confer full or lasting benefit unless the tiller of the soil is given a sense of security and self-respect and the economic and social condition of the agricultural worker is improved"

Regarding an agrarian programme the conference said. "Agriculture will remain in a state of flux so long as the structure and pattern of rural economy does not become clear and definite It is, therefore, necessary to shorten the period of transition by expediting the abolition of zamindari and malguzari by paying the compensation, if necessary in bonds

(*For Report of 1950 Congress Session, see pages 489-91*).

HISTORY 1885-1949

FOR a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*.

The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay during Christmas of that year.

In 1927 the Congress adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremist Left described as a climb-down. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929

Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the prospective Round Table

Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States.

In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared itself for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a campaign of civil disobedience

Early next year the Congress suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government.

As a result of this Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis at the beginning of 1932 In that year the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its normal activities and succeeded fully in its object All forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented

In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement was withdrawn In the autumn of that year Mahatma Gandhi retired from the Congress, although he remained in practice the virtual dictator of the organisation. During the next four or five years, the Congress functioned as a constitutional organisation It was actually in charge of His Majesty's Government for more than two years in eight provinces under the 1935 Constitution

(See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the civil disobedience movements, and for the parliamentary activities of the Congress).

This parliamentary phase proved to be short-lived Soon after the declaration of the Second World War the Congress withdrew its Ministers in the provinces as a protest against the fact that India was made a belligerent without consulting the people, and two, that India could not assist the war effort unless one of the aims of the war was the grant of freedom to India. The Congress gave the supreme command of the organisation and its members to Mahatma Gandhi who launched another campaign of civil disobedience—this time on the issue that Congressmen should have the right non-violently to preach against India's war effort.

Thousands of Congressmen answered the Mahatma's call, uttered anti-war slogans and courted jail This civil disobedience campaign was not of the mass type, but restricted to individuals carefully chosen by Mahatma Gandhi himself Even so, close upon 25,000 representative Congress leaders took part in the campaign.

Ramgarh.—The first great event in the history of the Congress after the war started was the annual session at Ramgarh in April 1940. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided. Only one resolution was adopted by the Ramgarh session. It stated *inter alia*:

"The Congress hereby declares again that nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India . . .

"The Congress is further of opinion that, while it will always be ready, as it ever has been, to make every effort to secure communal harmony, no permanent solution is possible, except through a Constituent Assembly, where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement, as far as possible, between the elected representatives of various majority and minority groups, or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point. Any alternative will lack finality . . ."

(For full text of the resolution see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*).

The weeks that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress were occupied by intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, side by side with expressions of hope by the Mahatma and other Congress leaders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mahatma Gandhi's notion of "preparation" was as usual on the constructive plane, that is, hand-spinning, removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

As for communal unity, Mahatma Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Pakistan but declared that, although, as a man of non-violence, he could not resist the proposed partition with force, he could never be a willing party to a vivisection of the country.

POONA OFFER

A few weeks later the war took a sudden turn for the worse The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of France produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain. There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's known convictions on the subject.

The feeling grew among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities This realisation caused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who did not adhere steadfastly to the Mahatma and his non-violence in any eventuality The Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned him and offered to co-operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre Apart from the ideological separation from the Mahatma, this offer constituted a big change for the Congress—from non-participation in any war to active help in the prosecution of current war.

The resolution said, among other things :—

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that, as an immediate step in giving effect to it, a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces

" . . . The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country"

Government Response—Then came the famous statement by the Viceroy, known as the British Government's August offer (For full text see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.) It said *inter alia*:

"Last October His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties, and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee . . .

"They (His Majesty's Government) have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council.

"They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council, which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole . .

"With regard to the machinery for building, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a new constitutional scheme.....

"His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up, after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution."

The Congress, however, rejected the Viceroy's offer as being wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy, acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims, but also to the best interests of India.

In order to meet the League objections to the Congress idea of a National Government Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar made what has come to be known as a "sporting offer". He said: "In answer to Mr Amery's difficulty as to the minorities, I may make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a Provisional National Government being formed at once, I will undertake to persuade my colleagues in the Congress to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and to let him form a National Government as he would consider best" Nothing, however, came out of this "sporting offer"

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

When this "last gesture" was ignored, the Congress returned to Mahatma Gandhi and his programme. This was the outcome of the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay in the middle of September 1940 The A I C C. passed a resolution confirming the August resolution of the Working Committee rejecting the Viceroy's offer and requesting the Mahatma to take over the leadership of the Congress.

About a fortnight after this, Mahatma Gandhi unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience restricted to a limited number of satyagrahis

He chose as his first satyagrahi Mr. Vinoba Bhave who had been doing village uplift work Accordingly Mr Vinoba Bhave set out on a marching tour from village to village preaching non-participation in war on grounds of non-violence He enjoyed complete freedom for a couple of days but was arrested on the third day and sentenced to imprisonment for doing an act prejudicial under the Defence of India Ordinance.

Then followed a series of arrests of persons chosen by the Mahatma. They included most of the members of the Congress Working Committee, most of the Premiers and Ministers of the former Congress Governments and a large number of members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen all over the country.

The general feeling of political inaction engendered by the satyagraha movement, the restlessness of the public at the absence of any gesture from the Government, the conviction that the country's war effort was being adversely affected, ever so slightly, by the continuance of leaders in prison, and the insistent demands of non-Congress leaders led the Government to release the prisoners towards the end of 1941. The Government of India announced that "confident in the determination of all responsible opinion in India to support the war effort until victory is secured, they have reached the conclusion that those civil disobedience prisoners whose offences have been formal or symbolic in character can be set free." Accordingly the bulk of satyagrahi prisoners were released.

Co-operation Offered.—From the statements issued by the Congress President, Pandit Nehru and others soon after their release it became apparent that once again they favoured active participation in the armed defence of India and the prosecution of the war to victory if Indians were given complete control of affairs and if steps were taken to lay the foundations of Indian freedom.

The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and made an important change in Congress policy. Civil disobedience was

suspended and the door was left open for negotiations with the British Government for a political settlement.

A resolution was passed reiterating their attitude towards the war as set forth in their statement issued on September 14, 1939, wherein they condemned the Nazi and Fascist aggression and expressed their willingness to help the cause of freedom and democracy, provided the objectives of the war were clearly stated and acted upon insofar as was possible at present.

Another resolution relieved Mahatma Gandhi of the responsibility laid upon him by the A.-I.C.C. in September 1940, while reiterating that the policy of non-violence adopted under his guidance for the attainment of 'swaraj,' and which had proved so successful in leading to mass awakening and otherwise would be adhered to by the Congress. (For details see past issues of the *Indian Year Book.*)

Japan's entry into the war and her early gains in Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India if only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinated endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India. It is also widely believed that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their influence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf.

CRIPPS' OFFER

Shortly thereafter the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing that Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist leader who had recently returned to England from his diplomatic successes at Moscow and had been made the Lord Privy Seal in a reconstituted War Cabinet, would go to India immediately on a special mission.

Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Princes' Chamber, and a number of other political and sectional organisations Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet .

" His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs.

" His Majesty's Government, therefore, make the following Declaration .—

"(*a*) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India.

"(*b*) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body.

"(*c*) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed subject only to :—

"(*i*) The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides.

" With such non-acceding Provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down.

"(*ii*) The signing of a Treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This Treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands , it will make provision, in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, for the protection of racial and religious minorities , but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other Member States of the British Commonwealth

" Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its Treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation

" During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of, the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the united nations Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India "

After protracted negotiations, in which representatives of the principal Indian organisations met, in addition to Sir Stafford, the Commander-in-Chief and Col. Louis Johnson, the personal representative in India of President Roosevelt, the Congress rejected the scheme The Hindu Mahasabha had already rejected it and the Muslim League followed suit, while other organisations expressed disapproval in more or less strong language

CONGRESS OBJECTIONS

The Congress Working Committee, which held what was perhaps the longest session in its history, passed a resolution of which the following are the material clauses ·

" The Committee, while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, regret that this is fettered and circumscribed . Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements. . .

" The complete ignoring of the ninety millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their rulers is a negation of both democracy and self-determination. . .

" The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces. . .

" Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will . Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union, consistently with a strong national state.

Freedom Now.—" Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in today's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present. . . For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated.

" It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control . . The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom. . . . It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence.

" The Committee, therefore, is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet "

Sir Stafford Cripps then announced that the draft declaration of the British Government had been withdrawn and that the position reverted to what it was before he came out to India, " though not quite perhaps to that position "

Rajagopalachari Resigns—In spite of the failure of the effort of Sir Stafford Cripps and the bitter tone of the final remarks in the controversy, responsible Indian leaders reiterated their determination to defend the country against aggression

Just at this time, on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, called at Allahabad at the end of April 1942, the Madras Congress Legislature Party, under the guidance of Mr Rajagopalachari, passed a resolution recommending to the A -I C C to "acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India " and to " invite the Muslim League for consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency."

The meeting also passed a resolution voicing " the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juncture a popular Government in this province doing its utmost to secure the requisite conditions for the people to play their part The party is of the opinion further that to facilitate united and effective action in this regard by such a popular Government, the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it."

These resolutions met with a storm of protest from Congress leaders outside Madras, but were welcomed by some moderate leaders and by Muslim League circles

The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim to separation came up for consideration before a meeting of the A -I C.C. at Allahabad in April 1942, but was defeated by 120 votes against 15, while a counter-resolution, moved by Pandit Jagat Narain, opposing any proposal to disintegrate India, was carried by 92 votes to 17.

When the bold line suggested by him proved unacceptable to the bulk of Congressmen Mr Rajagopalachari had to resign his membership of the Congress Working Committee and his leadership of the Madras Legislature Congress party.

"QUIT INDIA"

The weeks that followed the Allahabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee witnessed Mahatma Gandhi's advocating in his weekly organ, *Harijan*, policies outlined in the resolutions adopted at Allahabad and resisting Mr. Rajagopalachari's proposal to settle with the Muslim League on the basis of dividing India The South Indian leader, for his part, carried on a raging and tearing campaign in favour of making peace with Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and thereby facilitating the establishment of a National Government, which, he affirmed, was essential not only for the well-being of India but also for the object of effectively defending the country against Japanese aggression.

It became apparent from Mahatma Gandhi's writings and utterances that he was growing more and more restless and bitter towards Britain for the latter's refusal to concede the

Congress demand. Towards the end of April the Mahatma conceived an idea which later crystallised into what has come to be known as the "Quit India" demand. He urged the withdrawal of the British from India not only in India's interest but also for the sake of Britain. He wrote in *Harijan* "Hitherto the rulers have said, 'we would gladly retire if we know to whom we should hand over the reins' My answer now is, 'leave India to God; if that is too much, then leave her to anarchy'."

As time rolled on Mahatma Gandhi appeared to abandon the policy of non-embarrassment to Britain's war effort in India. He also hinted that his views on the moral basis of Britain's war had undergone a change. In an interview to the press in Bombay in the middle of May he stated "I used to say that my moral support was entirely with Great Britain I am very sorry to have to confess today that my mind refuses to give that moral support" He added. "This ordered, disciplined anarchy of British rule should go, and if there is complete lawlessness in India as a result, I would risk it, for I believe that 22 years of continuous effort at educating India along the lines of non-violence will not have gone in vain and people will evolve real popular order out of chaos"

Not Pro-Japanese.—The Mahatma took care to avoid giving the impression that his demand for the withdrawal of Britain was the outcome of pro-Japanese sentiment He wrote: "Of course, the people must not, on any account lean on the Japanese to get rid of the British power That were a remedy worse than the disease. But in this struggle every risk has to be run in order to cure ourselves of the biggest disease, a disease which has sapped our manhood and almost made us feel as if we must for ever be slaves. .

"Assuming that the national Government is formed and it answers my expectations, its first act would be to enter into a treaty with the United Nations for defensive operations against aggressive powers, it being common cause that India will have nothing to do with any of the Fascist powers and India would be morally bound to help the United Nations. . .

"It should be understood that the Indian army has been disbanded with the withdrawal of British power. Again if I have any say in the councils of the National Government, all its power, prestige and resources would be used towards bringing about world peace."

Answering the criticism that the withdrawal of Britain might lead to Japanese occupation of India, Mahatma Gandhi wrote: "Abrupt withdrawal of the Allied troops might result in Japan's occupation of India and China's sure fall. I had not the remotest idea of any such catastrophe resulting from my action. Therefore I feel that if in spite of the acceptance of my proposal, it is deemed necessary by the Allies to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation, they should do so, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the National Government that may be set up after the British withdrawal.

With the country thus prepared, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Wardha in the middle of July and passed a lengthy resolution embodying the Mahatma's ideas. The resolution ran:—

"Events happening from day to day, and the experience that the people of India are passing through, confirm the opinion of Congressmen that British rule in India must end immediately, not merely because foreign domination, even at its best, is an evil in itself and a continuing injury to the subject people, but because India in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself and in affecting the fortunes of the war that is desolating humanity. . .

"Ever since the outbreak of the world war, the Congress has studiously pursued a policy of non-embarrassment Even at the risk of making its *satyagraha* ineffective, it deliberately gave it a symbolic character, in the hope that this policy of non-embarrassment, carried to its logical extreme, would be duly appreciated and that real power would be transferred to popular representatives, so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world, which is in danger of being crushed. . .

"These hopes, have, however, been dashed to pieces. The abortive Cripps proposals showed in the clearest possible manner that there was no change in the British Government's attitude towards India. . .

"The Congress representatives have tried their utmost to bring about a solution of the communal tangle. But this has been made impossible by the presence of the Foreign Power whose long record has been to pursue relentlessly the policy of divide and rule. . .

"In making the proposal for the withdrawal of British Rule from India, the Congress has no desire whatsoever to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in their prosecution of the war. . . The Congress is, therefore, agreeable to the stationing of the armed forces of the Allies in India, should they so desire, in order to ward off and resist Japanese or other aggression, and to protect and help China.

"Should, however, this appeal fail, the Congress cannot view without the gravest apprehension the continuation of the present state of affairs. . . The Congress will then be reluctantly compelled to utilise all the non-violent strength it might have gathered since 1920. . Such a widespread struggle would inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji . . ."

"OPEN REBELLION"

Commenting on the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi said "it will be a mass movement of a strictly non-violent character It will include all that a mass movement can include I do not want rioting as a direct result . My intention is to make the thing as short and swift as possible But if I am dragged into jail, it is difficult to say what I may do But I can fast, as I have fasted before now, though I should try to avoid such an extreme step so far as possible" Discussing the possibility of negotiations, he said "There is no room left for negotiations in the proposal for withdrawal Either they recognise independence or they don't After that recognition many things can follow. After all it is an open rebellion . ."

In the period between the adoption by the Working Committee of its July resolution and the meeting of the A-I C C in August Mahatma Gandhi indicated that he was prepared to meet the Viceroy and discuss his demand with him and that he would call off the movement if he were convinced by anyone that in the midst of war the British Government could not declare India free without jeopardising the war effort. He intended to handle the movement gently, but he would not hesitate to go to the extreme limit if he found that no impression was produced on the British Government or the Allied Powers.

A Warning.—Publication of the Working Committee's July resolution aroused much hostile comment abroad in reply to which the Mahatma wrote ".. The Justice of the demand for the ending of British Power has never been questioned, the moment chosen for enforcing it is the target of attack It is clear as crystal in the Working Committee resolution why this moment is chosen . . We know, that if India does not become free *now*, the hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese, should they effect a landing. . ."

Apart from Indo-British relationship Mahatma Gandhi made an important change in his policy in the summer of 1942 when he gave up his old belief that internal unity must precede political emancipation and declared instead that, communal unity could only follow the removal of the third party.

Throughout this controversy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru steadfastly advocated that nothing should be said or done which would render India vulnerable to Japanese attack.

For a time, there seemed to be some difference of opinion among the front rank Congress leaders on the wisdom of launching a political movement when the enemy was at the country's gates, but eventually unanimity was reached and the resolution given above was passed declaring that the withdrawal of the British from India was necessary both for Indian independence and for effective resistance to the Axis and that if the British refuse to yield, the Congress had no alternative but to launch a campaign of civil disobedience

AUGUST RESOLUTION

On the eve of the meeting of the A-I C C in Bombay, the Working Committee of the Congress met and drafted the following resolution for submission to the A-I C C.:—

"The Committee has viewed with dismay the deterioration of the situation on the Russian and Chinese fronts and conveys to the Russian and Chinese peoples its high appreciation of their heroism in defence of their freedom This increasing peril makes it incumbent on all those who strive for freedom and who sympathise with the victims of aggression, to examine the foundations of the policy so far pursued by the Allied Nations, which had led to repeated and disastrous failure. It is not by adhering to such aims and policies and methods that failure can be converted into success, for past experience has shown that failure is inherent in them. These policies have been based not on freedom so much as on the domination of subject and colonial countries, and the continuation of the imperialist tradition and method . .

Constituent Assembly.—"The peril of today, therefore, necessitates the independence of India and the ending of British domination . . The A-I C C therefore repeats with all emphasis the demand for the withdrawal of the British Power from India. On the declaration of India's independence, a Provisional Government will be formed and Free India will become an ally of the United Nations, sharing with them in the trials and tribulations of the joint enterprise of the struggle for freedom The Provisional Government can only be formed by the co-operation of the principal parties and groups in the country . . The Provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people This constitution, according to the Congress view, should be a federal one, with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination . . .

"While the A.-I C C. must primarily be concerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World Federation of free nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved . . . An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and co-operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems . . .

The Coming Struggle.—"The A-I C.C would yet again, at this last moment, in the interest of world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations But the Committee feels that it is no longer justified in holding the nation back from endeavouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian Government . . . The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilise all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last

twenty-two years of peaceful struggle. Such a struggle must inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji . . .

" . . . The people must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function When this happens, every man and woman, who is participating in this movement must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued

" Lastly, while the A -I.C C. has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A -I C.C wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on mass struggle it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India."

The A.-I.C C. met in Bombay on the 7th August in a tense atmosphere. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, opening the proceedings, refuted the suggestion that once India was given freedom she would ally herself with Japan Mahatma Gandhi, who followed the President, maintained that he had no hatred for the British. " In fact," he remarked, " I am the greatest friend of theirs now, as they are in trouble I have always believed that they would never lose."

Six amendments were moved, three of which stressed the need for a communal settlement as a condition precedent to the starting of any mass movement. After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the mover of the resolution, had replied to the debate, the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, appealed to the movers of the amendments to withdraw them and save time. Three amendments were then withdrawn, and the remaining three were rejected. The resolution was carried, 13 members voting against it The total number of members present was nearly 240.

Do or Die.—On the declaration of the result of the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi spoke for nearly 70 minutes in Hindi and for 20 minutes in English.

He observed that he had no objection to the transfer of power to Muslims The Muslims would then have a body to administer the affairs of the country. That body would command the allegiance not only of Muslims but of Hindus and other communities as well.

Continuing the Mahatma said that he would write to the Viceroy intimating to him the contents of the resolution and the implications thereof. It would not be very long before the Viceroy's reaction was known. Meanwhile he would advise the members and through them other Indians to feel that very day that they had shaken off the bonds of slavery and that they were free men and women.

The Mahatma concluded : " Every man is free to go to the fullest length under *ahimsa* (non-violence), by complete deadlock, strikes and other non-violent means Satyagrahis should go out to die and not to live. It is only when individuals go out to seek and face death that the nation will survive *Karenge ya Marenge* (We shall do or die)."

It was reported that on the eve of the A.-I C C. meeting and during this session vigorous efforts were made by Congress leaders to contact Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah with a view to arriving at an agreement with the Muslim League.

Just as the Congress was eager to arrive at a settlement with the Muslim League, similarly it was obvious that the Congress would have accepted any genuine gesture from the Government and cheerfully submitted to negotiations in respect of details. The view was widely held at the time that subsequent events would have taken a different course if a week or fortnight had been allowed to elapse after the adoption of the A.-I.C.C. resolution.

GOVERNMENT CHARGE

Government, however, took a different view of the situation. They were convinced and they claimed they had evidence, that the Congress had no genuine desire to negotiate a settlement but that with peace on their lips they were secretly planning a widespread subversive movement. The Government, therefore, decided to act firmly and quickly.

Within a few hours of the adoption of the " Quit India " resolution by the A -I C C and the termination of its proceedings, Mahatma Gandhi and the other Congress leaders were rounded up under the Defence of India Rules and kept under detention, completely isolated from the outside world. Strict measures were taken to prevent the movement from spreading or taking root In a resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council published on the morrow of the A -I C C meeting Government expressed regret at the Congress resolution and affirmed their determination to meet the challenge contained in it The resolution said *inter alia* :—

" . . The Governor-General-in-Council has been aware, too, for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful and in some cases violent activities, directed among other things, to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants, and interference with defence measures, including recruitment

" The Government of India have waited patiently in the hope that wiser counsels might prevail They have been disappointed in that hope To a challenge such as the present there can only be one answer.

"The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom

" Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Party to speak for India as a whole . . Acceptance of the proposals now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the abandonment of all those large and powerful elements in the population which have condemned the course of action proposed by the Congress Party. . . But for the resistance of the Congress Party to all constructive endeavours, India might even now be enjoying self-government.

No Flinching.—" British policy for India's future stands clear. It is that once hostilities cease, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision, and on a basis embracing all and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions, and that in the meantime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country and in the councils of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The fullest opportunity for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government. .

" There is nothing that the Government of India regret more than this challenge at so critical a juncture But on them there lies the task of defending India, of maintaining India's capacity to wage war, of safeguarding India's interests, of holding the balance between the different sections of her people without fear or favour. That task the Government of India will discharge in face of the challenge now thrown down by the Congress Party.

LEADERS ARRESTED

On the morning of August 9, Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders were arrested in Bombay and simultaneously throughout the country a round-up of important Congressmen took place. The total number of arrests on that day amounted to a few hundred. In the words of an official publication, the first reactions to the arrests were surprisingly mild. On August 9 there were disturbances in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, but the rest of the country remained quiet On August 10 disturbances occurred also in Delhi and a few towns in Uttar Pradesh ; but still no serious repercussions were reported from elsewhere. It was from August 11 that the situation began to deteriorate rapidly

From then onwards, apart from the *hartals*, protest meetings and similar demonstrations that were to be expected, outbreaks of violence, arson, murder and sabotage unfortunately took place, though in no sense could they be regarded as an integral part of the protest movement. In almost all cases these latter were directed either against communications of all kinds (including railways, posts and telegraphs) or against the police The outbreaks started almost simultaneously in widely separated areas in the States of Madras, Bombay and Bihar and also in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The damage done was extensive, and in many instances the manner in which it was done displayed a great deal of technical knowledge. Block instruments and control rooms in railway stations were singled out for destruction, and the same technical skill appeared over and over again both in the selection of objects for attack—on the railways, in Post and Telegraph offices and lines, and on electric power lines and installations—and also in the manner in which the damage was carried out On the other hand, industrial plant and machinery, even where it was fully employed on Government work, escaped any serious injury.

Violence.—In the course of a debate in the Assembly, Sir Reginald Maxwell declared that till the middle of November 1942 49 fatal and 1,363 non-fatal cases amongst the police force were reported from general violence This was also responsible for destroying or badly damaging 192 police stations and posts, 494 Government buildings 318 railway stations and 309 post and telegraph offices There were 103 cases of serious damage to railway track and 11,285 cases of serious damage or destruction of telegraph and telephone lines and installations. There were three cases in which military property and installations were destroyed or damaged. There were 14 fatal cases and 70 non-fatal cases amongst the military from mob violence. These figures would indicate the seriousness of the rebellion Government had to face in the country.

Muslims as a community kept out of the disturbances, so did the followers of Dr Ambedkar. Except for cessation of work for a few weeks in the Ahmedabad textile industry, the industrial population was generally unaffected by the movement The public services, the police, the post and telegraphs, the railways and urban utility services carried on as usual. Students were enthusiastic for a few months, but inevitably their zeal flagged as time passed.

Most of the moderate leaders condemned the less attractive features of the protest movement in unmistakable terms Mr. C Rajagopalachari was among the foremost of the critics. Many of them however disputed the Government's contention that the movement was initiated and inspired by the Congress, contending that it was more the expression of the peoples' frustration and disappointment at Britain's attitude towards Indian aspirations and an expression of the people's resentment over the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders They were anxious that something must be done to put a stop to the movement and to restore normal political life. They suggested that negotiations be undertaken with the Mahatma both for a settlement for the Indo-British question and the inter-party disputes within the country.

THE FAST

There was complete frustration in the Indian political world. There seemed no way out of the deadlock, both Indo-British and internal. At this juncture, on the 9th of

February 1943, exactly six months after his arrest, Mahatma Gandhi announced his intention to undertake a fast for 21 days He had earlier written to the Viceroy reiterating his faith in non-violence abhorring the violence both of the people and of the Government in the shape of repression, protesting against the charge that he and the Congress were responsible for all that had taken place in the country, demanding an opportunity to rebut that charge, and asking for facilities to go over the whole question, in consultation with the members of the Congress Working Committee, with a view to an examination of the political situation *de novo*

His letters to the Viceroy and the latter's replies are published *in extenso* in past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.

The Mahatma successfully survived the 21-day fooдless ordeal, although on two occasions his condition caused anxiety. On the conclusion of the fast the commotion which had prevailed between February 10 and March 4 gradually subsided

Marking Time —The apparent determination of Government to face the situation in the country should the fast prove fatal rather than give an "unrepentent rebel" facilities for normal political life, coupled with their refusal to encourage non-Gandhite Congressmen and non-Congress leaders to explore possibilities of an internal settlement in consultation with the Mahatma, produced a stifling stillness in the political atmosphere

The only activity directly concerning the Congress or emanating from Congressmen was Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah in the summer of 1943 and an occasional move by released Congressmen to meet together and evolve an agreed policy in the absence of official Congress leadership

In response to an appeal made by the Quaid-e-Azam in the Delhi session of the Muslim League inviting the Mahatma to write to him, the latter addressed a letter to the League leader offering to meet him Not only were the contents of the letter not published, but Government refused to forward it to the Quaid-e-Azam.

Throughout this period there was no authoritative and comprehensive statement of Government's policy towards the Congress, although there were occasional announcements on specific issues Lord Linlithgow, in his farewell address to the Central Legislature in the autumn of 1943, adopted an attitude of studied silence in respect of the Congress People thought that it was done in order not to anticipate any new policy which his successor might unfold This belief was re-inforced by broad hints thrown by the Viceroy-designate, Lord Wavell, on the eve of his assumption of office

One of the first acts of the Mahatma after his release in May 1944 was to release the text of his letter to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah which was written from detention about a year previously and which was withheld by Government.

Here is the text of the letter: "Dear Quaid-e-Azam, When sometime after my incarceration, Government asked me for a list of newspapers I would like to have, I included *Dawn* in my list. I have been receiving it with more or less regularity. Whenever it comes to me I read it carefully I have followed the proceedings of the League, as reported in the *Dawn* columns. I noted your invitation to me to write to you Hence this letter. I welcome your invitation. I suggest our meeting face to face rather than talking through correspondence. But I am in your hands I hope this letter will be sent to you and, if you agree to my proposal, that the Government will let you visit me. One thing I had better mention. There seems to be an 'If' about your invitation. Do you say I should write only if I have changed my heart? God alone knows men's hearts. I would like you to take me as I am. Why should not both you and I approach the great question of communal unity as men determined on finding a common solution, and work together to make our solution acceptable to all who are concerned with it or are interested in it?"

The publication of this letter produced no effect.

In the weeks immediately following his release Mahatma Gandhi concentrated on the collection of facts and opinions regarding what had happened during his detention and on efforts to gauge the feeling in the country as he emerged out of his detention

About this time also the correspondence which passed between Mahatma Gandhi while he was a detenu in the Aga Khan's Palace and Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, saw the light of day. For details see *Year Book* 1948.

C. R. FORMULA

The next stage arrived shortly after Mr C Rajagopalachari, who had spent a few days with Mahatma Gandhi while the latter was recuperating at Panchgani, announced in July that, he had carried on negotiations on behalf of the Mahatma with Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah for a settlement on the basis of virtual agreement on the principle of Pakistan The Quaid-e-Azam declined to express an opinion on the proposals, but said, he would submit the scheme to the League Working Committee if it was forwarded to him by Mahatma Gandhi himself Mr. Rajagopalachari felt that it was futile to allow the Quaid-e-Azam if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put the proposals before the League Working Committee The personal negotiations, therefore came to an end and Mr. Rajagopalachari released the correspondence between himself and the Quaid-e-Azam as he wished to take the public into confidence.

(The correspondence on this subject between Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and Mr Rajagopalachari was published in the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46.)

Close on the heels of the publication of the Gandhi-cum-C R. offer to the Quaid-e-Azam, Mahatma Gandhi made another gesture, this time to British authority. According to a British journalist, who had had a series of interviews with the Mahatma, the latter "is prepared to accept and to advise the Congress to participate in a wartime National Government in full control of the civil administration, leaving the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in full control of the British and Indian armies It would be expected that the establishment of such a Government would be accompanied now by a guarantee of Indian independence after the war."

(For details see the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

APPROACH TO GOVERNMENT

Mahatma Gandhi followed this up by writing direct to the Viceroy. He regretted the premature publicity in the Indian press given to his interview with Mr. Gelder of the London *News Chronicle* outlining his proposals for a solution of the Indian deadlock. But the Viceroy, in his reply, still insisted on what he called "a definite and constructive policy". Thereupon the Mahatma rejoined:—Here is my concrete proposal. I am prepared to advise the Working Committee to declare that in view of the changed conditions, mass Civil Disobedience envisaged by the resolution of August 1942 cannot be offered and that full co-operation in the war effort should be given by the Congress if a declaration of immediate Indian Independence is made and a National Government responsible to the Central Assembly be formed subject to the proviso, that, during the pendency of the war, the military operations should continue as at present but without involving any financial burden on India. If there is a desire on the part of the British Government for a settlement, friendly talks should take the place of correspondence."

The Viceroy's reply said: "His Majesty's Government remain most anxious that a settlement of the Indian problem should be reached. But proposals such as those put forward by you are quite unacceptable. They are indeed very similar to the proposals made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to Sir Stafford Cripps in April 1942 and His Majesty's Government's reasons for rejecting them are the same as they were then.

"Without recapitulating all these reasons in detail, I should remind you that His Majesty's Government at that time made it clear: (*a*) That their offer of unqualified freedom after the cessation of hostilities was made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed by the main elements of India's national life and the negotiation of the necessary treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government; (*b*) That it is impossible during the period of hostilities to bring about any change in the constitution, by which means alone a 'National Government,' such as you suggest, could be made responsible to the Central Assembly . .

"It is clear, in these circumstances, that no purpose would be served by discussion on the basis which you suggest If, however, the leaders of the Hindus, the Muslims and the important minorities were willing to co-operate in a transitional Government established and working within the present constitution, I believe good progress might be made. . . The period after the termination of hostilities for which the transitional Government would last would depend on the speed with which the new constitution could be framed I see no reason why preliminary work on that constitution should not begin as soon as the Indian leaders are prepared to co-operate to that end"

Blocking the Way.—Commenting on the Viceroy's reply, Mahatma Gandhi said: "It is clear as crystal that the British Government do not propose to give up the power they possess over the 400 millions, unless the latter develop strength enough to wrest it from them I shall never lose hope that India will do so by purely moral means."

Political circles in India generally welcomed the Mahatma's double gesture to the Viceroy and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah although some Liberal leaders questioned the wisdom of the acceptance of the Pakistan principle, while a Hindu Mahasabha spokesman derisively referred to it as "from 'Quit India' to 'Split India'"

A fierce controversy raged for weeks As for the Mahatma he said: "I myself feel firmly that Mr. Jinnah does not block the way, but the British Government do not want a just settlement of the Indian claim for independence which is overdue, and they are using Mr. Jinnah as a cloak in denying freedom to India." He denied the interpretation put in certain quarters that the 1942 August Congress resolution had lapsed.

If the Mahatma was cold-shouldered by Whitehall, he met with poor response from Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah who in his address to the Lahore session of the League Council was highly critical of the manner in which the Gandhi-C.R. Offer was handled from Panchgani

Thereupon the Mahatma sent a communication to the Quaid-e-Azam conveying to the latter the C.R formula. This was the basis of a meeting between them which took place in September 1944.

Meanwhile, Mahatma Gandhi gave further evidence of his disapproval of violence by advising underground Congress workers to give themselves up to authority on the ground that sabotage and all that it meant, including the destruction of property, was in itself violence.

"I swear by the constructive programme. Let me recount the items of that programme:—

(1) Communal unity, (2) Removal of untouchability, (3) Prohibition, (4) Khadi, (5) Other village industries, (6) Village sanitation, (7) New or basic education, (8) Adult education

(9) Uplift of women, (10) Service of the so-called aboriginals, (11) Education in health and hygiene, (12) Propaganda of *rashtra bhasha*, (13) Love of one's own language, and (14) Working for economic equality.

The Mahatma also seemed to contemplate a new drive among India's 700,000 villages

DESAI-LIAQAT PACT

In the winter of 1944-45 an interesting development occurred which at least provided an opening for big political changes in the summer of 1945. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly at the time initiated negotiation with Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, then Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly These led up to a proposal by the former which met with a measure of encouragement from the latter. At one time it was believed to have resulted in a pact between the two in their individual capacity, it being assumed that neither would have continued in his efforts without the tacit approval of the respective principals, namely, Mahatma Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah.

The facts (as revealed by Mr Liaqat Ali Khan in September 1945), showed that Mr. Desai had suggested a formula for an interim agreement between the Congress and the League. It is known that Mr Desai discussed this formula with Lord Wavell and that, although its main provisions were varied, it provided the basis for the proposal made by the Viceroy in June 1945 and in a sense for the Simla Conference which met later. Here is Mr Liaqat Ali's version (quoted in part), which is the only authoritative statement on the subject.

"Mr. Desai met me after the last autumn session of the Central Legislative Assembly and we informally discussed the prevailing distressing condition in the country, economic and otherwise Mr Desai, during the course of the conversation, asked me about the attitude of the Muslim League with regard to some interim arrangement at the Centre and a temporary reconstitution of the Governor-General's Executive Council in a manner which would secure for it the confidence of all the peoples He told me his plan was to meet the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah in this connection. I told him that in my personal opinion the proposals were such that they could be made a basis for discussion, but I did not see any prospect of his making any headway unless he could either get Mr Gandhi to move in the matter personally or get his definite approval and open support for the move that he was making .

"During my talks with Mr. Desai, which were purely of a personal nature, I made it absolutely clear to him that whatever I had said was my individual view and I was not speaking either on behalf of the Muslim League or anyone else . . ."

The following is the Desai-Liaqat Pact —

"The Congress and the League agree that they will join in forming an interim Government in the Centre The composition of such Government will be on the following lines .—

(a) An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the Central Executive (the persons nominated need not be members of the Central Legislature),

(b) Representatives of minorities (in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Sikhs),

(c) The Commander-in-Chief.

"The Government will be formed and function within the framework of the existing Government of India Act. It is, however, understood that, if the Cabinet cannot get a particular measure passed by the Legislative Assembly, they will not enforce the same by resort to any of the reserve powers of the Governor-General or the Viceroy. This will make them sufficiently independent of the Governor-General.

"It is agreed between the Congress and the League that, if such interim Government is formed, their first step would be to release the Working Committee members of the Congress.

"The steps by which efforts would be made to achieve this end are at present indicated to take the following course.

"'On the basis of the above understanding, some way should be found to get the Governor-General to make a proposal or a suggestion that he desires an interim Government to be formed in the Centre on the agreement between the Congress and the League and when the Governor-General invites Mr Jinnah and Mr Desai either jointly or separately, the above proposals would be made declaring that they are prepared to join in forming the Government

"'The next step would be to get the withdrawal of Section 93 in the provinces and to form as soon as possible, provincial Governments on the lines of a coalition'."

WAVELL PLAN

In the summer of 1945 Lord Wavell paid a visit to Great Britain and had prolonged consultations with members of the British Cabinet On his return in June His Excellency unfolded the proposals of His Majesty's Government to ease the Indian political situation. He said in a broadcast to the people of India "I have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to place before Indian political leaders proposals designed to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government.

"This is not an attempt to obtain or impose a constitutional settlement

"His Majesty's Government had hoped that the leaders of the Indian parties would agree amongst themselves on a settlement of the communal issue, which is the main stumbling-block, but this hope has not been fulfilled . . .

"I propose, with the full support of His Majesty's Government, to invite Indian leaders both of central and provincial politics to take counsel with me with a view to the formation of a new Executive Council more representative of organised political opinion

"The proposed new Council would represent the main communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims It would work, if formed under the existing constitution But it would be an entirely Indian council, except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, who would retain his position as War Member

"It is also proposed that the portfolio of External Affairs, which has hitherto been held by the Viceroy, should be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council, so far as the interests of British India are concerned.

"A further step proposed by His Majesty's Government is the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India, as in the Dominions, to represent Great Britain's commercial and other such interests in India

"The Council will work within the framework of the present constitution.

The main tasks for this new Executive Council would be .—

(1) to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost energy till Japan is utterly defeated,

(2) to carry on the Government of British India, with all the manifold tasks of post-war development in front of it, until a new permanent constitution can be agreed upon and comes into force; and

(3) to consider when the members of the Government think it possible, the means by which such agreement can be achieved. . . .

The Invitees.—"I have considered the best means of forming such a Council, and have decided to invite the following to Viceregal Lodge to advise me .—

Those now holding office as Premier in a provincial Government; or, for provinces now under Section 93 Government, those who last held the office of Premier,

The leader of the Congress Party and the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League in the Central Assembly, the leaders of the Congress Party and the Muslim League in the Council of State, also the leaders of the Nationalist Party and the European Group in the Assembly,

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr Jinnah as the recognised leaders of the two main political parties;

Rao Bahadur N Siva Raj to represent the Scheduled Classes, and

Master Tara Singh to represent the Sikhs

"Invitations to these gentlemen are being handed to them today, and it is proposed to assemble the conference on June 25 at Simla, where we shall be cooler than at Delhi

"I also hope that it will be possible for ministries to re-assume office and again undertake the tasks of Government in the provinces now administered under Section 93 of the Constitution Act and that these ministries will be coalitions.

"If the meeting should unfortunately fail, we must carry on as at present until the parties are ready to come together

"With the approval of His Majesty's Government, and after consultation with my Council, orders have been given for the immediate release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress who are still in detention, I propose to leave the final decision about the others still under detention as the result of the 1942 disturbances to the new Central Government, if formed, and to the provincial Governments "

SIMLA CONFERENCE

Mahatma Gandhi gave a lead to the Working Committee by observing that the composition of the Simla Conference was 'a very great advance upon all similar bodies" This was echoed by the Congress President who observed that "we are very near our goal of complete independence"

The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay after nearly three years Most members seemed to welcome the political content of the Wavell Plan inasmuch as it dealt only with interim machinery without prejudice to the ultimate goal After a few hours' deliberation, the Working Committee decided to take part in the Simla Conference and authorised its President to proceed to Simla The other Congress invitees were asked to do likewise

The political centre of gravity then shifted to Simla Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah met the Viceroy on the day previous to the opening of the Conference and it was revealed that, in pursuance of the emphasis laid by the Mahatma on his individual capacity, he would not attend the meetings of the Conference, though he would stay on in Simla The Conference opened at the Viceregal Lodge on June 25, under the Presidentship of the Viceroy, to discuss the proposals of His Majesty's Government which were designed ' to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government."

(For correspondence exchanged by Lord Wavell and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah during this period see the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46.)

Failure

When the Conference reassembled on July 14, the Viceroy announced the failure of his efforts and said :

"As you know, my original intention was that the conference should agree upon the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and that thereafter the parties should send me lists of names. To these lists I would, if necessary, have added names of my own

"Unfortunately, the Conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and on the 29th June I undertook, with the approval of the Conference, to endeavour to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed in advance . .

"I received lists from all parties represented here except from the European Group, who decided not to send a list, and the Muslim League . . I therefore made my provisional selections, including certain Muslim League names I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full. When I explained my solution to Quaid e-Azam Jinnah he told me that it was not acceptable to the Muslim League and he was so decided that I felt it would be useless to continue the discussion. In the circumstances, I did not show my selections as a whole to Quaid e-Azam Jinnah, and there was no object in showing them to the other leaders. The conference has therefore failed

"Nobody can regret this more than I do myself. I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine . . ."

Following the failure, spokesmen of the Congress and the League gave their respective versions of the Simla Conference (See the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

Meanwhile, the British General Elections had been held. They resulted in an overwhelming majority for Labour Of particular interest to India was the defeat of Mr. L S. Amery who had directed Britain's policy towards India over a period of five years during which the Congress was very much *persona non grata* with the British Government

Then came the surrender of Japan and the end of the Far Eastern war This created a new situation in Indian politics inasmuch as the war emergency ceased

Shortly after, the British Government announced general elections in India, both to the Provincial Legislatures and to the Central Legislature Simultaneously with this announcement Lord Wavell was summoned to England for fresh consultations with the British Government.

A NEW SPIRIT

Shortly after the Simla Conference, the Government lifted the ban on the various Congress organizations, and Congress activity was resumed in full swing Leaders who went straight from the prison to Simla, as it were, and had therefore no time to meet the people after their imprisonment, now had the opportunity to go round the country and survey the effects of the movement.

All confusion regarding responsibility for the disturbances in 1942-43 was dispelled by Pandit Nehru not only owning them up, but also applauding those who participated in them and sympathising with those who suffered in consequence. "Victims of repression" were designated "martyrs".

Condonation, nay, approbation of violence misled the people at large into the belief that the Congress policy of peaceful struggle had undergone a change. The depression and helplessness which characterized the political outlook in the preceding months soon gave place to a spirit of defiance and militancy. This found expression in various demonstrations, accompanied inevitably in some cases by acts of violence, in connection with the trial of officers of the Indian National Army. Students and others, encouraged in this outlook by Congress Socialists and the Communists, created disturbances in several parts of the country and violence was so much in the air that the Congress Working Committee felt called upon to issue a warning to the public in this behalf. It passed the following resolution in December 1945 :—

"After the arrest of the principal Congressmen in the August of 1942, the unguided masses took the reins in their own hands and acted almost spontaneously. If many acts of heroism and sacrifice are to their credit, there were acts done which could not be included in non-violence It is, therefore, necessary for the Working Committee to affirm, for the guidance of all concerned, that the policy of non-violence adopted in 1920 by the Congress continues unabated and that such non-violence does not include the burning of public property, the cutting of telegraph wires, the derailing of trains and intimidation . . .

"The Committee is further of the opinion that the constructive activities of the Congress, beginning with the spinning wheel and "khadi" as the centre, are emblematic of the policy of non-violence and that every other Congress activity, including what is known as the parliamentary programme, is subservient to and designed to promote the constructive activities as explained by Mahatma Gandhi "

An event of considerable importance to the internal organization of the Congress occurred in the latter half of 1945 when it was decided that Communists should be expelled from the All Indian Congress Committee as a punishment for their opposition and obstruction to the policy and programme of the Congress for a considerable time.

Learning a lesson from the Simla breakdown and wishing to make yet another effort at a communal settlement, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was resting in Kashmir, proposed that the Congress should clarify its attitude to the Muslims in order to reassure them that their interests would be safe in any future constitutional reconstruction

His suggestion, on the details of which it is not necessary now to dwell, was hotly discussed for a few weeks until the matter came up before the Congress executive in September 1945. In an effort to clarify the Congress attitude to the separation demand and to remove the confusion arising from the apparently conflicting 1942 resolutions on the subject, the Congress Working Committee adopted a new resolution. It contained no new offer in the shape of an approach to the League view-point, nor did it make any reference to the "C R." formula or Mahatma Gandhi's offer to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah It was just a reiteration of Congress policy with the emphasis on unity subject to the proviso that no territorial unit inhabited by a homogeneous people would be forced to stay in against its will.

Apart from this, the Congress Working Committee which in September 1945 held its first business session after August 1942, had a heavy agenda before it. The formation of a Labour Government in Britain, the end of the Japanese War, a fresh consideration of the Indian question in the light of the changed situation, Lord Wavell's second visit to Britain and the announcement of general elections in India—these were all post-Simla developments

Clarification.—After taking into account the altered circumstances and the rapidly changing situation, the Working Committee decided that the Congress should contest the general elections "on the issue of immediate transfer of power" and "to demonstrate the will of the people" This announcement came at the tail-end of a two-thousand word statement split up into three resolutions drafted for the All-India Congress Committee. The first of these reaffirmed the August Resolution of 1942. The second reviewed the various policies pursued by the Congress during the past sixty years and declared that the Congress policy would be 'negotiation and settlement when possible and non-co operation and direct action if necessary." All the three resolutions were evidently framed on the one hand, to emphasize the revolutionary ideology of the Congress and, on the other, to leave the door open in the event of the British Government announcing any new approach.

The Congress review of the events of the months immediately preceding was full of disappointment and resentment over the British Government's determination "to hold on to its authoritarian power and to exercise it arbitrarily autocratically", yet there was no desire to allow frustration and pessimism to express themselves through any form of direct action. For the moment, Congress policy was one of negotiation and conciliation but the method of non-co-operation was doubtless held in reserve. This was evidently a continuation of the spirit which informed the Congress attitude at Simla.

H. M. G. PROPOSALS

Between then and the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the Viceroy had returned from London. His Excellency made a broadcast embodying the conclusions of His Majesty's Government.

These were that H. M. G were determined to do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, the early realisation of self-Government in India It was their intention to convene as soon as possible a constitution-making body, and as a preliminary step, they had authorized him to undertake, immediately after the elections, discussions with representatives of the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces, to ascertain whether the proposals contained in the 1942 declaration were acceptable or whether some alternative or modified scheme was preferable. Discussions would also be undertaken with representative of Indian States with a view to ascertaining in what way they could best take part in the Constitution-making Body. Further H. M G. were proceeding to the consideration of the content of a treaty which would require to be concluded between Great Britain and India. His Majesty's Government had authorized His Excellency, as soon as the results of the provincial elections were published, to take steps to bring into being an Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties.

Not Acceptable.—The All-India Congress Committee which met towards the end of September 1945 adopted its Executive's recommendation to contest the general elections.

Two of the three political resolutions submitted by the executive were endorsed almost unanimously by the A-I C.C They first reiterated the "Quit India" resolution passed on August 8, 1942, while the second declared that the Congress policy was one of negotiation when possible and direct action when necessary. Amendments calculated to "stiffen" the Congress attitude were negatived. One of these suggested that the Congress should abandon the "humiliating" path of negotiation; another sought not to "regret" but simply to "admit" acts of violence during the disturbances that followed the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution. Others wanted to denounce Communist "traitors" who had "allied themselves with the alien Government in sabotaging the people's struggle for independence."

The speakers, including Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. J. B. Kripalani, felt no regrets for what had happened but, on the contrary, expressed pleasure at the people's spirit of resistance to Government's "repression of their urge for freedom" Sardar Patel was inclined to replace "Quit India" by "Quit Asia" demand, for the world could have no freedom without a free India. Whereas the resolutions were couched in more or less moderate language, the speeches both of the leaders and the rank and file were keyed to a high pitch, they seemed to ask, "How can we 'forget and forgive'?"

The resolution on the Wavell proposals, which was ultimately carried by the A-I C C stated: "The A-I C.C. has carefully considered Lord Wavell's and the British Prime Minister's broadcasts on the steps proposed to be taken by British authority in India. These proposals repeat with unimportant variations, the offer made in March, 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government, an offer which was not accepted by the Congress. Nothing short of independence can be acceptable to the Congress and the country. The proposals now made are, in the opinion of the A.-I.C.C., vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory ..."

ELECTION MANIFESTO

The Congress election manifesto, issued a fortnight later, stated:

"For 60 years the National Congress has laboured for the freedom of India During this long span of years its history has been the history of the Indian people, straining at the leash that has held them in bondage, ever trying to unloose themselves from it From small beginnings it has progressively grown and spread in this vast country, carrying the message of freedom to the masses of our people in the towns as well as the remotest villages ...

"The career of the Congress has been one of both constructive effort for the good of the people and unceasing struggle to gain freedom ... After the recent three years of an unprecedented mass upheaval and its cruel and ruthless suppression, the Congress has risen stronger than ever and more loved by the people by whom it has stood through storm and stress

"The Congress has stood for equal rights and opportunities for every citizen of India, man or woman. It has stood for the unity of all communities and religious groups and for tolerance and goodwill between them It has stood for full opportunities for the people as a whole to grow and develop according to their own wishes and genius It has also stood for the freedom of each group and territorial area within the nation to develop its own life and culture within the larger framework, and for this purpose such territorial areas or provinces should be constituted as far as possible, on a linguistic and cultural basis. It has stood for the rights of all those who suffer from social tyranny and injustice and for the removal for them of all barriers to equality.

"The Congress has envisaged a free, democratic state with the fundamental rights and civil liberties of all its citizens guaranteed in the constitution.

"This constitution, in its view, should be a federal one with a great deal of autonomy for its constituent units and its legislative organs elected under universal adult franchise.

"A hundred and fifty years and more of foreign rule have arrested the growth of the country and produced numerous vital problems that demand immediate solution There is no way to solve any of these urgent problems except through freedom and independence. The content of political freedom must be both economic and social.

"The most vital and urgent of India's problems, is how to remove the curse of poverty and raise the standard of the masses..."

Co-operative Commonwealth.—"For this purpose it will be necessary to plan and co-ordinate social advance in all its many fields, to prevent the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of individuals and groups, to prevent vested interests inimical to society from growing, and to have social control of the mineral resources, means of transport and the principal methods of production and distribution in land, industry and in other departments of national activity, so that free India may develop into a co-operative commonwealth.

"In international affairs the Congress stands for the establishment of a world federation of free nations.. In the Far East, in South-East Asia and in Western Asia, India has had trade and cultural relations for thousands of years and it is inevitable that with freedom she should renew and develop these relations. She will also champion the freedom of all other subject nations and peoples, for only on the basis of this freedom and the elimination of imperialism everywhere can world peace be established.

"On the eighth of August, 1942, the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution, since then famous in India's history By its demands and challenge the Congress stands today. It is on the basis of this resolution and with its battle-cry that the Congress faces the elections for the Central and Provincial Assemblies.

"The Central Legislative Assembly is a body with no power or authority and is practically an advisory body whose advice has been constantly flouted and ignored Yet, with all these and other handicaps and drawbacks, the Congress has decided to contest the elections to show that the inevitable result of elections, however, restricted, must be to demonstrate the overwhelming solidarity of the opinion of the voters on the issue of independence

"So the Congress appeals to the voters for the Central Assembly all over the country to support the Congress candidates in every way at the forthcoming elections, and to stand by the Congress at this critical juncture, which is so pregnant with future possibilities."

The Congress election campaign was conducted on the assumption that the Congress could secure easy victories in general constituencies and that it should concentrate instead on Muslim seats In many cases the Hindu Mahasabha candidates withdrew in favour of the Congress, either with a view to giving the Congress a free hand in the light of its unequivocal declaration of hostility to partition or because the Mahasabha realized that it had no chance in the face of the strong wave of pro-Congress feeling that was sweeping over the country.

ELECTION RESULTS

The elections fulfilled Congress expectations as far as general seats were concerned Such Hindu Mahasabhaites as dared to oppose the Congress nominees were badly defeated. Moderates and Independents had no chance at all In Sikh constituencies in the Punjab, the Congress captured one-third the number of seats, although in terms of votes recorded nearly half the electorate supported it

It was different, however, in the case of Muslim seats. In all the Hindu-majority provinces the Congress suffered a heavy defeat except in Uttar Pradesh and to a smaller extent in Assam Of the four Muslim majority provinces the Congress emerged successfully in the Frontier, though even there the League did much better than in the general elections held ten years previously. In the Punjab and Bengal, the League secured signal triumphs In Sind, the League captured the majority of the Muslim seats, while a rebel-section of the League and a pro-Congress group of Muslims secured sufficient number of seats to form a coalition with the Congress and thereby threaten the solidarity of the League there.

All this while, the Congress was waiting events, expecting His Majesty's Government to implement the policy outlined by the Viceroy in his broadcast in September 1945.

Then came Premier Attlee's statement in Parliament in March 1946 followed by the British Cabinet Mission's visit to India to settle the basis of the country's future constitution (For details see under *Government of India* in the *Year Book* for 1948).

On the eve of the Mission's return to England, the Congress announced its acceptance of the long-term project but turned down the specific proposals for an Interim Government. This decision was endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee which met in Bombay early in July 1946. It was an easy victory for the Congress executive.

Shortly after the A-I C.C. meeting, various provincial assemblies elected their representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Most of the "general" seats were filled by Congress nominees, who included representatives of the various cross-sections of Indian life, vertical and horizontal, communal and economic.

Certain statements made by the new Congress President—Pandit Nehru was declared elected in place of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who relinquished his office as Congress President after a period of six years—regarding the status and powers of the Constituent Assembly and the Congress intentions in that behalf alienated the Muslim League, which was already labouring under a sense of grievance. For instance, the Congress President said that the Constituent Assembly would be a sovereign body with complete freedom to mould the future India. This was interpreted by the League to mean that decisions in the Assembly would be taken by a majority vote, leaving the Muslims helpless Similarly he said that the Congress was committed to nothing except to enter the Constituent Assembly, which raised a grave doubt in the League mind that the Congress did not accept the framework and procedure laid down in the State Paper of May 16, 1946.

These impressions were corrected by the Congress Working Committee early in August, 1946, but the mischief had already been done: for, late in July, the League decided altogether to withdraw its co-operation from the Mission's plan The August 1946 resolution of the Congress Working Committee said:—

The Working Committee regretted to note that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, reversing their previous decision, had decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly.

The Committee had noted that criticisms had been advanced on behalf of the Muslim League to the effect that the Congress acceptance of the proposals contained in the Statement of May 16 was conditional. The Committee wished to make it clear that while they did not approve of all the proposals contained in this Statement, they accepted the scheme in its entirety They interpreted it so as to resolve the inconsistencies contained in it and fill the omissions in accordance with the principles laid down in that Statement. They held that provincial autonomy was a basic provision and each province had the right to decide whether to form or join a group or not. Questions of interpretation would be decided by the procedure laid down in the Statement itself, and the Congress would advise its representatives in the Constituent Assembly to function accordingly.

The Committee had emphasized the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, that is, its right to function and draw up a constitution for India without the interference of any external power or authority But the Assembly would naturally function within the internal limitations which were inherent in its task, and would therefore seek the largest measure of co-operation in drawing up a constitution of free India allowing the greatest measure of freedom and protection for all just claims and interests.

Immediately after the Viceroy invited the Congress to make proposals for an Interim Government Pandit Nehru accepted the invitation on behalf of the Congress and sought Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah's co-operation. The League leader declined. (For the correspondence see *Year Book* for 1948).

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Pandit Nehru then proceeded to Delhi and submitted to the Viceroy the names of twelve persons constituting the Interim Government. These included six top-ranking Congress leaders

namely, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Asaf Ali. This was on the basis of a Cabinet of fourteen. Two seats were to be filled later. Of the 12, three were Muslims, five caste Hindus and one representative each of the scheduled castes, Indian Christians, Sikhs and Parsis The Congress also suggested the name of an Anglo-Indian as an additional member, but the Viceroy was apparently reluctant to increase the strength of the Cabinet.

On August 24, 1946 an Interim Government was formed

The new Government assumed office on September 2, 1946 It could not, however, settle down to any very useful work of administration or preparation for the Constituent Assembly, because grave breaches of the peace in Calcutta and elsewhere, resulting in the deaths of thousands of persons and considerable loss of property, cast a gloom over the country Even so, the Government strove to consolidate its position by establishing conventions intended to invest it with real political power For instance, it stopped the practice of Secretaries having direct access to the Governor-General It also began to function as a Cabinet with joint responsibility under the leadership of the Vice-President, Pandit Nehru

Meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee met in Delhi and passed a resolution on the Calcutta carnage For the text of the resolution see *Year Book* for 1948

The history, since the formation of the Interim Government at the centre in June 1946 of the Indian National Congress as the party, in the vanguard of India's political struggle, has been largely determined by the stormy and momentous events in India culminating in the granting of independence to the country and its inevitable partition.

After independence, India's problems continued no less to tax the ingenuity and resources of Governments, Central and Provincial, and of the majority party representing the people

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting at the end of September 1946 the steps taken by the Congress Executive leading up to the formation of the Interim Government were ratified by an overwhelming majority The resolution was moved by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ratifying the Working Committee's decision Twelve members out of about 250 present were against the motion. Mr. Jai Prakash Narain announced that he and his group would remain neutral on the resolution

Commending their resolution ratifying the Working Committee's decision to form the Interim Government, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that the step the Congress had taken was the only correct one "Our achievement today is a result of the methods we employed in the past," the Maulana said, and added, "today our goal—freedom—is within sight. With the change, in the circumstances and the particular situation in which we find ourselves we must change our methods as well Today we are in such a position that, by joining Government, we could increase our strength enormously."

On the following day the A-I C C. by a comfortable majority, passed Pandit G V Pant's resolution enabling members of the Interim Government to serve on the Congress Executive

New President.—In the middle of October, it was announced that, in the election of the President to the A.-I. C C. the names of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Acharya Kripalani were proposed, but that as the former had withdrawn the latter remained the only candidate and would be duly elected.

Later Acharya Kripalani, in a statement on his election as President, said "I am not unconscious of my limitations . My first task I conceive is to exert my utmost in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity so that the inhumanities and barbarities that recently disfigured and disgraced Calcutta and still do East Bengal become things of the past. My second concern will be the purification and consolidation of our organisation."

STRUGGLE FORECAST

On the eve of the Meerut session Nehru speaking at the Subjects Committee, drew a gloomy picture of the prevailing political situation. In a fighting political speech, he made grave and direct charges against the Viceroy and the Muslim League, hinting at an "inevitable struggle" if things did not improve Pandit Nehru hoped, however, that the League would join the Constituent Assembly but even if it did not he declared, the work of constitution making would proceed Pandit Nehru was speaking on a resolution declaring, on the eve of summoning of the Constituent Assembly (which was to meet on December 9), that the Congress stood for an independent sovereign republic

The following day, clear reference was again made to the "struggle ahead" and the need for preparing for it A resolution was presented by the Working Committee for adoption by the Congress reviewing the events and tendencies of the six and a half years ending then since the last session of the Congress and calling upon the people to put an end to internecine conflict

Moving the resolution, Pandit Nehru said, "Ours is not an empty threat We have fought the British in the past and we shall fight them again if necessary"

A further definition of the Congress objective was contained in a resolution adopted by the Working Committee, which said that, in the opinion of the Congress, *swaraj* could not be real for the masses unless it made possible the achievement of a society in which democracy extended from the political to the social and economic sphere, and in which there would be no opportunity for privileged classes to exploit the bulk of the people, nor for gross inequalities such as exist at present A resolution on the revision of the Congress constitution altered the basis of the four-anna membership and pleaded for broader franchise in the election of Congress representatives

At the open session of the Congress, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel lashed out at the Muslim League and the permanent officials, who were charged with acting as if they were members of the League

Speaking on the resolution ratifying the decision to form the Interim Government, Sardar Patel, in one of the most fighting speeches of his career, said "The sword must be met by the sword" This was a stern warning to those who, he said, were trying to achieve a political objective by violent means. "We are not resigning from the Interim Government," he asserted It was for the League to make up its mind whether it was joining the Constituent Assembly.

Acharya Kripalani in his presidential address, said: "If the Congress had not taken up the challenge of British Imperialism in August 1942, we would not have been occupying the position we do today." He said that the British could no longer deny freedom to them whatever their intentions. If today they missed their goal, the fault was theirs (Indians).

Moving the resolution on "retrospect", first moved by the Subjects Committee, Pandit Nehru, spoke with emotion about the resurgence of freedom fervour in the land. Administering a stern rebuke to the British members of the Services who, he said, "were in league with the Muslim League and with reactionarism", he also referred to those killed in the 1942 movement He conceded that the British Government might be sincere in their intentions but the British bureaucracy in India had not changed. Correcting the impression that the Congress Government might leave the Central Government in a huff, he declared they would refuse to resign—they would have to be dismissed.

Grouping Of Provinces.—At the end of December the Congress Working Committee decided not to clinch the issue of grouping of provinces beyond declining to pursue the proposal to refer it to the Federal Court. It left the decision to the A. I. C. C., of which an emergency session was called in Delhi, on January 5 following. The purport of the lengthy statement issued by the Working Committee on the occasion was that the statement issued by the British Government on December 6, 1946, giving their decision on the grouping issue, as well as other statements made subsequently in Parliament were clearly additions to and variations of the British Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16, 1946, on which the whole scheme of the Constituent Assembly was based.

The Congress Working Committee, in a draft resolution, submitted to the A-I C C early in 1947, however recommended agreement with the British Government's interpretation of the State Paper relating to grouping of the provinces The step was stated to be due to the Congress anxiety to facilitate the work of the Constituent Assembly with the goodwill of all parties and to remove all complications created by a variety of interpretations At the same time it was made clear that the Congress would not be a party to coercion by any province of any other province or part of a province

The A-I C C passed on the following day the Working Committee's resolution by 99 votes to 52

ATTLEE DECLARATION

The Congress Executive which met at New Delhi early in March considered the different interpretations of the Labour Government's "Quit India" announcement (Mr Attlee's declaration of British withdrawal from India made in the House of Commons on February 20) It was generally agreed that the declaration should be welcomed as a bold and courageous enunciation of policy On the question of the method of transfer, the Committee seemed to be of the view that the best course for Britain would be to hand over power to a Central authority in conformity with the British Cabinet Mission's Plan of May 16 as subsequently interpreted by the British Government and agreed to by the Congress. If however the authority so constituted was repudiated by certain elements in the country then, it was suggested, the secession of authority should be in favour not of existing provinces but of areas in which the dissidents predominated

It was also discussed what the nature of the intervening period of 14 months before the final withdrawal of the British authority should be. The Punjab developments were deplored by the Committee which attributed the trouble to the possibility envisaged in the statement of February 20 of a transfer to "existing provincial governments".

Later the Congress Working Committee invited the Muslim League to nominate representatives to meet Congress representatives to consider the situation that had arisen from the impending transfer of power and to devise means to meet that situation The Committee declared that the transfer of power, to be smooth, should be preceded by the recognition in practice of the Interim Government as a Dominion Government with effective control over the Services and administration, and the Viceroy and Governor-General functioning as the constitutional head of the Government The Committee asserted that, in view of the tragic events in the Punjab, it was necessary to find a way out involving the least amount of compulsion that would necessitate the division of the Punjab into two provinces

At the end of March the Congress Constitution Committee, under the Presidentship of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, commended that the Congress should ordinarily meet every three years, that all Congress elections should be triennial and that the Working Committee should consist of 21 members instead of 15 as then prevailing, as there would be three classes of Congress members—ordinary, qualified, and active. Each lakh of population would be entitled to send one delegate to the Congress provided there were 500 ordinary and qualified members in that area and also provided that no constituency should be bigger than five lakhs of population.

The following day the Committee sent to the Viceroy's House an important memorandum reiterating the Congress stand on the issue of the division of India It was made clear in the document that if there was to be a division of India, it should be as complete and thorough as possible, including the partition of the Punjab and the Bengal.

PARTITION INEVITABLE

Meanwhile, events had moved fast in India. The country was engulfed in communal frenzy and carnage, especially in the northern parts There seemed to be no alternative solution, however inadvisable, and unpalatable to the partitioning of the land This inevitability was recognised in the British Government's Statement of June 3 envisaging the partition of India and a union of India with Indian States.

The Working Committee, ten days later, passed a resolution explaining the inevitable The draft resolution for the A -I C C said that H M Government's proposals of June 3 were likely to lead to the secession of some parts of the country from India However much this was to be regretted, the A -I C C accepted the possibility in the circumstances then prevailing Welcoming the decision of the British Government to transfer power to the Indian people completely by the following August, the resolution appealed to Congressmen to forget their differences and petty disputes and to stand by vigilant, disciplined and prepared, to serve the cause of India's freedom and defend it with all their strength from all who might seek to do it injury.

On June 14, 1947, the A -I C C commenced a historic session at the Constitution Club at New Delhi Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, moving the resolution accepting H. M Government's plan of June 3, said that this was the only way to achieve freedom and liberty for the country the choice then was between accepting the Statement of June 3 and committing political suicide Pandit Pant argued that it was better to accept the Statement of June 3 than fritter away the energies and to keep unwilling people in the Union

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad seconding the resolution, said that the choice before the Congress was not which plan to accept and which to reject, but whether the prevailing state of indecision and drift should continue. The Congress stood by the ideal of united India and it also conceded to the principle of self-determination and was against coercing unwilling areas to join the Union. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, the principal opponent of the resolution, declared in an impassioned speech that the A.-I. C C must reject it and that it was not sufficient to say that an adverse vote would hurt the prestige of the Working Committee. Acceptance of the resolution would mean abject surrender to the British and to the Muslim League. The Working Committee had failed India, but India with the strength of millions behind her must reject this resolution. The Working Committee had accepted the plan in weakness and out of a sense of desperation.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a 40-minute address to the Committee, commended the Working Committee's resolution If at that stage the A -I C C. rejected the Working Committee's decision, he said, what would the world think of it? All the parties had accepted it and it would not be proper to go back on its word If the A -I C C. held so strongly on this point, continued Mahatma Gandhi, that this plan would do injury to the country, then it could reject the plan. The consequence of such a rejection would be the finding of a new set of leaders who could constitute not only the Congress Working Committee but also take charge of the Government

After eight hours' lively debate, the following day, the A -I C C endorsed the stand taken on their behalf by their Executive in accepting the British Government's proposals

The official resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority— in a house of 218, 157 voted in favour of the resolution and 29 against.

The 500-word official resolution recalled the policy of the Congress: "It cannot think in terms of compelling the people of any territorial unit to remain in an Indian union against their declared and established will" and explained the proposals embodied in the Statement of June 3 which "have laid down the procedure for ascertaining the will of the people concerned".

The resolution added: "The A -I C C earnestly trusts that when present passions have subsided India's problems will be viewed in their proper perspective and the false doctrine of two-nation will be discredited and discarded by all The proposals of June 3 are likely to lead to the secession of some parts of the country from India"

FUTURE ROLE

On the eve of India's independence, Mr Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the A -I C C explained the future role of the Congress. If India's destiny was to be fulfilled, he declared, and if it had to take its proper place in the comity of nations, then unity was essential "

There was no other organisation more fitted for this task than the Congress, he added, and, therefore, the need was greater than before. Besides at a critical period in her history India required for its progress one big political party large enough to guarantee a stable government and strong enough to maintain its hold and influence over the people The Congress alone, he pointed out, could secure all the requirements.

On August 15, 1947, India celebrated Independence Day with great country-wide rejoicing.

The Congress Working Committee met at the end of September to consider, among other things, the situation arising out of the disorders in the Punjab, with particular reference to the refugee problem and the safety of minority in East and West Punjab In a statement the Committee gave an assurance to the minorities that the Congress Government would continue to protect to the best of its ability their citizen rights against aggression At the same time it emphasised that it expected from the minorities the same allegiance and loyalty to the State as from the majority community.

At the A -I C C, which met in mid November, Mahatma Gandhi declared that no Muslim in the Indian Union should feel his life unsafe and all those Muslims who had left India under coercion should be brought back He thus gave the lead to two resolutions, earlier approved by the Working Committee, moved by Mr Shankerrao Deo and seconded by Mr Jai Prakash Narayan one laying down the "national policy" to be followed by the Government of India in dealing with relief and rehabilitation problems, and another on the question of protection of minorities in India

Dr Rajendra Prasad was later elected President of the Indian National Congress in place of Acharya Kripalani who had resigned. Dr Prasad resigned the ministership in the Central Government but retained presidentship of the Constituent Assembly

The post-independence history of the Congress was not so very happy Congress politics were bedevilled by group and personal rivalries. The 'Parliamentary' and the 'Constructive' halves of the organization could not get on well together The latter who had consolidated themselves into a single organization complained that there was a tendency to ignore them The Congress was also weakened by the secession of Socialists and a minor revolt of Left Wingers in Maharashtra The handling of the problem of linguistic redistribution of Provinces, also led to a great deal of discontent particularly in Karnatak and Maharashtra After the Jaipur session a new constitution for the Congress came into being

NASIK SESSION

The 56th session of the Indian National Congress was held at Nasik on the 20th and 21st of September, 1950 Mr Purushottamdas Tandon of Uttar Pradesh was elected President by a majority of 214 votes Mr Tandon obtained 1,306 votes while the two rival candidates Acharya Kripalani and Mr Shankerrao Deo obtained 1,092 and 202 votes respectively

About 2,600 delegates out of a total of 3,600 attended the session, while it is estimated as many as 10,000 people watched the proceedings from the galleries

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In his presidential address Mr Tandon unreservedly denounced communalism and declared. "The world is rising above communalism All patriots among us have to be vigilant so that this poison of communalism does not spread here in India."

He added that he hoped "in course of time the progressive forces of the world will compel even Pakistan to rise above communalism, and then with psychological affinity between the two countries leading them to come closer to each other, no community will feel insecure in any part of the two countries"

Mr Tandon made no direct reference to the Indo-Pakistan agreement of April 8, but only remarked, "Our Government has entered into several agreements with Pakistan, but they have not led to a solution of our difficulties It seems to me that we shall have to be more firm in our attitude towards Pakistan"

On the refugee problem, Mr Tandon remarked that the Government of India and the State Governments had "acted with sympathy" and "done their best to help, but their power is limited" Mr Tandon however, thought that the aid that the refugees now received from Government was "very meagre", and urged that, if the Government did not consider his earlier suggestion of a capital levy, "they should find some other means to get the necessary finances with a view to helping the displaced persons"

Mr Tandon went on to say, "It is the responsibility of the nation to make good, according to need, the loss suffered by a community owing to a policy adopted by the nation. It is the collective responsibility of all of us to remove the suffering, of which our collective good is the cause"

We need several hundred crores of rupees to alleviate the sufferings of displaced persons. This money can be raised only by a planned scheme

The new President commended the Government of India's foreign policy of non-alignment, but added, "It is not impossible that, at some future date, for the protection of our country, we may have to consider the question of establishing closer relations with one of these two blocs"

"Our country enjoys a special position on the Asian continent The responsibility for freeing this continent from the exploiters of the West is ours At the same time we have to shoulder the burden of maintaining peace in Asia."

Mr Tandon expressed gratification at the fact that India's Constitution had laid down Hindi as the national language of the country, and saw the reasonableness of the provision of retaining the English medium for a period of 15 years, but hoped that an earnest and patriotic effort would be made to displace the foreign language earlier than the time stipulated.

By giving the Hindi language recognition for official work the constitution has further reinforced the urge for unity He believed that that part of the constitution would work like magic in bringing about the unity of ideas and developing a feeling for one another among the various regions.

He also expressed satisfaction at Government's achievements in the realm of amelioration of the lot of peasants and workers within the brief period of three years of independence, notwithstanding the many difficulties in their way

The President whole-heartedly backed Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of "khadi" and village industries, and admonished State Governments for paying only lip service to it

"There should be no person without work in the whole country Everyone should make a proper use of his time and should give whatever time is left after his ordinary avocation to the production of useful things To create enthusiasm for this programme in the country will be a part of our work Both man-power and machine-power will be utilised in this work of production"

Referring to the Kashmir issue, Mr Tandon observed that India could have driven Pakistan troops out of Kashmir without any aid from the United Nations but she tried to raise the U N 's prestige by raising the issue there The U N however, did not act impartially and its policy had foisted a problem on India

The President assured the Central Government that they could have the firm support of the Congress and of the people in their demand for the removal of Pakistan troops from Kashmir and for full control of the State to vest in Sheikh Abdullah's Government

PLENARY SESSION

The Congress adopted nine resolutions, seven of which pertained to foreign, domestic and economic matters

On foreign policy, the Congress endorsed Pandit Nehru's policy and further approved the Government of India's stand on the Korean issue.

The Congress reaffirmed its faith in a secular democracy, endorsed the Indo-Pakistan Agreement and voted for a peaceful solution of Indo-Pakistan disputes by negotiation and arbitration if necessary

Other resolutions which the Congress adopted included those on the question of refugee rehabilitation, foreign possessions in India and khadi and village industries

The High Command took cognisance of Pandit Nehru's demand for reform of the Congress election machinery and promised to devise proposals as soon as possible.

Mr Tandon, winding up the proceedings of the session, said, "The enthusiasm and confidence shown by delegates and the public during this Congress session has dispelled all doubts expressed by some members that the Congress has become weak, and is not going to last very long This session has proved that the Congress is still very powerful Critics of the Congress gleefully predicted that there would be a rift in the Congress and it would break up, and that they would be able to capitalise on that in the coming general elections. All these critics of the Congress must have been sadly disappointed by the enthusiasm exhibited during this session"

Appealing to Congressmen to develop a sense of self-abnegation and service to the country, Mr. Tandon said that the country could not become strong and great by a Congress victory in the elections or by Congressmen getting into high posts A country became great when the character of the people was spotless and their moral integrity unquestionable.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Below we give the full text of some of the more important resolutions passed at the Congress. The first resolution is concerned with secularism and Indo-Pakistan relations. It says, "The Jaipur Congress drew particular attention to the menace of communalism, and urged the people to put an end to all communal and separatist tendencies, which had already caused grievous injury, and which imperilled the country's freedom Anti-national and socially reactionary forces have continued to function, and come in the way of progress

"The partition caused deep wounds in the political, economic, and emotional life of the country. Passions were roused and many difficult problems arose, leading to continuing tension, and ill-will between India and Pakistan These problems can only be solved satisfactorily with patience and goodwill, tolerance and firmness, keeping always in view the honour and interests of India

"These interests of India, as of Pakistan, require peaceful and co-operative relations between the two countries.

"This Congress, therefore, commends and approves of the proposal made by the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan for an agreement that all disputes should be solved by peaceful methods, and without resort to armed conflict

"For this reason, among others, the Congress records its approval of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April 8, 1950, which represents a peaceful and effective approach to the solution of a very difficult problem and which is in keeping with the traditions and policy of the Congress It is with this approach, and in this spirit, that such problems can be most effectively dealt with, and can yield enduring results

"Whatever disputes and conflicts may exist now, or may arise in future, they should be considered as political problems between the two countries and should be treated as such

"In no event should the spirit of communalism, or the misuse of religion be allowed to mar and distort the consideration of our internal problems We cannot forsake our own policy in a spirit of retaliation We have not only to treat our minorities with full justice and fairness, but should make them feel that they are so treated

"This Congress, therefore, declares that it is the basic policy of the nation, as reaffirmed in the Constitution, that India is a democratic State which, while honouring every faith, neither favours nor discriminates against any particular religion or its adherents, and which gives equal rights and freedom of opportunity to all communities and individuals who form the nation

"It is the primary duty of every Congressman to carry this great message, and to live up to it, and to combat every form of communalism or separatism in India"

Economic Policy

"The economic progress of the country is the most urgent task before the nation in the attainment of the Congress objective, which is the establishment of a welfare State, wherein there is economic democracy, a national minimum standard in respect of the essentials of physical, and social well-being, a rise in the standard of living of the people, full employment, the elimination of exploitation, the progressive narrowing down of disparities in income and wealth, so that there may be equality of opportunity to add for self-development, and the growth of personality Every step towards this goal must be judged from the point of view of the good of the masses, and vested interests should not be allowed to divert us from the larger good Ordered progress will necessarily have to be planned, and this implies a planned and more or less controlled economy.

"The Congress has repeatedly emphasised the need for planning, and the Working Committee, in a resolution passed in January, 1950, recommended to the Government of India to set up a statutory Planning Commission. The Congress welcomes the establishment of the Planning Commission by the Government of India.

"The Second World War seriously impaired the economic structure, and strength of the country, and the partition and the tragic events that followed independence, disrupted the country's economic life still further Progress has thus been greatly hampered by limitations in respect of finance, capital equipment, trained personnel, and raw materials

"These limitations necessitate a careful husbanding of the available resources, and the laying down of strict priorities in regard to development schemes It is of the utmost importance, in the existing conditions, that measures should be devised to secure increased production, and every factor militating against this aim should be discouraged

"Capital formation will have to be increasingly shouldered by the common man, and the small savings of large numbers of people will have to be an essential feature of the ways and means of the country's development programmes

"So long as there are conditions of scarcity the need for the control on essential articles will continue Such controls should be effective and must be so worked as to avoid undue inconvenience to the people and eliminate evasions Anti-social elements seeking to exploit controls to their advantage should be drastically dealt with

"Immediate action is necessary, more especially in regard to the following matters —

1 "Basic and essential lines of development, such as power and irrigation, and the prior allocation of available resources for this purpose,

2 "Early realisation of self-sufficiency in food,

3 "An adequate supply of essential raw materials for industry,

4 "An orderly and progressive reduction in the general price-level,

5 "Full and efficient utilisation of installed capacity in industries, reducing costs of production to a reasonable level and providing at the same time conditions in which the workers can put forth their best efforts, and

6 "The expansion of opportunities for gainful employment by planned development of village and small-scale industries, on co-operative lines as far as possible, and on the basis of the highest attainable technical efficiency Priority should be given in this respect to khadi and the handloom industry.

"No system of planned economy can succeed, and no large-scale advance is possible unless there is full public co-operation It is, therefore, necessary to evoke public enthusiasm, and harness it for the promotion of nation-building activities, to raise the low productivity in industry and agriculture

"Efforts should, therefore, be made to utilise the experience, energy, free time and other resources of the people on a voluntary basis, and on a nation-wide scale In any such scheme, Congressmen should give their full, and active support."

The resolution on the refugee problem stated

"This Congress recognises that the Government of India, and many of the State Governments have given priority to the problem of the displaced persons from West and East Pakistan, and have applied their energy and resources to its resolution They have given relief to, and rehabilitated, a substantial proportion of them. Nevertheless, a large number still remains unprovided for, and in great distress.

"It is the duty of the Government to rehabilitate and provide opportunities for productive and gainful occupation to all these displaced persons who have suffered so much because of circumstances beyond their control.

"The delay in solving the evacuee property problem has been a constant source of distress and frustration to vast numbers of persons, and it is urgently necessary that a solution of this should be found as speedily as possible.

"In the opinion of the Congress, if a solution of this problem is not arrived at between India and Pakistan in the near future, it should be referred for arbitration to a tribunal consisting of representatives of India and Pakistan of high judicial standing"

The resolution on the Congress Constitution said: "The working of the new Congress Constitution has revealed some serious defects and difficulties. It is necessary to amend the Constitution so as to remedy these and other defects and ensure the smooth and efficient functioning of Congress machinery

"The Congress, therefore, under Article 28 authorises the A-I.C.C. to make necessary amendments in the Constitution and to this end the Working Committee will make proposals to the A-I.C.C. and *inter alia*, give its consideration to the following matters

"The Working Committee shall circulate these proposals by the end of November, 1950

1 Reintroduction of primary membership,

2 Appointment of a Central Tribunal and Central Credentials Committee,

3 Vesting the Working Committee with adequate powers to deal with abnormal situation, and

4 Providing machinery for selecting candidates to legislatures and parliamentary activities"

Foreign Policy

"The Jaipur Congress, in its resolution on foreign policy reaffirmed the principles that had guided the Congress in previous years and formulated a policy which should be pursued in the new circumstances that had arisen Since then India has become a Republic and has as an independent sovereign nation continued her association with the Commonwealth of Nations She has also continued to participate fully in the activities of the United Nations In furtherance of her aim, she has developed diplomatic contacts and friendly and co-operative relations with a large number of independent nations

"She has avoided any entanglement in military or other alliances which tend to divide up the world into rival groups and thus endanger world peace She has maintained her freedom of action in foreign affairs and in the economic development of the country

"Recent developments in the Far East, leading to war in Korea, have led to an intensification of the international crisis and have brought the prospect of a devastating world war far nearer

"India, in accordance with her basic policy, associated herself with the United Nations in resistance to aggression At the same time, she has laboured for peace and for the prevention of the war in the East from spreading beyond Korea

"The Congress approves the policy pursued by the Government of India, and is of opinion that every avenue of peaceful settlement should be explored. While aggression, in any shape or form has to be resisted it must be remembered that the aim of the United Nations to which India, in common with other nations is committed, is the maintenance of peace and not the encouragement of any activity which leads to war.

"The United Nations Organisation was the outcome of the passionate hope of mankind for peace and co-operation among nations, and for the avoidance of war. It was the basic feature of this organisation to bring together all countries however they may differ from each other, on a common platform, so that they might develop the habit of co-operation and of settlement of disputes by peaceful methods.

"If important nations are excluded from this great world organisation, it loses its distinctive feature and significance, and its power for good is lessened.

"The Congress is, therfore, of the opinion that their great neighbour, China should be represented in this Assembly of the nations of the world, through her present Government, so that she may be in a position to co-operate with other nations in the maintenance of peace

"While aggression had to be resisted in Korea, the objective of the United Nations should be clearly stated That objective must be the establishment of a free and independent and united Korea whose future is to be determined by her own people

"This Congress earnestly hopes that the great nations of the world will not permit fear and passion to endanger the cause of peace for which they all stand, and will not encourage any activities which add to the bitterness and hatred which unhappily fill many people's minds today.

"The world crisis demands from every country forbearance and restraint, the banishment of fear and a ceaseless endeavour in search of peace."

THE DEBATE

Below we give a brief account of the general debates that took place on the more important resolutions reproduced above

Mr N V Gadgil moved the resolution on communalism which endorsed the Indo-Pakistan Agreement

Speaking in Marathi, he said that for some years in the past India had been afflicted with the malady of communalism Events shortly before and after the achievement of independence had aggravated communal antagonism. He claimed it was the Nehru-Liaqat Ali Agreement which arrested the drift towards extreme bitterness The Agreement had laid the path of peace

Communalism, Mr Gadgil said, could only be solved by seeking a solution from the national point of view There should be a spirit of amity and co operation which the Agreement sought to foster Conflicts with Pakistan and other disputes must be solved at a Governmental level Retaliation by individuals would weaken the State and the people as a whole, he added

Dr P C Ghosh asserted that the path of secular democracy was the ideal path Communalism would lead to ruination

Talk of war with Pakistan was a dangerous trend Wars never solved any problems and talk of war for a solution of the Indo-Pakistan dispute would only create more harm Whatever might be the policy pursued by Pakistan, India should endeavour to stick to the right path

Pandit Nehru, intervening in the debate, spoke for 45 minutes on the resolution

He said that India had suggested to Pakistan about ten months earlier that they should solve all disputes between the two countries peacefully without resort to arms Pakistan's reply to the suggestion was that they should not approach matters in a "round about way" but should specify the disputes and take them up accordingly.

India had agreed to this and specified the disputes, which included the evacuee property issue, the canal waters dispute, Kashmir and the Bengal question. India had also said that if this suggestion was accepted, the atmosphere in the two countries would clear and become conducive to the solution of all disputes

A month ago India had again drawn Pakistan's attention to this suggestion and the answer was awaited If Pakistan accepted this suggestion, it would clearly mean that an agreement between the two countries had been reached and the way opened for a peaceful consideration of all questions

India had decided, said Pandit Nehru, to adopt the international procedure of negotiation to solve Indo-Pakistan disputes. According to this procedure, States resorted to negotiations whenever a dispute arose If negotiations failed there was mediation and even if that failed, arbitration was resorted to. Such disputes went up to independent judicial tribunals failing agreement That was why they had reiterated this principle of negotiation in the resolution Similarly, it was urged in another resolution that the evacuee property question be decided by a tribunal on which should figure experienced judges of both the countries These were attempts to solve these disputes peacefully. If they were also to fail, they would then think of some other methods

Pandit Nehru said that their disputes with Pakistan had to be treated on a different political plane That was a matter between two independent States On no account could the attitude of Congressmen or others towards communalism in India depend on what happened in Pakistan In India, they had been following democratic principles for the last 30 years. These principles could not be shelved or given the go-by just because of certain happenings in Pakistan That would mean the very negation of democracy Whatever happened in Pakistan, they had to remain firm in their support of democratic principles

Referring to what he described as the "Hindu-Muslim question," Pandit Nehru said that no doubt it was true that in the resolution it had been mixed up with Indo-Pakistan relations, but it stood on a different footing The question of communalism was an internal matter and the direct concern of Indians If it were to depend on what Pakistan did, then it would be tantamount to Indians surrendering the "reins of Government" to another Government

The resolution was passed after all the amendments were rejected by the House

Economic Objectives

Mr Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, moving the resolution on the Congress economic programme said that it sought to remove "exploitation of man by man"

Government had accepted the principle of mixed economy Government were conscious of the need of affording incentive to industrialists and agriculturists to increase production, but Government were also alive to the need of giving incentive to labour

Controls, Mr Jagjivan Ram added were indispensable to a system of planned economy. They had to impose control on industry, profits and distribution People would have to bear the controls, as without them a system of planned economy could not be established.

Mr Shibbanlal Saxena in an amendment to the foreign policy resolution criticised the United State's policy on the Korean issue and asserted that the United Nations was being used "as a cloak to hide the selfish ends of American policy" He condemned 'the inhuman and barbarous bombing of civilian Asian population" by the American air force

A resolution stating that foreign possessions in India should be incorporated in the Republic of India was moved by Mr N Narendu Dutt Mazumdar, West Bengal Minister for Law.

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, was passed unanimously

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

The members of the Congress Working Committee for the year 1950-51 are Mr Purshottamdas Tandon (President) Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel (Treasurer), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr C Rajagopalachari, Mr Jagjivan Ram, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (U P), Mr S K Patil (Bombay). Mr. Kamaraj Nadar (Tamil Nad), Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon (Punjab), Mr N. G. Ranga (Andhra), Mr Atulya Ghosh (W Bengal), Mr Siddheswar Sharma (Assam), Mr Laxmi Narain Sudhansu (Bihar), Mr B S Hirey (Maharshtra) Seth Govinddas (Mahakosal), Mr Gokul Lal Asawa (Rajasthan), Shrimati Pushpa Behn (Gujerat), Mr Kala Venkata Rao and Mr Mohanlal Gautam (General Secretaries).

THE MUSLIMS

So far as internal politics during the year were concerned it did not seem as if there was such a thing as a purely Muslim point of view. There was in fact more confusion than order in Muslim political thinking Muslims seemed to be unable to make up their minds whether to retain separate political identity or merge with any of the larger non-communal parties The two outstanding bodies were the Muslim League and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema One of the suggestions made was that all Muslim bodies should combine to form a non-political organization which should foster cultural, social and educational interests of the Muslims

The tension which prevailed between India and Pakistan was bound to affect the life of the ordinary Muslim Throughout the year there were charges and counter-charges made by one country against the other—a state of affairs which at last culminated in wide-spread public disorder on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border in the East Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman was responsible for the suggestion that one way of solving the minority problem was a complete exchange of population between India and Pakistan and the ceding of territory by India to accommodate the extra population which would migrate to Pakistan as a result The agreement between India and Pakistan on the minorities question led to lessening of tension and brought a new sense of security into the lives of the minority communities both in India and Pakistan

Development in Muslim politics could be grouped under three heads First, the decision of the Muslim League to re-enter politics Second, the remark made by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan about Indian Muslims' lack of freedom to celebrate festivals and the reactions the statement produced, and finally a long series of protests and counter protests by India and Pakistan which continued till the time when the minorities pact was signed in Delhi

The following is a detailed chronological survey of the year's events

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

A major pre-occupation of the Muslims during the year was organization The Muslims were realizing that the time had come for them to decide what organization they were going to work in in the new India It transpired that certain Muslim leaders had consulted Mahatma Gandhi on this point and he told them to wait until the position became a little clearer At that time none of the Indian parties including the Congress were prepared to receive Muslims as Muslims in the minority States had played a decisive part in the division of India and the formation of a new Muslim State Now that the new constitution had come into force and the first general elections were not far off the time had arrived for the Muslims to take stock It was apparent that the Congress with its long tradition of Hindu-Muslim collaboration was the obvious party to join A lead was given by Begum, Aizaz Rasul of Uttar Pradesh who joined the Congress with her husband She also worked hard to bring other Muslims in She opposed separate electorates and reservation of seats for minorities Another Muslim leader who was very active in this movement was Mr Latifur Rahman of Bihar, a member of the former Working Committee of the Muslim League.

The attitude of the Congress to this question was far from clear There was no formal bar to the entry of Muslims into the Congress But among the rank and file of the Congress a certain opposition was crystallizing A vague desire was forming to keep out at least those Muslim leaders who had played a prominent part in the agitation for Pakistan It was argued that this was necessary as they might once again play the part of a fifth column if an opportunity presented itself. One instance which was cited was that of Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman who after a few days of his declaration of loyalty to India suddenly left the country to become a citizen of Pakistan In short there was doubt about the good faith of those Muslim leaders who had changed their outlook almost overnight This suspicion was fully shared by Nationalist Muslims who had stood by the Congress when that body was regarded as an enemy of the Muslim Community by vast numbers of Muslims The Nationalist Muslims felt that ex-Leaguers could be admitted into the Congress only on the condition that they did not hold any office in the Congress for five succeeding years during which time, they were to give ample proof of genuine conversion to the new creed Muslim Leaguers for their part put this last objection down to jealousy and fear lest the Nationalist Muslims should lose their old privileged position in the Congress The case for free and unconditional admission was argued in the following manner by Muslim Leaguers who wanted to join the Congress, 1 The Congress ought not to display a spirit of revenge, with the establishment of Pakistan there was no major issue which divided the Muslims as Muslims from the Hindus as Hindus 2 The Muslims had freely agreed to the abolition of communal electorates and reservation of seats There could be no greater proof of their good faith 3 Muslims were a hard headed practical people And they realized that the best guarantee of safety was identification with the Congress 4 If the R S S could have free admission into the Congress why not the League ? The League was already dissolved as a separate body 5 The Congress for its part needed the Muslims They would bring it a vast accession of strength when it was fighting to maintain its position against attack from Socialists, Communists and the Hindu Sabha 6 India as a country would also benefit Whole-hearted acceptance of Muslim Leaguers as members of the Congress would be regarded as extra proof that India was really a secular state It would also help to counteract anti-Indian propaganda conducted by Pakistan in the Muslim countries of the Middle East

This was the manner in which the *pro* and the *con* were argued by the two sides to the controversy

Independent of this controversy there were appeals from political leaders to the Muslims to join the Congress Some of these appeals were successful and Muslims in certain areas did join the Congress in a body as in Dharwar, Sholapur and parts of Madhya Pradesh

It may be mentioned incidentally that in this general controversy about the future of Muslims and their organisations in India the Jamiat-ul-Ulema also became involved particularly in Uttar Pradesh where there was some exchange of argument between the Ulema leaders and Government spokesmen The feeling was apparently growing among sections of Muslims that the Jamiat was usurping functions which did not intrinsically belong to it

The future of the League and of Muslims in particular also came up for consideration at a convention of Muslims in Madras Some proposed the liquidation of the League while others warned against any hasty decisions All, however, stressed the need for a spirit of friendliness and co-operation between Hindus and Muslims. Mr Abdul Hamid Khan who presided over the convention stated that guarantees for minorities were secured in the Constitution and in the present set-up there was no room for communal political parties. Referring to the suggestion that Muslims should join the Congress he remarked 'After all the Congress is a leaky boat today, why should we get into it and sink ?' The convention finally decided to consult public opinion on the question.

In Lucknow about 200 prominent Muslims from Uttar Pradesh gathered together to take counsel. The meeting declared, 'in order to shake off their present lethargy and play their due part in the administration of the country the Muslims of Uttar Pradesh should join some non-communal party' The meeting appealed to all Muslim religious or cultural organizations to merge into one body so that they could work for the betterment of the community more effectively. One resolution asked for the setting up of a minority board for the protection of the rights of the minorities

The President of the All India Shia Political Conference, Syed Sultan Ahmed advised the Shias in particular and the Sunnis in general to join the Congress The aim of the Muslims should be to do all that lies in their power to aid unity

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE LEAGUE

Meanwhile the President of the All India Muslim League Mr Mohammed Ismail sent an important circular to all provincial and primary Leagues, which caused some stir in Indian politics. 'Muslims are a community,' the circular said 'And for their religious, cultural, educational, social and political purposes the League cannot remain inactive' This need for an exclusive body was justified on the following ground 'Recently we demanded religious training and recognition of Urdu as the medium of instruction for those whose mother-tongue is Urdu But the majority community was against us How could such of our demands reach the Government through the majority community organization ?'

The circular also declared that the revivified League would protect the interests of other minorities too It further argued that the League would be of help to the Government in securing the loyalty of the community and in keeping it contented

This circular gave rise to much protest among Muslims in India Mr M. M Moledina, the President of the Poona District branch of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema was among the first to question the wisdom of the decision He said that the revival of the League would harm Muslim interests and that there was, in fact, no need for communal organizations

The editor of a Urdu paper *Al Hafiz* wrote that the Muslims would never again follow the lead of the Muslim League On political questions the Muslims would support the Congress and on religious issues they would consult the Jamiat-ul-Ulema

The President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League also declared in a statement that the Provincial League stood by the latest resolution of its Working Committee in which it was categorically stated that the Provincial League had divested itself of politics.

Prominent Muslims of the West Bengal State meeting in conference declared that in the altered political set-up of the country Muslims should not continue as a separate political entity The meeting expressed the opinion that Muslims should go back to the fundamentals of their political faith—socialist economy and democratic polity Another resolution demanded the formation of linguistic provinces and the inclusion of Bengalee-speaking areas of Bihar and Assam in West Bengal and the merger of Cooch Behar and Tripura

A point worth mentioning is the formation of a new Muslim organization called the Bharat Momin Panchayat It pledges itself to work for the principles advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.

ID MESSAGE

An incident which caused great stir was an Id message from Mr Liaquat Ali Khan the Pakistan Prime Minister who said there were 35 million Muslims in India who were not celebrating the Id as free and independent people. The message gave rise to vehement protests from many quarters in India.

Sir Mirza Ismail a former Dewan of Mysore deplored that the Pakistan Premier should have sent a message which was unfortunate and uncalled for 'It is only fair to say,' declared Sir Mirza, 'that the Muslims of India are as free as the Muslims of Pakistan or as their Hindu brethren in India They have full confidence in their Government and are perfectly loyal to it' Mr Abdul Qaium Ansari the President of the All India Momin Conference appealed to Indian Muslims 'to observe an all-India protest day to express their sense of high indignation at Mr Liaquat Ali Khan's false and mischievous statement and use the occasion to affirm their loyalty to India' A Nationalist Muslim leader of Calcutta Shaikh Mohammed Jan asserted that the Muslims in India enjoyed full religious liberty They said their Id congregational prayers as peacefully throughout India and as freely as Muslims of any other country

A member of the Bombay Legislative Council Dr k A Hamied asked the leaders of Pakistan 'not to shed crocodile tears over the fate of Indian Muslims as Indian Muslims were quite happy and proud of being citizens of India'

Sir Sultan Ahmed, a former member of the Viceroy's executive Council also condemned the Pakistan Premier's speech It was absolutely untrue to say that the Indian Muslims were not celebrating Id as free and independent people

A former Governor of Uttar Pradesh Nawab Ahmed Syed Khan of Chhatari remarked that the fact that so many Muslims were living in India of their own free will showed that they had confidence in the Indian Government and in the good sense of the Hindu community

A meeting of the leaders of the Muslim community in Bombay passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the statement of the Pakistan Prime Minister, characterizing it as a misrepresentation of the position of Indian Muslims

The Pakistan Prime Minister's remarks also led to an official protest by the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan It was understood that the protest emphasized that such periodic statements which were baseless would only further embitter the relations between the two countries Statements of that kind constituted an affront to India's sovereignty and an incitement to Indian Muslims to rise in revolt against the established Government

Meanwhile tension between India and Pakistan was mounting From time to time there were complaints, charges, protests from the Pakistan Government Here are some of the charges made against India 1 Mosques and other religious institutions were closed or desecrated 2 Muslims were hampered in the celebration of their religious festivals 3 Muslim property was being taken over as evacuee property 4 Indian military units posted on the Sind-Rajasthan border were harassing the Muslim population of the border villages 5 The Assam Government was pursuing a policy which might result in a mass exodus of Muslims 6 Pakistan Afghan relations were being systematically misrepresented in sections of the Indian press. 7. Indian Muslims who had returned to India on temporary permits and overstayed their time were physically deported after conviction and left on Indo-Pakistan border. Permanent permits were cancelled in certain cases 8 Muslims in general were being driven out of India The Pakistan High Commissioner's Office for instance, issued 250,000 permits between October 1948 and October 1949 9. About 100,000 Muslims in the Punjab were forced to embrace Hinduism during the 1947 disturbances and most of the mosques there had been converted into temples. To all these charges the Government of India made suitable reply. In regard to (1) the Government of India described most of the allegations as baseless. There was one mosque in Amritsar which was occupied by evacuees but the latter were quickly evicted. Muslims were absolutely free to celebrate their festivals like every other community. About evacuee property the Government of India pointed out that laws were more liberal in India than in Pakistan In fact, Pakistan laws were such that it looked as though the Pakistan Government were bent on driving all non-Muslims from West Pakistan The complaint that Muslims were being driven out of India was fantastic The large number of permits said to have been granted by the Pakistan High Commissioner's Office related to temporary visitors to India who came for the purpose of collecting their belongings The charge that over 100,000 Muslims were forcibly converted to Hinduism or Sikhism during the 1947 disturbances were exaggerated and mischievous

BENGAL DISORDERS

Meanwhile reports were coming through of ill-treatment of the Hindu community in East Bengal as a consequence of which temper began to rise inside India Outbreaks against minorities occurred on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border in the east and after a time they assumed such proportion that even war did not seem impossible In this critical situation Muslim leaders in India spoke up with one voice On the one hand they asserted their resolution to stand solidly by their mother country, and on the other they warned Pakistan that if the Government did not stop the persecution of the minorities India would be forced to take such steps as would have grave consequences for the future of the sub-continent

To give a few instances, at a meeting of Delhi Muslims held in the Jumma Masjid a resolution was passed condemning 'the sad happenings' in East and West Bengal The meeting urged the Government of India to stop its 'policy of appeasement towards Pakistan, to take effective steps to resolve all points of dispute and put an end to the ever-growing tension between the peoples of the two countries'

A number of prominent Muslim leaders of Bihar issued a joint statement in which they said that they 'felt thoroughly ashamed of all that has happened in East Pakistan and we, Muslims of India, must raise our unanimous voice in unequivocal condemnation of such atrocities committed on the minority community there

Mr Mahomedbhoy I. M Rowjee a former Mayor of Bombay declared 'If Pakistan brings the threat of Mr Liaquat Ali Khan into action by declaring war on India they can expect nothing but contempt from us Indian Muslims who are loyal to their motherland will do everything in their power to protect the freedom of India at the cost of their lives'

Seven Muslim members of the Indian Parliament in a joint statement warned the Pakistan Government that 'if no solution to the tragic happenings in East Bengal were found speedily it might lead to grave consequences If Pakistan has any genuine concern for Indian Muslims it should desist from its policy of terrorizing the minority community We hope Pakistan will read the writing on the wall and desist from actions which always involve destruction to the wrong-doer.'

A meeting of Bombay Muslims vehemently condemned the 'untold atrocities' perpetrated on Hindu minorities in East Bengal It expressed grave concern over the situation and called upon the Government of Pakistan to accept the no-war proposals of Pandit Nehru

The statements made by Pandit Nehru in the course of a tour of the Punjab also inspired four Indian Muslim leaders to make an appeal to the Prime Minister and Governor-General of Pakistan to get together with their Indian counterparts and conclude a definitive peace These four Muslim leaders were the Nawab of Chhatari, Mohamed Ismail Khan of Meerut, the Nawab of Bhagpot and Mr. S. Rashid Ahmed of Meerut. In a joint statement they said, 'the speeches delivered by Pandit Nehru should dispel completely the apprehensions sometimes entertained of a armed conflict between India and Pakistan Pandit Nehru categorically stated that there was no intention on the part of India to resort to war with its neighbour, and all the outstanding disputes could be solved by mutual negotiation He further made it clear that recourse could be had to arbitration on specific points' The statement mentioned the question of evacuee property as one of the main obstacles to understanding, and suggested the setting up of Committee at Ministerial level to make suitable recommendations

Tension finally subsided when India and Pakistan signed a minority pact, an event which was widely held to have ushered in an era of peace and trust between majority and minority in the two countries

HISTORY

[For details see *Year Book* for 1949]

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in the sub-continent as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact with the powerful Indian National Congress The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties and differences set in among its members When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire to greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on an aggressive presentation of Muslim demands With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928 The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped the process of consolidation

An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as one of the most powerful organisations of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation although the success of League nominees was not very striking

Mr Jinnah's influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 constitution The Muslim League grew into a powerful organisation with branches all over the sub-continent At Lucknow in 1937 its creed was tightened up, at Lahore three years later it adopted a resolution demanding the partition of the country into Hindu and Muslim India, and in 1941, the creed was again changed into what amounted to a demand for secession The idea of Pakistan was beginning to take shape

The Muslim League gathered strength in the years rolled by, especially during the war when the Congress was in jail and there was no effective opposition to the League An attempt was made by Lord Wavell in the summer of 1945 to form a coalition government including the Congress and the League as a temporary measure without prejudice to the claims and aspirations of the two organizations The move failed and elections were ordered

throughout the country. The League came on top at the polls, and soon after the British Government sent a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian problem once and for all

The Delegation, after elaborate investigation and personal discussion, came to the conclusion that Pakistan was impracticable and inadvisable It decided to set up a Constituent Assembly to frame a three-tier constitution, comprising a limited union centre, three groups of contiguous provinces (one in the north-west, the second in the centre and the third in the east), and 11 provincial constitutions It also decided to set up an interim government, pending the evolution of a future constitution The League at first accepted the British Cabinet Mission's proposals, but later went back on its decision and resolved upon direct action. In the late autumn of 1946, the League again decided to co-operate and sent its nominees to the Interim Government at the centre formed earlier by the Congress.

Events then followed one another in quick succession First came the British Prime Minister's declaration setting a time-limit to the withdrawal of British troops, and Lord Mountbatten's plan for a procedure to divide the country. On August 15, 1947 the country was formally divided and two Dominions came simultaneously into existence In the wake of the division there came widespread disturbances in the north-west of the sub-continent, and the minorities in either country passed through a period of acute fear and anxiety.

The chief features of Muslim politics since the partition of the sub-continent have been 1. a decline in the strength and influence of the Indian Union Muslim League 2 the rise in power of a number of non-League bodies like the Momins, Shias and more especially the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind with which Maulana Azad is associated, 3 the dissolution of purely communal-political bodies, and a shift in their emphasis from political work to social, cultural, religious and educational work

THE SIKHS

A KNOWLEDGE of the main issues which agitate the Sikhs is quite necessary for any-one who wishes to follow the year's events as they affect the Sikh Community

Broadly speaking there are three groups among the Sikhs One group forming the main body of the Central Akahli Dal is led by Master Tara Singh It is in favour of maintaining the separate identity of the Sikh community The second group is represented by the Panthic Durbar led by the Maharaja of Patiala. This group favours discarding the separate identity of the Sikhs. In 1949 February the Working Committee of the Durbar held a meeting in Patiala at which it decided not to have a political programme and not to fight elections as a party. To find a workable programme for the advance of Sikh culture it appointed a sub-committee In addition to the Panthic Durbar there is also a large body of Sikhs who follow the Congress and think that the Sikhs should not have a separate organization

Most Sikh demands came from a feeling that since Hindus have India and the Muslims have Pakistan there must be some part of the sub-continent which the Sikhs could call their own More concretely the Sikhs ask for the creation of a new administrative unit in the Punjab with the Sikh States as a nucleus Alternatively they demand that the overwhelmingly Hindu District of Gurgaon should be separated from the Punjab so as to secure an even balance between Hindus and Sikhs in the new Province so formed. The Sikhs also claim that Punjabi and not Hindi should be the provincial language.

The Sikh point of view as such is underlined by two memoranda which are worth quoting The first is a four-page memorandum presented by Sikh members of the Minorities Advisory Committee of the now defunct Constituent Assembly to the sub-committee which was specifically set up to consider the Sikh case. This memorandum can be regarded as the most authoritative statement of the demands made by the Sikhs from time to time since independence The following demands were set out in the memorandum

1. To avoid becoming a permanent minority equality of representation must be secured in the Punjab or the boundaries of the State must be so redrawn that the resulting province contains a majority of 'Punjabi-speaking people.'

2. There must be adequate weightage in the Indian Parliament. When the Anglo-Indians, for instance, are given six seats the Sikhs must have proportionate representation.

3. In U.P and Delhi cognizance must be taken of recent migrations. For instance, in U.P. there would be about 500,000 Sikhs and in Delhi about 100,000.

4. In the Punjab and Central Cabinets there must be a convention which assigns a certain number of seats to Sikhs. One seat must be assured in the Central Cabinet, while in the Punjab Cabinet if the present boundaries are retained one half of the seats must be allotted to Sikhs.

5. In all committees, commissions and delegations there must be one Sikh.

The theory on which the claims are justified is that as in undivided Punjab the Sikhs are opposed to communal majority rule In fact, the opposition is even stronger today because the proportion of Sikhs in the Indian Punjab has increased on account of the partition. Other grounds for justification are Sikh suffering in the cause of undivided India, Sikh contribution to the defence of the country and distribution of the community on the strategic borders of India The creation of a Punjabi-speaking State is justified on the linguistic principle which is recognized by the Congress. The new State it is claimed can be formed by cutting off the Districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and the Tehsils of Bhiwani and Hansi in the Hissar District To make the area more compact the Punjab States could merge with the new province The Sikhs finally, remind the Congress of its promise to Sikhs that the Congress will not be a party to any solution of the communal problem that does not satisfy the Sikhs

About the same time as Sikh members of the Constituent Assembly handed in their memorandum four Sikh scholars issued a lengthy statement discussing the question of what the Sikhs really wanted.'Only a little imaginative sympathy is needed,' the statement said, 'to realize the great and unprecedented sufferings of the Sikhs in the recent terrible happenings in the Punjab' After describing the sufferings the statement added, '. Almost 40 per cent of the entire Sikh community can be described as refugees in some form or other.' The statement then goes on to say that being a self-reliant and sturdy people all that the Sikhs need is opportunity—opportunity to create, construct and thus carve out their prosperity as they did in the old Punjab. Among the most urgently-needed relief were the following. 1 An announcement that the question of the Gurudwaras left behind in Pakistan was being taken up by the Government of India with the Pakistan Government. The Nankana Sahib Gurudwara should be created a free city like the Vatican. The other Gurudwaras in Pakistan should be administered by the Nankana Sahib authorities. An equivalent of the land attached to the Nankana Sahib and other Sikh shrines in Pakistan should be allotted to the S.G.P.C. in the Punjab thus giving the Sikhs an opportunity to re-establish their educational and social life, 2 As the worst sufferers among land-holders they should be given a generous share in the new colony areas in Hissar and Karnal Districts to make up for their losses in the colony areas of Pakistan, 3. All Sikh refugees no matter where they come from West Punjab, N.W.F.P., Bahawalpur or Sind should be accommodated in the Punjab. This will provide a homeland for Sikhs in India; 4. In their rehabilitation policy Government should make no distinction between landlords and tenants; 5. To provide houses work on new townships should be taken in hand immediately, and the site of the new capital of the Punjab should be announced without delay.

Of the general demands of the Sikhs as a community two were conceded before the present Constitution came into force—first that backward sections among their community should be included in the Scheduled Castes for purposes of representation in the legislature

Second, along with other minorities the Sikhs would also have the right to claim fair representation in the services consistently with the maintenance of efficiency in administration under the new Constitution

THE YEAR 1949-50.

Having described the frame-work one could now proceed to review Sikh politics during the year The struggle for the control of the Sikh Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee continued between the two rival groups—the Nagoke group and the Tara Singh group, though at one time it was reported that the two groups had reached an agreement on certain broad questions In this struggle the Nagoke group held its own. And second, the two old questions the demand for a Punjabi-speaking province and the recognition of Punjabi in the Gurmukhi script as the official language remained in the front, though large groups of Hindus and Sikhs had agreed that both Hindi and Punjabi should have equal status. Master Tara Singh was the dominating personality in Sikh affairs and a review of Sikh events reads like a chronicle of Master Tara Singh's public activities in the course of the year. Below is given a detailed factual narrative of political events in the Sikh world

Some of the prominent Sikh leaders who had been arrested during the agitation in Delhi in February-March 1949 were released Among those released were Master Tara Singh, Master Ajit Singh, the General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal and Sardar Swarup Singh, the Vice-President A point of personal interest is that Mr Niranjan Singh Gill of the I.N A and a former dictator of the Panthic Board joined the Indian National Congress

There was again trouble in New Delhi in connection with Guru Nanak's birthday According to an official report, permission had been granted to the Prabhandak Committee to take a procession on Guru Nanak's birthday along a prescribed route. But the Committee took out a procession a day previous to the birthday and along a route different from that followed in the past The police fired four rounds and made a lathi charge and a number of persons were arrested.

The election of a President for the S G.P.C. resulted in a victory for the Nagoke group. Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke was elected President defeating his Akhali rivals. The Ahkali Party, however, decided to question the validity of the Committee's resolution extending the term of the then office-bearers.

Later an agreement was said to have been arrived at between the two groups At the time of writing the terms of the agreement were still a secret. But it was understood that the terms included the following points: 1. The S.G.P.C would be a purely religious body.

Government servants and members of local bodies and legislatures would be prohibited. 2 Both the groups would support the political demands of the Sikhs particularly the demand relating to the establishment of a Punjabi-speaking province. 3 Punjabi in the Gurmukhi script should be the official language of the province and also the court language 4 The two groups would work under the leadership of Sardar Baldev Singh, the Defence Minister.

If all this was true it would change the whole face of Sikh politics But some parts at least of the reported agreement were not borne out by a speech made by Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke ten days after the agreement was said to have been reached In a public speech he reiterated that a separate province would be harmful to the Sikhs. He went on to add, however that if the creation of such a province was considered necessary at a later stage representative Hindus and Sikhs would sit together and find a solution

And for his part nothing that Master Tara Singh said or did seemed to bear out the claim that an agreement between the two groups had been reached Master Tara Singh continued to go the same way as he did before

At the first public meeting after his release he advised the Sikhs to unite with the Hindus He also declared that later he would announce a comprehensive programme which he would like the Sikhs to propagate in every town and village In an interview he told the Government that the Sikh problem could be solved if they authorized the formation of a Punjabi-speaking province

On October 23, 1949 Master Tara Singh announced the programme which he had promised before Addressing a Sikh political conference in Amritsar he stated that in the interests of the country's future there should be a separate Punjabi-speaking province or sphere of Sikh influence Sikhs should not live under 'Hindu domination' Master Tara Singh proposed the formation of a new Sikh force 'Sri Khalsa' devoted to the Sikh religon. It should undertake a programme of self-purification through pious life with daily prayer pledged to love other Sikhs and to see that no Sikh starved It would develop the community's character and would not be open to people who aspired to places in the legislature and the Government The Sikh leader also seemed to say that the Sikh community was much happier under the Unionist regime in undivided Punjab than under Congress rule Other points he made off and on were that Sikh shrines in Pakistan should be inviolable and freely accessible to Sikhs Some Sikh leaders had in fact suggested that this particular question might be referred to the U N O In a later speech (Nov 8, Simla) Master Tara Singh seemed to hint at the possibility of grave trouble if the next elections based on joint electorates were held without the settlement of his demands

A point which caused some controversy was whether Master Tara Singh wanted a Sikh State or a Sikh province for at one stage he referred to defence arrangements of the new unit with India. Master Tara Singh himself denied that he had asked for a separate State But he insisted that there was discrimination against Sikhs in the matter of appointments and important portfolios had been taken away from Sikh Ministers in the Punjab Cabinet

Some days later Master Tara Singh made some conciliatory gestures and left all doubts at rest in a speech in New Delhi on Guru Nanak's birthday He said he did not ask for a separate State for the Sikhs but only justice and a due share in the administration of the country. It was never his intention to harass the Government Hindus and Sikhs must live together Any rift in their ranks would be disastrous to both

The problem of the Sikhs was also raised in a debate in the Constituent Assembly on October 14 Sardar Hukum Singh charged the Congress with having gone back on its promise to the Sikhs in the matter of reservation in legislatures and Services This brought a reply from the Deputy Prime Minister who said that Sikh representatives were always consulted whenever questions affecting the community's interests came up for a decision He reminded the Sikhs that even the partition of India was agreed to only after the Sikhs had given their consent Sardar Patel deplored 'the psychology of distrust and animosity' exhibited by the Sikhs from time to time and appealed to them to join with other communities in strengthening the morale of the border province.

Sardar Hukum Singh, however, returned to the charge later During a constitutional debate in the Constituent Assembly he said that while the Muslims had got Pakistan and the Anglo-Indians and Scheduled castes safe-guards and guarantees the demand for a Punjabi-speaking province has not been met. Despite repeated assurance of equality of status for the Sikhs by the Congress the Sikhs had been ignored He therefore found it difficult to support the constitution

There was, of course, much opposition among the Sikhs to the general trend of Master Tara Singh's policy The Secretary of the Nationalist Sikh Party, for instance criticized Master Tara Singh's attitude as likely to affect the position of the Sikhs in a free India If there is discrimination against minorities the question could be taken to the Supreme Court The President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee also strongly opposed the demand for a Sikh province There were two and a half million Sikhs outside the Punjab who would not benefit in any way by the formation of a separate Sikh province Defence problems would also be complicated and Sikhs might also lose their present position in the Indian Army

About the middle of 1950 Master Tara Singh resigned the presidentship of the Shiromani Akali Dal and Sardar Hukam Singh was unanimously elected President

Also Akali politics took an exciting turn when the Working Committee of the Dal asked Sikh members elected to the legislatures on the Panthic ticket to sever their connection with the Congress The resolution adopted by the Working Committee stated that the Shiromani Akali Dal had allowed the Panthic M.L.A 's to join the Congress Assembly Party at the Centre and the Provinces as a gesture of goodwill and in the full faith and belief that the Congress, with men of eminence like Pandit Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel at the head, would respond particularly at a time when the Sikh community in its displaced, ruined and uprooted state, needed constructive sympathy and support and due status in the new set up.

The Shiromani Akali Dal, therefore, "after deep and considered deliberations direct the M L A 's who had succeeded on Panthic tickets to resign forthwith from the Congress Party and create separate Panthic blocs"

This resolution affected a number of Ministers including Sardar Baldev Singh Up to the time of writing (1950 August) there was no striking response from Sikh members

THE LEFT WING IN INDIAN POLITICS

FOR many years after 1919 the Indian National Congress was the party of the Left in Indian politics. And all the Left Wing parties of today (except the Communists) which are now separate from the Congress began as protestant groups within the Congress itself Thus the Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, the Revolutionary Communist Party, the Peasants' and Workers' Party which together with the Communist Party constitute the Left Wing today were all in the Congress some time or other.

Broadly speaking the parties of the Left in the Congress differed from the moderates on two points. First, the Left Wingers were opposed to all compromise with the British, and were in favour of complete independence outside the British Empire as the institution was then called. Second, they believed in some kind of economic equality and collectivism, and worked hard to bring the workers and the peasants into the national movement. The Left Wing groups generally worked together and were at their best whenever the Congress launched a movement against the authorities.

When the Congress decided round about 1934 to take office the Left Wing groups made a strong effort to get a Socialist programme accepted by that body; but the effort failed. It is from the failure of this attempt to convert the Congress that the gradual separation of the Left Wing groups from the main body of the Congress began. The Socialist Party, for instance, was formed soon after.

Until lately the position of the Left Wingers was not easy For the Congress under the dual leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru had a complete plan of action both for urban and rural conditions, a plan which could also be described as Socialistic—of the Gandhian type. Pandit Nehru, in fact, has the reputation of being a Socialist himself. Once he even went so far as to describe himself as half-Communist In any case, the Congress had not only a plan but had the power to vitalize it by action. For a long time, therefore, the parties of the Left were unable to make much headway, they had nothing strikingly different from the Congress to offer. But with the cessation of war and the advent of freedom came a great deal of unrest among the peasants and industrial workers. Many baffling political problems also presented themselves. To make the situation worse there were incompetence, corruption, low morality among those who were running the Government machinery. All this inevitably resulted in dissatisfaction and discontent with the party in power and helped the growth of Left Wing opposition in the country It must be pointed out however, that though conditions were favourable the Left Wing groups did not score any striking success against the party in power. Some of the reasons for this failure are fairly obvious. The parties of the Left had no coherent, workable plan. They did not possess the necessary strength which comes from a vast country-wide organisation. And they were very much disunited among themselves. Thus though the Left Wing parties were strong enough to harass the Government at many points nowhere did they have the capacity to form an alternative Government

We shall now proceed to give a brief account of four of the Leftist groups mentioned at the beginning of this article The Socialists and the Communists will have fuller treatment as they are the biggest and the most powerful of the parties on the Left. In fact, the others can hardly be described as parties Some of these are more in the nature of groups which formed round a dominating personality

The Forward Bloc was started by Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose in 1938, because of a suspicion that the Congress might in the ultimate resort compromise with the British Power and agree to take less than complete independence. It had some vogue during the war on account of its affiliations with the I N A But when the Congress took up the I N A cause and made it part of its own history the Forward Bloc found the ground cut from under its feet. In 1948, it split into two groups, one led by Mr. R. S Ruikar and the other by Mr. K. N. Joglekar. At a conference in Calcutta, Mr Ruikar declared that the Party stood for Socialism which was to be achieved by co-ordination of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary methods. In this, Mr. Ruikar explained, the policy of the Forward Bloc differed from that of the Socialists

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY

Chairman. Keshavrao Jedde

General Secretary S S Moray.

This is a Marxist-Leninist Party following the guidance of the 'Cominform'

At a three-day conference in June 1950 at Malegaon in Nasik District it adopted an 18,000 word political thesis explaining its own ideological position

The Party's programme as outlined in the thesis includes 'severance of all connection with British imperialism, abolition of landlordism without compensation, confiscation of foreign capital invested in banks and industries' The programme also urges nationalization of big industries, banks and insurance companies and the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis

Here are the 18 points of the thesis

1 Establishment of complete independence after severance of all connections with British imperialism

2 To establish a democratic State of workers, peasants and middle classes—the classes which are opposed to Anglo-American imperialists and which are inside the Peace Front

3 To frame a Constitution giving full independence and democratic rights to the people and to protect their fundamental economic rights

4 To accept the right of nations to self-determination and to reorganise India on a linguistic basis

5 To provide constitutional protection to language, culture, etc, of the minorities

6 To abolish vestiges of princely rule and feudalism

7 To abolish all kinds of economic, political and cultural repression

8 India and Pakistan to give mutual aid to each other in the interest of the progress of the toiling people in both States

9 To abolish landlordism without compensation, to redistribute land, to abolish usury, to give a living wage to the agricultural labourers

10 To confiscate foreign capital invested in big industries, banks, means of communications, plantations, mines and various other enterprises

11 To nationalise big industries, banks, insurance companies To secure workers' control over them To give a living wage, seven-hour day, old age pensions, sickness benefits, etc, to workers

12 Right to work to every one

13 Control on profits of private enterprise

14 To abolish all repressive laws

15 To abolish bureaucracy and appoint officers elected by the people, the latter having the right to recall

16 Right to every one to bear arms and the creation of a People's Army

17. Free and compulsory primary and secondary education, less expensive higher education.

18 Equal rights to women To put into practice the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Mr. Moray later explained the decision to adopt Marxism as a guide to a group of journalists in Poona The metamorphosis was not a sudden one, he said. The Party's past leanings towards Marxism had now been expressed in precise and clear terms The doors of the new Marxist party would be open not only to workers and peasants but also to middle classes and even to capitalist sympathisers. The Party had accepted Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and the Cominform as the true exponents of Marxism This does not mean that they would slavishly imitate everything done elsewhere without examining the peculiar conditions of this country The aim was to create a united democratic front under the hegemony of a genuine workers' party which would include all classes sympathetic to the programme of the Party.

Attempts have been made from time to time to bring the W & P Party and the Socialists together for the purpose of contesting the general elections against the Congress But relations between the two Parties have never been very cordial One element that causes trouble is their attitude towards the Communists While the W & P Party is sympathetic to the Communists the Socialists regard them as mortal enemies The P & W Party has, in fact, been pressing all the time for a triangular agreement with the Communists Also the P & W does not find the Socialists sufficiently revolutionary But experience in a number of by-elections appears to have convinced the leadership that Congress could be defeated only if the two Parties joined forces at least for electoral purposes It appeared as though the Communists were also willing to join a Leftist combination They were due to change their policy to more constitutional ways In fact the Party's official organ made an open overture to the Socialists and the Workers' Parties to form a 'United Left Front' The intensity of Communist criticism of the Socialists also considerably abated But while the chances of the Communists being admitted into a Leftist combination were considered slight the chances of the Scheduled Castes' Federation joining the others for specific purposes were considered to be brighter

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF INDIA

Chairman, Party Executive, Acharya Narendra Dev

General Secretary, Asoka Mehta

Jt. Secretaries, Prem Bhasin, Rohit Dave, Madhu Limaye

Treasurer, M Harris

Members, National Executive, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, N G Gore, Dr K B Menon, Sibnath Banerjee, Ajit Roy, Ram Nandan Mishra, Manganlal Bagdi, Surendra Dwivedi, Damodar Swarup Seth, ; Sukumar Tagore, Hareshwar Goswami, Swami Bhagwan, Jagdish Joshi, Tilakraj Chhadha, Mahadev Singh, A Chakradhar, S R Subramaniyam, Jayaprakash Narayan, G S Sinha

The numerical strength of the Party is not very great chiefly because (as Socialists explain) membership was restricted to active workers only, that is to say, those who *did fourteen* hours' work for the Party every week. Candidates for membership have also had to go through a period of probation With the broadening of access to the Party under the new constitution however Socialists expect that membership will increase to a level commensurate with the Party's influence in the country.

The figures for the various States are as follows —

Andhra, 5,423, Assam, 2,500, W Bengal, 5,000, Bihar, 16,880, Bombay, 8,920, Bombay-Karnatak, 400, Madhya Pradesh, 4,964, Delhi, 1,800, Punjab, 5,033, Gujarat, 2,380; Hyderabad, 12,113, Mysore, 924, Madhyabharat, 2,314, Maharashtra, 10,235, Rajputana, 735, Tamilnad, 2,908, Travancore-Cochin, 1,679; Uttar Pradesh, 30,000, Utkal, 3,943, Vindhya Pradesh, 2,000, Saurashtra, 199, Malabar, 1,300, Total, 1,19,850, *Affiliated organisations*: Bombay City, 15,500, Maharashtra, 2,000; U.P., 5,000, Bihar, 2,000.

The Party has two members in the Bombay Legislature (Mr. Purushottamdas Trikumdas, and Mr Peter Alvares) and one in the Indian Parliament (Damodar Swarup Seth). The poor representation in the Legislatures is explained by the fact that the Legislatures were elected before independence and through a restricted franchise. Besides, the Party attached little value to Parliamentary activity and gave all its energy to extra-Parliamentary work in trade unions, co-operatives and so on The Party boycotted elections to the Constituent Assembly; a lone member, however, found himself elected as he happened to be the President of a Provincial Congress Committee at the time.

In general the Socialists claim that the Party's influence in the country is out of all proportion to its representation in the Legislatures The Party is strongly entrenched in industrial areas, where the Socialist trade union, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha has a large membership In the working-class, the Socialists are specially influential among coal-miners, railway workers, dock workers, textile workers, and workers in the sugar industry Among peasants, the Socialists have always had great influence. As early as 1936, they set up a Kisan Sabha, and today under a new name Hind Kisan Panchayat the Party has its largest following in Bihar and U P The Socialists have a youth organization called 'Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha' The Rashtriya Seva Dal is not affiliated to any party, but a majority of the members of the organisation sympathize with the ideals of the Socialist Party In fact, Socialists claim that their influence in the country is much greater than any figures can indicate for a Socialist or a near-Socialist ideology is now part of all national thinking

The Party publishes 22 weeklies in different languages—the best-known of which is the *Janata*, published in English—while the Central Office issues a fortnightly letter A foreign news bulletin is also issued and is sent to Socialist Parties, trade union offices and leading journals in foreign countries

The various branches of the Party conduct training camps where members are instructed in Party policy and where a knowledge is also given of subjects of special interest such as agrarian economics, trade union theory and practice, and so on Local centres too, often conduct study circles In big industrial areas like Bombay labour schools and colleges are organized where workers can get instruction in subjects which are of importance in their day-to-day work.

The Socialist Party observes all 'national days' such as 30th January, 15th August, 2nd October and the whole of the national week In addition it celebrates special occasions like 1st May, as indication of the international solidarity of labour, 9th August, as the day on which the final struggle for national freedom was launched, and 14th November as Kisan day

CONSTITUTION

The final object of the Party is the establishment of a democratic Socialist society in India The Party will also work with Socialist forces in other countries for the eradication of imperialism, racialism, colonialism, and all other forms of national oppression and economic inequality among nations and create a democratic Socialist world.

There are two classes of members, individual members and affiliated members. As regards individual membership any person who is above 18 and who accepts the objects, policy, programme and the discipline of the Party is eligible provided he does not believe in or observe caste or communal distinctions. Affiliated members are not individuals but groups of persons like a trade union, a kisan sabha, organizations of professional men, of youth or just cultural organizations, provided as before they accept the objects, policy, programme, and the discipline of the Party An individual member pays a minimum membership fee of one rupee a year, an affiliated trade union an affiliation fee of five rupees and an additional fee of four annas a member, while a kisan sabha pays an affiliation fee of five rupees and an additional fee of two annas a member.

The smallest territorial organization is a ward or local unit comprising all the individual members resident in that area. Above a ward unit is a constituency branch. Above the constituency branch are district and city

branches Above these again are the provincial organizations, and finally at the very top is the national organization

The organization at each of the different levels mentioned above consists in the main of a larger deliberative body called Council and a smaller executive body called Committee The Council lays down the policy and programme, considers reports and statements of accounts and elects the office-bearers such as Chairman and Secretary The Executive Committee carries out the policy and programme laid down by the Council, organizes branches, supervises their work and generally initiates such activity as may further the objects of the Party in the area which comes under its purview

At the national level the organization consists of a National Conference, a National General Council and a National Executive The National Conference which consists of delegates elected by individual and affiliated members is the highest constitutional organ of the Party It lays down the policy and programme of the Party for the ensuing year It elects the Chairman, the General Secretary and members of the Executive It can amend the Constitution Its decisions are binding on all the members of the Party, the various branches of the Party and the affiliated organizations The National Council is a smaller body than the National Conference and consists of one-fifth of the number of delegates to the National Conference It meets at least once between any two Conferences and takes such decisions on policy and organization as are not inconsistent with the decisions of the National Conference The National Executive which is the highest executive organ of the Party consists of a Chairman, a General Secretary and 23 members all elected by the National Conference The Chairman of the Executive Committee also presides over the General Council and the following meeting of the National Conference During the year in which he is chairman he acts as the chief spokesman of the Party.

A unique feature of the National Conference is that at least 10 per cent of the delegates elected by individual members from each Provincial Branch should be women

The National, Provincial, District and City Secretaries of the Party are all full-time workers

Part of this constitution came into force on May 1, 1949, and the rest will come into force on a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee

COMMUNISTS, RUSSIA

The Kanpur Conference of 1947 has defined the attitude of the Party to the Communists

"The Communists do not consider any party other than their own to be either revolutionary or socialist, accordingly, a policy of unity is to them only a means of infiltration into other parties in order either to capture the parties or destroy them So there can never be unity with the Communists.

"The war years revealed a yet more fundamental obstacle to unity or co-operation with the Communist Party. These years showed conclusively, what was previously only vaguely felt, that the Communist parties all over the world are completely under the control of the Russian Government Their policies everywhere are attuned to the policies of that Government and, under the ideological cloak of communism, they function everywhere as its permanent and loyal fifth column

"The Communists in this country, as elsewhere, are often described as leftists, but they are neither leftists, nor rightists

"There is a third basic difference between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party The Socialist Party aims at the establishment of democratic socialism, whereas the objective of the Communist Party is totalitarian communism The Socialist Party desires to establish a proletarian democracy, a Kisan Mazdoor Raj, while the Communists desire to establish the dictatorial rule of their party over the workers and peasants There can be nothing in common between the two parties working for such divergent aims"

The Kanpur statement then went on to describe the Socialist Party's attitude to Russia

"Denunciation of the Communist Party as a Russian fifth column is represented by the Communists as hostility to Russia herself, and they denounce the Socialist Party in turn as anti-Russian This is only an example of their dishonest tactics The Socialist Party declares that it is not only not hostile to the Soviet Union but is even its friend The Party firmly believes that free India, in her own interest, must live on the friendliest possible terms with Russia While the Party shall always endeavour to promote this friendship, it wishes to make it clear that this friendship must always be on the basis of complete equality and that free India will never brook any interference with her affairs by any country, however friendly

"The Party wishes further to make it clear that while it does believe that valuable work has been done in Russia in the sphere of planning and nationalized economy, and while it also believes that it is not for outsiders to meddle in the affairs of Russia, the Party considers it a duty to the Socialist movement in this country to draw lessons from the success and failure in Russia"

CASE AGAINST CONGRESS

The Socialist case against the Congress may be summarized as follows —

The Congress ideology is capitalist The Congress believes whole-heartedly in free enterprise and thinks that prosperity can be attained by supplying more and yet more incentive to the capitalist No bold or progressive policy has issued from any of the Congress Governments On the other hand they have inflicted fresh burdens on the poor

The more specific charges run as follows —

The Central Government promises an economy of control and regulation with a National Planning Commission to regulate the flow of economic life (*Planning Commission has just been set up Editor*) The failure to plan and regulate has led to lack of co-ordination between different branches of the Government, thus preventing a full and adequate use of the productive resources of the country The Government has no long-range import and export policy It lives from hand-to-mouth and is susceptible to pressure from organized business interests

The Government follows a policy of appeasement towards the industrialist while it is overcritical of organized labour The very mention of the word 'strike' serves in the nature of a red rag to the Government The Essential Services (Prevention of Strikes) Bill shows that the Government is doing its best to crush all independent labour organizations The two Labour bills now under discussion in Parliament reinforce this suspicion

The industrial truce agreement promised a fair wage to the worker General inflation actually resulted in lowering the real wage of the working man

The budget proposals of the Government are frankly weighted in favour of the capitalists While the Government makes every concession to rich businessmen and industrialists, it taxes the necessities of the poor It has also decided to maintain a group of Princes in affluence and idle luxury at the cost of anything between one and a half rupees and five to the general tax-payer

The State Governments are delaying the abolition of zamindari and jagirdari systems In fact, instead of working out a policy of redistribution of land some State Governments are actually permitting the zamindars to increase the area of their home farms, thus indirectly encouraging capitalist farming, and the ejection of tenants. What is even worse, the primary and essential producers are denied any relief in rent or rise in wages in proportion to the cost of living and of cultivation

In general, the Government is more partial to industry than to agriculture In the employment of foreign capital, for instance, it places more emphasis on big industrial projects than on the rehabilitation of agriculture No effort is made to plan a large-scale investment in agriculture from a new angle commensurate with its position as the hub of the country's economic life

In the political sphere there is steady and persistent encroachment on the liberties of the people Certain sections of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code are being unfairly used to limit freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, movement Efforts are made to usurp the power of the judiciary by circumscribing the use of the *habeas corpus* There is also much emergency legislation There is, in fact, an unmistakable tendency on the part of the police to using more force than is necessary. The police machinery is also being used to help vested interests against workers and peasants. Government officials often connive at the maintenance of bodies of goondas by landlords for the purpose of terrorizing peasants

The Government machinery is far from impartial in certain aspects of administration. For instance, there is discrimination in the matter of enrolment of non-Congressmen in the Home Guards, Raksha Dal, Prohibition Guards The INTUC and Congress-dominated Kisan Sabhas are given full freedom to carry on political activities such as holding meetings, organizing voluntary corps while similar freedom is denied to non-Congress organizations

Such, broadly speaking, are the principal charges which the Socialists bring against the Congress and the Governments which the Congress had formed at the Centre and in the States

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The questions that agitated the Socialist Party during the year were chiefly two —coalition with Congress and unity among Leftist parties and the whole question of civil liberties On the first question Socialist spokesmen said that they were prepared for a coalition with the Congress provided the Congress agreed to carry out a minimum economic programme which they defined In the event of foreign aggression however they would give the Congress Government unconditional support In regard to civil liberties the Socialists agitated for the repeal of certain measures which they regarded as a transgression of personal freedom But they agreed that in spite of various restrictions enough freedom remained to enable Socialists to organize for a new economic order

A question that is allied to Congress-Socialist coalition is unity among Leftist parties A few half-hearted attempts in this direction were made but they came to nothing Even such a purely local agreement for election purposes between the Socialist and the Workers' and Peasants' Party proved infructuous and was formally scrapped

On the question of Indo-Pakistan relations subsequent to the communal disturbances the Socialists took a strong line They argued that if peaceful means failed India would be justified in adopting police measures to protect minority rights in Pakistan The Socialists also put forward proposals for a long-term agreement between India and Pakistan

The Socialists were anxious that steps should be taken to ensure that the coming elections were fair and free They took the initiative in calling a conference of all 'Opposition' parties for organizing public opinion

Below is given a more detailed account of Socialist 'politics' during the year

Economic Policy

The Party placed an 18-point programme for 'national revival' in the course of the year. In this 5,000-word document the Party pledged itself to put forth every ounce of energy for the fulfilment of the programme.

The document analyses the various problems confronting the country and suggests remedies for existing evils Among the subjects discussed are: poverty and unemployment, industrial production, village reconstruction, trade, education, health and refugees

The programme will not "take us to the achievement of the ultimate objective of a classless and casteless society" but the Party claims it will be a big jump towards the final goal

The document continues, "A vital part of the national revival programme is for the people to compel Government to adopt the necessary positive measures Mere condemnation of Government or dissatisfied sullenness is fruitless. The people must either force Government to act or dismiss it and choose another that will carry out their will."

Disintegrating tendencies like provincialism, linguism and communalism are denounced, and the Party calls for the organisation of "Gandhi Centres of Culture" and "Centres of National Revival" in towns and villages for the release of socially oppressed millions from "the humiliation and pain of social inferiority"

"Like one nation we are all of one caste—the human caste"

The minimum income, the document says, should, as soon as possible be raised to the living standard "The fantastically high allowances of the Princes must be stopped and their huge treasures must be taken over and applied to productive use" Land must belong to the tiller and all intermediaries must go No peasant should have less than 12½ acres of land and the maximum holding should not be more than 30 acres of good land Ejectment from land homesteads should stop, and pasture and other common lands should not be settled Except for rehabilitation compensation to small landlords, no compensation should be paid for the abolition of landlordism

"All this requires legislation," adds the document, "but if vested interests delay the law too long, the peasants will have to carry through these reforms by their own motion That would not be anarchy but the smashing of the dams of stagnation"

Reconstruction

People in every village, the document goes on to say, should band themselves together and devote one hour's collective labour each day to the work of reconstruction, such as making of village roads, bunds and channels, compost making and opening grain banks The State should come forward with such assistance as may be necessary, and there must be a movement "back to the village"

While capital, machinery and technical personnel for large-scale industrialisation are not available in an adequate measure in a backward economy, there is one factor of production that is plentifully available—man-power The harnessing of the immense man-power of this country requires not only the climate of egalitarianism and social justice but also industrial activity suited for its absorption

The lack of adequate capital, which is at the root of the present industrial stagnation, can be removed, the document says, only by stimulating saving at home and by import of foreign capital and technical know-how on terms suitable to the national development All available and created factors of production must be applied in accordance with a plan "Banking and insurance must be nationalised. The basic industries, without the control of which industrial development cannot be planned and executed should also be nationalised"

A new economic civil service should be raised and trained to carry out this planned economic development.

In the sphere of foreign trade, the document advocates State monopoly in such commodities as mica and manganese which are of strategic economic importance and State control in other respects "The import-export policy of the country should be a part of the larger national economic plan and should be an instrument of economic development"

Increased industrial and agricultural production, coupled with compulsory saving on a wide scale, deferred payments to the high salaried groups and control of consumption is the proper solution of the problem of high prices.

Black money, the document urges, should be ferreted out by adopting more stringent measures

The Party's views on other subjects are:—

Unemployment The working of the economic programme as outlined in the document can alone solve the problem

Refugees The plan of rehabilitation should be co-ordinated with the larger national economic plan

Corruption The greatest single enemy of the nation The anti-corruption departments should be replaced with independent anti-corruption commissions like the election commissions defined in the Constitution.

Administration Officers in high places should be made clearly and concretely responsible for achieving specified results within a specified time-limit

Democracy and Decentralisation: District, State and Village States with distinct economic and political (including administrative) powers, should be brought into being to give the entire Indian State a sort of four-pillar structure

Education Primary education should be free and compulsory Secondary education should, as far as possible, be vocational and technical University education should be restricted to those who intend to pursue higher studies and research

Population Raising the age of marriage and enforcing the law in this regard and provision for proper birth-control clinics are the preliminary steps towards a solution of this problem.

Peoples' Freedom The fundamental freedoms of the people guaranteed by the Constitution must be made real Arrests and imprisonment without trial must be outlawed except in times of war or other national emergency

A 13-point peoples' plan to end poverty drawn up personally by Dr Ram Manohar Lohia may also be mentioned here These points included 1 lowering of prices on the basis of parity between industrial and agricultural goods, 2 taking over factories running below production capacity, 3 equal sacrifice, austerity to be shared by all so that no income exceeds Rs 1,000 per month

Mr Asoka Mehta also emphasized the idea of austerity and hard work In a speech in Bombay he said that austerity and more work would alone solve India's economic problems. Workers could be persuaded to play their part, but only after those who were more highly placed had set an example Mr. Mehta felt that no man, however eminent his position, should get more than ten times what the lowest paid worker in the country got. Foreign capital could not help except to a negligible degree

The Socialists staged a number of big rallies from time to make to ventilate mass grievances. The one organized in Bombay was probably the biggest rally of the year

About 20,000 industrial and office workers bearing banners of the Socialist Party marched in procession through the streets to draw attention to their twin-demands for work and housing. The procession terminated at Chowpatty when Mr. Asoka Mehta addressed the demonstrators. He said that Government should step in to check growing unemployment. Housing accommodation should be provided for all workers. There was a threat to cut dearness allowance which should also be removed.

Kisan demonstrators organized by the Socialist Party in U P. and Bihar were also on a comparable scale A huge Kisan demonstration marched through the streets of Lucknow, for instance, shouting slogans 'Bread,' 'Clothing,' 'Houses' In the coal-fields of Bihar two marches were staged; 15,000 miners from different collieries went to Dhanbad in a procession. This march was organized chiefly as a mark of protest against the withdrawal of food grains distribution to miners. Other demands were later added fixation of standardized and graded wages and dearness allowance and revision of bonus and provident fund rules The march was preceded by a one-day strike in which 70,000 miners were said to have taken part

A case of Satyagraha organized by the Socialists at Etawah in U P may also be mentioned This took place outside the District Magistrate's bungalow when a group of one hundred Socialists demanded the withdrawal of all grain procurement cases and the establishment of ration shops for landless labourers.

A point of minor interest which is worth a note is the Socialist Party's acceptance of a challenge to run the textile Mills in Bombay Mr Asoka Mehta revealed in a speech in Surat that the Ministers concerned had asked the Labour leaders if they were prepared to take over the textile Mills to solve the textile crisis in the country The Socialist Mazdoor Panchayat expressed readiness to take them over It was three months since a plan was sent, Mr Mehta said, but no reply had been received

Coalition, Unity

An authoritative statement on possible coalition with the Congress was made by Mr Tilak Raj Chadha who said he was making the statement on behalf of Mr Prem Bhasin the acting General Secretary of the Party Speaking at Jullundur on 26th July 1950 Mr Chadha declared that the Socialists were prepared to form a coalition with the Congress Party if the Congress agreed to carry out the following seven points — 1 abolition of landlordism at one stroke without exhorbitant compensation 2 redistribution of land and creation of economic units of cultivation 3 procurement of food-grains on a rational basis and provision for the needs of the kisans at cheap controlled rates 4 compelling industrialists to change production policy so that they do not enjoy war-time profits 5. taking over of key industries—British undertakings to start with, which might be set off against sterling balances. 6 industrialization to be based more on planned economy than on foreign aid 7 refugee rehabilitation policy to be changed. Ejectment of refugee tenants must cease, and land must be allotted only to actual tillers on a collective and co-operative basis

Meanwhile Dr Ram Manohar Lohia declared in an interview in Bombay that the Socialists were ready to work with other Labour organizations on specific issues like bonus, profits etc. They might even go further and agree to a common policy on political and agricultural questions

It did not look as though there was any concrete response from the Congress Talks on Leftist consolidation were equally discouraging except for local understanding for specific purposes here and there On this question the attitude of the Socialist Party was somewhat as follows One might meet the problem in one of three ways, it said All parties could be dissolved and merged in one organization Or, all parties could dissolve and join the Socialists. Or, the Leftist parties could co-operate on specific issues, like fighting an election.

There was only one instance of a pact between the Socialist Party and another Left wing Party This was the so-called Khandala Pact with the Workers' and Peasants' Party But this was formally scrapped by the Socialists though not before the subject was debated for five long hours at a conference of the Executive of the Party and of the Maharashtra and Bombay City Regional Socialist Committees

The opinion of the leaders was sharply divided on the subject Some expressed themselves strongly in favour of scrapping the pact while a few stoutly defended its retention The latter group argued that the pact could be conveniently used by the Socialist Party for "tactical purposes" to persuade the masses to join the Socialist Party.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, recalled his talks with Mr S S More, General Secretary of the Peasants' and Workers' Party, in 1948 and said that his talks had made him believe that though Mr More expressed some minor differences with the local Communist leaders, he accepted the philosophy, ideology and methods of work of the Communist Party

The Dhabhadi thesis, he claimed, had confirmed his belief Mr Narayan felt that in view of the policy adopted by the Peasants' and Workers' Party it would be futile to seek its co-operation He, therefore, personally did not favour the continuance of the pact

The resolution as finally passed said that in view of the developments that had taken place after the Khandala talks, particularly after the adoption of the so-called Dhabhadi thesis accepting the lead and directive of the Cominform by the conference of the All-India Peasants' and Workers' Party, in which the bona fides as well as the role of the Socialist Party had been questioned, the tentative agreement arrived at between the Socialist Party and the Peasants' and Workers' Party should not be endorsed

If the opposition parties cannot unite to fight the ensuing general election they can at least join together to ask that the elections would be free and fair The Socialists thus called a general conference and also made a series of suggestions to ensure that the elections would not be rigged in favour of the party in power For instance, the Socialist asked that there should be enough pooling booths at short, enough distances from every locality, plenty of transport or ban on the use of private vehicles by candidates for conveying voters, and the delimitation of multi-member constituencies with cumulative voting or as the second best alternative single member constituencies

Civil Liberties

The question of civil liberties remained very important all through It came to a head when Dr Ram Manohar Lohia was arrested while leading a protest demonstration in Delhi against the policy of the Nepal Government

Mr Jayaprakash Narayan came out with a statement in which he addressed a stern warning to the Government He observed that 'the Government by their present policy of suppressing civil liberties are feeding the fires of anarchy and it is clear that if they persist in this policy not all the ordinances and forces of coercion will be able to save the country from chaos All that Dr Lohia asked was that he should have the freedom to march peacefully in a procession

Mr. Narayan returned to the charge in a public speech later at Monghyr He declared that the Government were making a mockery of democracy by a deliberate curtailment of civil liberties They were trying to crush minority parties by an iron hand It was not an academic question, it was woven with the question of bread and happiness for the common people The people must have an opportunity of showing what was wrong and how the wrong could be righted

In a subsequent speech in Patna Mr. Narayan went so far as to threaten Satyagraha on the question of civil liberties. The argument often used by the Congress that civil liberties were not important under a national Government was dangerous inasmuch as in the absence of civil liberties there might be fascism. It was worthy of note, he said, that the constitution did not specifically guarantee civil liberties.

The General Council of the Bihar Provincial Socialist Party backed Mr Narayan by a resolution declaring that if the Bihar Government did not restore civil liberties the Party would be compelled to organize a mass satyagraha in the State

Foreign Policy

On foreign policy the attitude of the Party was explained in a statement issued by the National Executive in Bangalore The statement said *inter alia* "The Socialist Party stands for the ideals of world Government and peace, the pursuit of which necessitates adoption of a positive foreign policy. This policy comprises four elements Freedom of people, democracy and social justice, comparatively equal returns to human labour throughout the world and active neutrality

"India should not do anything that is likely to increase the influence of either the Anglo-American or Soviet *blocs*, but should strive to create a third camp of active neutrality

"India has not, however, played a positive role in the U N uptil now It has failed to give a lead on issues of world significance.

"Foreign capital should be welcome provided that no strings are attached and further that all such aid is brought in by the Government"

In a speech in Madras Mr Asoka Mehta further criticized the foreign policy of the Government He declared that Pandit Nehru and the Congress were in effect committing the country to one of the two power blocs a decision which was bound to involve India in a third World War if it came The London decision by which India remained in the Commonwealth, Mr Mehta further contended, was against the declared pledge of the Congress Acharya Narendra Dev took the same view In a statement in Lucknow he said that Pandit Nehru beyond indulging in platitudes has not produced a single argument to show how membership of the Commonwealth would help to promote peace in the world

So far as Hyderabad was concerned the Party's final solution was partition between Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnatak At a meeting in Patna the National Executive passed a resolution on this subject

The resolution expressed 'concern over the deteriorating situation in Hyderabad' The only effective way of dealing with the situation was to abolish military administation and hand over the administration to people's representatives The final solution was to merge the State into Andhra, Karnatak and Maharashtra

Pakistan

The attitude of the Party on this question was explained by Mr Jayaprakash Narayan in a statement issued from Hyderabad There were three main points which the statement made First, India must hold fast to its secular character and must give full security to its Muslim citizens no matter what happened in Pakistan Second, India should through friendly persuasion get Pakistan do the same for its minorities, grant them full freedom for practising their way of life Lastly, in case these efforts fail and the Government of Pakistan persist in its communal policy India must act on her own and take every measure to protect minority rights in Pakistan.

As a long term solution the Socialists proposed a treaty of amity providing for a common border, dual citizenship, joint defence and an integrated foreign policy

Some of the points in the Hyderabad statement were elaborated from time to time

Thus in a speech at Nagpur Mr Narayan declared that if the Pakistan Government failed to protect the minorities and persisted in their present policy India should move her armed forces into Pakistan or invite armed intervention from an international body As a first step India should put the whole case before the world particularly before neighbouring Muslim States and tell them exactly what the sources of conflict are Mr Narayan further insisted in a speech in Darbhanga that 'goondaism in Pakistan must be stopped forthwith' If Pakistan was apathetic the Indian Government should solve the question through military intervention. Mr Narayan then went on to explain what he meant by military intervention By military intervention he did not mean regular warfare between the two countries but only that goondaism should be brought to an end The minorities of East Pakistan were looking wistfully to India for help and India must protect them

Mr Lohia also spoke about the 'danger from Pakistan' at Lucknow This danger must be met by a common front of the major parties of India The Socialist Party, Mr Lohia revealed, was going to 'observe' March 19 to press for a firm policy towards Pakistan It was India's plain duty to protect the human right of the minorities in Eastern Pakistan and restore civilized conditions there, Mr Abinath Banerjee a Socialist from West Bengal urged the same line of policy He said in Calcutta that the Indian Government should make it clear to Pakistan that the Indian Union would not tolerate the state of affairs obtaining there for an indefinite period and that if necessary they would take military action to end the massacre of minorities in Pakistan

Mr Jayaprakash Narayan also urged the calling of a conference of representative Indians to evolve a common policy of action for solving the minorities problem India was in great peril and there must be unity and joint effort and no exploitation of the difficulties for party purposes In a national crisis such as war his Party was prepared to join the Government

Acharya Narendra Dev also said in a speech elsewhere that in the event of war the Socialists would join the Government

During the Nehru-Liaquat talks the National Executive issued a statement expressing the hope that the talks might lead to peace and result in a treaty of bilateral guarantees for minorities and human rights The statement also urged the convening of a conference of thinkers, artists, writers, etc for the purpose of creating a better atmosphere in the country

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

The General Council of the All-India Socialist Party opened its deliberations in Bangalore on 4th October 1949 under the Chairmanship of Mr Yusuf Meherally

In his presidential remarks, Mr Meherally reiterated that the time was opportune for the Socialist Party to attain power and find a solution for the present day evils like food shortage, inroads on the civil liberties of the people and general discontent among the masses with the existing economic and political conditions in the country

Mr Meherally criticised the Congress administration for not having fulfilled its promises made during the last elections and for 'tinkering with economic and political problems" He said that the economic situation was fast deteriorating, that it had to be stopped and Socialism was the only solution

On the question of "Left Unity," Mr Meherally emphasised the need for merging small Leftist groups under the Socialist banner Regarding the food problem, he observed that the Congress had produced "more reports than food." He emphasised that the Socialist Party was willing to co-operate with Government on the food front He urged that a "land army" or national militia of agricultural technicians should be constituted Mr Meherally also said that civil

liberties were dwindling owing to the anti-social activities of Communists

In short, socialism was the only solution for present day economic and political ills

Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary, presenting the report said that much headway had not been made but measures were being taken to organise the Socialist Party all over the country

It was suggested at the meeting that efforts should be made to bring about more co-ordination between unions of workers and of technical and supervisory staff It was also necessary to develop a sense of leadership among the workers themselves The workers must have a share in the control of industry

Mr Asoka Mehta proposed the appointment of a national planning commission to carry out an over-all survey of the country's economy

Mr Achyut Patwardhan enunciated the policy of the Socialist Party regarding Indian States The Socialist Party, he said, welcomed the establishment of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Unions Their Party, he observed, proposed the formation of new provinces, *i e*, Karnatak, Kerala and Gujerat Hyderabad, he said, must be broken down into its natural parts, Telugu areas to go to Andhra, Marathi areas to Maharashtra and Karnatak areas to Karnataka

Finally, with regard to Foreign Settlements in India, Mr Patwardhan said that it was the inalienable right of the people in these settlements to revolt against foreign tyranny and it was the duty of the Indian people to support them

The Party also came out with a policy statement in regard to the technique of Socialism The statement declared that taking into account the entire situation in the country and the future possibilities, democratic means appeared to be the only correct means to follow, "the only means that can be effective"

The statement, which also makes it clear that unity is impossible between the two main groups of Leftist parties in India, says "In India, the course towards Socialism seems to be fairly set The framework of Indian democracy is nearly complete, and though the picture is not that of full political democracy, there is large scope for democratic functioning."

"There is going to be adult franchise, and though there are limitations, civil liberties under the new Constitution still exist to a degree where the Socialist movement may grow steadily"

"The existing restrictions on the people's liberties are no doubt an impediment but their effect can be exaggerated Further enlargement of democracy is dependent largely on the growth of the Socialist movement itself The stronger this movement grows the fuller shall be our democracy."

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The eighth annual conference met in Madras Mr Asoka Mehta was the year's president In his report to the Conference the General Secretary Mr Jayaprakash Narayan admitted that the achievements of the Party in respect of mass individual membership and collective affiliation of kisan panchayats and trade unions were "unsatisfactory"

Claiming that the Party had come out "with flying colours" through the "wave of communalism which manifested in Bengal," Mr Narayan emphasised the need for "faith in ourselves and in the ideals that we hold and the methods we follow," particularly in the next twelve "crucial months"

"The Socialist Party," Mr Narayan declared, "is not patterned after maxims mechanically lifted out of Marxian text-books, nor is the Party a puppet show the leading strings of which are in the hands of powerful agents outside"

Pointing out that since the declaration by the Party of its faith in democratic socialism, two attitudes had developed among the members Mr Narayan stated "A common and rather widespread attitude has been that of acceptance of the objective but without any living faith in it For these comrades, democratic socialism was intellectually satisfying perhaps, but it failed to evoke the emotional response which makes men die for their ideas This was due to the preoccupation with theories and neglect of values"

Mr Narayan reaffirmed the determination of the Party to "eschew the unclean and unscrupulous methods that the Communists follow" "There is evidence that there are some in our Party who too are not averse to these unclean methods," he said "These methods will be given no quarter and where reasonable proof is available, drastic action will be taken"

Mr Narayan warned against formation of groups within the party "mainly based on personal ambitions, sometimes under an ideological cloak"

He averred that conditions today were all in favour of a peaceful evolution of socialism

Mr Narayan expressed his confidence that "if the democratic forces in the country functioned properly and effectively," it would be possible to prevent "Fascism and to build up and preserve democracy"

Mr Narayan summed up the different kinds of activities of the Party under five main heads—organisation, propaganda, agitation, struggle and constructive work which, he said, were all included in the term "democratic method"

Refuting all reports of dissension in the Party ranks, Mr. Narayan expressed his "misgivings" about "the future line of action of Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, member of the national executive."

Presidential Address

A great part of Mr Mehta's presidential address was taken up with recent international developments In his speech he advocated a "federative approach" by South-East Asia countries to all common problems

"The countries of South-East Asia must be encouraged to have common foreign and defence policy, and co-ordinated economy and its development," he said

"Such a comity of nations would prevent a vacuum from arising anywhere in South-East Asia that would be filled in either by Russian infiltration or American intervention.

"Democratic Socialists must also encourage and support the movement for World Government," he added "Villages, tehsils, wards and towns should be prepared to declare themselves, through democratic expression of the people's will, as parts of the domain of the World Government World Government can succeed, not precede, world consciousness"

"Democratic Socialism demands," he said, "a policy that will be wider than that of passive neutrality We cannot be inert spectators of nations losing freedom and peoples forfeiting liberties An active policy demands an ever widening circle of influence Our federative approach must grow"

"In international politics, as in national economy, he observed, *lassez faire* is dead Only a multitude of States, through intricate alliances and balance of power, can ensure peace. Where only two big Powers exist, there is no scope for honest brokers of peace except through the federal approach that would embrace the small States"

The Socialist leader stressed that there was no substitute to the United Nations in the prevailing conditions of the world as an effective means of ensuring security.

"The two big Powers are unlikely to oblige us by leaving us alone" Mr. Mehta said "Their interference in the affairs of the small nations will tend to grow. The sole effective safeguard lies in collective security. Until the third force gathers strength to assert the people's will for peace the UNO is the sole institutional expression of collective security"

Danger of Chaos

Mr Mehta than turned to domestic affairs. He said that "only a rapid movement towards socialism can make this country a bastion of peace, as our effectiveness in foreign policy will depend upon our influence over international policies," Mr Asoka Mehta warned against "reliance on big business"

He said "With war clouds gathering, the present economic policies of Government become doubly dangerous Reliance on big business in the context of war must lead India to chaos Profiteering and corruption, and people's apathy and irritation will grow as polar opposites We can face the world in arms, we can meet the challenge of invasion and infiltration, of external enemies and enemies within the gate, only if the people are united and they are filled with hope So long as the economic policy of Government continues to be shaped by the presses and pulls of just a score of men who hold 800 directorships and control, directly and indirectly, the main industrial and financial concerns in India, there can be neither unity nor hope Between 1939 and 1949 the concentration of economic power has grown and in the coming years, with the world's drift towards war, whether India gets sucked into its vortex or not, the concentration will be intensified The economic pyramid cannot stand, for long on a petering apex, that must lead to chronic disequilibrium

"The war crisis, if faced in the cavalier manner characteristic of the present Government, must lead to sky-rocketing of prices, pauperisation of the middle and lower classes, economic disintegration and political polarisation"

Mr Mehta urged a drastic revision in the economic policy, "a determined movement towards egality, austerity and socialism," which, he said, "can save the land from catastrophic centrifugal tendencies that have been the bane of our people for centuries"

Mere denunciation of the party in power would not result in new economic policies or in the achievement of a shift towards socialism, Mr. Mehta observed

"Its (the party in power) unenviable record undoubtedly provides a broad target for shafts of criticism On the negative plane, however, criticism will be met by counter-criticism and people's interest will flag Democratic life cannot be built up on trafficking in dirty linen", he said

The forthcoming general elections, Mr Mehta stated, could prove to be a mighty force of social churning "If the people are prepared to insist on fair elections and early elections, an easy way out can be found from the *cul-de-sac* that frustrates them today", he added

Mr Mehta cautioned "those in our ranks who yearn to live in the white-heat of struggle all the time" To these who favoured "the climate of revolution, and sought to intensify discontent," Mr Asoka Mehta's advice was

"There is enough discontent in the country. There is no point in stirring that brew stronger. What is needed is to bring courage and cohesion to the people to resist injustice The conservation of strength does not come through struggles alone".

In the programme of national revival to be considered by the conference, "the combative and constructive elements are meaningfully blended together," he observed

Socialism, in the peculiar conditions of India, had to be a vast cultural force that would restore to the country the social mobility and social equality it had not experienced for centuries, Mr Mehta said The distinctiveness of different regions and religions need not be destroyed, they must however become parts of an integrated whole as the varied petals of a flower.

Mr. Asoka Mehta asserted that in the conditions of today, "socialism is the sole basis of national survival".

He made a passionate appeal to the middle classes—whose "developing hostility towards the working people is not only short-sighted but self-destructive"—not to despair of the situation. The future belonged to the trained and the technocrats, he said. "If the talented men of the middle classes back the Socialist efforts at planned and rapid economic expansion, broadening avenues of useful employment would open out before them," he said

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The following are among the more important resolutions passed at the National Conference

This Conference strongly feels that the Constitution of India falls considerably short of the democratic principles enunciated in its preamble The legislative authority is vitiated by bicameralism which has invariably proved to be a clog in the working of democracy and a hindrance in the implementation of people's wishes It is also adversely affected by the ordinance-making powers of the executive The Constitution, though federal in form, is unitary in spirit It is highly centralised in character and leaves only limited autonomy to the constituent units. Emergency powers are so wide in character that the Federal Executive may at its sweet will suppress liberties of the people and the autonomy of the States and with the consent of the Parliament establish its dictatorship over the States Princes are guaranteed privy purses and titles and Rajpramukhs are allowed to act as heads of States Unions and Civil Services are guaranteed high salaries Even representative institutions are not provided for Chief Commissioner's Provinces

Rights and liberties could be made more absolute Limitations, conditions and provisos, to which they are subjected in the interests of the general public and safeguarding of public order, morality, etc have deprived these rights of much of their guarantees Persons can be deprived of their life and personal liberty in accordance with the procedure laid down by the executive through ordinances and political opponents can be detained under preventive detention order

Provisions with regard to economic rights and property are very clumsily drafted and are definitely pro-capitalist in character While no guarantee is given against the exploitation of property-less workers, the interests of property-holders, specially capitalists, are safeguarded through specific guarantee with regard to compensation for the acquisition of property for public purposes Powers of legislative authorities of the States with regard to the acquisition for public purposes are restricted by the provision that all laws on the matter shall require the consent of the President

Directive principles of State policy are kept purposely vague They include no directive to the State with regard to the liquidation of landlordism and capitalism or the protection of economic interests of peasants who constitute the bulk of the Indian nation....

The Socialist Party pledges itself . to ensure full democracy through amendments in Parliament or by a new Constituent Assembly.

Economic Situation

The National Conference of the Socialist Party notes with regret the continuing economic stalemate in the country. Prices maintain their upward trend, essential goods are still scarce, capital formation is almost at a standstill and unemployment grows apace in the country....

There is all evidence to show that the Government have no consistent and coherent policy in economic matters. They rather fight shy of radical changes in the existing economic structure, as a result of which they have more and more gone for appeasing vested interests . .

This policy of retreat from nationalisation and planned production and appeasement of reactionaries, has resulted in a piecemeal, half-hearted and haphazard system of control which has helped only in giving spurt to black-marketing and corruption .

Further, the Government has yet not grasped the logic underlying the development of a backward economy Such a development demands an inspired campaign for investment of labour as a mainspring of economic development, and a planned direction of consumption based on austerity, and the need for saving, especially in the sectors where there is conspicuous consumption and mis-spending

Under the circumstances the National Conference is convinced that the only solution of the present impasse is through the nationalisation of the key sector of our economy .

The plan should define in clear terms the sector of industry and trade to be reserved for public enterprise. This should include banking and insurance and all basic industries It should lay down the terms on which the private sector will be allowed to function The ceilings on income should be fixed and the maximum rate of profit prescribed. *Hoarding, black-marketing* and corruption should be severely punished .

Such a plan should also prepare estimates of available natural resources, technical personnel, manpower and capital resources It must clearly lay down priorities for production, prepare patterns of consumption and determine the amount of savings Once prepared, the programme should be adhered to and enforced .

At the same time we must realise that for a major portion of our productive efforts we must depend on local resources and manpower The initiative for planning and control of this sector should be left to the local bodies enjoying the confidence of the local population It should be the responsibility of these bodies to mobilise the manpower and the resources in their locality and to fix targets of production These plans should be integrated into a general plan of production in the whole economy . .

Agrarian Resolutions

The crux of the Indian problem is the problem of millions of peasantry The history of the doings of the party in power during the last two years is a history of a great betrayal of the 300 million village-poor Millions of tillers have been dispossessed of the lands they were cultivating in spite of the protective laws and promises of Congress Ministries

This Conference directs all Party members to turn their attention towards villages The unnatural pre-occupation with urban problems of the current politics must be corrected by the Socialist Party Under the slogan one hour to the country millions should be mobilised for construction of a network of irrigation works, village roads, sanitation centres, etc Similarly struggles against oppression and exploitation should be organised on as wide a scale as possible Initiative must pass from the State to the people.

The National Conference of the Socialist Party views with grave concern the brutal suppression of peaceful efforts made in various parts of the country like Ferozpur, Jhabua, Giladhri, Salpalgur, Madura, Chengalput, Mangalpur in Puri, Piparia, Tinnevelly and Deoria to bring light and hope to the oppressed village-poor The manner of their suppression is a challenge to the democratic conscience of the country It is a cruel irony that people have to fight and face repression even for enforcing the accepted programme of the party in power No serious attempt has been made to enforce the demands of either the Hind Kisan Panchayat or even the recommendations of the Kumarappa Committee. Such criminal neglect and suppression of the cause of millions of village-poor are bound to nullify all efforts of national reconstruction.

This Conference directs the National Executive to secure the co-operation of such impartial and upright persons as Shri J C Kumarappa, Shri M L Dantwala, Rao Saheb Patwardhan and Shri Anand Kaushalyan in the investigation of these or other similar incidents.

Despite the Indo-Pakistan Pact the flow of refugees across the frontier shows no sign of coming to an end The return of a sense of security and confidence in the future in the mind of the minority communities which was the main justification for the Pact has not yet been achieved This Conference is of the opinion that to bring about an effective solution of the minority problem in the two Bengals it is necessary to eliminate the force of landlordism and capitalism, throughout India and Pakistan The Socialist Party while pledging to combat all manifestations of communalism in India appeals to the people of Pakistan to fight against the same forces in their own country An effective solution of the problem facing the people of Bengal requires the unification of East and West Bengal on the basis of the ultimate and inevitable unity of a Socialist India and a Socialist Pakistan.

This Conference notes with concern the mounting dimensions of the refugee problem in West Bengal without any serious effort to tackle it. This Conference welcomes the decision of the Union Government in taking full responsibility for refugee rehabilitation, but demands that this responsibility should be carried out in deeds in co-operation with all the State Governments and public organisations There must be an end to eviction of refugees from unused land. All available cultivable land not in use has to be taken over by the State and distributed among the refugees A serious effort must be made by the Government in co-operation with public initiative to reclaim cultivable waste land for refugee resettlement

This Conference views with grave concern the violation of civil liberties that have been occurring in some of the districts of the Madras State In the name of putting down Communist atrocities and ferreting out the underground Communist workers the Madras Government has unleashed a virtual reign of terror. In the Tanjore District particularly various units of armed constabulary have been drafted into the villages and the citizens subjected to acts of violence, harassment and humiliation This Conference calls on the Madras Government to immediately institute inquiries and to set up a Committee which will command public confidence to investigate into this police terror

The Labour Bills

The Socialist Party is firmly of the opinion that the Trade Unions Bill and the Labour Relations Bill, now before the Parliament, violate the fundamental trade union rights of workers and will not help to fulfil their basic human needs . .

The Socialist Party is opposed, in principle, to the main provisions of the two Labour Bills on the following grounds The right to organise into Trade Unions is completely denied to

employees in domestic services The right of Association is denied to Civil Servants.... The right of collective bargaining of the working class through trade unions of their own choice has been reduced to a farce by the provisions for compulsory conciliation and compulsory arbitration and by illegalisation of effective strikes, all at the instance of the Government .. The Labour Bills in their present forms will inculcate a litigious spirit among the workers and will seriously hamper free collective bargaining Government interference at practically every stage of a labour dispute and particularly with the independence of the judiciary, is one of the most obnoxious features of the Bills These Bills will call for a revolt from the entire working class in the country, in view of the freedom given to employers to retrench workers These vital issues affecting the workers as to their very right to work and to have protection against unemployment and the right to live coupled with the freedom from hunger, will be outside the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, being not covered by the definition of "Labour dispute"

The Socialist Party, assembled in its National Conference, therefore, calls upon the Government of India to withdraw the two Labour Bills, in response to public opinion, and to introduce fresh legislative measures in Parliament for the enactment of a Labour Code ..

In case, the Government of India disregard the voice of the workers and the public opinion, and proceed, post-haste, as they appear to do, with enactment of the Bills, the Socialist Party calls upon its members and the working class in the country to raise an avalanche of opposition to them and to extend the fullest co-operation to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha in every item of this programme, including a call for such direct action as they may deem proper to give against the obnoxious Bills

Korea

....This Conference appreciates the stand taken by the United Nations to safeguard the territorial integrity and liberties against external aggression of the people of South Korea It, however, cannot fail to point out that an opportunity should have been given to the representative of the North Korean Government to explain the point of view of its Government before the Security Council reached its decision The Conference, however, deprecates the action of the United States Government in anticipating the decision of the Security Council and thereby reducing the decision to a mere endorsement of a *fait accompli*

This Conference records its strong disapproval of the unilateral intervention of the United States of America in Formosa Such an intervention is bound to further complicate the international situation and aggravate the tension between the two great powers

This Conference notes with regret the failure of the Government of India to adopt a positive policy in the recent Korean developments and use this opportunity to galvanise small nations into a peace bloc It however feels that mediation at this late hour is both desirable and possible The Conference therefore urges the Government to seek the co-operation of the free countries of South-East Asia and West Asia and raise the united voice of the peoples outside the two power blocs for the return of warring forces to 38th parallel and to reopen the Korea issue in the U N O

This Conference is firmly of the opinion that in the world that is fast drifting towards a new and more terrible war, it is the responsibility of the Asian countries to develop through federal approaches a peace bloc that would be able to play an effective role in world politics The policy of Third Force has to be conceived in a dynamic spirit of united efforts made for consolidating the diverse peoples of Asia and Africa into such an impregnable bloc of peace.

This Conference desires that the United Nations Organisation should develop into a more reliable instrument of collective security That, however, demands the admission of Communist China into the Security Council The refusal to permit the new Government of China to play its legitimate part in the councils of the world further disturbs the precarious balance of world politics While this Conference throws its full weight on the side of admission of Communist China to the United Nations, it cannot approve of the policy pursued by the Soviet Union of boycotting the United Nations In the United Nations, as elsewhere, the rules of democracy have got to be accepted and faith maintained in the effectiveness of public opinion

Colonialism

The re-emergence of Asia as an active force in world politics has been one of the most significant happenings of the post-war years and one, which is bound to have far-reaching effect on world history India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia have attained the status of independent nations while China has emerged as a new nation with a new leadership and ideology

Before the upsurge of the forces of nationalism during the war and the after years, the concept of colonialism in Asia has become obsolete and dead But it is unfortunate that in certain sectors of South-East Asia, Malaya and Indo-China, its fading vestiges seem yet to be entrenched, turning the whole of the S-E Asian region into a danger spot of international intrigue and conflict

This Conference sends its greetings to the peoples of Indo-China and Malaya in their struggle for independence and demands the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armies of occupation and other kind of foreign intervention The Conference also draws the attention of the peoples of these countries to the danger of armed Communist groups establishing their dictatorship and annexing these countries to the Soviet bloc The Conference is firmly of the opinion that only the strengthening of the Third Force of Socialism and Peace can avert such a situation and bring about real emancipation of the people in these countries

In this context, the National Conference of the Socialist Party views with alarm the recent extension of great power rivalry to Asia The frontiers of neutrality and freedom are ever contracting and more and more countries are being drawn in the vortex of this international struggle for power It has become difficult for newly freed countries of Asia to keep out of these rivalries, preserve their freedom and embark upon any programme of re-construction A close association with either of the Power blocs would drag them into military pacts and international arms race which can only ruin their already retarded economies, entail loss of initiative in international affairs and even spell the end of their national independence Such association by dividing the world into two hostile camps might even lead to another war

Instead of becoming victims of great power rivalry, the National Conference feels that it is high time that Governments and peoples of the free countries of S-E Asia came closer together and achieved co-ordination of policies in regard to foreign relations, defence, trade and economic development Such a consolidation and rallying of the forces of freedom and democracy, neutrality and peace, in Asia would transform the relationship of political forces and would help destroy the remnants of colonialism in this region, by generating a movement away from the colonial Powers and the Soviet Union This will ultimately compel these Powers to withdraw and by strengthening the forces of democracy and freedom also enable them to resist the Communist attempts to create chaos and disorder and eventually annex them to the Russian bloc

This Conference views with concern the fact that as in South-East Asia so also in North Africa there are still large areas which are under the domination of European Powers The fact that even five years after the Second World War and the functioning of the U N O for several years, millions of people should still be labouring under slavery and be victims of colonialism is indeed disturbing This Colonialism by some of the Western powers and consequent division of certain regions of the world into spheres of influence is one of the potent causes of international conflict In the present state of the world when a single spark might lead to a conflagration, there is a danger that these areas might be dragged into war irrespective of the wishes of these peoples

It is the inherent and inalienable right of these peoples to be completely free and to manage their own affairs in a manner that would enable them to become equal partners in a Society of free Nations. This Conference sends its greetings to the peoples of African countries like Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and others who are struggling for freedom from imperial domination This Conference expresses its sympathy with the sufferings of these countries and assures them of its solidarity and full support in their struggle for emancipation

Racialism in South Africa

The National Conference of the Socialist Party expresses its strong sense of resentment at the policy of gross racialism followed by the South African Union Government

The South African Union Government . have continued vigorously following their arrant policy of racialism

The National Conferences of the Socialist Party warns the South African Union Government that their policy of racialism is opposed to all modern concepts of democracy and is a gross affront to Asian sentiments The resurgent spirit of new Asia will refuse to tolerate the insult. As this apartheid policy offends against the Declaration of Human Rights and the very principles and purpose of the U N Charter, this National Conference would appeal to all the democratic nations of the world to take steps to put an immediate stop to it, if necessary by expelling this racial-minded State from the community of the United Nations and denying it all outside help

The Socialist Party has been consistently demanding India's withdrawal from the Commonwealth The National Conference believes that when Indian nationals are in this manner degraded and discriminated against by a member of the Commonwealth, India's continuance as an equal co-partner in the Commonwealth is reduced to a mockery and the sooner the Government of India withdraws from it the better.

A SHORT HISTORY

The Socialist Party was really born in the Nasik Jail in the early thirties when Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and Mr. Asoka Mehta who were all fellow prisoners,—met together and talked about their plans for the future. The Party was formally launched in May 1934 in Patna with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan as organizing Secretary. For many years the Party worked inside the Congress as well as outside. Inside the Congress it focussed attention on economic questions, fought for affiliation of working class and peasant organizations and worked tirelessly to give Congress ideology a Socialist orientation Socialists and Congressmen strongly disagreed on many points. But the Socialists had no desire to push their differences with orthodox Congressmen to the point where a rupture became unavoidable. The reason for this was fairly obvious. Socialism as an economic system was not feasible until the country was free from foreign rule. Hence the unity of the Congress as the spearhead of the national struggle had to be maintained at all cost. With the acceptance of office by the Congress, the rift between Socialist and orthodox Congressmen began to grow. Socialist criticism of the Congress became harsher and the general attitude of the Party more hostile The Socialists were opposed to the very idea of office acceptance, which connoted to them a slackening of the national will to freedom Then came the war, the 'quit India' movement, and finally the Government ban on the Socialist Party. Following the imposition of the ban the leaders of the Party went underground and from there kept up an unceasing attack on the British authority all through the war. At the end of the war the Congress Governments returned to power, and lifted the ban on the Socialist Party The Socialist leaders came out of their prisons and hiding places with a new consciousness of their strength and power in the country They were also full of self-confidence born out of their underground struggle against the British Power. The Party, in fact, underwent an experience which was akin to rebirth Under the circumstances, there did not seem to be any particular reason why the Socialists should not organize on their own now that freedom was nearly won and the old need for unity in the Congress did not exist Accordingly when the Party met in Conference at Kanpur in 1947 March it took the first step towards independence of the Congress It decided to drop the word Congress from its title and throw open membership of the Party, to Congressmen and non-Congressmen alike.

A resolution passed at the same Conference declared that the aim of the Party was to establish 'democratic socialism' as opposed to 'totalitarian communism'. If constitutional means failed to bring 'democratic socialism' the party would be forced to resort to a revolutionary struggle Even open dictatorship might become necessary for a short period before the country was safe for democracy.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

General Secretary : Rameshwar Rao.

The Communist Party was started in 1924 but it did not become legal till 1948 when because of its support to the war effort the British Government lifted the ban which had been in force for nearly twenty years. The legalization order enabled the Party to meet for the first time in open session when it held a Party congress. This session framed a constitution for the Party and chalked out a programme.

The strength of the Party was about 7,000 in 1942. In 1946 it rose to 60,000. Today the Party claims a membership of about 80,000

The Communist Party controls the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Kisan Sabha and the All-India Students' Federation. It is represented in the Bombay State Assembly by S A. Dange, in the Madras Assembly by K A Namblar and P. Venkateshwaralu, in the West Bengal Assembly by Jyoti Basu and Ratanlal Brahman, and in the Indian Parliament by Somnath Lahiri.

The parts of India where it has great influence are Malabar, Andhra, West Bengal, Telangana and the Punjab.

The Party conducts eleven weeklies in all the major Indian languages (*Lokayug* in Marathi, *Janayug* in Gujarati, *Janayug* in Hindi, *Nayazamana* and *Azadi* in Urdu, *Janashakti* in Kannada, *Deshabhimani* in Malayalam, *Praja Shakti* in Telugu, *Swadhinata* in Bengali and *Janashakti* in Tamil).

(N B —*Most of these papers are now under a ban*)

The unofficial English organ of the Party (the official organ is banned) is skilfully got up and ably edited though the mode of expression is sometimes very crude and intemperate The Party has an efficient publications department and a well-kept showroom The F S U (Friends of the Soviet Union) organizes periodical exhibitions and shows films with a political moral (N B —*The Communists say that the F S U and the Communist Party are absolutely separate bodies*) Besides holding innumerable meetings and conferences, the Communist Party observes Lenin Day on January 21, May Day on May 1, and October Revolution Day on November 7.

The Party derives its strength from the fanatical devotion of its members, their capacity for self-sacrifice, and the thoroughness and unanimity with which the party as a whole goes to work whenever the call is sounded

CONSTITUTION

As regards the structure and organization of the Party anyone who is above eighteen years of age and is a citizen of India can become a member of the Party provided he wholeheartedly believes in Communist philosophy, is willing to do field-work and agrees to carry out the programme chalked out from time to time.

Application for membership has to be endorsed by at least two members of the Party and when a candidate is accepted he must take an oath of loyalty to the Party and agree to pay a monthly contribution to the Party funds Discipline is very strict

The nucleus round which the whole structure is built is the 'cell' consisting of two or three members Their duty is to spread the faith among the people with whom they live Such 'cells' may be established in a mill or factory, workers' quarters, civic ward and so on, whenever conditions are propitious.

The hierarchy consists of a series of village, town, district and provincial congresses with their respective executive committees Each committee generally consists of five members with two in reserve and an elected secretary. The congresses may meet once a year while the day to day work between any two congresses is carried on by committees Periodical reports are sent from one body to another which is immediately above it.

The supreme body of the Communist Party of India is the All-India Party Congress which generally meets once a year. The Congress elects the Secretary of the Party and also its Central Committee which is the executive body of the Congress. The Committee makes a report to the annual Congress which among other things has the right to change the Party's policy or constitution. Each member of the Committee is assigned the responsibility for some particular aspect of Party work. For instance, one member is in charge of Party newspapers, another directs work in allied organizations, a third looks after accounts, a fourth conducts Party schools and study circles and so on. Within the Central Committee itself there is a smaller body called the Politburo whose Secretary is identical with the Secretary of the Party. The Politburo is the most influential body in the whole organization being for all practical purposes the maker of the Party's policy.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The basic aim of the Party as defined in the preamble to the Constitution is 'the organization of the toiling masses in the struggle for the victorious anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution for complete national independence, for the establishment of a people's democratic state led by the working class, for the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the building up of socialism according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism'.

In more concrete terms the aims as described in a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Party after the Congress in Calcutta in 1948 January are as follows The Congress has not met since. The programme then chalked out thus holds the field (See also report of Mr Dange's press conference given at the end of the section) —

(1) Complete severance from the British Empire and full and real independence

(2) A democratic government representing the workers, peasants and other sections of the petty bourgeoisie, opposed to collaboration with Anglo-American imperialism, allied to the democratic States working for peace and freedom of all nations

(3) A constitution based on adult suffrage and proportional representation, guaranteeing full freedom and democracy to the common man and fundamental economic rights.

(4) Self-determination to nationalities including the right of secession A voluntary Indian Union, autonomous linguistic Provinces.

(5) Just and democratic rights of minorities to be embodied in the constitution; equality and protection to the language and culture of minorities, all liabilities, privileges and discriminations based on caste, race and community to be abolished by law and their infringement to be punishable by law.

(6) Abolition of Princedom and feudal rule in the Indian States and the establishment of full democracy .. The urgent and primary task inside the States is abolition of Princedom and feudal rule and establishment of a people's Democratic State

Accession before that is only slavery of the States peoples both to Princely autocracy and to the bourgeois rulers of the Indian Union. It is only after the people of the States become completely free that they can have real liberty to decide the question of their relation with the rest of India At that stage the question will be decided by the wishes of the people.

(7) Freedom of the tribal and such other backward peoples from economic, cultural and political oppression, extension of full democratic rights to them, prompt and adequate State aid for their development, so that they may rapidly catch up with the advanced nationalities.

The people of all contiguous, compact, predominantly tribal areas shall have regional autonomous areas within the Provinces. .. The people of such areas or Provinces shall have the right to secede from the State by democratic verdict

(8) Co-operation between the Indian Union and Pakistan for economic help, military and political alliance for defence, to pursue a democratic foreign policy in co-operation with the democratic States against the Anglo-American bloc.

(9) Abolition of all forms of landlordism without compensation and distribution of land to the tillers of the soil Abolition of landlordism must mean confiscation of khas lands of the non-cultivating land-owners and ensure land to the sub-tenants and share-croppers Liquidation of rural indebtedness and abolition of usury; living wage for the agricultural labourer.

(10) Confiscation by the State of interests of foreign capital in banks, industrial and transport concerns, plantations, mines, etc, and nationalisation of these concerns.

(11) Nationalisation of big industries, big banks and insurance companies, guarantee of workers' control, minimum living wage, eight hours' day, etc

(12) Economic plan to develop India's resources and removal of Big Business from strategic economic points Control of profits in the industries in private hands.

(13) Repeal of all repressive legislation.

(14) Elimination of the bureaucratic administrative State apparatus and the establishment of a democratic administration with elected officials guided by people s committees.

(15) General arming of the people and the establishment of a democratic army.

(16) The right to free education and compulsory primary education.

(17) Equal democratic rights to women

EXPULSION FROM CONGRESS

During the Second World War, the Communist Party in India supported the British Government against the declared policy of the Indian National Congress though individual Communists were regular members of the Congress and subject to Congress discipline This open defiance of official Congress policy resulted in bitterness and conflict between Congressmen and Communists and a loud demand arose for the expulsion of the Communists from the Congress. A number of grave charges were made against the Communists such as disloyalty, spying, bribery, collusion with the British authority, betrayal of the country's cause, and so on. Mahatma Gandhi eventually asked the late Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to investigate the whole question and make a report. The report came out after some months and the conclusions to which the investigation pointed amounted to the virtual acquittal of the Communists of almost all the charges including the one about betrayal of Congress leaders into the hands of the police. A Congress sub-committee which included Pandit Nehru also investigated certain of these charges such as spying and came to the conclusion that most of them were frivolous and beneath notice.

The fact remains, however, that Communists were unable to rehabilitate themselves in public estimation though at the end of the War they began to conduct a virulent anti-British campaign and announced whole-hearted support of the National Government formed by Pandit Nehru. The new attitude though in complete harmony with orthodox patriotism failed to clear the Communists of the charge of unpatriotic conduct during the War. Neither did it save them from eventual expulsion from the Congress, a step which that body authorized in 1945. The Communist Party, however, did not immediately go into opposition to the Indian National Congress For a time the majority group in the Central Committee continued to offer partial support to the policy and programme of the National Congress, and later to the Governments the formation of which the Congress had authorized. In other words, the group pursued what orthodox Communists would call 'right deviation policy'. For instance, it emphasized the need for more production and disapproved of strikes as a political weapon. It joined the other parties in asking the peasant to grow more food when orthodox Communism would demand a frontal attack on the whole land system Finally, this group in the Party upheld the Congress acceptance of the British Government's plan of 1946 June as a contribution to national freedom Not all Communists in the Central Committee approved of the policy described above In fact, a minority group led by Mr B T Ranadive strongly opposed any sort of co-operation with the policies of the Congress or the Muslim League. This group denounced the Congress leaders as 'bourgois collaborators with British and American imperialism', and asked that the Party should return forthwith to its original faith and start organizing the masses for the seizure of power so that they might establish a real democratic Government in the country

COUNTRY-WIDE AGITATION

Whatever the differences in the inner councils of the Party, agitation among workers and peasants or in the country at large had never really ceased The Communists were throughout active in a hundred different places among the R I N ratings in Bombay, the Worli tribesmen in Dahanu, the textile workers at Amalner and Coimbatore, the railway workers at Golden Rock, and among the peasants of Malabar and Telangana. Strikes occurred in Kanpur, Madura and in the industrial areas of Calcutta There were peasant demonstrations in West Bengal, Bihar and U P. The Communists also initiated political movements in some of the former States of Rajasthan, and Central India, and in Kashmir and Travancore

Thus trouble was being stirred up from one end of the country to the other, just at the moment when the nation needed peace and quiet to consolidate its newly-won freedom. As time passed it was becoming clear that Government could not permit this agitation to go on without detriment to the larger economic and political interests of the country But it refrained from taking any action against the Party as a whole yet, for it was anxious to preserve the whole structure of political liberties which the nation had so long enjoyed What Government did do was to meet local agitation by local measures intended to maintain law and order and keep the economic life of the place going

It is also possible that part of the reason why the Government did not take decisive action was that the annual Communist Congress was due to meet in Calcutta later in the year, when the Party was expected to define its general attitude to the Government of the country and decide its course of action The Government was possibly aware of the struggle in the Central Committee and was waiting to see which of the two policies 'reformism' or 'revolution' would eventually prevail at the Party Congress Actually there was little doubt about the final issue. For all the time that the agitation was in progress opinion among the rank and file was slowly swinging away from the point of view represented by Mr. Joshi, the majority leader towards the policies advocated by Mr. Ranadive, the minority leader Feeling was greatly exacerbated by repeated clashes with the Government, and members came to the conference in a fighting, defiant mood. The result was a complete victory for the group led by Mr. Ranadive; Mr Joshi who had been the General Secretary of the Party for twelve long years failed to get elected to the Central Committee.

CRITICISM OF CONSTITUTION

The new Central Committee in a statement setting out the policy of the Party criticized the draft constitution of India:

"The Constituent Assembly manned by the same leaders as lead the 'National Government' has prepared an authoritarian constitution The toiling people will not get anything except the right to vote at long intervals. It provides for arrest without warrant and detention without trial It authorises the Provincial Governors to act in their discretion, legislate by ordinance and rule by proclamation. It makes the reactionary provision for Second Chamber in the Provinces, allows for nomination of members to the Second Chamber by Governors, thus ensuring that the vested interests and their spokesmen will get a dominant voice in the Chamber.

"The model constitution for the Provinces does not accept the basic right of nationalities to self-determination, it does not provide for proportional representation without which the progressive political parties and the various minority groups cannot get fair representation. It does not provide for regrouping of tribal and other backward areas and formation of autonomous regions or Provinces without which these backward people cannot economically and culturally protect and develop themselves.

"Under the constitution the basic and fundamental rights of the toiling people, such as right to work, right to living wage, equal pay for equal work, right to old age, sickness and unemployment aid, do not find a place as fundamental rights constitutionally guaranteed by the State.

"But the property and privileges of the vested interests are granted legal and constitutional protection by a clause in the fundamental rights that no property of a person or corporation shall be taken over for public use except by payment of adequate compensation, thus preventing through a constitutional guarantee all plans of nationalisation of industries including foreign concerns."

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

The Central Committee then turned on the National Government including in one wild orgy of denunciation the Government's economic, social, political and foreign policy

"Since August 15 the so-called National Government has been carrying out the plan of the Indian bourgeoisie to oppose nationalisation, suppress the workers, intensify their labour and freeze wages in the name of stopping the wage-price spiral

"It is ruthlessly suppressing all peasant movements to the complete satisfaction of the landlords Even its halting agrarian reform proposals are saddled with compensation to the landlords and with no provision for land to the tillers. They retain landlordism under a different form The proposed agrarian legislation is an attempt to split the peasant movement and to broaden the basis of the present bourgeois Government.

"The Provincial Governments under the guidance of the Central Government have passed Public Safety Acts which are freely used against the democratic movements of the workers, peasants and students.

"The so-called National Government is crushing the States people's struggles against the Princely order and suppressing agrarian struggles in the native States It is saving Princedom and side-tracking people's attention from democratic struggles by parading accession as a big popular triumph . .

"The policy pursued by the Nehru Government is one of collaboration with British and American imperialism The British and American imperialists are securing strategic positions in India by 'agreement' with the 'National Government' who has agreed to no discrimination against foreign capital but encouragement to it, no nationalisation, no tariffs which are not agreed to, and joint concerns for the exploitation of the Indian people. This policy logically means no full-scale industrialisation of India but the growth of only such industries as suit the interests of American and British capitalists.

"The foreign policy of the Nehru Government illustrates the same collaboration

"From the very beginning Pandit Nehru adopted a line of forming a so-called third bloc—a line which represented the interests of Big Business inasmuch as it kept India away from the Anti-Imperialist Democratic Camp At a time when the Anti-Imperialist Democratic Camp is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Imperialist Camp led by American imperialism Nehru refuses to take the side of the former camp and poses neutrality. This so-called neutrality between the aggressor and the non-aggressor, between the war-monger and the

peace-loving and between the expansionist and the freedom-loving camps is only a mask to cover collaboration with the Anglo-American imperialists.

"Recent months have torn the mask of 'neutrality' from the Nehru Government's foreign policy. On all crucial issues the Indian delegation in UNO, has taken an anti-democratic and pro-imperialist stand. It voted for "Little Assembly" devised to paralyse the democratic forces inside UNO, it voted against immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, and on the question of representation of Ukraine in the Security Council it allowed itself to be exploited by American imperialism. . . .

"The British imperialists are giving open hints about an anti-Soviet bloc including their overseas Empire Along with this come reports about an alliance of South-East Asian countries embracing India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon in agreement with Britain. There are also reports about Military Missions from Britain coming to India to keep her defence properly organised.

"This shows how the 'National Government' representing the Indian bourgeoisie is dragging India into an anti-Soviet and anti-democratic bloc, in a scheme of defence of American and British Empires in the East"

So ran this astonishing indictment The speeches made at the Congress, the resolutions passed, and finally the statement of policy issued by the new Central Committee left no room whatever for any compromise. To the Government watching the proceedings of the Congress the statement looked like a declaration of war. It had to take warning.

ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

A month later the machinery of the Government began to move against the Communist Party. On March 28, 1948, the Government of West Bengal declared the Communist Party illegal in that Province, and almost immediately arrested a number of leading Communists The main charge of the Government was that the Communists were arming the people for the purpose of capture of power. On April 2, the Government of Bombay rounded up seven Communist leaders including Mr S. A Dange, President of the All India Trade Union Congress and Mr S S. Mirajkar, President of the Provincial Trade Union Congress The authorities explained that the activities of the arrested men were dangerous to public safety and tranquillity The Government of Madras which had for long been harassed by Communist activity in Malabar and the Andhra Districts tightened its security measures still further, and sent troops to some of the disturbed areas. Action against the Communists extended in fact to almost all the States in India. Simultaneous arrests of Communists were effected at Cuttack in Orissa, Nagpur and Amraoti in Madhya Pradesh, Jharia and Patna in Bihar, and at Simla in the Punjab

A year later the Government struck again The immediate cause of the Government's action against the Communists this time was the preparations which were then in full swing for a general strike on the railways.

The projected railway strike proved in fact to be a turning-point in the history of the relations between the Government of India and the Communist Party The Government took the view that the railway strike agitation simply represented the culminating point in a series of actions the whole purpose of which was to create chaos and anarchy so that the Communists might be enabled to seize political power in the country The Communists, of course, denied the charge: they said that the railway strike was a trade dispute pure and simple with no ulterior political objective.

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

The Government however was unable to eradicate Communist activity, for such of the leaders as escaped arrest went underground where Communist agitation went on without a break Every day the newspapers reported acts of rioting, murder, loot, arson by persons 'described as Communists' It was never easy to say whether such acts were committed by Communists properly so-called or by bandits intent on loot or devilry Whoever was responsible there were parts of the country where law and order was continually breaking down Among such areas might be mentioned West Bengal, chiefly Calcutta, Andhra and Malabar in Madras, the Ahmednagar District of Bombay, the eastern parts of U P where a party called Soshit Sangh was passing under Communist influence, and the rural parts of Amritsar District in the Punjab where Communism seemed to have a special appeal to refugees Trouble also spread to the Indo-Burma border with Manipur as the focal point of trouble The case of Telangana lying on either side of Hyderabad-Madras border deserves special mention Over large stretches of the countryside the Government machine simply ceased to function and with little or no authentic news coming through it was impossible to make out what was really happening there One set of reports described the conditions as sheer reign of terror where bandits were running wild in an orgy of murder and loot A second set of reports declared that the cultivators had taken over the land and had set up a sort of peasant communism which they were prepared to defend by force of arms if necessary Authentic reports were indeed few and far between: it was as though an iron curtain had been put up between Telangana and the rest of the country The case of Telangana was also unique in the sense that was the only place for which the Communists accepted full responsibility They declared that a 'new order' had been set up in the area and asked that independent-minded journalists should be sent there to see things for themselves Altogether Telangana presented an awkward problem for the Governments of India, Hyderabad and Madras Both Hyderabad and Madras sent periodical police expeditions to the area to restore Government authority But any concrete results so achieved proved to be of a wholly temporary character The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the Government of Madras split on the question of how to tackle the problem The A P C C insisted that the Central Government should take over the responsibility while the Madras Government claimed that their forces were adequate enough to cope with the situation and no special help was needed from the Central Government Eventually, a conference of the officials of the Government of India, the Government of Hyderabad and the Government of Madras met in Hyderabad and prepared a plan of campaign in which economic measures were mixed in with police action

TROUBLE IN JAILS

Elsewhere Government action against the Communists never ceased Outstanding members were constantly rounded up under the various public safety and preventive detention measures The total number of persons in detention in all India was a little under 2,500 on 15th August 1949 Madras had the largest batch with 640, West Bengal had 500, U P 230, Punjab 250, Bombay 350, Bihar 190 and Delhi 5

The detention of prisoners without trial gave rise to a secondary wave of agitation Inside the jails there were frequent clashes between the detenus and the jail officials Outside the relatives of the detenus and sympatizers organized many demonstrations asking that either the detenus should be released or that they should be brought to trial The detenus generally put forward three demands —That their families should be given an allowance, that they should have free access to legal advisers, and that they should have ample supply of specific newspapers and periodicals. The non-fulfilment of these demands sometimes led to hunger-strike Government for its part charged the detenus with indiscipline such as refusal to attend monthly parades or disrespectful behaviour towards jail officials All in all there were violent outbreaks which often resulted in casualties, both killed and wounded Thus in Sabarmati Jail in Bombay State 2 persons were killed and 42 injured both police and prisoners when the police opened fire during a disturbance. In Cuddalore in Madras one person was killed and more than 80 injured In the Calcutta Presidency Jail one person was killed and 49 injured In Dum Dum 3 were killed and 18 injured Among the demonstrations outside the most spectacular was the one organized by women relations of detenus in Bombay when the demonstrators invaded the Secretariat shouting slogans and showering pamphlets.

Four State Governments put an outright ban on the Communist Party These were Madras West Bengal, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin. The reason given was that the Communist Party had for its object 'interference with the administration of law and order and constituted a danger to public peace' To quote parts of the Madras communique announcing the ban "For nearly 18 months, the provincial Government have watched the situation very carefully to see if the Communists of this province showed any inclination to change their violent tactics and adopted constitutional and peaceful methods. They even released hundreds of persons who had been in detention

"Government, however, regret to note that there has been no evidence whatever of any change of attitude on the part of their leaders or members The Communists, including some of those who have been released, have spared no opportunity to create trouble . .

"During the last three months, the activities of the Communists have extended to general attacks on the police and open defiance of authority

In other States there was no legal ban as such on the Communist Party but the provisions of the public safety and preventive detention acts were frequently put into motion, and the Communists had only a sort of semi-legal existence.

A crucial question affecting the Communists' rights was decided by the Bombay High Court on 5th February, 1950 when it gave a ruling that the Communists had a right to state their point of view publicly The question arose when two papers appealed against an order of the Government demanding security from one paper and forfeiting the security of the other The relevant parts of the judgement read as follows: 'The masses should be politically educated They are entitled to know the pro and the con of every political system and ideology So long as it is legal for a particular party to put its views and principles before the people it would be improper for the court to interfere with that right not only of the party but also of the people'

One of the articles in question pointed out the virtues of the Communist Party and Communist philosophy and told its readers how the Communist Party helped the Chinese to achieve their freedom and to defeat American imperialism and the Fascist tactics of Chiang Kai-shek. Tribute was paid in the article to the Communist Party for eradicating the Zamindari system in China and giving the land back to the tillers

The judges in their verdict observed the writer did not contend the regime of the Congress was like the regime of Chiang Kai-shek. The Congress itself was pledged to the abolition of Zamindari

GOVERNMENT CHARGES

Four Governments brought out pamphlets describing Communist activity—Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and the Central Government The Madras pamphlet which was entitled 'charge-sheet against the Communists,' alleged that since 1948 the Communists had been responsible for 17 cases of murder, 18 attacks on police, 16 cases of loot and arson and many cases of attempted sabotage on the railways.

The Bombay Government's case against the Communists might be summarized as follows The Communists have formed an underground organization, they organize cells in factories and other institutions, they collect funds, they infiltrate non-Communist and non-Political organizations and teachers', students', women's organizations, they forge a common front with other parties, they are active in areas where conditions are backward and they carry on propaganda through cultural squads

The Hyderabad booklet which is entitled 'Communist Crimes in Hyderabad' sets out in detail the activities of persons alleged to be Communists

"From August 15, 1946, to September 13, 1948" the booklet says, "they (Communists) brutally murdered nearly 2,000 persons, attacked 22 police outposts, seized and destroyed village records, manhandled a large number of village officials, burnt 'chadris' and Customs outposts, captured 230 guns, looted or destroyed paddy and robbed cash and jewellery worth more than a million rupees"

It adds "They attempted large-scale disruption of communications and lines of supply and transport and steadily and systematically adopted the technique of guerilla fighting with the arms and resources at their disposal"

The booklet alleges that "in order to keep the people under their control, the Communists seized land belonging to absent owners who had fled during the time of the Razakar atrocities, and distributed the property among their supporters During the time of the police action they took advantage of the vacuum created and sought to strengthen their hold, particularly on the Telangana districts They spread a reign of terror in the countryside As these villagers gradually came under the control of the Union forces, they became desperate and stopped at nothing to re-establish their control or to defeat the purpose of the Government"

The Government of India's pamphlet was the earliest It quoted a large number of examples to prove that 'the Communists have preached and planned violence on a large scale' The pamphlet said, 'The Communists have declared war on the State To train their men to defeat the armed forces they have issued detailed instructions for the formation of guerilla bands and shock brigades' The pamphlet reproduced extracts from Communist writings "Every day practical exercises on silent killings must be done, one party attacking a police station and the other defending; concealment, camouflage, taking cover both in day time and night, crawling practice" "The weapons dealt with are rifle, shot-gun and revolver bombs" "Tommy gun, sten gun and revolver are included in the higher course" "The activities of the guerillas mean the raiding of police stations, zamindars' or jotedars' houses, sabotaging enemy communication lines, cutting of telephone and telegraph lines" "Refuse to obey the orders of the Nehru Government Turn your guns and bayonets on the Congress Fascists, arrest the hated officers" "Set fire to the whole of Calcutta and the whole of Bengal" (During the police action in Hyderabad) "The goondas (Indian Union Troops) should not be allowed to escape Loyal Razakars will be given shelter."

It is needless to say that many of the allegations of loot, murder or sabotage the Communists angrily repudiated The ordinary man was not always able to make up his mind The newspapers throughout used such expressions as 'alleged Communists', 'persons described as Communists,' 'persons believed to be Communists' and so on How many of them were Communists properly so-called? And how many were mischief-makers and freebooters masquerading as Communists? That the Government itself was aware of this difficulty was shown by a speech made by Sardar Patel during a visit to Travancore-Cochin. "Young man who were grustrated because they did not have jobs," said the Sardar, "should not be allowed to go astray under the respectable name of Communism"

SCHISM IN PARTY

Off and on Government spokesmen appealed to the Communist Party to give up sabotage and violence and adopt constitutional ways Thus the Prime Minister of Orissa appealed to the Communist member of the Orissa Assembly to come out of his hiding and fulfil his constitutional duties as member of the Legislature The Government for its part was prepared to give him every freedom The Minister for Police in U P declared that if the Communists gave up violence and sabotage and adopted constitutional ways the Government would remove all restrictions and give the Party full opportunity to do its work in the open

All the time evidence was piling up that the Party itself was engaged in one of its periodical mental stock-takings out of which a new policy could emerge News of differences among Party members was coming through—serious differences which resulted in resignations or expulsions Thus early in 1950 it was reported that twelve members from Maharashtra had resigned because they thought that the policy of the Party was much too 'sectarian' The Home Member of the Bombay Government told a press conference that many Communist detenus had come forward to give an undertaking not to participate in subversive violent activities and had subsequently been released One newspaper came out with the report that many detenus faced expulsion as they disobeyed Party 'instructions' to discredit the Nehru Government by creating trouble inside the jails The rift was also noticeable in Madras There were two sections in every jail The cleavage was indeed so deep that the prisoners themselves had asked that they might be allotted separate blocks Many had given an undertaking not to participate in lawless activity if released The differences between the two groups were even more pronounced in Assam where the whole Party had split from top to bottom Many prominent members had been suspended or expelled. Many more had voluntarily resigned.

Then came news of the expulsion of an ex-General Secretary of the Party Mr P C Joshi It appeared that Mr Joshi was so very out of touch with Party developments that he learnt of his formal expulsion from the Press In a statement which he then issued he strongly condemned the Communist Party leadership which 'was expressing itself in terrorist acts'

It was clear that the Party as a whole was moving towards a more moderate and constitutional point of view Three causes might have led to this change of attitude There was probably a vague realization that unconstitutional methods had been tried and had been proved to be a failure, second, the Party might have been influenced by Communist China, and the broader-based policies of the Mao regime Third, there was the trenchant criticism by a 'Cominform' periodical which described the methods of the Indian Communist Party as so many essays in text-book revolution

THE NEW POLICY

The change in outlook was expected to work out in some such way as this —1 A united front of all Leftist Parties against Anglo-American imperialism, 2 An alliance with rich peasantry (not landlords), middle business and progressive capitalists, 3 The preparation of a blue print which would take into account the interests and aspirations of all these different elements in the community. Thus while the Communists will insist on the abolition of the Zamindari system and the confiscation of the big landed estates, they will not insist on the total nationalization of land Similarly while they will press for the nationalization of key industries they will not ask for the total abolition of private property in industry. Broadly speaking this is also the sort of programme that Mao Tse-tung has popularized in China, also called 'the new democracy.'

To set the seal of approval on the new policy the Politburo of the Communist Party was expected to meet somewhere in Central India. Mr. Ranadive the General Secretary of the Party and the author of the present policy was expected to confess his errors of judgement, while Mr P C Joshi the ex-General Secretary would be readmitted into the Party and given a 'clean bill of health' after an investigation. A new leadership would emerge with Rajeshwar the Communist leader from Andhra as the new General Secretary It might be recalled that Rajeshwar presented a thesis advocating the association of the middle classes with Communist aspirations at the last open meeting of the Communist Party at Calcutta in 1948 His thesis was rejected at the time, while that of Ranadive was accepted

These forecasts proved to be correct when the Party's headquarters issued a communique on the question in Bombay on 19th July, 1950. The communique announced a change in Party policy from "violence and sabotage" to a new movement of agrarian reform for "national liberation" "The new policy will be based upon the experience of the national liberation movement in China"

The communique also announced the reconstitution of the Central Committee and the Politburo

The old Politburo had been following a "Left sectarian" policy not in line with Marxist-Leninist principles "leading to disruption in the unity of the peasantry in the countryside and keeping them helpless in the face of brutal repression"

The communique announced that Mr Rajeshwar Rao, the Andhra Communist leader, had replaced Mr B T Ranadive, till recently General Secretary of the Party, who was removed from office "for adopting a policy of Left adventurism"

It said the newly constituted Central Committee recently met to take stock of the situation in the country *vis-a-vis* the Party's policy.

"The Central Committee has decided to ensure full inner-Party democracy coupled with strict centralism in the functioning of the Party organisation"

The Central Committee, said the communique, also adopted a resolution tendering an apology to Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese Republic for "utterly wrong, irresponsible and slanderous criticism made against him by the old Politburo and withdrew them unreservedly."

UNITED FRONT

An authoritative exposition of the Communist point of view was given by Mr S A. Dange, the Communist leader and Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions at a press conference on 19th July, 1950 in Bombay. Mr Dange had been released from prison two days before As it was the first time that a Communist publicly explained his party case after the Calcutta Congress early in 1948 it is worth-while reproducing the full text of his statement

"The people have been wanting to know whether the Communist Party still follows the former line," Mr Dange said "But what do the people understand by our former line? The impression that was given by Government propagandists and certain newspapers was that the Communists in India were interested in doing nothing but planning armed insurrections anywhere and everywhere, at all times and at almost every street corner

"Unfortunately that impression was strengthened to some extent by the ill-planned behaviour of some part of the leadership of the Communist Party. I wish to convey that that impression is wrong, and I wish to state most emphatically that in the present conditions we do

not hold that a successful armed insurrection is the only way to overthrow the Nehru Government and establish a People's Democracy in India. That definitely is not on the agenda of the Communist Party today Appropriate changes have been made in the leadership of the Party

"As you are aware, our former policy was characterised as Left-sectarian, which in its popular interpretation means, we consider many of our friends as not being our friends but as our enemies That policy has now been changed For instance, sections of peasants and even of manufacturers agreeing to our policy being carried out on a democratic basis were treated by us in the past as not our friends Already the General Secretary has been changed and has been replaced by another member of the Central Committee"

The former General Secretary, Mr B T Ranadive, had not been expelled from the Party. He was still an "honourable member" of the Party.

Explaining the immediate programme of the Communist Party of India, Mr Dange said "It is dependent on the question whether the present Government is going to allow us all the democratic liberties to function as a political party—liberties which are allowed to every political party in a really democratic country.

"We do wish to solve many of our problems such as food, employment, work and wages for all the toiling masses We do wish to utilise all the democratic methods that may be available, including the most legal, because a democratic method is not necessarily always legal For instance, Gandhiji's satyagraha was not perfectly legal, yet it was democratic A demonstration, for instance, is disliked by the present Government But we may resort to it At present the law is such that it is difficult to find out what is legal and what is illegal My lawyer friends tell me that what is legal in the morning becomes illegal in the afternoon sometimes"

Mr. Dange added "We wish to utilise the promised elections, if we are allowed to do so We do wish to utilise the legislatures also For this purpose, we want all democratic parties to come together and form a united front—a united front against (1) Anglo-American capital, (2) against those who do not agree to the abolition of landlordism, by the abolition of which alone the food problem in the country can be solved, (3) against those who do not agree to the abolition of the power of the big syndicates who have ruined every economic nerve in this country, (4) against those who do not support the demands for minimum living conditions for the toiling masses

"We also wish to establish along with this united front a united trade union and kisan organisation, and in the establishment of these, we do not wish to exclude any party which would satisfy the above conditions Summing up, therefore, I should say that we wish to build a democratic united front of all democratic parties in order to achieve a real People's Democratic State in India That is as far as I understand myself and my party"

Answering questions, Mr. Dange denied that Communists were responsible for the recent frequent derailment of trains "We have never derailed trains because we never started guerilla warfare in the country Derailment of trains has a place in Communist strategy when guerilla warfare has begun against the State."

Explaining the term "ill-planned behaviour," Mr Dange said that, for instance, a call for a strike when it was not mature would amount to "ill-planned behaviour" Certain people had used acid bulbs and some of those who had used them were Communists But the Communist Party was realistic enough to think that acid bulbs were not good enough to overthrow any Government in the world, least of all a Government which was spending 60 per cent. of its entire revenue on the armed forces

Mr Dange said that there were differences on matters of policy within the Communist Party. But there were no distinct and strong groups. Party policy details were under discussion."

The new outlook was reflected in a Central Committee directive to Communists on the eve of the Independence day of 1950 The Party appealed to 'all the anti imperialist and democratic sections to unite in a democratic front to solve the day-to-day problems of the people, such as, unemployment, rising prices, rationing difficulties, refugee rehabilitation, and restoration of full civil liberties' The statement also urged the Congress leaders to quit the Commonwealth and concede full civil liberties to the people.

The developments in Communist policy outlined above did not appear to have made any difference to the attitude of the Government to the Party This attitude was fully defined by Sardar Patel in the course of an answer to a question in Parliament Sardar Patel maintained that whatever the tactics of the Party might be so far as fundamental policy was concerned the Party was still wedded to violence Its object remained the same as before—the overthrow of the Government by force of arms any time an opportunity presented itself As long as the Party believed in violent methods the Government for its part could not change its policy

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

THE last 20 years have seen many changes in the position of Indian women in social, cultural and political spheres They have come a long way since the early years of the Home Rule Agitation (1914-1917), when first they awakened to a consciousness of their rights. From that day onward there has been no looking back and the movement, gaining momentum with the years, has achieved remarkable results The measure of success attending the endeavours of women in this country during the last two decades can best be gauged from a study of the rights, social and legal, no less than political, that they have acquired since the movement was launched.

Today the Indian woman is not only represented in almost every field of national activity but is also making her mark in international affairs. At home, a woman—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—holds the Health portfolio in the Central Cabinet. Abroad, another woman—Mrs Vijayalakshmi—is India's ambassador to the United States of America A woman has been a provincial governor and minister, there are women members in the Constituent Assembly and provincial legislatures; women have figured on delegations to U N. and have represented India on the U N.E S C.O and the various subordinate organisations of the United Nations There are women doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, artists, journalists, business executives and nurses.

Although Indian women hold important posts in various Government Departments, the problem of employment is very acute Retrenchment in recent years has thrown so many men out of jobs in the towns that women's employment becomes a secondary matter. Apart from that, the prejudice against women working still persists to a great extent. It would, however, be worth while mentioning that the majority of Indian women work a full day on the land and in the factories Wages of women working in factories are considerably lower than those of men The appalling working conditions of women in coalfields is a reminder that equal rights have not yet been won and the struggle still continues

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

It would not be wrong to say that Indian women have accomplished much more in much less time than the women of the West, and seemingly with much less effort and opposition, the last because of the sympathetic attitude of political leaders and elder statesmen as far back as 1917 It was in that year that the first claim for suffrage for Indian women was made in an address presented to Mr. Montague at the historic All-India Women's Deputation, which waited upon him in Madras on December 18, 1917 The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation.—

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which, this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first, that, though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford was published, no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which pointed to the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

FRANCHISE GRANTED

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to

London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs Sarojini Naidu and Miss Herabai Tata were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit Until after that period women were ineligible for election to Legislative Councils.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women were enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and by the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. And the women justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women.

Though the Municipal franchise was granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make any large impact on women's consciousness, and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later.

A unique step has been taken in Bombay city with the adoption of adult franchise All women, above the age of 21, are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation although the percentage of those who voted in recent elections did not exceed 15 In other Municipalities in that Presidency too, women exercise their vote intelligently Since 1922 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable instances of seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, or the one in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards

Some of the provisions of the 1935 Act are as follows. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in some provinces Through these means it is estimated more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the Upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

The general elections expected to take place in 1951 will of course, be based on adult franchise

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in nearly half a dozen legislative measures sponsored by women legislators, notably in the Bombay Assembly, calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women

The right of divorce which was unknown to Hindu Law has been secured under certain conditions. In Bombay, antipolygamy and divorce laws have been placed on the Statute Book

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

It was the Home Rule agitation in the years 1914-17 which first made women conscious of their own rights. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent The moment for giving public expression to their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India arrived in India in 1917 to investigate and study Indian affairs at first-hand.

Indian women have in the past ventilated their grievances and demands through their many organisations. Even today these are the official organs of the voice of India's women The All-India Women's Conference is still the principal body claiming a membership of about 27,000 with 40 branches and 164 constituent branches

The All-India Women's Conference came into existence, as a result of the initiative taken by Mrs. Margaret Cousins, towards the end of 1926, the first session of the conference being held at Poona in the first week of January, 1927. In the beginning it was inclined to concentrate its attention on the basic question of women's education The resolutions passed at the first conference were almost wholly devoted to the different aspects of women's education, the only exception being a resolution condemning child marriage and supporting Sir H S Gour's Age of Consent Bill Even this subject was touched upon only because it was felt that early marriages were a very serious impediment in the progress of girls' education

Such a narrow programme could not, however, be expected to satisfy the leaders of the women's movement for a long time and it was not surprising that at the third session the scope of the conference was definitely widened to include social reform Education of women, raising the age of marriage, removal of untouchability and caste restrictions, rural uplift, and reform of the laws of inheritance as affecting women are some of the more important of the subjects in which the conference has today interested itself

A satisfactory feature of the women's movement in India has been the spirit of unity and co-operation behind it. A mere glance at the list of presidents of the All-India Women's Conference—which includes the Maharani of Baroda, the Begum of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady R Nilkanth, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs Faridoonji the Maharani of Travancore, Mrs Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Shrimati Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Shrimati Kamaladevi, Lady Rama Rau and Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale,—should suffice to show that the Conference has never been affected by differences of caste, community, race or class.

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to move beyond the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political activity. It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. The women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played by and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress since 1920.

1948 SESSION

Speaking at the twentieth session of the All-India Women's Conference, Lady Rama Rau, referred, with legitimate pride, to the recognition of the work of the women's organisations in India not only by the people in this country but by the leading organisations of the world. She also referred to the recognition, the Conference had received from the United Nations Organisation and stated: "This is the first time that a national organisation like ours has been so honoured."

Delegates from several parts of the world, including the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, U.S.A., China and Indonesia were present. They all conveyed the greetings of their countries to the Conference.

Presiding over the Conference, Mrs Anasuyabai Kale stressed the need for a Ministry of Social Affairs at the Centre and in the Provinces. "The importance of social problems has been overlooked in our fight for political freedom," she observed. "It is essential now," she pointed out, "that we should co-ordinate the two if we wish to achieve our goal of social justice and equality. No country can make headway even politically unless and until social disabilities are removed. For this purpose, I humbly suggest the establishment of a Ministry of Social Affairs both at the Centre and in the Provinces. It will be the function of this Ministry to frame a new Manusmruti to govern social relations of all the subjects of the State to remove social injustice and to regulate the population according to the needs of the country. We must remember that we have to do all this immediately as there is a danger of a third world war."

By a resolution, the Conference appealed to the Government of India to revise the Hindu Code and to this end, it directed the Standing Committee of the Conference to appoint a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru The Conference also appealed to all the States to adopt the draft revision of the Hindu Code as embodied in the recommendations of the Rau Committee.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference include: the need for implementing on a nation-wide scale schemes for the immediate introduction of compulsory and free basic education; the adoption of films as a medium of instruction; the compulsory study of ethics, civics and physical training in all schools and the need of imparting sex education to boys and girls in high schools.

1949 SESSION

"We must think in terms of the millions of those ignorant, dumb women who live not in cities but in far off corners of India, who dress not as we dress and talk not the language we talk," said Mrs. Urmilla Mehta, President of the A I.W.C. for the year 1949 in her address to the 21st Session of the Conference at Gwalior in January 1949.

Mrs Mehta in her speech covered all aspects of Indian national life—political, economic, moral, social and cultural—and asked women to help the builders of India in their great task. She added that she had no doubt that women were just as capable of shouldering the burden of administration as men.

Stating that the women's movement had grown out of an urge which was mainly political and that many of the women who had actively participated in the national movement were today the leading lights of the Conference, Mrs Mehta appealed to the women of India for a new purpose and a new objective, and to create new values.

She added: "We must speedily raise the educational and cultural level of India's women, not necessarily by destroying the harmony of their present life, but by gradually modernising it with a view to fitting it into the changing environments. Yet in our enthusiasm to uphold and jealously guard the rights of women, let us not lose sight of the fact that rights bring in their wake duties and obligations. Our duty and obligation to society and to the nation at large are to raise the downtrodden women of India and to make them feel that they too have a part to play in national life".

"The poverty and squalor that permeate our country are now our headache. There is so much to be done in every sphere of national life, yet so little is actually being done. What our country needs today is a new social conscience and in awakening this the women of India can play no insignificant part. They should undertake the organisation of centres for training

future mothers in the right way of bringing up their children so that they may become the pride of India tomorrow. It should also be the duty of the Women's Conference to take a hand in educating the masses by organising a net-work of literacy classes for women all over the country."

Mrs. Mehta prefaced her remarks by a reference to the tragedy that had followed in the wake of partition and to the glorious work which women had done in succouring the victims of this tragedy. She deprecated the formation of linguistic provinces. Referring to labour unrest and the rising spiral of prices, she expressed the hope that leaders of both labour and industry would come together in this hour of national crisis.

Mrs. Mehta adverted to the problem of population and suggested intensive propaganda to bring home to the people that a limited family was not only an advantage from the economic and hygienic point of view, but also from the standpoint of the strength of the nation. She also advocated the necessity of social organisations taking up the training of the people in the principles of sanitation, health and hygiene. In conclusion, Mrs. Mehta stated that social education and improvement in the general standard and values of life must go hand in hand with the enforcement of law against social evils.

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a message wishing success to the Conference said, "I have long held that a country's progress can be measured by the status and progress of the women of the country."

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference passed a number of resolutions covering problems of health, social service, legal disabilities of women, inflation and the necessity for world peace and freedom. The resolution dealing with safeguarding the health of women in India stated that, provision should be made for medical advice and help to married women in matters of ante-natal and post-natal care. While appreciating the growing interests in women's education, the Conference deplored the prevailing tendency to have a separate curriculum for girls, excluding such important subjects as mathematics from the syllabus Realising the important role that women play in giving effect to all plans of national reconstruction, the conference insisted that up to the end of the secondary stage boys and girls should have the same curriculum, so that a modicum of intellectual training would be available even for those who did not wish to pursue an independent career in one of the professions. The conference demanded that social service be included in the curriculum for all schools and that field work be encouraged as an integral part of this training.

Another resolution reiterated the women's demand for a separate Ministry for Social Affairs at the Centre as well as in the Provinces. It also appealed to all women's organisations to give their active co-operation to Government in carrying out its various schemes for the alleviation of social and economic distress, particularly among women, caused by the partition of India.

An important resolution adopted by the Conference read: "In view of the fact that the new Constitution removes all disqualifications on grounds of sex, it is necessary that existing discrepancies in the law should be removed by necessary legislation. This Conference, therefore, demands that the Bill to Codify Hindu Law which has already been discussed for years be passed into law without any more delay"

The Conference affirmed its belief in the achievement of lasting world peace through the establishment of social justice and freedom for all nations. Mankind, the resolution on the subject stated, faced the threat of another war because of the domination of the world by large powers. The existing system of exploitation of industrially undeveloped countries, it stated, perpetuated their long bondage and hampered the economic and social progress of the world. In spite of the struggle for freedom carried on by the peoples of Asia, the conference noted with deep regret, many of the countries were still in a semi-colonial condition. Even in a free India small foreign settlements continued to exist. The conference strongly condemned the Dutch aggression in Indonesia and extended its heartfelt sympathies to the Indonesian people.

KASTURBA FUND

The work in connection with the emancipation of Indian womanhood and the improvement of the lot of Indian women, particularly in rural areas, obtained an enormous stimulus in 1944-45, thanks to the Kasturba Memorial Fund created for the commemoration of Mrs. Gandhi who died under detention in February 1944. At Mahatma Gandhi's request the trustees of the fund used the money for the establishment of a country-wide organisation to improve the lot of Indian women, especially in villages. Attempts have been made to provide opportunities for Indian women to secure education, acquire knowledge of basic sanitary and hygienic lines and to become alive to their social and political rights An essential part of the plan is to equip rural areas with up-to-date maternity hospitals and clinics. In order to fulfil this ambitious project a large number of women were trained in special camps so that after adequate equipment they could scatter themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land to carry the message of women's uplift to every corner of rural India. At these training camps instruction was given in first-aid and home nursing, child welfare, village nursing, health visits, rural sanitation, balanced diet and cheap remedies. The object of these training camps was the raising of an army of experts called "Gram Sevikas" (servants of the village).

ORGANISATIONS IN BOMBAY

In Bombay city there are at the moment over 80 organisations working for the betterment of women and children and the women of this city have been foremost in every movement social, political and cultural.

Bombay's oldest organisation is the Bombay Presidency Women's Council started in 1919 under the presidentship of Lady Willingdon. It is among the pioneer organisations in India possibly the very first, and has grown and, expanded greatly since its inception. Its original aims and objects to centralise all social and philanthropic work throughout the province have not been forgotten and today the Council has 31 local bodies affiliated to it and branches at Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur Belgaum.

Creche work in mills was the first problem which was tackled followed by infant and maternity welfare. The Council played a leading part in the revision of factory laws, maternity benefit, housing conditions of workers living in chawls, regulation of wage payments, better conditions for *bidi* workers. The Council also submitted a memorandum to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the conditions of working women.

Through its Parliamentary Sub-Committee the Council does propaganda for social legislation and in the past two years has been very active in the discussions on The Hindu Code Bill, the Bill to regulate and validate Marriages between various castes and sub-castes, the Bill to further amend the Child Restraint Act, 1929, the Bill to restrain the Custom of Offering and Taking of Dowry in Marriages, Bills to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bill to abolish the matriculation examination, and the Bill to prohibit Excommunication in the Province of Bombay.

It was the B P. W. C which initiated the agitation for controlling beggary 21 years ago and propaganda from then to this day has resulted in the legislation which came into force in March 1946

One of the most important activities of the Council is the Rescue Home for Indian Women at Umerkhadi where hundreds of girls have found shelter Provision is made in the Home for medical treatment, and facilities for education and vocational training are afforded. Government have recognised the importance of this work and have provided accommodation for the institution, a nominal grant for its upkeep is also being given.

The Council's Labour Sub-Committee has been doing a considerable amount of social work in a labour camp in the north of Bombay The Council runs a dispensary and conducts sewing and literacy classes for the women in the camp. The workers of the camp have been persuaded to form a co-operative society through the Committee's efforts

Another important activity of the Council has been the running of a holiday library for children for the last four years This effort has been very successful, the average daily attendance at the library being 600 The Council has approached the Government of Bombay with a request to put the holiday library on a permanent basis.

The Literacy Sub-Committee of the Council has for several years been conducting literacy classes, while the Health Sub-Committee has been helping the Municipality in maintaining sanitation in markets and other public places

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is affiliated to the National Council of Women in India which in turn is affiliated to the International Council of Women

Another very old organisation in Bombay is the National Indian Association which devotes its energies to promoting higher education among women. Other old organisations doing good work include the Seva Sadan, the Bhagini Samaj, the Gujerati Stree Mandal and the Bhatia Stree Mandal.

India's first hospital for the treatment of Infantile Paralysis is being set up in Bombay on the initiative of Mrs F Ismail One wing of the hospital has already been built and will start functioning as soon as the water connection is secured.

HINDU LAW REFORM

As the result of increasing consciousness on the part of Indian women of their social and political status, there has in recent years been a move to revise and codify the somewhat vague and contradictory law governing the Hindu home, especially as it affects marriage, divorce, succession to property, etc In 1937 the India Legislature enacted the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act. Four years later, the Government of India set up a Committee to overhaul and codify the Hindu Law. This Committee, which is known as the Rau Committee, drafted two bills dealing with Hindu intestate succession and Hindu marriage. When the measures came up for consideration by the two Houses of the Central Legislature, a joint committee of the two Houses recommended the revival of the Rau Committee with a view to the codification of the entire Hindu Law. Consequently the Rau Committee was revived early in 1944. During 1944-45, the Committee made a tour of the country and elicited public opinion on the proposals embodied in the two measures and on the codification of the Hindu Law as a whole They gathered evidence from leading lawyers and representative organisations of various shades of Hindu opinion on a draft Hindu Code prepared by them.

The draft code is divided into six parts dealing with intestate and testamentary successions and matters arising therefrom, including maintenance, marriage and divorce; minority and guardianship; and adoption. In an explanatory statement the Committee say that it is generally felt that the evils of piecemeal legislation on the subject should be avoided and that an entire code acceptable to the general Hindu public should be formulated.

Divorce.—According to the proposed changes daughters are allowed a share—hitherto denied them—in property left by their fathers. Both wives and daughters are given absolute control of their inheritance. Marriages are divided into two classes, sacramental marriage and civil marriage. Either can be performed only when there is no other spouse living, thereby enforcing monogamy. Divorce is a new feature sought to be introduced by the draft code, although the grounds on which dissolution of marriage can be sought are limited; but equal rights in this behalf are given to husband and wife.

Although at the outset, there was much opposition to some of the recommendations of the Rau Committee, the country has now recognised the need for advance as can be seen by the provision contained in the constitution of the Democratic Republic of India.

The Hindu Code Bill, was put before Parliament. Due to strong orthodox opposition however it was shelved for the time being.

ROTARY

THE first Rotary Club in India was started in 1919 at Calcutta. It took eight years to have the second club—Lahore—and in the next two years there was a total of seven clubs Since then, by the end of 1941 there were 43 clubs in undivided India, Burma and Ceylon Then came the war and with the Japanese occupation of Burma five clubs were lost and three other clubs' charters were withdrawn, so that there were only 35 Rotary clubs.

There was only one district for the whole area of undivided India, Burma and Ceylon until 1939, when the area was divided into two districts and in 1942 into four districts With the increase in the number of clubs it became necessary in 1946 to set up 7 districts, with 7 Governors to administer them.

52ND DISTRICT

GOVERNOR:

Pt. Raj Nath Kunzru, Chili Int, Agra.

AGRA. 5028; Session 1949-50. *President*. Kamta Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Bagh Muzaffarkhan, Agra, *Secretary* N. M. Framjee, C/o The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Agra. 8 p m 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 5 p m 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Imperial Hotel, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Agra.

BANARAS. 6011; June 7, 1945. *President:* Dr. S K Maitra, M A, ph D, Banaras Hindu University, *Secretary*. S. Narayan, Nichibag, Banaras. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, for Tea or Dinner at the Harish Chandra College, Maidagin, Banaras

DEHRA DUN: 5258, June 24, 1940. *President* · H. L. Sanon, 22, Rajpore Road, Dehra Dun; *Secretary:* J. P. Guzder, Astley Building, Dehra Dun. 7 p m. every Wednesday at Members' Residences or Dehra Dun Club.

FAIZABAD · 5941; Estd. 1944. *President:* S. N. Kaul, Advocate, 'Dilkhusa,' Faizabad; *Secretary*. M. C Day, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Faizabad. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p.m, Freemasons' Hall, Lodge Road, Faizabad.

GORAKHPUR: 6395, October 17, 1946. *President:* Sardar Saheb Sir Surendra Singh Majithia, Gorakhpur, *Secretary* Scott Bennett, Railway Colony, Gorakhpur 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p m, Gorakhpur Club

KANPUR 5645; July 3, 1943 *President* Rtn. Dr. T S Sabnis, I A S (Retd), *Secretary:* Rtn. S. N Dar, B Sc. (Ben), LL B., C/o Post Box No 87, Kanpur 1st and 3rd Thursdays at M/s. Berkeley House, Kanpur. November to March, 7-45 p.m. and April to October, 8-15 p.m.

LUCKNOW 4568, March 1950 *President* · R B. Rama Prasad Varma, Kutchery Road, *Hony Secretary:* Brij Nath Srivastava, 5, Bisheshwar Nath Road 1st and 2nd Fridays, Dinner Meetings at 8 p m and 3rd and 4th Fridays, Tea Meetings at 5 p m at the Carlton Hotel

MUSSOORIE 6556, May 1950 *President* Rtn S K Kapoor, Central Hotel, Mussoorie, *Secretary* Rtn A S Pandit, C/o Imperial Bank of India, Mussoorie.

56TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Rtn V N Sundaresan, C/o Cochin Chamber of Commerce, Cochin

COCHIN: 4377; June 25, 1937. *President* · Thomas Cheryan, Editor, "Deepam," Ernakulam, *Secretary* Dr. M B Ichaporia, Tata Oil Mills Co, Ltd, Tatapura, Ernakulam 1 p m., Alternate Saturdays, Malabar Hotel, Willingdon Island.

COIMBATORE 5724, February 17, 1944. *President*. K. Nanjundiah, B.A., B.Com., B.L.; *Secretary:* M. A. Bilimoria, C/o Central Bank of India, Ltd, Coimbatore. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Tea 6 p.m.

COLOMBO · 2198; July 1929 *President* · Rtn. John S. Weir, Brown & Co, Ltd, Darley Road, Colombo, *Secretary* Rtn Dr. A. P. Guruswamy, B A, ph D, Asstt. Commissioner, National Savings Movement of Ceylon, Colombo 1 p m, every Thursday at G O H

GALLE: 5382; April 25, 1941. *President* · C. G. A. Perera, Bar-at-Law, "Closenberg," Galle, Ceylon; *Secretary* · William Peiris, 200/2, Wackwella Road, Galle, Ceylon. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 5-30 p.m Tea, New Oriental Hotel.

KANDY: 5419; September 24, 1941. *President:* C. N. E. J. de Mel Peradeniya, Ceylon, *Secretary* · T. A. Dunuwille, Advocate, Kandy, Ceylon. 5-15 p.m., 2nd and 4th Mondays, Queen's Hotel.

MADURA 4908, 1938 *President* · M. Duraiswami, *Hony. Secretary* P P Thangamani, 179, Palace Road, Madura Every Tuesday except last, 5-30 p m Tea, American College Buildings, Tallakulam Last Tuesday, 8-30 p m, Dinner, Cosmopolitan Club, Tallakulam.

NEGOMBO · 4645, March 20, 1950. *President* J H de S Wijevatne, Negombo, Ceylon, *Secretary* Emmanuel Muttucumavu, Chilaw, Ceylon Dinner Meeting 8-30 p m, 1st Monday, and Lunch Meeting 1 p.m., 3rd Sunday, Old Rest House, Negombo

NILGIRIS: 5441; November 25, 1941. *President* · Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Delisle, Ootacamund; *Secretary* · Maj. K. C. Sukumaran, Madras Regt. Centre Wellington. 12-30 p m. 1st and 3rd Sundays, every Sunday, Ootacamund and Coonoor.

PANADURA: 5769, May 2, 1944. *President* · Lyn S. Fernando, "Sagala", Panadura, Ceylon; *Secretary:* S. Rajaratnam, Lunawa, Moratuwa, Ceylon. Meetings on 2nd & 4th Wednesdays monthly at 6-30 p m, Library, Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa and St. John's College, Panadura.

TIRUNELVELI · 5770; May 2, 1944. *President:* A. K. Bijili, M A, LL.B, Advocate, "Bythul Aman," Tirunelveli, *Secretary* · A. V. Subramania Aiyar, Journalist, Tirunelveli Every Monday 7 p.m., at the District Club, Palamcottah.

TUTICORIN: 6364, May 24, 1949 *President*. S. N. Chinnakannu Pillai, West Great Cotton Road, Tuticorin, *Secretary:* M. V. S. Sundaravel, Beach Road South, Tuticorin Club meeting at 7 p.m., every Wednesday of every month.

50TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR ·

Padam Chand Bhandari, 10, Cantonment, Amritsar.

AMRITSAR · 2854, July, 1949. *President:* Lal Chand Mehra, Tea Merchant, "Ratnavli", The Mall, Amritsar, *Secretary:* Dr. Balbir Chand Bhandari, Hall Gate, Amritsar. Meetings every Tuesday. First and last Tuesdays at 8-15 p.m, 2nd and 3rd Tuesdays, 5-15 p m, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Hall, Amritsar.

DELHI 4922, 1939 *President* · K. S. Malik, 2-A, Curzon Road, New Delhi, *Secretary:* Krishen Singh, 39-M Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi Weekly Meetings 8-15 p m, 1st and 3rd (and 5th if any) Thursdays, Dinner Meetings 1-15 p.m., 2nd and 4th Thursdays Lunch Meetings, Imperial Hotel, New Delhi

PATIALA · 5786, May 1944. *Secretary:* Sardar Md. Basheer Ahmed, Income-Tax Office, Patiala. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m. at Yadavendra Stadium.

51st DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

B. M Bhandari, R. B Kanaiyalal Bhandari Mills, Indore.

AHMEDABAD: 4008; March 8, 1936. *President:* T. D. Kansara; *Secretary*. Dr. R A Desai, opp. Telegraph Office, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. Tuesday, 7 p.m, Studebaker Morris Show Rooms, Lal Darwaja.

AJMER: 6019; June 18, 1945. *President:* Dr. S. D. Ahuja, Imperial Road, Ajmer; *Secretary:* C. M. Agrawal, Public Relations Officer, Employment Exchange, Ajmer. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7 p.m., General Assurance Society Building.

BARODA: 4039; October 20, 1936. *President:* A. C. Mukarjee, M.A., Nilkusum, Alkapuri, Baroda; *Hony. Secretary:* Chimanlal G. Vakharia, B A, LL B, Ram Niwas, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda Meetings every Friday, 6-15 p.m, Polo Gymkhana.

BHAVNAGAR: 5908; February 14, 1945. *President* Rtn Bhagwati Prasad P. Mehta, Power House, Bhavnagar (Saurashtra), *Secretary:* Rtn. R. B Shet, Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd.

Bhavnagar End Friday, 8-15 p m. Seth Dharamdas Hargovandas, J. P.'s Bungalow, Takhteshwar Plot.

BHOPAL: 5422; November 25, 1941. *President:* Raja Sir O. N. Bisaria, B.A., Kt., Sultania Road, Bhopal. *Secretary:* Syed Mehdi Ali Bahadur, Habeeb Manzil, Bhopal. 8-30 p.m. 2nd Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. 4th Tuesday, India Coffee House.

BHUJ (Kutch): 5615; May 19, 1943. *President* H. M. Antani, B.E, A.M.I.E., etc., State Engineer, P.W.D.; *Secretary:* S. N. Mehta, B A, Station Superintendent, Air Services of India Ltd, Bhuj. 6-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Mitra Nivas Gardens, Bhuj.

GODHRA: 6737, 1947. *President* S B. Desai, *Hony Secretary:* K. J Parikh, C/o M/s. Kanchanlal Chhabildas Parikh, Station Road, Godhra Every Friday, 6-30 p m., at the Stuart Library

GWALIOR: 6680; June 30, 1947. *President:* D. C. Mazumdar, Gwalior; *Secretary*. Shiv Dayal Shrivastava, Advocate, Morar.

INDORE: 6372; September 6, 1946. *President*. B. M. Bhandari, Managing Director, Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd, Indore; *Secretary* P. M. Patel, Evergreen Pictures, South Tukoganj, Indore, *Jt. Secretary* C. Francis Vaz, Prop, Vincent & Co., Indore. 7 p m. every Thursday, Freemasons' Hall.

NADIAD. 6561, July 1949. *President* · K. C Patel, Patel and Partners, Station Road, Nadiad, *Secretary*. Dr. I. D. Patel, Mission Road, Nadiad

NAVSARI 5538, September 15, 1942 *President* Natwarlal Bhikhabhai Patel, Housing Society, Navsari, *Secretary* N M Desai, B A, Topiwala Mansion, Navsari 6-30 p m every Wednesday at the Boy Scouts Headquarters, Loonsikui

OKHA-DWARKA 5341, February 22, 1941. *President* · R N. Jal, Chief Engineer, Cement Works, Dwarka; *Secretary*. Dr Jayantilal J. Thakkar, President, Municipality, Dwarka (Kathiawar). 6-30 p m 1st and 3rd Sundays.

PALANPUR 6644, May 29th, 1947. *President:* Navabzada Saheb Iqbal Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Palanpur (North Gujarat); *Secretary*. V. D Hathi, M.A., Kirtistambh, Palanpur (North Gujarat). Every Saturday 6-30 p.m, King George V Club House.

RAJKOT · 4894; August 10, 1938. *President*. J M. Pandya, General Manager, Saurashtra Railway, Rajkot, *Secretary* H B Shukla, Public Service Commission, Rajkot 7 p m every Wednesday at Masonic Lodge, Rajkot.

RATLAM: 5940; March 24, 1945. *President* Dr. K S. D Rao, F R C S, Ratlam; *Secretary* B. M Sapat, Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd., Ratlam. Meetings every Saturday, 5-30 p.m., Rajput Boarding House, Ratlam.

53rd DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Rtn. Dr. H. K. Mitra, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur (Bihar).

ASANSOL: 4767; Dec. 1938. *President* · N. S. Rao, Works Manager, Reliance Firebricks & Pottery Co, Ltd, Chirkunda P.O, Manbhum Dist, Bihar, *Secretary* · S. Rakshit, Agent, Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd 's Collieries, Laikdih Bungalow, Chirkunda P O, Manbhum Dist., Bihar. Meetings on Mondays at 7-30 p m., at the Asansol Club. First Monday of the month is a closed meeting.

CALCUTTA · 587; September 26, 1919. *President* B. Matthews, 7, Wellesly Place, Calcutta, *Secretary*. G. Basu, G. Basu & Co., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta 1 p m, every Tuesday, Great Eastern Hotel.

CUTTACK · 6136; December 4, 1945. *President*. Hon'ble Mr Justice L Panigrahi, Judge, High Court, Orissa; *Secretary*. A. P. Sinha, Addl Under-Secretary, Home Department, Government of Orissa, Cuttack 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p m., University Committee Room

DHANBAD: 6261; April 1949. *President* B. P. Agarwalla, P O Jharia, E. I Rly, *Secretary* T P Chitambar, M A, Indian Mining Association, P O Jharia, E I Rly. Mondays, 6 p m, Jharia Club

JAMSHEDPUR 4118, November 23, 1936. *President* N Sen, *Secretary* S K Datta, Sales & Planning Engr, Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd, Jamshedpur Mondays, dinner Meetings at 8 p m, Beldih Club

JUBBULPORE. 5064, 1939. *President* Rajendra Singh, *Hony Secretary* Dinshaw H Mehta, 108, Napier Town Wednesdays, Dinner (and buffet) Meetings on 2nd and 4th at 8 p m, Cocktail Meetings on 1st and 3rd at 7 p.m, at Jackson Hotel.

PATNA 5688, Nov 8, 1943 *President* Justice B P Sinha, Chhajju Bagh, Patna, *Joint Secretaries* · Dr T N Seth, Bank Road, Patna and Dr S K Sen, Fraser Road, P O Box 63, Patna. Cocktail Meeting every Monday at Bankipore Club at 7 p m.

92ND DISTRICT.

AHMEDNAGAR · 6698, August 18, 1947. *President* Khan Saheb Sarosh K. Irani, Kings Rd, Ahmednagar, *Secretary* S. J. Damania, Kings Road, Ahmednagar, *Jt Secretary*. P B. Yadvadkar, Maliwada, Ahmednagar Wednesdays, 6-30 p m, Masonic Hall.

AKOLA: 6079; September 4, 1945. *President:* Kisanlal Goenka, Madan Mahal, Akola; *Hony Secretary* V M Rohankhedkar, B A, LL.B., Jatar Peth, Akola All Saturdays, 6-30 p m, Sitabai Arts College

BELGAUM: 5410; July 19, 1941. *President* · Rao Saheb M. P. Wali, District Local Board Office, Belgaum; *Secretary* Rao Saheb N. I Chimade, Belgaum. 1st Sunday, Tea Meeting at 5-30 p.m, and 3rd Saturday, Dinner Meeting at 8-30 p.m. at Green's Hotel.

BOMBAY: 3128; March 1929. *President* C S. Patel, M L A., Director, Swastik Oil Mills, Kodak House, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Bombay; *Secretary:* S. G. Nadkarni, Green's Hotel, Bombay. 1-45 p m, every Tuesday, Green's Hotel

DHARWAR: 5282; September 16, 1940. *President* Dr. P S. Desai, L D sc, Dental Surgeon, Station Road, Dharwar, *Secretary:* L. R. Durg, B A, LL B, Pleader, Gibb Town, Dharwar. 7 p m, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Mission High School Hall.

GADAG-BETGERI: 6135, January 1950 *President* · D. A Manvi, Prop, Electric Supply Cos, Gadag *Hony Secretary* V A Shetti, Mgr, the Gadag Co-op. Cotton Sale Society Ltd, Gadag. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 5 p m, Cotton Merchants' Assocn. Office, Gadag

NAGPUR · 5868; December 13, 1944. *President:* E C Eduljee, Automobile Engineer, Kamptee Road, Nagpur, *Secretary* R C. Baxter, 'Aloo Villa,' New Colony, Nagpur Every Thursday, 6 p m, Mount Hotel

PANDHARPUR · 4493, April 17, 1944 *President* Dewan Bahadur G. B. Paricharak, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur, *Secretary:* N. P. Surnis, House No 3321, Surnis Wada, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 7 p m, and club meetings are held at members' house premises by rotation.

POONA · 3994; January 15, 1936 *President* · Prof D G Vinod, 864, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2, *Secretary* N. Homji, 2419, East Street, Poona 1, Every Monday at 6-45 p m, Poona Club, Ltd.

SATARA · 5815; July 24, 1944. *President:* Sardar V N Mutalik, B A, Shaniwar Peth, Satara, *Secretary* K. V Kulkarni, 40, Yadogopal Peth, Satara 6-30 p m, every Saturday, Grafton Bungalow, Satara Camp.

55th DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR

D N Hosali, 38-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore.

BANGALORE 3323 (B); May 24, 1934. *President* E K. Palia, I J & I K Sydney Road, Bangalore 1, *Secretary* R Natarajan, C/o Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Duravani Nagar, Bangalore Meetings held on Wednesdays, 7-30, West End Hotel

COCANADA · 5804, July 3, 1944. *President:* Rao Bahadur S Ramayya, Cocanada, *Secretary* · Durseti Gopalrow, Ramaraopet, Cocanada On every Thursday at 6 p.m., Cosmopolitan Club, Cocanada

MADRAS: 3186, May 1929 *President:* Dr C. P Viswanatha Menon, 81, Poonamalle High Road, Kilpauk, *Secretary* K Gopal Rao, C/o Bank of Baroda Ltd., 3, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras I Lunch Meetings 2nd, 3rd & 4th, Tuesdays 1-15 p m.; Evening Meeting. 1st Tuesday 6-15 p m, Connemara Hotel

MYSORE: 5806, July 5, 1944. *President*. S Ramarao, States Engineering Co., Status Square, Mysore, *Secretary:* C. Ramaswami, Mahalaxmi, Lachmipuram, Mysore. 2nd Fridays at Hotel Metropole, 6-30 p.m. Last Fridays at Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar, 8 p m

FREEMASONRY

IN 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfret, authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zesh Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756 Drake escaped and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762 At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M.) in circa 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In 1767 Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798 both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 822) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moira was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan" Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however, left no trace of its existence In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized in England aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel, it was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded, but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland P G.M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge "St. George" No. 549 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," at Bombay for the admission of Indians the result of which is seen at the present day Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indians of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far in establishing that mutual trust between West and East a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

ADMINISTRATION

All three constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Ireland hold jurisdiction in India The largest of these is that of England which has four districts under District Grand Masters, totalling over two hundred Lodges The Grand Lodge of United Scottish Freemasonry of India and Pakistan which comes under Scotland has some seventy-five Lodges, but the Grand Lodge of Ireland which is governed in India by a Grand Inspector has only eleven Lodges.

The districts under Grand Lodge of England are as follows —

Bengal.—Founded 1728 74 Lodges

District Grand Master:—Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Barr Pollock Deputy District Grand Master —Wor. Bro Major-General H Williams, C B E

District Grand Secretary —Wor. Bro. Guy D. Robinson, 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

District Grand Lodges meet quarterly, in January (Calcutta), April (Assam), July (Bihar or Upper Bengal) and October (Uttar Pradesh) Two Charitable Institutions are maintained —The Bengal Masonic Association for the education of children of indigent Freemasons and the District Fund of Benevolence for relief and maintenance of indigent Freemasons and their widows.

Bombay.—Founded 1763 52 Lodges.

District Grand Master —Rt Wor Bro J S Tilley, O B E, Deputy District Grand Master.—Wor. Bro. Dr R N. Cooper

District Grand Secretary —Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur K. C. Banaji, Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

District Grand Lodge meets in March (Investiture) and September It maintains two Charitable Institutions the District Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence, for the relief and maintenance of Indigent Freemasons and their widows and the Bombay Masonic Association, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased Freemasons.

Punjab.—Founded 1863. 30 Lodges.

District Grand Master.—Rt. Wor. Bro Lieut.-General Ross Cairns McCay, C.B , C B E., D S.O.
Deputy District Grand Master.—Wor. Bro. Alfred Gilbert.

District Grand Secretary:—Wor. Bro H. J. Pearson, O B E , Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

The District maintains The Punjab Masonic Institution for the Children and Widows of Freemasons for providing maintenance and education as required There is a separate fund, the Dr. Owen Bursary Fund for the assistance of children of Freemasons, to enable them to fit themselves for employment after leaving school.

Madras.—Founded 1767. 36 Lodges.

District Grand Master —Rt. Wor. Bro. T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer. Deputy District Grand Master —Wor. Bro Sir K. P Lakshmana Rao.

District Grand Secretary:—Wor. Bro. Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

The District Grand Lodge generally meets on the penultimate Saturdays in February and August each year in Madras, though the August meeting is sometimes held outside Madras The District Grand Lodge maintains three Charitable Institutions The District Fund of Benevolence, for the maintenance and relief of Indigent Freemasons and their widows, the Madras Masonic Association, for the education and maintenance of children of deceased Freemasons, and the Madras District Masonic Charities or Masonic Nursing Home

Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India.
(75 Lodges)

Its jurisdiction is divided into Areas supervised by Grand Superintendents. The Grand Master is Sir Ivon Hope Taunton, K C I E., his Deputy Grand Master being Rt Wor. Bro. Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, O B E The Grand Superintendents are: Northern Area, Rt. Wor. Bro. Rai Bahadur B P. Varma, Southern Area, Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Cook and Eastern Area, Rt. Wor. Bro. R. D. Lemon.

The Grand Secretary is Rt. Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, 17, Murzban Road, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of United Scottish Freemasons in India and Pakistan maintains two charity funds, the Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence in India and Scottish Benevolence Association in India, the Secretary of each fund being the Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge meets in Bombay, its installation being in November.

Grand Lodge of Ireland

The Irish constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector, who has two assistant Grand Inspectors, one for Bombay and the other for Bengal It has eleven Lodges working, three in Bombay, six in Calcutta, one in Pakistan (Lahore) and one in Simla

Royal Arch Masonry

In England the District Grand Master is nearly always created Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Chapter, his deputy generally being second principal, while the third principal is appointed every year The Districts adopt the same practice, Bengal having 31 Chapters, Madras 21, Bombay 25 and the Punjab 22.

Royal Arch Masonry in Scotland has a separate constitution from the craft. The Grand Chapter of United Scottish Royal Arch Freemasonry in India and Pakistan is at present ruled by MOST EX Companion, Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, Kt , M B E , under whom there are 33 Chapters The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of United Scottish Freemasonry of India and Pakistan is also Grand Scribe 'E'.

There is only one Irish Chapter situated in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry

Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales and is divided into several districts, but in most cases, the District Grand Master is also the District Grand Mark Master. There are nineteen Lodges under Bengal, 15 under Bombay, 16 under Madras and 12 under the Punjab Attached to the Mark degree is that of Royal Ark Mariner, which, under the English constitution, is worked in a separate Lodge attached to a Mark Lodge. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree

Under Scotland, the Mark degree is usually worked in Royal Arch Chapters, but it is conferred on candidates in some Lodges under the Scottish constitution

Under Ireland, the Mark Degree is incorporated in that of the Royal Arch.

Other Degrees

There are many other Degrees worked in India, including the Ancient and Accepted Rite, but no degree higher than 18th is actually worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30th is worked There are fourteen 18th degree Chapters working in India

The Knight Templar degree is worked in several places under both England and Scotland

The Red Cross of Constantine has two conclaves working in India at Bombay and Simla and one in Pakistan at Lahore

The Order of the Secret Monitor has eight conclaves under Bombay, seven under Madras, three under Calcutta and one under Kanpur

BOY SCOUTS

THE Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by Lord Baden-Powell (the first Chief Scout), spread widely in India The Viceroy was Chief Scout and the heads of Provinces and Princely States were Chief Scouts in their own areas The aim of the Association was to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character —training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves The Association was directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau In 1937

The Boy Scouts of India and the Hindustan Scouts were due to merge sometime end of 1950

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Mr G T J Thaddaeus, General Secretary, is the First Camp Chief for India, appointed by the Boy Scouts International Bureau, London He is assisted by Provincial and State Deputy Camp Chiefs and Akela Leaders

Chief Scout for India.—Vacant

Chief Commissioner.—Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Vivian Bose, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Honorary Treasurer.—F. B. Blomfield, F.R I B.A

General Secretary and Camp Chief for India.—Hon. Lieut. Rao Bahadur G. T. J. Thaddaeus, B.A., R I.N.V.R.

Office Superintendent.—S. H. A. Jaffri, B Com.

HEADQUARTERS COUNCIL FOR INDIA

President.—The Chief Scout for India.

Chairman.—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).

Secretary.—The General Secretary (ex-officio).

Members.—

Rao Sahib T R Kothandram Mudaliar, B A , B L. (*Madras*), Saroj Ghosh, M.B E , B A , B L. (*W. Bengal*), Commander K B Godrej, B E M , R I N V R (*Bombay*); A S. Virley, M B E , B A. (*Bihar*), Sardar Sahib Sardar Hardial Singh, B A., P E S (*Punjab*), The Hon'ble Mr Justice M Hidayatullah, O B E , Bar-at-Law (*Madhya Pradesh*); Danmal Mathur, M A (*Rajputana*), Rai Sahib J P. Mukherji, M A (*Uttar Pradesh*), Dr. K. N Kini, M.A , Ph.D. (Columbia) (*Marwar*), Thomas John, M A., L T (*Travancore*); P. Shiva Shankar, B.A., LL B (*Mysore*), P Kuttikrishna Menon, B A , L T (*Cochin*), Pt Shyam Sundar Sharma, M.A., L T (*Jaipur*), Sardar Ranjit Singh Sodhi (*Patiala*), G. Venkatesan (*Pudukottai*); M. N. Zutshi, B A (*Sirohi*).

The Boys Scouts Association in India, General-Headquarters—Census.

Assam	8,820
Bangalore	1,591
West Bengal	13,183
Bihar	22,372
Bombay	33,660
Central India	3,032
Madhya Pradesh	8,307
Coorg	278
Delhi	3,476
E. S. Agency area	25,811
Madras	41,275
East Punjab	44,249
Secunderabad	1,999
Uttar Pradesh	41,957
W. I. S. Agency area	453
Alwar	2,131
Baghat	131
Barwani	777
Benares	300
Bharatpur	2,216
Bhopal	774
Bijawar	121
Bundi	645
Cambay	261
Charkhari	284
Cochin	8,871
Datia	640
Dhar	436
Dhenkanal	92
Jaipur	9,167
Jammu & Kashmir State	5,355
Jath	538
Jhabua	68
Jhalawar	589
Junagadh	1,525
Karauli	296
Khilchipur	64
Kishengarh	251
Kolhapur	7,555
Kurwai	75
Kutch	1,024
Mayurbhanj	1,498
Marwar	9,611
Mewar	2,215
Mysore	42,994
Narsingarh	83
Nawanagar	655
Patiala	8,523
Pudukottai	1,226
Ratlam	168
Sailana	107
Sangli	1,315
Sirohi	721
Tonk	157
Travancore	5,266
General Headquarters	5
Grand Total	353,473

SOCIETIES : LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS & POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL, AND MEDICAL & NURSING

LITERARY

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among university women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests It is affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which in December 1949 had a membership of over 1,30,000 representing thirty-four nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women in the world

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present located in Bombay It has branches in Bombay, Poona, Delhi, Lucknow, Nagpur and Kodaikanal while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members" *Hon Gen Secy* Mrs Amadullah, 12, Gupta Mahal, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA

The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R G Bhandarkar, at the hands of H E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies The valuable library of Dr Sir R G Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs 3,000 a year Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs 12,000 a year for the publication of the B S S and the Government Oriental Series The Institute has also started a series called the *Bhandarkar Oriental Series* in which six works have been already published and some others have been undertaken. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically at the initiation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs one lakh for that purpose Dr. V S Sukthankar was the General Editor of the *Mahabharata* up to 21st January 1943 the date of his unfortunate demise Dr S K. Belvalkar has now been appointed General Editor. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs 6,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Madras, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore as well as from former Southern Mahratta States A few years ago the former Government of H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for the *Mahabharata* at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per year for 10 years. The British Academy has also given a grant to the *Mahabharata* as a token of their appreciation of this work The Institute recently received about Rs 13,000 from the trustees of the Mahabharata publication fund, London On 25th March 1944, the Institute inaugurated its Mahabharata Printing Department with a view to expediting the printing of the *Mahabharata* Edition The institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R G Bhandarkar Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M A classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture Recently the Sanskrit Department of this Institute has been affiliated to the University of Poona and students are being coached for the M A and Ph D degrees of the above mentioned University Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally The Institute celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the 4th and 5th of January 1943 Membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for life Members can, subject to certain conditions borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates

BHARATA ITIHASA SAMSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA

Address. 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V K Rajwade and Sardar K C Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history Possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons Has a section for copper plates, sculpture and archæology and has a library of general, historical and rare books Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. The Poona City Research Section of the Mandala does research work in the city and publishes findings Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 90. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Has done some excavation at Karad and got findings of the Second Century A.D Work done mostly in Marathi Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935 Has been receiving some grant-in-aid from the Government of Bombay and Central Government. Was supported by many Rajas, Jahagirdars, Sardars and the public The late Dr. J E Abbot of New Jersey, U.S A , left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs 3, 6, 12, 25, 125, and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription for a particular class in a single year. Effective members over 1,000 , Annual income averages between 6 and 8 thousand rupees

President. The Raja Saheb of Phaltan; *Vice-Presidents* The Raja Saheb of Aundh , The Raja Saheb of Bhor and C G Agashe , *Chairman* · Prof. D V Potdar, B A.; *Secretaries* : Dr. M G. Dixit , C. G. Karve, B.A.; Prof. R. V Oturkar, M.A.; *Treasurer* : D. K. Sathe, B.Sc., B.A.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every December-January. The Society maintains a Salon which provides a centre for general expositions, one-man shows, lectures and meetings, etc Annual subscription Rs. 15 , Life member Rs 200. *President* : Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart , *Vice-Presidents* : Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt , M. A. Joshi, V. P Karmarkar, J. A. Lalkaka, Dr H J Bhabha , *Committee* J N Unwala (*Chairman*), V S Adurkar, Prof W Langhammer, N S Bendre, V D Bhagat, R. Chatterji, D B Jog, Mrs K Langhammer, R. V Leyden, F S Mulla, K K Hebbar, Dr D G. Vyas , *Hon Secretary* V V Oak , *Jt Hon Secretary* K M Gandhy , *Hon Treasurer* C V Oak , *Hon Salon Secretary* V D Bhagat , *Office and Salon Room* Sassoon Building, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Office Town Hall, Bombay.

Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature Annual subscription Rs. 60.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Offices 114, Apollo Street, Bombay

(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Sub-continent and Ceylon In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. Annual subscription Rs. 30 Entrance fee Rs 25. Life Membership Rs 525 including entrance fee

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY AND WELFARE SOCIETY

Address —52-A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3

(Established in 1941 A D), AIMS & OBJECTS:— To promote study of Islamic culture, Law and History, Arabic and Urdu , to create common platform for free and unfettered discussions and expressions of opinion by different schools of thought, to spread education amongst adults and women and to undertake economical, social and other activities by organising debates, lectures, tours, establishing libraries and publishing books, magazines and pamphlets At present a quarterly Gujarathi Magazine *Ummid* and three publications in Book Forms on Law & History have been issued. Office Bearers :— *Chairman* —Y. T. Vakil, Advocate ; *Vice-President*.—Z F. Zaki, Bar-at-Law , *Treasurer*.— Z `M A Karachiwala , *Hon. Secretary*.— F. T Khorakiwala, LL B.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, POONA

(Established in 1884). The object of the Society is "to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating and incorporating at different places, as circumstances permit, schools and colleges under private management or by any other ways best adapted to the wants of the people." The Society has now thirty-seven life members. The value of the property and endowment funds held by the Society amounts to more than Rs. 60,00,000. The annual receipts and expenses of the Society's Institutions amount to Rs. 15,67,000. The Council, the Governing Body and the Board of Life Members are the bodies entrusted with the management of the Society's affairs.

Chairman of the Council and the Governing Body : H. G. Gharpurey, M.A., I.C.S. (Retired); *Secretary :* Dr. R. N. Dandekar, M.A., Ph.D., Fergusson College, Poona 4.

The Society's Institutions are, the Fergusson College, Poona, the Willingdon College, Sangli, the Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona; the New English School, Nanawada, Poona; the New English School, Ramanbag, Poona; the New English School, Satara, the Navin Marathi Shala, Poona; the Mavji Madhavji High School, Umbargaon, the Dravid High School, Wai; the Ahilyadevi High School for Girls, Poona, D E Society's Nursery School, Poona, the Technical Institute, Poona (attached to the Fergusson College, Poona) The total number of students in the institutions of the Society exceeds 9,000

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Address President's Office, Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India was established on 1st July, 1949, as a result of the enactment of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, by the then Dominion Parliament on 9th April, 1949, which came into force on 1st July, 1949 This Institute is an autonomous body of all accountants with perpetual succession and is entrusted with the performance of all the functions so far carried out by the Central Government in respect of the profession of Accountancy

There were several practical difficulties in administering a Central subject by a State government and in 1932 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy profession—the youngest of the learned professions.

In order to give effect to an All-India scheme of Registration of Public Accountants and Auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the Accountancy Profession in India, the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) was amended by the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930, under which the Central Government framed the Auditors Certificate Rules, 1932, in this behalf Every person who was desirous of practising as a public accountant in India had to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government under those rules and was styled as "Registered Accountant" Those rules also brought into operation a strict scheme of professional examinations, registration of apprentices for the practical training, recognition of coaching institutions for the theoretical aspect, registration for the practising public accountant and an elaborate code of professional ethics, all conducted and rigorously enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the Indian Accountancy Board

From 1932 to 1939 the members of the Indian Accountancy Board were nominated by the Central Government out of the ranks of the leading public accountants throughout India In 1939 the Central Government changed the rules and introduced a progressive element of elected members from the practising accountants. The ultimate goal was to form an autonomous body of accountants to take charge of the profession. The Indian Accountancy Board consisted of 21 members, the term of membership being 3 years

With a view to achieve the goal of the formation of an autonomous body of accountants, on 4th September, 1948, the Central Government introduced a Bill to provide for the regulation of the profession of accountants in India The Bill sought to incorporate by statute an autonomous body of accountants under the nomenclature of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India This Bill was passed into law by the then Dominion Parliament on 9th April, 1949, as mentioned above In accordance with the provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, a Council has been constituted for the management of the affairs of the Institute and for discharging the functions assigned to it under the Act The Council is composed of 5 persons nominated by the Central Government and 15 persons elected by members of the Institute throughout India The Council came into existence on 15th August, 1949, when it was inaugurated by the then Commerce Minister, Shri K C Neogy, replacing the Indian Accountancy Board The President of the Council is its Chief Executive Authority

The members of the Institute have been divided into two categories, namely, practising members and non-practising members The practising members are designated as "Chartered Accountants" while non-practising members cannot style themselves as such Further, there are two categories of members, namely, Associates and Fellows Every member on admission to the Institute is known as Associate member and a practising member after a practice of 5 years is entitled to become a Fellow when he acquires the right to train articled clerks

Council of the Institute —President, G. P Kapadia, *Vice-President*, G Basu

Members (Elected) —N R Mody, N M Shah, B D Birdy, N M Raiji, M S Krishnaswami, C S Sastri, S Suryanarayana Iyer, R N Rajam Aiyar, S Ghose, S N Banerjea, M K Deb, S B L Vaish, P R Mehra

Members (Nominated) —C C Desai, Dr Tara Chand, S D Nargolwala, K N Guttuta, G M Bathgate

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

Address · P O. Box 69, 27 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi

Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members *President*—M N Cama (Bombay Chronicle), *Dy President*—Ramanath Goenka (Indian Express), *Vice-President* —S C Majumdar, *Hony Treasurer*—J K Cowley (Statesman)

Committee for 1950 :—Kasturi Srinivasan (Hindu), Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Amrita Bazar Patrika), Devadas Gandhi (Hindustan Times), W J B Walker (Statesman), C R Srinivasan (Swadesamitran), S Sadanand (Free Press Journal), Deshbandhu Gupta (Tej) A D Mani (Hitavada), A A Hayles (Mail), P N Mehta (Indian News Chronicle), and Feroze Gandhi (National Herald)

Secretary · Asu De.

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Address : University Library, Delhi 2, India.

Founded in September, 1933, on the recommendation of the first All-India Library Conference, convened in Calcutta on the invitation of about 20 prominent librarians in the country. It has for its objects (*a*) the furtherance of the library movement in India, (*b*) the promotion of training in librarianship in India and (*c*) research in library Science, co-operation with international organisations with similar objects and the improvement of status of librarians.

Membership · Patron, Rs. 2,000; Donor, Rs 200; Life Member, Rs. 50; Ordinary Member, Rs. 5 p a.; Association, Rs. 10 p a., Libraries, Rs. 25 p.a.

Organ : Abgila Annals or bulletin and Granthalaya.

Publications · Directory of Libraries in India and Library Tour, Europe and America by S R Ranganathan First Law of Library Science (Hindi)

President · Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., D. Litt, L T, F L.A.

Secretary : S. Das Gupta, M A. (Cantab), Dip. Lib. sc.

Treasurer : R. Srinivasan.

INDIAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION, LUCKNOW

Founded by Raizada Onkar Prasad in 1939, is the only institution of its kind in India. Its object is to revive and reorganise the decaying art of the Indian music Membership is open to both sexes and a nominal quarterly subscription is charged The success of the Association has been proved by the recognition of the service of the members at various Music Conferences and Charity Shows.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART, CALCUTTA

Office : 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

Patrons Chakravarti Rajagopalachari and His Excellency Dr K N Katju. *President* Dr Abanindranath Tagore *Secretary :* Dr. Niharranjan Ray

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Block 11, Old Secretariat, New Delhi

Origin : With a view to co-ordinating standardization activities of various laboratories and institutions and to introduce industrial standards on a national basis the Government of India by their Resolution No 1-Std(4)/45 dated the 3rd September 1946, brought into existence the Indian Standards Institution

Aims and Objects · The aims and objects of the Institution include the co-ordination of efforts of Producers and Consumers for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods, introduction of codes of practices, provisions or arrangements of facilities for examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices and planning and direction of related investigations and research.

Management · The affairs of the Institution are administered by the General Council, on which are represented Ministries of the Government of India Governments of States and State Unions, professional societies of technologists and scientists, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other important interests

General Council —Vice-Presidents Sir K S Krishnan, Dr L C Jariwala, Dr Lal C. Verman, Director, Indian Standards Institution

Preparation of Standards The technical work of preparing standards, specifications, codes of practices, etc, will, for the present be carried out under the authority of three division councils, namely, (*a*) Engineering, (*b*) Textiles, and (*c*) Chemicals

Finances · The income of the Institution is derived from (*a*) Government grants, (*b*) contributions from industry, the States and other interested public bodies, (*c*) subscription from members and (*d*) sale of Indian Standards, specifications, etc.

The Government of India have decided to make annual grants from year to year for a period of five years by which time they anticipate the Institution should be largely self-supporting

Director · Dr. Lal C. Verman.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURE

6, North Public Square Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City

The Indian Institute of Culture was founded in 1945 at Basavangudi, Bangalore, with three main objects (1) To establish a Centre affording opportunities for cultural and intellectual development, (2) To spread correct ideas on education, especially of adults and of youth, (3) To promote exchange of thought among the various States of India and other countries of the world towards establishing true national and international concord and co-operation.

Honorary Secretary : Dr. L. S. Dorasami, M.Sc., Ph.D.

For the furtherance of these objects, the Indian Institute of Culture has had since August 1945 a Cosmopolitan Home, and since the opening of its free public library in July 1947, has had a regular weekly programme of lectures on a wide variety of cultural subjects, alternating with discussion group meetings, at each of which an outstanding recent book is orally reviewed and then discussed.

Like all the activities of the Institute, membership is open to all, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, colour, sex, class or caste, subscribing to the ideal of Universal Human Brotherhood being the only criterion of eligibility.

Abstracts of its lectures and book reviews appear regularly in the weekly *Mysindia* of Bangalore and a number of them have been published *in extenso* in *The Aryan Path*, the Institute's monthly organ The Institute has two series of publications, *Transactions* and *Reprints*, each available at Re 1, and has published one Report

KALAKSHETRA—INTERNATIONAL ARTS CENTRE, ADYAR, MADRAS 20

Literally "The Abode of the Arts" was founded at Adyar in 1936 by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, to emphasize the essential unity of all true Art

Rukmini Devi, her staff and students in Kalakshetra are engaged in studying and popularising the principles and practice of various Hindu classical dances, Bharata Natya, Kathakali, etc. Special features are instrumental and vocal music, folk songs, dramatic arts, and painting Recent expansion includes the inauguration of 4-year teachers course in Dance and Music There is besides a crafts department including furniture and interior decoration and a weaving section

Bookbinding and publications are also part of the Centre's activities The Centre has a unique and rare collection of fifteen hundred Tamil palmleaf manuscripts on the *Kamba Ramayana*, many of these annotated by the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer.

The Arundale Training Centre under the direction of Srimati Rukmini Devi was started on July 3rd 1947 It trains teachers from all over India in the Montessori System. The Kalakshetra, the Besant Theosophical School and the Montessori Centre form a Culural Centre endowed as a Centenary Memorial to Dr Annie Besant.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Office: College Road, Nugumbakam, Madras

The Society's Library contains nearly a lakh of books which are circulated to members

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

The National Library was founded in 1902 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, by amalgamating the former Calcutta Public Library with the then Imperial Library which itself had been founded in 1891 by combining a number of Departmental Libraries of the Government of India Secretariat. One of them, the Library of the Home Department, contributed a very important and interesting collection of books, which formerly belonged to the East India College, Fort William, Calcutta, and to the East India Board, London The Calcutta Public Library also contained a fairly large number of valuable and rare books and pamphlets. In 1904, Maulvi Sayyid Sadrud Din Ahmad al Musavi, Zamindar of Buhar (Burdwan District), endowed a collection of 1,500 printed Arabic, Persian and Urdu books, along with 950 Arabic and Persian manuscripts which collection is named "Buhar Library" after the name of the place to which the donor belonged.

The Ministry of Education of the Government of India, is responsible for the maintenance of the Library; while its management is vested in a Council appointed by the Government of India. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India is the ex-officio Chairman and the Librarian, National Library, its ex-officio Secretary The members represent the University of Calcutta (1), the Government of West Bengal (2) and other States (4).

The aim of the National Library in the words of its great founder is that "it should be a Library of reference, a working place for students, and a repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read" The Library contains most of the important and rare works in English and Indian languages dealing with India The Library is also in possession of a collection of important books of reference and of standard works on various subjects which is kept up-to-date by the addition of new books The present strength of the stock of the Library is a little over 423,400 which makes it the biggest Library in India

The Library is provided with Reading Rooms, public and private, where facilities are offered to students, research workers and general readers There is a separate Reading Room for women Books are also lent out to any one living in any part of the Republic of India, against cash security. The membership of both the Reading Rooms and the Lending Section is free General and special reference enquiries are also attended to

As a war measure the Library was temporarily housed in 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta from February 1942 The Library is, however, now on the move to its permanent abode, the Belvedere, Alipore, Calcutta, the old Viceregal Lodge

Librarian: B S. Kesavan *Special Officer* Y. M. Mulay, M A., D L. (Lond), F L A

P. E N ALL-INDIA CENTRE

The All-India Centre of this International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P E N.) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia under the presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore After his death in 1941, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu was elected President On her death in 1949, Dr S Radhakrishnan succeeded her The Vice-Presidents are Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Hon'ble Jawaharlal Nehru The Honorary Members are C Rajagopalachari and the Hon'ble Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad The aim of the P E N everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech In addition, the All-India Centre is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language areas and also abroad This is done by means of public lectures, through its monthly journal *The Indian P E N*, free to P E N members and available to the general public in India for Rs 5 per annum, and through its "P E N Books" series on the different Indian literatures. The All-India Centre has about 400 members among the country's leading writers and editors, and has sponsored two All-India Writers' Conferences. Membership is open to any Indian of recognised position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee Entrance fee Rs. 5, annual fee Rs. 10, life membership fee Rs. 150.

An auxiliary association called "Friends of the P E N" was formed in 1949 Its membership is open to all those who are interested in literature. Annual fee Rs 10

Honorary Secretary: K. G Saiyidain, "Aryasangha," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed 6th March 1897; Annual subscription Rs 12. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* E. Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION AND MATH

P O Belur Math, Dt Howrah.

The Ramakrishna Mission is an association for missionary, philanthropic and educational service It is registered under Act XXI of 1860 and has 66 centres spread over India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and some British colonies It has under it 6 Indoor Hospitals, 49 outdoor dispensaries, 2 colleges, 21 secondary schools, 2 vocational and industrial schools, 81 other types of schools and 43 hostels for boys and girls Besides it undertakes occasional relief work The Ramakrishna Math or Monastery, though distinct, is closely related with the Ramakrishna Mission, both having the same office-bearers and doing similar works The monks of the Ramakrishna Math are the principal workers of the Ramakrishna Mission The Ramakrishna Math has 69 branch centres spread over India, Pakistan, Europe and U S A It conducts 4 Indoor Hospitals, 16 outdoor dispensaries, 2 High Schools, 17 other types of schools and 9 hostels for boys and girls Office-Bearers *President*—Swami Virajananda, *General Secretary*—Swami Vireswaranauda

SOUTHERN INDIA JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION

5-6, Sri Rama Buildings, Mount Road, Madras 2.

The Southern India Journalists' Federation has its headquarters at Madras with a membership of more than 330 Membership is open to all South Indian Journalists.

The Federation is managed by an executive committee The committee attach great importance to the role of the Federation in raising the professional efficiency and competence of the members A Press Club is attached to the Federation A special subscription of three rupees a year is to be paid by all city members.

Since November, 1949, the Federation has been running a monthly journal *The South Indian Journalist*, with Mr K P Viswanatha Aiyar as Editor (Annual subscription Rs 3, single copy, As 4)

The club provides facilities for the following games. table tennis, carroms; chess, and cards.

Executive Committee for 1949-50—*President:* N. Raghunatha Aiyar (The Hindu); *Vice-Presidents* Khasa Subba Rao (Swatantra), R Krishnamurti (Kalki) and A N Sivaraman (Dinamani), *General Secretary* V K Narasimhan (The Hindu), *Joint Secretary* S Rengarajan (Free India), *Treasurer* Rao Saheb C S R Rao

TAHERI SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY

Address—Mohamedi Baug, 21, Sarang St, Bombay 3

The Society was established by His Holiness Sardar Syedna Dr. Taher Saifuddin Saheb in 1944 and is being run by contributions from His Holiness and members of the Dawoodi Bohra Community. The *Aims* and *Objects* of the Society are (1) to award scholarships to Dawoodi Bohra students of both sexes having education in Schools and Colleges; (2) to award a gold medal every year to the student who shows exceptional merit in any Degree or Diploma Examination held during the year; and (3) to encourage Dawoodi Bohra students making research in any branch of knowledge. The Society has awarded scholarships in 1945-46, 1946-47, 1948-49 and 1949-50, respectively as under.—Rs. 11,196-12 (116 students),

Rs. 11,510-12 (113 students), Rs 12,500 (126 students and Rs 11,600 *Secretary* —Akbar N. Jajmi, Advocate

THEOSOPHY COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED

51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

The objects for which the Company is established are to promote, inculcate and propagate the doctrines of Theosophy, and to do all things conducive to the advancement of Theosophy, *e g*, to hold meetings and classes, to print, publish, edit and circulate books and magazines, and to accept any funds for the purposes of the Company and to hold and apply the same according to the character thereof for the purposes of the Company.

Hon. Secretary N. A. Subramaniam.

SCIENTIFIC

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

Founded 1820.

Vice-Patron.—His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal.

General Objects and Utility.—The development of horticulture in India and the encouragement, promotion, extension and improvement thereof in all its branches.

Member, Annual subscription Rs. 40 Entrance fee Rs 10 Associate, Entrance fee Rs. 5, Annual subscription Rs. 20, Life Membership Rs 500. *Secretary*. S Percy-Lancaster, F L.S., F R H S., M R.A S, 1, Alipore Road, Alipore

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS

Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs 3 *President* H E The Governor of Madras, *Chairman* · V. S Hejmadi, I C S, *Hon Secretary* · Richard Appel, M D, *Hon Treasurer:* Rao Saheb P S. V Nambi

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of anthropological research in India, to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world, to hold meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society Annual subscription Rs 10 *President* P G Shah, M A, B Sc, I A A S (Retd) *Hon Secretary* R K Prabhu *Asstt Secretary* K P Dastoor, M A *Office Address* C/o K R Cama Oriental Institute Building, 136, Apollo Street, Bombay

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY OR BHARAT GANITA PARISHAD

Address: Lucknow University, Lucknow.

Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of mathematics. It publishes a journal entitled *The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society*, now called *Ganita* in which original papers on Mathematics, Statistics, and history of mathematics are published. It also maintains a library There are over 120 members in India and abroad. Admission fee is Rs 10. Annual subscription is Rs. 6 for resident members and Rs. 5 for non-resident members.

President: Dr. Gorakh Prasad.

Vice-Presidents Dr R D Misra, Dr M R Siddiqui, Prof Chandi Prasad.

Secretary Dr S C Mitra

Jt Secretary. S D Sinhal.

Editor: Professor A. N. Singh.

Treasurer · U K. Shukla

Librarians · Dr. B. Mohan and K. S. Shukla.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Office · Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Founded (*a*) to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (*b*) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations, (*c*) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (*d*) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs 1,00,000 The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and it was opened in March, 1915. It is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc, and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924, the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* Dr K N Choksy, M B B S, D P H, D T M, Acting Executive Health Officer, Bombay *Joint Honorary Secretary* Dr C Coutinho, B Sc, L M & S, D H Y *Health Visitor* S K Kulkarni

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(Bombay Branch)

Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary*. Dr D R. Bharucha, F R C S (Eng), 'Dreamland', 25, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Was founded in 1924 with Sir P C Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science Buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Dr J N. Ray, *President*, Sir S S Bhatnagar, F R S, Dr B B Dey, Prof N. R Dhar, Dr Gilbert Fowler, Sir J C. Ghosh, Prof B K Singh, Dr J N Mukherjee, Dr B C Guha, Dr S Krishna, Dr P B Sarkar and Dr Mata Prasad *Vice-Presidents*, Prof B Sanjiva Rao and Dr B B Dey, *Hony Editors*, Dr D Chakravarti, *Hony Secretary*, Dr J K Chowdhury, *Hony Treasurer*, G Banerjee, *Asst Editor Bombay Branch* S M Mehta, *President*, Dr G P Kane and Prof P M Barve, *Vice-Presidents*, Dr M B Kabadi and A N Kothare, *Joint Hony Secretaries*, Dr V M Bhabe, *Hony Treasurer. Madras Branch* Sir J C Ghosh, *President*, Dr K L Moudgill, *Vice-President*, H Subha Jois, *Hony Secretary and Treasurer*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics. Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs 6 for non-Fellows. Subscription for Fellows, Rs 16, non-Fellows Rs. 20 and an additional Rs 4 for the Industrial and News Edition. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE 3

The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of J. N. Tata, whose plan for establishing a Research Institute, was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata, supported by the Government of India and the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Institute began work in July 1911, and its laboratories provide facilities for post-graduate work in the following branches of Science, namely Physics, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Fermentation Technology, Food Technology, Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Power Engineering, Internal Combustion Engineering and Metallurgy. There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising about 38,400 volumes The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships, research scholarships and research stipends The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Senate after five terms, devoted entirely to research carried on during the period Diplomas are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study in Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering and Metallurgy. A department of Power Engineering is being set up and a section of Economics and Social Sciences has been added The scientific work of the Institute is recorded in the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science *Chairman of the Governing Council*, Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt, M A, Bar-at-Law, *Ag Director*, Prof M S Thacker, B Sc (Eng), M I E L, I A M E E, M I E (Ind), M Inst F, M I R E, F A Sc, *Registrar* A G Pai, M A (Cantab)

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY (MYLAPORE, MADRAS).

Founded in 1907 for the advancement of mathematical studies in India It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student*, the former publishes original papers on mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library of current mathematical periodicals in all languages and some new books on the subject The library is located at the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics, "Krishna Vilas", Vepery, Madras, where the journals and books are circulated to members by post The journals of the Society are published in Madras There are about 400 members from all parts of India *President:* Dr A Narasinga Rao, D Sc, Prof of Mathematical Physics, Andhra University, Waltair. *Secretaries* Dr T Vijayaraghavan, Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics, and S Mahadevan, 2, Bhaskarapuram, Mylapore, Madras

THE INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION

Address Hutments Civil Block No 36, Central Secretariat, New Delhi

This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases The Association is a pioneer in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in India and other countries. The Association receives annually a substantial grant-in-aid from the Government of India

Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The control and management of the Association is vested in a Governing Body the President of which is the Hon'ble Health Minister of the Government of India This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board On the Board are medical and scientific research workers of standing and experience The Director-General of Health Services is the Chairman of the Board The Board is assisted in its work by advisory committees, consisting of workers on important items of research, *e g*, cholera, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, clinical researches, pharmacology, rabies, industrial health, filariasis and maternity and child welfare, etc, which examine

proposals for research work on their respective subjects and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board The Nutrition Advisory Committee has been recognised by the Government of India as the National Nutrition Advisory Committee for India These Advisory Committees and the Scientific Advisory Board meet once a year to examine proposals received from research workers and make recommendations regarding their suitability or otherwise, and to draw up programme of research for the next year In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of effort, research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments in the country are also invited to attend the annual meetings of the Advisory Committees

The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report describing the research work done by the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association during each calendar year This report is obtainable from the office of the Secretary, Governing Body and Scientific Advisory Board, Indian Research Fund Association The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "*Indian Journal of Medical Research*" and its "*Memoirs*" and the "*Indian Journal of Malariology*"

Since the inception of the Association, a large number of enquiries have been carried out Enquiries include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria nutrition, leprosy, plague, vaccines, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, maternal mortality, helminthology, medical mycology, dracontiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites, cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus, bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, clinical problems, etc Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers The expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between eight to ten lakhs of rupees per annum The Association maintained the Malaria Institute of India, which now enjoys International recognition, till April 1940, when the Public Health Section of the Institute was taken over by the Government of India The Association however, continued to maintain the Research Sections of the Institute at Delhi and Coonoor until March 1946 when they were also taken over by the Government of India

The Association maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor, which is the premier institution in India entirely devoted to research in nutrition and allied sciences The Laboratories were founded by the Association in 1925 in order to provide a strong centre for research on nutritional problems, to act as an information bureau so as to make the results freely available to all concerned and, in collaboration with public health officers, to translate these results into practical nutritional work The Laboratories are fully equipped with latest equipment and are manned with highly qualified and competent staff, with wide experience in nutrition research More than three hundred papers have been published from the Laboratories in various scientific journals in India and abroad The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements The publication of Health Bulletin No 23, "*The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the planning of satisfactory diets*" has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs The Laboratories besides being a research centre also serve as a teaching institution and annually impart training to medical and science graduates who wish to undertake nutrition work as their career Nutrition classes are held once a year for a period of about three months and are attended by students from all over India

The Association has set up nutrition units at the Seth G S. Medical College, Bombay, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, and at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a clinical research and neuropathological unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, a Polio research unit at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and an Industrial Health Research Unit at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

In order to foster medical research in the country and to encourage young medical and science graduates to take to research work the Association annually awards Research Fellowships tenable for two years of the value of Rs 250 p m with a contingent grant of Rs 500 per annum for each fellowship

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi in the year 1929 donated a munificent sum of rupees one lakh to be utilized for nutritional research The income derived from this sum is used to pay for two scholarships of the value of Rs 150 per month each tenable for three years for research on human, animal and plant nutrition The Parlakimedi Scholars are attached to the I R F A Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor

The Association maintains a library at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli The Association has also established a Micro-film Service Unit at the Institute and it is proposed to start a photostat Unit also A Micro-film Service Unit has also been established at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, under the auspices of the Association

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Office 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Dibrugarh, Nagpur and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee

The Annual Subscriptions for membership of the Association are Associate Members Rs 5, Ordinary Members Rs. 10; and Supporting Members Rs. 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the development of transport of any kind including Road, Motor and Air Transport throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of States, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes, etc.; to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in transport development are eligible for election as members.

The composition of the Council is as follows

President.—Maneckji N. Dalal, J.P., M.Inst. C.E., F I.A.A., F I.A.S. (London).

Vice-President.—E. A. Nadirshah, O.B.E., J.P., M Inst. C.E., B.A., B.E., B.Sc.

Members.—S. Guevrek, E. P. Nicolaides, Habib Chinoy, V. F Noel-Paton, A D Wenzel, G G Stack, E A Oakley, J Littlejohn, and Dr F. P. Antia.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ALLAHABAD.

Address: Muir College Buildings, Allahabad.

The National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, was founded on the 4th of December, 1930, by Professor M N Saha, D.Sc, F R S, F N I, as the Founder with eighteen other prominent Scientists as Founder Fellows. It was registered under the Registration Act, XXI of 1860, on the 4th of December 1930

The affairs of the Academy are managed by a Council which consists of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, the two General Secretaries, the Foreign Secretary and nine other members

Annual subscription for Ordinary Member is Rs 25 Fellows, whose number is not to exceed 150, are elected from among persons of distinction in scientific work Fellows are regarded as Ordinary Members in matters of payment of subscriptions and exercise of privileges

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences are published in Series "A" dealing with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, and in Series "B" dealing with Biology, Geology and Medicine Each series is published in six parts every year and is priced at Rs 20 annually, for members only

Office-Bearers for 1950—*President*, Professor H R Mehra, M Sc, Ph D (Cantab), F N I, F N A Sc

Vice-Presidents, Professor K C Mehta, M Sc, Ph D, Sc D (Cantab), F N I, F N A Sc, Professor J M Sen, B Sc, M Ed (Leeds), Dip Ed. (Oxford), T D (London), F R G S, F N I, F N A Sc

Honorary Treasurer, Professor N R Dhar, D Sc (London & Paris), F R I C, I E S (Retd), F N I, F N A Sc

Foreign Secretary, Professor A C Banerji, M A (Cantab), M Sc (Cal), F R A Sc, I E S. (Retd), F N I, F N A Sc

General Secretaries, Dr Ram Kumar Saksena, D Sc (Paris), F N A Sc, Professor Ram Behari, M A, Ph D, Sc D, F N I, F N A Sc

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

Office 1 Park Street, Calcutta 16

The Indian Science Congress Association was founded in 1914 largely through the efforts of Prof. P S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen who were Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The general administrative work of the office of the Congress was under the management of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939.

The main objective of the Association is the advancement of science in India, and the annual sessions are organised for the purpose of (1) encouraging research and making the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) giving opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship in order to overcome to some extent the isolation in this large country of workers in science; and (3) promoting public interest in science.

Membership of the Association is open to all interested in the activities of the Congress. The Association has an average total membership (Ordinary Members) of 1,500. The annual subscription is Rs 12. There are also Sessional Members, and Associate and Student Members who are enrolled at concession rates. The members receive free of cost the proceedings of the annual sessions, which are issued in four parts. No educational qualification is generally insisted upon at the time of enrolment.

The Congress meets in January each year in one of the principal cities and the proceedings last for six days. The session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different branches of science being usually represented in turn. The work of the Session is divided into thirteen sections: (1) Mathematics, (2) Statistics, (3) Physics, (4) Chemistry, (5) Geology and Geography, (6) Botany,

(7) Zoology and Entomology, (8) Anthropology and Archæology, (9) Medical and Veterinary Sciences, (10) Agricultural Sciences, (11) Physiology, (12) Psychology and Educational Science, (13) Engineering and Metallurgy. The Sections meet separately, and each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers Special discussions and symposia are held in the mornings or in the afternoons during the Session. Social functions and visits to places of scientific and industrial interest are arranged in the afternoons by the Local Reception Committee which is formed at the venue of the Congress to arrange for the work of the Session. Popular lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are delivered in the evenings for the general public.

With effect from 1947, a programme for international scientific co-operation has been initiated through invitations to eminent foreign scientists and representative scientific bodies In January, 1947, as many as 30 foreign scientists representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia, America, France, China, etc., were present at the Annual Congress A similar representative body of scientific delegates attended the 1948 and 1949 Session of the Congress.

President —Prof P C Mahalanobis, F R S , *President-elect* —Prof H J. Bhaba, F R S

General Secretaries.—Dr. B. Mukerji, D Sc , M B., M P S , F A. Ph.S , F N I. , Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, M.A , Ph D , D Sc , F N I.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)

Headquarters —8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta 20.

Founded in 1920 , granted a Royal Charter in 1935 Objects :—to promote the general advancement of engineering and engineering science and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its members. The membership consists of Honorary Members ; Honorary Life Members , Members and Associate Members (Corporate Members), Companions , Students , Subscribers and Associates. The Institution is an All-India body and comprises engineers of all branches, civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, structural, etc. Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England.

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of about 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering. It has twelve local centres with its own Administrative Committees, and the total membership is over 5,000 It publishes a quarterly technical journal.

The Council of this Institution act as the Indian National Committee of the International Electro-Technical Commission *President* —A. N. Khosla. *General Secretary* .—R. D. Ratnagar.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed in 1923, by the late Major-General Sir Bernard James, K T., C.B., C I.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925.

Objects :—To improve the breeds of horses, ponies and mules in India ; to expand the breeding of horses, ponies and mules in India in order to make the country self-supporting in this respect ; to protect and promote the interests of breeders and to give them ever encouragement ; to secure uniformity throughout India in all matters connected with Horse Shows ; to endeavour by intercourse and discussion to attract public attention to a subject so important to the nation, and to spread knowledge of the principles upon which better horses may be bred ; to hold shows of horses and to offer prizes and premiums at such Shows, or at Imperial and District Board and Local Horse Shows or at the Shows of any other Society ; to advise and assist Horse Show Committees in regard to the organisation and management of Horse Shows, and in the appointment of Judges ; to receive subscriptions and other payments for the general purposes of the Society.

President —H. H The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda ; *Vice-President* —Mr A. C Ardeshir , *Secretary* —Shri B W Rahalkar *Hony Legal Adviser* —Mr Tricumdas Dwarkadas

Registered Office :—New Delhi. At present the office has been shifted from New Delhi and is situated at 6, Burnett Road, Poona (India)

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL

BALKAN-JI-BARI—AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

Address Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, 'Gulisthan', Khar, Bombay 21

Balkan-Ji-Bari is a Sindhi phrase which means "Children's Garden" The chief aim of the association is to keep children as happy as possible and to let them develop by themselves

Balkan-ji-Bari was dissolved as a Society registered in Karachi and was registered in Bombay in 1948 Now Balkan-ji-Bari has organisations in Bombay, Delhi, Gujerat and Uttar Pradesh It has been recognised as an Educational Institution by the Government of Bombay Its branches are spread in almost all parts of the country, including Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and South India, totalling more than 100, and its membership is nearly 20,000 Boys and Girls meet at these centres once a week at least and at certain places oftener and arrange different programmes every time The Bari has also a Pen-Friendship section, which brings children of different places, here and in foreign countries, in contact with each other

Balkan-ji-Bari has Children's Own Libraries and Libraries for Child Welfare Workers at several places, consistng of books in different languages The Bari has also a Poor Children's Fund, out of which study scholarships are awarded to poor, deserving members The Association conducts a number of monthly journals in English and other languages as well as *Children's Corners* in *Bombay Chronicle* (English), *Bombay Samachar* (Gujerati), *Swadeshmitran* (Tamil), *Hindustan* (Sindhi) and other papers

President B G. Kher

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

Founded 1883 to promote friendliness and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay State Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs 5, Life members Rs 600, Ordinary members Rs 3 p m or Rs 30 P A paid in a lump sum in advance Fresh Graduates or Diploma holders of less than 5 years standing Re 1 p m Absent members Rs 2 yearly and non-Resident members yearly subscription Rs 5 *President* Dr F. N Daji, *Vice-Presidents* Dr S R Joglekar and Dr A C Rebello , *Hon Secretaries* Dr D S. Alreja and Dr R A Vaidya , *Hon Treasurer* Dr H P Dastur , *Hon Librarians* . Lt-Col N S. Varlava and Dr N J Dodhi *Office* —Bhavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF INDIA, PAKISTAN & CEYLON

Office —A/1, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1, South India

The Society in its present form was founded in November 1944 and carries on the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, The National Bible Society of Scotland and the American Bible Society in India, Pakistan and Ceylon

The Bible Society was founded in India in 1811 and has grown steadily ever since Today the Bible or some portion of it is printed and published in about 130 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation reached 742,000 in 1949. The Bibles, New Testaments and parts in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at a considerable loss to the Society, which is made up by voluntary subscriptions in India and elsewhere. Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in Braille for the use of the blind

The Society has Auxiliaries in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Allahabad, Lahore, Colombo and Secunderabad The Headquarters of the Society is at Bangalore.

General Secretary for India, Pakistan and Ceylon —P. Mahanty, M A

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Office 83, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, Bombay 16

Was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry, and probation, including voluntary supervision work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga. The Society maintains the Children's Home, Chembur, which is an agricultural biased school and the Home for the Mentally Deficient Children The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY

Office : Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay.

This Society was started by Byramji Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909 Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." It has its waterworks known as the Lady Hardinge Waterworks, presented by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart , of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House : The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampur It has accommodation for over 100 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The N M. Wadia Charities built 5 cottages and 3 blocks of 11 rooms and gave yearly donations. Sir Dorab Tata Trustees are also Donors. The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922, and in 1930 endowed the X-Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs. 20,000. A donation of Rs. 15,000 is promised for the Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an outpatient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the late Maharaja of Patiala. Nearly Rs. 5,00,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the upkeep annual expenditure is about Rs. 1,00.000. Dr. F. S. Master is the Medical Superintendent in Charge, assisted by the Asst. Medical Superintendent, Dr. D. S. Sethna, M.B , M.S., F C.P S , and two other junior Medical Officers. Mr. Phiroze F. Taraporevala is its Hon Treasurer and Mr Jal M. Dotiwalla is its Hon. Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

The United Kingdom Citizens' Association was established in 1883 under the title of "The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the "European Defence Association", took the title of "The European Association" in 1913 and the present name in 1948; formerly to organise European influence in the political life of India. Policy now under revision The Head Office (Central Administration) is at Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta 11 Branches all over India. *President* J. H. Methold; *Hony General Treasurer* J. D K. Brown, *General Secretary* Mrs E A Young

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION·

ASSAM.—*Chairman*: E. H. S. Lewis.

ASANSOL AND DISTRICT—*Chairman*: A. E. Crawley; *Hony Secretary*, E L Davies

CALCUTTA.—*Chairman* J. H. Methold, *Secretary* Mrs. E. A. Young.

DARJEELING—*Chairman* M M Betten, O B E, *Hony. Secretary*. W. J. Kydd.

DELHI.—*Chairman* W H J Christie, C S I, C I E, O B E, *Hony Secretary* Mrs E B Kitcat, M B E

DOOARS—*Chairman* G Kydd

NORTH BIHAR—*Chairman* A. J. K Richardson, C B E, *Hony. Secretary* H. McCloy.

MANBHUM—*Chairman* J McCrae; *Hony Secretary* W W G Hobbs

BOMBAY.—*Chairman*: C. P Bramble, C I E; *Hony. Secretary*: C. B. Cockaine.

SOUTH INDIA—*Chairman* T G Armstrong, *Hony Secretary* A G West

UTTAR PRADESH—*Chairman* R L Powell, *Hony. Secretary* K. M Wilcox.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Tiruchirapalli District.

President Dr E P Mathuram, *Vice-Presidents* Rao Sahib D Yesudian, B A, Theodore Samuel, M A, L T, *Treasurer* Capt J R Davies, I A P S, *Publicity Officer* M P H Albert, M A, L T, *Secretary* R J Johnson, B A, L T, Dip in Geo, *Joint Secretary* J G Clement, B A, L T, *Office* 23, Pottukara St, Palakarai, Tiruchirapalli, South India

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The India Sunday School Union, founded in Allahabad in 1876, is an interdenominational and ecumenical organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout India and Pakistan. It has 4 secretaries. Its General Council is composed of representatives from the National and State Christian Councils, regional and denominational union of Sunday schools and which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U. and from Churches and Missions and Christian Youth Organizations in the country.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where, besides the office and well-stocked bookshop, there is the St. Andrews Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and most of the regional languages. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture and Teachers Training examinations are held for Scholars and Teachers, respectively.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President: Prof. B. B. Malvea, Ph.D., Allahabad.

Vice-President: Bishop S. K. Mondol, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Treasurer: W. H. Warren, Madras.

General Secretary: V. M. Koshy, Coonoor.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 21,704 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,568 scholars.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Central Office Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road Byculla, Bombay 8

Indian Conference of Social Work is a central national organization for the promotion of social welfare in India The Conference was established at a meeting of social workers from all over India, held in Bombay in 1947 under the Presidentship of Shri Jamshed Nusserwanji The second session of the Conference was held in Madras under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, in 1948 and the third one was held at Delhi under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Dr Jivraj N Mehta in December 1949

The aims and objects of the Conference are to promote and develop the study of social problems, to review and guide the progress of social work, to serve as information exchange in respect of social work and social service organization, to appoint or depute representatives on national and international conferences, to procure the enactment or change of laws relating to social matters to co-ordinate social work, to safeguard the status of social workers, to encourage professional social workers

The Conference has opened State branches in Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Orissa (Utkal), Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

The membership of the Conference is open to any person actively engaged in the field of social work The membership is classified under the following heads —(*i*) Patrons, (*ii*) Life Members, (*iii*) Institutional Members, (*iv*) Ordinary Members, (*v*) State Members and (*vi*) Honorary Members

Membership fees are as follows —(*i*) Patron Rs 1,000, (*ii*) Life Member Rs 200, (*iii*) Institutional Member Rs 10 per affiliating institute, and (*iv*) Ordinary Member Rs 5

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1950—*President* Hon'ble Dr Jivraj N Mehta, *Vice-Presidents* Dr J M Kumarappa, Pt H N Kunzru and Mrs John Mathai, *Honorary Treasurers* Mrs Zarina E G Currimbhoy and F R Surti, *Honorary General Secretary* Mrs Gulestan R B Billimoria, *Executive Secretary* B Chatterjee, *Honorary Associate Secretaries* Miss S F Dastur, Mrs M N Clubwala and M S Gore

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Headquarters · 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi

President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India

Chairman, Managing Body, The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Usha Nath Sen, C.B E.

General-Secretary, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C I E, O B E.

When the First World War broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in the country and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of State organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society.

The Committee closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation was received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus securing for India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920, This Act handed over the balance of the funds of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds if need be at its disposal but also to utilise the interest for peace time Red Cross Work As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are decentralised, and are carried on through 26 State Branches under which there are 292 District Branches

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are.—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of Indian Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.

2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

3. Child welfare.

4 Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc, for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of Indian Forces whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150 and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. The number of adult members of all categories enrolled at the end of 1949 was 15,732.

Constitution —The President of the Republic of India is the President of the Society The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

Junior Red Cross.—The Junior Red Cross movement is an important item of the Society's work This movement which strives to instal Red Cross ideals in the minds of growing children, is rapidly making headway. It seeks to promote the health of the young, develop their sense of service and foster international friendliness. Its vitality and popularity in the country is evidenced by the fact that most of the State Branches have organised Junior Red Cross groups among the juvenile population in their respective areas. At the end of 1949 the total membership of the Junior Red Cross was 7,04,855 in 13,826 groups The Director of the Junior Red Cross at the headquarters who is in charge of the movement, is guided by a Sub-Committee Several new lines of activity in furtherance of the objectives of the movement have been initiated during recent years.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.—The development of child health services is another of the important peace-time activities. The various branches of the Indian Red Cross Society have initiated and maintained Maternity and Child schemes in the States. Until 1947, when a Maternity and

Child Welfare Section was established in the Directorate General of Health Services, the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society has functioned as the Central Office for information and technical advice for the Red Cross Branches and other voluntary and official organisations conducting Maternity and Child Welfare schemes

In view of the importance of a qualified staff to conduct Maternity and Child Welfare schemes, the Indian Red Cross Society has all along encouraged training schemes for health personnel. The State schemes for training of Health Visitors, Midwives and dais have received assistance from the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau.

The Director of the Bureau keeps in touch with other activities which help to promote maternity and child health services and as such she is the Secretary of the Maternity and Child Welfare Advisory Sub-Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association, the Delhi Maternity Services Co-ordinating Committee and the Association of Medical Women in India She also represents the Indian Red Cross Society on the Inter-Services Benevolent Fund Committee dealing with Indian Forces' Families Maternity and Child Welfare Services and on the Girl Guides Association.

The Indian Red Cross Society supports schemes for the inauguration of Public Health Nursing in the country and offers scholarships to candidates for such training. The Society, in addition to the endowment fund for post-graduate scholarship under the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, has recently created a few scholarships for post-graduate training of nurses to enable suitable candidates to have a year's training in Public Health Nursing abroad.

Health Education —Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods Health lectures in several Indian languages illustrated by films and slides are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices

Hospitals —The Society provides amenities for servicemen in all Military Hospitals, and numerous civil hospitals also receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds The Society also maintains a Welfare Service manned by 48 trained workers who conduct occupational therapy amongst patients in military hospitals and assist them in letter writing, games, recreation, etc The cost of the services provided to Military hospitals through the Society's Hospital Services during 1949 amounted to about Rs 9 lakhs, which included the maintenance of the Home for completely disabled ex-servicemen at Bangalore

Nursing Service —The number of trained nurses registered on the Red Cross roll maintained for civil emergency service is 52. These nurses live in different parts of the country and in order to ensure immediate availability in times of need, the headquarters maintains an accurate and up-to-date record of their addresses

Medical After-Care of Ex-Servicemen —With a view to grant relief for medical treatment and cognate purposes to sick ex-Indian Army personnel in India, who participated in the Second World War, the Indian Forces Medical After-Care Fund was instituted at the headquarters towards the end of 1941 Assistance of the Fund is invoked by an increasing number of ex-servicemen The total number of applications dealt with until the end of 1949 was 2,206 During last year about five hundred ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and miscellaneous ailments were helped, a sum of Rs 92,966 being given in grants, raising the total of disbursements from the fund during the last eight years to Rs. 5,50,052.

Finances.—With the dissolution of the Joint Council of Indian Red Cross and St. John created at the close of the Second World War and the addition of the share of its balances, the investments of the Society at the end of 1949 stood at Rs. 2,16,27,900 and the floating and fixed deposits at Rs 3,21,442. From the total income of Rs 7,02,020 derived from investments of the Society, a sum of Rs. 1,98,000 is distributed under the Act to the State Branches in the Republic of India and those in Pakistan in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund raised in the First World War

ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION

This Institution—a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 under the name of the Recreation Club with the object, of uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means. It also maintains orphanages, lecture halls and social workers who constantly travel and impart general education. It publishes one Anglo-Vernacular paper namely the "*Ismaili*" (a weekly Anglo-Gujarati), for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kandi Moholla, Imamwada Road *Board of Executives* —*President* Gulamhusein S Thaverbhoy, J P , *Chief Secretary* Gulamali N Hassan , *Jt General Secretaries* Abdulhusein C. Rehemtulla, Yousufali E Dossa , *Hon Treasurer* —Mohamed A Bhanji

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Established in 1915)

Head Office—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Objects . (*a*) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses , (*b*) To deal with problems of transport in general , (*c*) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway and Steamship Companies, and Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances , (*d*) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (*e*) To hold or join with other Associations, Organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings, etc , and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies

President P R Bhatt , *Vice-Presidents* · V H Mehta, J G Mehta , *Hony Secretaries* . P P Adalja, G D Modi and A B. Pandya.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

Office · 789-790, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City

This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr G K Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona, and registered in 1917 Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work, including educational and medical work, on a non-sectarian basis, amongst their sisters and brethren in backward areas, especially among women Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments subdivided into about 110 classes. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 3,125. There is in Poona a common hostel for women with 125 inmates including inmates from Backward Classes. Two fully qualified nurses were so far sent by the Society for Post-graduate Course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Alibag, and Baramati under the management of the Society in connection with other organisations. The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government aids The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds Rs. 3,00,000

President Shrimant Sow Laxmidevi Naik Nimbalkar, Rani Saheb of Phaltan ; *General Secy & Lady Supdt* Miss Kashibai Athavle, B Sc , *Jt. General Secy* Mrs Indumathibai Phadake, B A (Hons), B T , *Hon Medical Adviser* Dr N L. Ranade, B A , M.B.B.S , *Asst Secy. and Treasurer* C G. Kulkarni, B.A , B.T , *Member in charge of Propaganda Work and Collection of Funds* N S. Pathak, M A., S T C.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

(Incorporated in 1932)

Registered Office Dinshaw Vacha Road, Church Gate Reclamation, Bombay.

The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs 5

The aims include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories, mines, workshops, schools and homes and the encouragement of co-operation between different sections of road-users and between employers and employed.

Sustained educational safety propaganda is conducted through the Press, Platform, the Radio, the Association's monthly magazine "*Efficiency News*" as well as through publications such as Industrial Efficiency Communiques, Games Lessons, Indian Highway Codes, leaflets and posters, exhibitions and film shows.

President.—Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt

Hon. General Secretary.—P. J. D'Souza.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, POONA 4

The Servants of India Society, founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote their life to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 24 members. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur, and other centres of work at Mayanur, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras State , Shendurjana in Madhya Pradesh , Lucknow and Kotdwara in U P , Ambala in the Punjab (India), Cuttack and Raigada in Orissa

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all-round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organizations deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U.P. Seva Samiti, and the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat The Society is also doing tribal welfare work in the Mirzapur Dist (U P.) and in Malabar on a considerable scale The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district. By its work in the Mopla

rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar During natural calamities such as floods, famine and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

The Society conducts two papers.—The *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily, and the *Hitavad*, an English daily issued from Nagpur. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru is the President, A. V Thakkar, the Vice-President and D. V. Ambekar, the Secretary.

SEVA SADAN

The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late B. M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian ministrant sisters and through them, serving the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work; (1) Home for the Homeless, (2) Ashramas (Training Homes), (3) a Marathi Training College, with a primary School, (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, sewing, cutting, hosiery, cooking and pastry, and machine and hand embroidery are among the chief industries taught The total number of women in the different classes is over 700.

Hon Secretary Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay.

The Objects of the Society are · To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organization for those objects, to do all other lawful things, incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects

Several experiments are being carried out successfully in self-expression and self-government by children of the B J. Home Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

International Headquarters Adyar, Madras. Founded at New York, 1875, transferred to Madras, 1882 and incorporated, 1905.

Objects: To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour, to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science, to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Founders: Colonel H. S. Olcott and Madam H. P. Blavatsky, *Past Presidents:* Col. H. S. Olcott, 1875 to 1907, Dr. Annie Besant, 1907 to 1933 and Dr. G. S. Arundale, 1933-1945; *Present President:* C. Jinarajadasa, M.A (Cantab.); *Vice-President:* Sidney A. Cook, *Recording Secretary:* Miss Helen V. Zahara, A.R.I.A. (Aust.); *Treasurer:* C. D. T. Shores.

There are National Societies, or Sections in 47 countries Each Section organizes its own activities. The Indian Section consists of 300 Lodges with headquarters at Benares City, U.P. *General Secretary:* Rohit Mehta.

Headquarters activities include the international organization and Theosophical publications.

The Society has its own printing house (Vasanta Press) and the Theosophical Publishing House where books and journals are produced and dispatched to many countries

The Adyar Library containing about 60,000 books and 15,000 MSS and transcripts is one of the finest Oriental Libraries in the world. Subsidiary activity. Dr V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library owned by Kalakshetra containing 1,831 Tamil MSS is the largest Tamil Manuscript Library in the world.

The Headquarters estate comprises nearly 300 acres, extending east along the Adyar river from the Adyar Bridge to the sea, with many picturesque buildings in beautiful gardens including temples of the great religions The banyan tree is one of the finest in India

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(*Founded in 1919*)

Office.—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (*b*) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people, to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in Bombay State in support of its views, policy and methods.

The object of the Association is to foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association carries on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (*a*) representations to Government, (*b*) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (*c*) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and State, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION "MERU," TEYNAMPET, MADRAS

This Association was started in Madras in July 1917, with the aim of service

Aims and Objects:—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women.

The Association is actively engaged in the promotion of adult education, the training of women in industrial occupations and slum welfare work.

It interests women in maternity and child welfare work, in the uplift of the depressed classes and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II), and compulsory education for girls. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sadan, the Madras Children's Aid Society, The Avval Home for Orphan Children and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

It has four branches in the city, where cultural, recreational and educational activities for women are provided

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This Association, which was founded by Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors These Associations in Convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now 65 Associations in large towns and cities and many village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds.

The work of the Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 93 specially trained full-time Secretaries. Fully cognisant of the generous help in men and money the Association has received in the past from overseas organisations, the Indian Y.M C A today have their own men conducting their affairs, seven secretaries from foreign Councils still contribute their share to the work of the Indian Movement but all the rest are recruited in India and financed in India.

The work of the Council (excluding that of the 65 local Y M.C A.'s) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,13,537 in 1948. Of this sum Rs 28,000 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings at Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street and Reynolds Road Patron of the Association, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, *President* H M Mulleneux; *General Secretary* J S B Abraham In connection with each branch there is a well-managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting a centre at Naigaum, Parel, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

The Headquarters of the Council of Y M.C.A. is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

President of the Council:—H E. Raja Maharaj Singh, Bar-at-Law.

General Secretary.—T. D. Santwan, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta 16.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for women and girls of all communities There are the following branches General 121, Fellowship Groups 31; School Girl and Junior Branches 32, Girl Guide Companies 11 The needs of girls are met by recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 175 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 25, including 6 holiday homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices In addition to holiday homes, Summer conferences are held annually in Ootacamund in South India and at Mussoorie, Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries, some of whom come from India, Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, though the majority of staff members are found and trained in India In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year The Delhi School of Social Work is the latest achievement of the Association It is a post-graduate School affiliated to Delhi University offering M A degree and is open to men and women

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and inter-denominational. Full membership is open to all who declare their faith in Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The official organ of the Association is the leaflet *Everymember* which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

President, Headquarters Committee :—Mrs. John Matthai. *Vice-Presidents*. Mrs Loos, Rani Maharaj Singh, Mrs A V Azariah, Mrs Ahmad Shah, Mrs. Ba Maung Chain and Mrs. A. L. Najmuddin.

General Secretary Miss Sosa Matthew.

Office 37, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

ALL-INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Address. Maganvadi, Wardha (Madhya Pradesh)

The object of the Association is the relief and service of the poor in the villages by all means including village reorganisation and reconstruction, the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries and the moral and physical advancement of the villagers of India, and to undertake all other activities of a public nature calculated to achieve the above object.

For the fulfilment of its object, the Association raises funds, carries on research work, publishes literature, organises propaganda, establishes agencies, devises measures for the improvement of village tools, and does everything that may be necessary for the furtherance of its object, to which end all funds, income and profits, if any, are always applied

Any person who takes the pledge, is recommended by a member of the Board of Management and whose admission is approved by the said Board can be a member of the Association

Agents are selected out of the members by the Board for representing it without any pay in a village, villages or district

Institutions such as Ashrams which have as their objects the promotion of village industries and the welfare of the villagers, and in whose Constitution and Rules there is nothing that is repugnant to the ideals of this Association can be affiliated on their undertaking to abide by the Rules and Regulations already framed or may be framed from time to time on this behalf by the Board of Management

Applications for affiliation should be submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied by two references, deposit of Rs 10 as security for the observance of the rules and the affiliation fee of one rupee per year

Trustees —Dr Gopichand B Bhargava (Simla), Srikrishnadas M Jaju (*Treasurer*), Dr Khan Sahib (Frontier), J C Kumarappa (Wardha), Valkunth L Mehta (Bombay)

Board of Management —J C Kumarappa (*President*, Maganvadi, Wardha), G Ramachandran (*Secretary*, Maganvadi, Wardha), Laxmidas P Ashar (Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati), Shrikrishnadas Jaju (Wardha), Smt Goshiben Captain (Andheri, Bombay), Dhiren Majumdar (Gandhi Ashram, Raniwan, P O Goshalganj, Fyzabad), Shoorji Vallabhdas (Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay), G Sitaram Sastry (Vinayashram, Guntur, S India), R R Keithahn (Gandhigram, P O Chinnalapatti, Madura), A W Sahasrabudhe (Congress House, Poona 5)

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Office :—Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2

The objects of the Association are :—

(*a*) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof, (*b*) to remove, as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade, (*c*) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them; and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year :—

***Chairman* :—**
Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Advocate.

***Deputy Chairman* :—**
Narottamdas Keshavlal.

***Hon. Jt. Secretaries* :—**
Padamsey Damodar Govindji.
Himatlal Trimbaklal Muni.
Navnitlal Lallubhai Shah.

***Hon. Treasurer* :—**
Jethabhai Kallanji.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

The Department of Statistics was re-absorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December, 1922 The joint department has its office at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and is administered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics assisted by a Deputy Director-General and an Assistant Director. It embraces two distinct classes of work, (*a*) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (*b*) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics relating to trade, commerce, customs, tariff, and cognate subjects

Among the important publications for which the Department is responsible are the following annual volumes —Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of India, Indian Coal Statistics, and Indian Customs Tariff The department also publishes a weekly journal—"*The Indian Trade Journal*"—the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (*c*) crop reports and forecasts, (*d*) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (*e*) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (*f*) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (*g*) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, (*h*) fortnightly, monthly and annual reports of the Trade Commissioners, Consuls and other Trade and Commercial representatives of the Govt. of India abroad, (*i*) trade agreements, and (*j*) graphical representation of price changes of important commodities.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing about 30,500 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and about 330 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with the Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners and other Trade Representatives in various countries throughout the world, as well as with the Trade Commissioners and other Trade Representatives and Consular officers of foreign countries stationed in India.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in figures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

Since April 1948 the Association has been functioning under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 under which it is the only recognized Cotton Association in the State.

The constitution of the Board of Directors is as under .—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K B.E., C I E. (*President*); Bhawanji A. Khimji, M.L.A. (*Vice-President*), Ramdas Kilachand, Hansraj Jivandas, Jagjivandas Dossabhai, Umadutt Nemani, Madanmohan Ramnaram Ruia, B A , Chimanlal B Parikh, J P , Hiralal A Dave, J P , Chunilal K Sayta, Nanalal Haridas Madhavdas, Gatulal Rangildas, P S Patil, M L A , A K D Balarama Raja, Radhakrishna S Khaitan, J P , Venilal Narottamdas Patwa, J.P , Keshavlal Pranjivandas Mehta, Raje J. R Deshmukh, B Sc (Agri), K S. Patil, B.A., LL B , B D. Deshmukh, B A , LL B , M L.A , D. N Mehta, O.B E., Y. R. Joshi, B.Ag.

Officers —C. M. Parikh, B Com , J P., *Secretary*, S. A. P. Aiyar, *Assistant Secretary*

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are —To provide and maintain suitable buildings for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India , to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts , to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade , to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business , and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the State of Bombay and elsewhere in India , to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions , to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported ; to bring, prosecute, or defend or, aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of all sorts of Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper.

The Association has a fine Building, at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in forward contracts is conducted.

The Association has a membership of 1,008

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

Address —Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2

Telephone .—Bombay No 26176.

Telegraphic Address :—"Cotboard."

THE ALL INDIA FOOD PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION

(Estd. 1942)

Office —18-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

President N Y Kashalkar

Secretary . Kailash Nath

OBJECTS —To promote, encourage, defend and support Indian Fruit Preservation Industry, to raise the standard of quality of manufacture by sanitary and hygienic methods , to help members in any difficulty of common interest of the industry , to classify and circulate statistics and other information useful to the industry.

MEMBERSHIP is limited to those engaged in the business or indirectly interested in Food Preservation in India.

ZONAL OFFICES—*Vice-Presidents* :—P. H. Brown, Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Bombay , K P Bhargawa, Belanganj, Agra , D. K Dutt, 128, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta; A. V. Reddi, Kadiam (Madras State), M. K. Mahajan, Pathankot

GRAIN & OIL-SEEDS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing" It is an influential body with a large membership Office-bearers are —

President —Sheth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, B.A , LL B

Vice-President —Sheth Devji Rattansey.

Hon Secretary —Sheth Vallabhdas Peraj.

Secretary —K N Joshi

The address of the Association is 72-80, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Office —The Indian Mercantile Chambers, 14, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay *Secretary* —Kalidas Sawhney, M Sc , F A S *Asst Secretary* —C J Bocarro, M A *Director, Technological Laboratory* —D L Sen, M Sc (Tech) (Manch), M Sc (Bom), A I Sc , F I C

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921, as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18 Originally the Committee was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of four annas per bale which was imposed under the Indian Cotton Cess Amendment Act of 1948. Having complete control over its funds the Committee has been able to build up a satisfactory reserve and is at present spending about Rs 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement, mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and, as an authoritative body to advise the Central and State Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an outstanding position. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of All-India importance and for the development, extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton The aim, however, has always been to supplement the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing States and States Unions Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concern

A list of the members constituting the Committee and the various interests they represent as at present, is given below .—

President —Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Vice-President —R G Saraiya, J.P.

R. L Sethi, The Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, *ex-officio*

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, *ex-officio*.

Madras.—R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

Bombay —Dr. B. N. Uppal, Director of Agriculture.

Uttar Pradesh.—Dr. S. B. Singh, Director of Agriculture.

Punjab —Sardar Lal Singh, Director of Agriculture.

Madhya Pradesh —*Vacant, Vice* P. D. Nair.

The East India Cotton Association, Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Bagwandas C. Mehta, M L A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, L F. H. Goodwin

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Chimanlal B. Parikh

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Madanmohan Mangaldas

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, A. Mueller.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, J Heeramaneck

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, C P. Bramble

Commercial representatives nominated by Central Government *Madhya Pradesh* — R V Deshmukh , Kisanlal Goenka *Madras* — C M Kothari, *Punjab* —Ram Narain Varmani. *W. Bengal Representative* —Dr N Dutt

Co-operative Banking Representative — R G Saraiya

Representatives of Cotton Growing Industry — *Madras* -A K D Balarama Raja , M. Laksmikantha Reddy *Bombay* —F B Loxmeshwar , Raje J R Deshmukh *Uttar Pradesh* —Major Nawab Mohd Jamshed Ali Khan, M L A , Lala Basant Lal Agarwala *Punjab* —*Vacant, Vice* Sardar Gurbachan Singh *Madhya Pradesh* — S K Wankhede and P S Patil

Representatives of former States and States Unions —*Madhya Bharat* — K I Thadani, Director of Agriculture. *Mysore* —Dr L S Doraswamy, Economic Botanist, Mysore, Bangalore *Patiala and East Punjab States Union* — Sardar Kartar Singh, Director of Agriculture *United State of Vindhya Pradesh* —Narayan Dass Mukerjee *United State of Saurashtra*.—Seth Bhoglal M Shah

Additional members nominated by the Central Government —R Balasubramania Ayyar, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore , M A A. Ansari, Asst Economic Botanist (oil-seeds), U P , Shankar Lal, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi , T Vijayaraghavacharya, Dr V K R V Rao, Padampat Singhania, Chunilal B Mehta, P H Rama Reddi, C I E., Director of Agricultural Research Institute and Principal, Agricultural College, Hebbal, Mysore ; D N Mehta, B A (Oxon), F R S A , Secy to the Govt of Bombay, Agr and Forests, Bombay , Biswanath Das, G B Patel, Cotton Botanist, Surat , K Sen, Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply, New Delhi , T P Barat, Textile Commissioner to the Govt of India , Pandit Thakar Dass Bhargava ; Biswanath Das , Bhawanji A Khimji , Seth Issardas Varandmal

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee, plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place. The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number. It continues to maintain a Technological Laboratory at Bombay which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a Testing House which is recognised by the B I S.F.A. The Committee also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry.

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton, but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other abuses and to many other problems connected with the cotton trade of the country. Regulated

Cotton Markets existed in Berar before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption Regulated Cotton Markets have now been established in Bombay Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab (India), Hyderabad, and Madhya Bharat Similarly, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which State Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, *kanas* or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a licence The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was passed This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non-cotton articles with cotton The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale.

It may be stated that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last twenty-seven years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre. The average yield per acre in the quinquennium 1942-47 for the whole country (undivided India) was 113 lbs As a result of the partition of the country the acreage under cotton in India was greatly reduced The average yield per acre in 1947-48 was 120 lbs The ascertained area under improved cotton in India during 1947-48 was about 47 per cent of the total as against 45 per cent in 1946-47 The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible

THE INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Office —Royal Exchange, Post Box No 280, Calcutta

Now one of the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started in 1886

Working Agreements have since formed the most important link between this Association of members, which today represent 97 per cent of the trade in India, the term of each agreement now being for a 5 year period In 1937 the need for a Research Department to deal with all the technical problems arising out of quality production and the demand for speciality fabrics resulted in the Association opening a laboratory which now has developed into an institute of notable dimensions with a qualified staff of scientists, and is known as the Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute, with offices at No 16, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Office :—138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Society was started early in 1947 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2,00,000 made up of 2,000 shares of Rs 100 each. By the end of the year ending June 1948, 1,029 shares were issued and the number of shareholders was 200. Periodically arranged they were :—

Dailies 58, Weeklies 89, Bi-weeklies 9, Monthlies 44.

Linguistically they could be classified as under :—Bengali 1, English 5, Gujarati 67, Hindi 22, Kannada 3, Malayalam 7, Marathi 72, Oriyya 3, Sindhi 1, Telugu 3, Tamil 2, Urdu 14.

During the year under review, the Society purchased 930 tons of newsprint for distribution among its members and arrangements for cutting the reels into sheets for the benefit of members using sheets still continue The Society declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent for the year 1947-48

MARWARI ASSOCIATION

160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

The Association was established in the year 1898

Its chief objects are —To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status

To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties to adjust controversies between members of the Association, to communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwaris, are engaged, to found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists exporters and importers of the State of West Bengal

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The following are the Office-bearers —

President —Chhotay Lal Kanodia

Vice-Presidents —Bhuramal Agrawal and Hari Krishna Jhajharia

Hony Secretary.—Badri Prasad Poddar

Asstt Secretary —Mohan Lall Chokhany.

Auditor —Messrs Singhi & Co

Personal Asstt to the Hony. Secretary and Officer-in-Charge —T. K. Sen, MA, MRAS

The following are representatives on public bodies —

Bengal Legislative Assembly —Anandi Lal Poddar

Board of Industries, Bengal '—Hari Krishna Jhajharia.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Alipore Jail '—Anandi Lal Poddar.

E. I. Rly. Wagon Supply Advisory Committee '—Mahabir Prasad Kasera, B com., B.L, MRAS.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Established in the year 1875, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India It has representation in the Central and State Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry.

By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece-goods and artificial silk goods of India and the State of Bombay The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India.

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piecegoods consuming markets in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in the principal trading centres in the country The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piecegoods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India

The Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members Recommendations are adopted by large employers and is a tribute to the association in the field of social and labour work

The Association has on its rolls 158 members including 6 woollen mills, 2 silk mills and 3 dye and bleach houses

Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1949 —Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt, *Chairman*, Neville N Wadia, *Deputy Chairman*, T V Baddeley, CBE, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, A Pether, Krishnaraj M D. Thackersey, J C Burns, Navinchandra Mafatlal, G D Somani, R W Bullock, L F H Goodwin, OBE, F Edwards, Ramnath A Podar, Bhagvandas C Mehta, MLA, Radhakrishna Ramnarain, M L Tapuriah, S P Jain, E D Sheppard; R S Khaitan, Pratap Bhogilal, N S V Aiyer, *Secretary*, R G Gokhale, *Labour Officer*

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

The following are the Association's representatives on public bodies —

All-India Board of Technical Studies Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, *Bombay Legislative Assembly* Bhagvandas C Mehta, *Bombay Municipal Corporation* Ramnath A Podar, *Bombay Port Trust* Krishnaraj M D Thackersey *Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission* K S Iyer and G S Karpur, *College of Engineering Advisory Committee* Sir Vithal Chandavardar, Kt, *Development of Bombay Advisory Committee* Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt *Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Administrative Council* ' H H Sawyer, *Indian Central Cotton Committee* Bhagvandas C Mehta, MLA, *Local Advisory Committee, B B & C I. Railway* ' Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt ; *Local Advisory Committee, G I P Rly* Krishnaraj M D. Thackersey, *Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee:* Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt., *Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Advisory Board* ' B S Dabke, *Technological Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee:* Neville N. Wadia and B D. Kulkarni, *Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee* Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, A Pether and Neville N. Wadia ; *Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay* ' Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt

MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June, 1924 as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects —(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen

employed by them or their dependents for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment, (b) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc ; and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the Control of the Board of Directors

Directors .—

A. Pether (*Chairman*), Sir Joseph Kay, Kt , D M. Khatau, Krishnaraj M D Thackersey, J. C. Burns, Radhakrishna S Khaitan, Neville N Wadia and T V Baddeley

A. C M. Cursetjee, M A , LL B , *Secretary*

PRESS ASSOCIATION, NEW DELHI/SIMLA

Address 2, Keeling Lane, New Delhi.

Established in 1938 to secure and safeguard the rights and the privileges of the press in the discharge of their duties in relation to the Central Government and the Central Legislature and to promote whatever may tend to the elevation of the status of the journalistic profession and the maintenance of the independence of the Press

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Office —196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4

Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press-owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects

Secretary —Manilal C. Modi

YARN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD

Registered Office—111, Chawala Building, Tambakanta, Bombay 3

The Association previously known as the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association was formed in 1935 and was subsequently registered under the Indian Companies Act on the 4th June 1944 and styled as the Yarn Merchants' Association, Ltd

Objects —To promote and protect the interest of manufacturers, distributors and merchants carrying on business in yarn in Bombay and elsewhere in India, to regulate their methods of business to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and maintain uniformity in the rules, regulations and usages of the trade, to provide forms of contracts, fix market rates for fixed delivery contracts, arbitrate between members, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the trade, fix or adopt standards of classification of yarn, and in general to control, promote and regulate the yarn trade in general.

The Association has members all over the country. At present there are 476 members and 509 registered brokers

The Association was appointed in 1945 as the nominee of the Government of Bombay for the distribution of yarn, in Bombay State.

President Sheth Ratilal Dahyabhai Shah, *Vice-President* Sheth Mangaldas Gopaldas Parekh, *Hon Treasurer* Nanakchand Devidas Khanna, *Secretary*. D. M. Boradia, B A., LL B.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS

Office '—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi 5.

The Employers' Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers' point of view. Any organisation representing an industry, the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is entitled to become a member of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called A O I.E) Besides this membership, any industrial concern is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation.

The annual subscription for industrial associations is Rs 300 and for individual industrial concerns Rs 50

The Organisation has on its roll 26 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad and W Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt industry, national shipping, sugar industry, Baroda mills and industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Delhi factory owners and jute industry Besides, there are about 153 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation

Office-Bearers for 1949-50

President —Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, Calcutta

Secretary —G L Bansal

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA

Office —Elphinstone Bldg , Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects —To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India , to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting their interests , to nominate delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies , to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation

President.—Sir Vithal Chandavarkar ; *Deputy Presidents* —A P Benthall, Sir Robert Menzies and C. S Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

As a means of ensuring the maximum utilisation of available manpower and supplying employers with the right type of workers, the Government of India is running an Employment Organization This Organization consists of a network of Employment Exchanges in the Republic of India and a large number of technical, vocational and apprenticeship training centres.

The Employment Exchanges were set up in pursuance of various recommendations of the International Labour Organization and in implementation of the I L O. Unemployment Convention of 1919 The scope of these Exchanges, which was first limited to ex-Services personnel, now covers all classes of employment-seekers.

The objects of the organization are —(1) to place applicants in suitable employment ; (2) to increase the mobility of labour both territorial and occupational , (3) to substitute a free, impartial and scientific system of recruitment for the one through jobbers and mistries which was condemned by the Whitley Commission on labour about two decades ago , (4) to assist in organizing training and retraining courses ; (5) to provide the necessary machinery and suitable data for the adoption of social security measures by the State , and ultimately (6) to promote full employment for the manpower available in the country

The organization is under the administrative charge of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment which exercises powers of control and supervision over the ten Regional or State Offices.

Each Employment Exchange includes a branch dealing specially with problems of employment assistance to women and another with those of candidates possessing high-grade qualifications of a professional, scientific or administrative nature The needs of people living in areas far remote from the Exchanges are met by mobile units which are attached to many of the Exchanges These units visit villages and towns and perform Employment Exchange duties on the spot

After the partition of India, when the mass migration of displaced persons from Western Pakistan demanded the provision of an agency for the resettlement of these people, the Employment Organization extended its scope to displaced persons.

During the year 1949, the Employment Exchanges registered 1,066,351 applicants of whom 163,452 were displaced persons, and placed in employment 256,809 of whom 43,737 were displaced persons

By the end of December 1949, the Employment Exchanges had registered 3,188,394 persons of whom 5,01,562 were displaced persons, and placed in employment 794,259 of whom 126,777 were displaced persons

In Madras, U P , Punjab and Bihar the work of Employment Exchanges is supplemented by District Employment Offices

As an integral part of the Employment Organization, the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment is running technical and vocational training centres where training is imparted in more than one hundred technical and vocational trades In addition, those who have had some training already are given apprenticeship training at various firms and factories which are participating in the scheme. At the end of December, 1949 there were 70 Technical Training Centres, 75 Vocational Training Centres and 221 Apprenticeship Training Centres where 8,914 persons including 3,848 displaced persons, were under training These Centres have been catering so far only for ex-servicemen and displaced persons except in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay where a limited number of civilians also have been admitted for training by special arrangement with the State Governments At the end of December, 163 civilians were under training at Koni-Bilaspur and 222 Primary School teachers at Aundh, Bombay It has since been decided to throw open the Centres to all classes of people

A feature of the training imparted at the vocational and technical training centres is that the trainees are given practical training in the production of articles A permanent exhibition of articles made by trainees has been organised at the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment in New Delhi.

With a view to ensuring a steady supply of trained instructors for running technical and vocational training centres, both Government and private, a Central Institute for Training Instructors has been set up at Koni near Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh By the end of December, it had turned out 226 Instructor-Trainees and there were another 146 under training

Director-General & Ex-Officio Joint Secretary, Dr. N. Das, Ph. D , I C S , *Deputy Secretary*, E. U. Damodaran , *Director of Training*, S. N. Roy , *Director of Publicity*, K Ramachandran ; *Director of Employment Exchanges*, H Davenport. *List of Regional Directors* . Madras, Syed Abdul Qadir , Bombay, M G Monani, I C.S. ; Madhya

Pradesh, A. B Vaidya, Bihar, Mahabir Prasad; West Bengal, N M Mazumdar, Uttar Pradesh, Radha Kant, Punjab, Major K S. Malik, Delhi and Ajmer, H L Varma, Orissa, D. K Mardaraj, Assam, Capt. Habibur Rahman.

Address : Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi

PUNJAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES, AMRITSAR

The Punjab Federation of Industries was established in 1937, with the object of creating a solid body of industrialists of the Punjab and Northern India to promote and protect their interests through organised effort It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industrial association which can speak with authority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its members the largest industrial units in the State and no industry of any importance is left unrepresented in the Federation

President —Seth Satya Paul Virmani.

Vice-President —L Kishori Lal Kakar

Secretary.—Dr Jagdish Chand.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Office —Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay

The objects of the Association include the encouragement and development of motoring, the improvement of road communication, the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring, the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists, free legal advice and defence, facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents Tel Address —" Windautas." Phone No 31071 (*Three Lines*) Branch Offices POONA —Coronation Building, 7, Moledina Road, AHMEDABAD — Lal Darwaja.

Patron —H E Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay

President —E A Nadirshah, OBE, JP, BA, BE, BSc (Eng), MInst CE, MIE (India), FISE (Lond) *Vice-Presidents*,—P M Chinai and Dahyabhai V Patel

Secretary —Jehangir J K Patell, BA, ACA, RA, FCRA, FICS, *Asst Secretary* —K. G Subramanian, BA

MEDICAL AND NURSING

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING MEDICAL AID BY WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA

Office —Red Cross Buildings, 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals, to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription In addition, branches were formed in each State, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it

The Central Fund gave grants-in-aid to several State branches: it gave scholarships to a number of women students at the medical colleges of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women. It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It had affiliated to it 12 State branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidised the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 8,500 per annum for each officer to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service in the past consisted of 45 officers, with a training reserve of 25 doctors and one officer in the junior service. Medical women either British or Indian, holding registrable post graduate qualifications, were eligible for the senior service

In view of the provincialisation of health services under the Government of India Act 1935, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Council decided in 1948, that the Women's Medical Service be disbanded and that steps be taken to absorb the personnel of the Women's Medical Service into the Central and Provincial Health Services, under conditions of service not less favourable than they enjoyed under the Women's Medical Service As the Women's Medical Service officers staffed the Dufferin Hospitals in the States, the Council recommended to the Local Hospital Committees and the State Governments to provincialise the Dufferin Hospitals The winding up of the Women's Medical Service was completed in 1949, and most of the doctors have been absorbed into the Medical Services of the State Governments and the Central Government The control and management of the Dufferin Hospitals have been taken over by the States concerned

The balance of the endowment fund will be divided between Pakistan and India on the proportions agreed to by the Joint Committee of representatives of the two countries It is proposed that in India the balance of the fund will be utilised for providing medical relief to women by women especially in rural areas

The National Association has appointed the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Council to formulate policies for the promotion of medical aid, and its day to day affairs are managed by an Executive Committee of which Dr Jivraj Mehta is the *Chairman* and Dr. S Pandit, *Secretary*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOMBAY NURSES, MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS' COUNCIL

Office – Old Yacht Club Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1

The legislation for the registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors with a view to protecting the public from persons who misrepresent themselves as fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors was passed by the Bombay Government, in April 1935, namely the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this State were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other States and in other countries, where state registration prevailed The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other States and States Unions in India

The training and registration of nurses, midwives and health visitors in Bombay State is controlled by the Council Nurses who are trained and registered in this State can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practise as qualified nurses in these Countries

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIA) AND ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (INDIA)

Office —20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi 3

The St John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects :—

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured,

(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room,

(*c*) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic,

(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps,

(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910 It has since issued over 7,12,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft and over 45,200 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in these subjects In addition over 1,34,200 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

During the year 1949, 33,593 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene, and Mothercraft Of these 25,867 qualified for the Association's certificates *i e*, 24,004 in First Aid, 1,182 in Home Nursing, 325 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 56 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions

The President of the Republic of India is the President of the Association Its general business is conducted by an Executive Committee of which The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, CIE, OBE, the Secretary-General

The St John Ambulance Brigade is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required

The Brigade in India is commanded by The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as Chief Commissioner for India Under her are 18 Districts covering almost all the States and major railways in India with headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi, Shillong, Indore, Cuttack Secunderabad and Simla

In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District, and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers-in-Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Division and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required.

Both the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the ægis of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross Society, close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society.

THE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND THE ASSOCIATION OF NURSING SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIA

Office —1, Underhill Lane, Delhi 2

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1905 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India. It is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses, the National Council of Women in India and the Indian Conference of Social Work, and the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association is an affiliated Association Its objects are —

(*a*) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of nursing profession,

(*b*) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses,

(*c*) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession,

(*d*) to elevate nursing education and to raise the standard of training,

(*e*) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination, certification and registration.

The Association has accomplished a great deal in raising the standard of nursing throughout India, in improving nursing legislation and in providing post-graduate courses for nurse administrators, sister tutors and health visitors and in promoting the Founding of a College of Nursing, in Delhi, which gives a 4-year B.Sc. Honours course in Nursing (leading to a degree from Delhi University)

It strives in every way to promote efficient and adequate nursing for the sick and to improve conditions, not only for nurses but primarily for patients The Association is self-supporting and is maintained by the nurses themselves.

The branches of the Association are the Health Visitor's League, the Midwives' Union and the Student Nurses' Association The number of qualified members are 2,168 and student members 2,039 totalling 4,207 The official organ of the Association is *The Nursing Journal of India*

Vice-Patrons. H E Lady Trivedi, Punjab, Her Highness The Maharani Sahiba of Travancore, H H The Maharani of Bhawanagar, Madras, Her Highness The Princess of Berar, H. E Rani Maharaj Singh, Bombay, H. E Dr K N. Katju, W. Bengal, H E Sri M S Aney, Bihar, H E Mangaldas Pakwasa, Madhya Pradesh, The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Delhi, H E Asaf Ali, Orissa, H E Jerbai Modi, U P, and Lady Nye, New Delhi

Hon Legal Adviser P. A. Mehta, Govt of India, Legislative Department, New Delhi, Simla

Hon Auditor Shyam Swarup, Office of the A G C R, New Delhi

President Miss T K Adranvala, 1, Underhill Lane.

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Membership —Membership is open to qualified Nurses, Health Visitors and Midwives who have completed their training in hospitals or Health Schools recognised by the Association All officers are fully trained nurses

Subscriptions —Entrance fee Rs 3, Annual subscription which includes monthly copies of the Nursing Journal of India Rs. 8 Nurses whose monthly salaries are under Rs 50 are entitled to pay Rs 4 p a Health Visitors and Midwives earning less than Rs 75 p m without the usual emoluments given to nurses are also entitled to the Reduced Subscription rate of Rs 4 p a.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements :—

(1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicars Apostolic. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.

(2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.

(3) European immigrants at all times.

(4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.

(5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction") At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows .—

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs**:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in Indian Union)

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Oriental Churches**:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of **Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.**

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of **Tiruvella.**

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Propaganda Fide** :—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad, Ajmer and Lucknow and the Prefectures Apostolic of Indore, Jhansi and Gorakhpur

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Tiruchirapalli, Tuticorin, Mathurai and the Dioceses of Karachi and Ahmedabad.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bezwada, Cuttack and Guntur, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Diocese of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French) with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem, Malacca and Bangalore.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishoprics of Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Trincomalee and Chilaw.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and three Prefectures Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 1,500 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 4,000, and over 11,000 nuns The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people ; their schools being patronized by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses, besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions The total number under education in 1948 exceeded seven lakhs As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension The resources of the clergy besides the ordinary church collections are derived mainly from the collections of *the Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and *of the Holy Childhood* helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results

The Holy See is represented by an Apostolic Internuncio for India residing at Delhi He continues to be the Delegate Apostolic to places other than the Indian Union, *e g* for Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, etc At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev Archbishop Kierkels, D.D., appointed in 1931

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

(The Diocesan Office, Cathedral P O , Madras 6)

After negotiations which began with a meeting at Tranquebar in 1919 and continued until 1947, the Church of South India was inaugurated at a great service held in St George's Cathedral, Madras on September 27, 1947. Distinguished representatives from Churches and Organisations from many parts of the world were present By this Union Christians in South India who previously belonged to the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon (Anglican), the South India United Church (Congregationalist and Presbyterian) and the Methodist Church became one Church of South India The Missionary Societies and Boards which work through this Church draw support in personnel and money from Great Britain, Ireland, United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Germany. The Church is divided into 14 Dioceses, 13 in India and one in the North of Ceylon, has 14 Diocesan Bishops and one retired Bishop It includes about 10 lakhs of Christian and has over 700 ordained Ministers. In addition to carrying on evangelistic, pastoral, educational and medical work within South India it also supports its own Missionary Work in Papua and among the Gonds The Church of South India is a member of the World Council of Churches and one of its fundamental purposes is that the union here achieved between Churches of different traditions should provide stimulus both to wider union among Christians in South India and to union in other countries between those Churches that are there still separated but here united The government of the Church is designed to preserve all that is of lasting value in the Congregationalist, Presbyterian and Episcopal traditions Each Diocese has a Diocesan Council composed of clerical and lay representatives, and decisions affecting the whole Church rest with the Synod, a body of some 200 ordained and unordained representatives, drawn from the 14 dioceses The Officers of the Synod, elected at each ordinary meeting, which normally occurs at intervals of two years are —

The Moderator .—The Rt Rev A M Hollis

Deputy Moderator —The Rt. Rev F Whittaker

Secretary —G V Job

Treasurer —Rao Sahib S J Augustus

The names of the Dioceses and Bishops are as follows —

Rt Rev C K Jacob (Central Travancore), Rt Rev H Sumitra (Cuddapah and Anantapur), Rt Rev. A B Elliot (Dornakal), Rt Rev S Kulandran (Jaffna), Rt Rev Y Muthyalu (Kistna), Rt Rev A M Hollis (Madras), Rt. Rev. J E L Newbigin (Madura and Ramnad), Rt Rev F Whittaker (Medak), Rt Rev P Gurushanta (Mysore), Rt Rev T G Stuart Smith (North Kerala), Rt Rev. A H Legg (South Travancore), Rt Rev G T Selwyn (Tirunelveli), Rt Rev E B Thorp (Tiruchirapalli)

ANGLICAN

Down to March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon) though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st, 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, the Church of India, (or of Burma or of Ceylon, in these countries, became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity "

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains The first chaplain was the Revd. Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first Church built was St George's, Madras, in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716 In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S P C K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the See of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fanshaw Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St Helena's At the same time India was divided into three Archdeaconries, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837, were later erected into bishoprics The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until there were sixteen, the dates of their creation being as follows Calcutta 1814, Madras 1835, Bombay 1837, Colombo 1845, Lahore 1877, Rangoon 1877, Travancore 1879, Chota Nagpur 1890, Lucknow 1893, Tirunelvell 1896, Nagpur 1903, Dornakal 1912, Assam 1915 Nasik 1929 Bhagalpur 1943, Delhi 1947 There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Colombo Since September 1947, and the inauguration of the Church of South India the dioceses of Madras, Tirunelvell, Travancore, and Dornakal have ceased to be part of the Church of India.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in session at Calcutta in 1930 All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make, in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance The government of the Church is through these Councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon Its membership consists of the bishops of the State, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the Diocesan Councils The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the State meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the Sees of Madras and Bombay were formed It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the State. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the Church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the State In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation; the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were from the foundation of those Secs paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the British Crown Since 1930 vacancies have been filled by election, and Bishops elected to the Sees of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, instead of being paid wholly by Government were till 1947 so paid only in part. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government was in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India was an inheritance from the East India Company That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants The chaplains of the establishment were till 1947 maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military They were chosen by the Indian Chaplaincies Board sitting in London, were appointed by the Secretary of State, were posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses were posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop Their pay and allowances were wholly met by Government In spiritual matters they were subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop and while Government servants, civil and military were their primary charge, they were the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they were appointed and were responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church were cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries Where numbers did not warrant the provision of an Establishment or chaplain Government assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains was reduced special grants-in-aid were granted The Establishment ended in 1947, and the block grant for aided Chaplaincies ended on March 31st 1948. A lump sum grant was paid for the financial year 1948-1949 Then all grants from Government ceased

The great influx of British troops caused by the war had necessitated the provision of additional religious ministrations This need was met by the organisation in 1942 of an Indian Army Chaplains Service It provided ministrations for Indian Christian as well as British Christian troops

[*Note* The Ecclesiastical establishment included besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions, and churches and grants-in-aid were provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans]

Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The State Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do to all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes The schools are inspected by Government inspectors Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £30,700 The fund is known as The Anglo-Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

[*Note* The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government]

UNITED CHURCH OF NORTHERN INDIA

In 1904 all the Presbyterian Missions that were working in India came under one General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, but in 1910 the Synod of South India of this Presbyterian Church separated from the All-India General Assembly so that it could start union negotiations with other Churches This Union was consummated in 1947. The Presbyterian Church while continuing its work was also engaged in negotiations for union with other Churches, specially with the General Aikya of the Congregational Churches in Western India and this union was also consummated much earlier in 1924 This is how the United Church of Northern India came into being

This Church now controls the Church work of 11 foreign Missionary Societies, namely, The American Presbyterian Mission, The American Marathi Mission, The Church of Scotland Mission, American Evangelical Mission, United Church of Canada Mission, Irish Presbyterian Mission, Welsh Presbyterian Mission, Newzealand Presbyterian Mission, English Presbyterian Mission, Canadian Presbyterian Mission (which united in 1944), London Missionary Society (Bengal), (united in 1945).

The Church numbers 90,000 communicant members and a total community of about 300,000

The work of the United Church of Northern India is carried on through Church Courts — the first Court is the session of a local organized congregation, there being over 1,200 organized congregations. The next Court is a Church Council gathered together from 15 to 50 organized congregations. There are 25 Church Councils in the United Church of Northern India A Synod is composed of 3 to 6 Church Councils on a State linguistic area There are 6 such Synods and the supreme governing Court of all these is the General Assembly of the United Church of Nothern India.

The following are the officers of the General Assembly —*Moderator.*—The Rt Rev. Dr A. Ralla Ram, Allahabad; *Vice-Moderator* —The Rev. Dr. J. Kellock, Wilson College, Bombay, *Treasurer.*—Dr. B B. Malvea, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; *Statistician.*—Rai Saheb George Mahbert, Siliguri, Bengal, *Executive Secretary* —The Rev. Kenneth Yohan Masih, Mission House, Mhow.

The General Assembly of the United Church of Northern India has its own property and Trust Fund holding association recognized by the Government under the Indian Companies Act of 1913; it is called U C.N.I. Trust Association with its registered office at the Inter Mission Business Office, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The detailed working out of the Church work is being carried on through Standing Committees of the various Church Courts. The General Assembly itself has 18 such Standing Committees. The Church at present is also engaged in carrying on negotiations with some of the larger churches in Northern India for an organic union, under one organization.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr Bryce landed in Calcutta and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated · Calcutta 1914, Bombay 1919, Madras 1921 Up till August 15, 1947, the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) had from 12 to 15 Chaplains on its staff. Some of these were attached to the Scottish Regiments in India, while others administered to the civil population of the towns where they were stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas In addition to the regular establishment, there were a number of ministers throughout India who were maintained by the various communities to whom they ministered and by the additional Clergy Societies in India Missionaries of the Church also maintained, and still do, regular services in English at a number of centres In consequence of Constitutional and other changes in India, the Ecclesiastical Establishment was abolished after Aug 15, 1947, and the churches which had ministers of their own became entirely responsible themselves for the maintenance of religious ordinances The whole of the work of the Church of Scotland amongst Scots and other Europeans in India is now under the Colonial Continental Committee of the Church, and is maintained entirely from Church funds.

The main centres are now Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, where there are strong and flourishing congregations

The Mission Work of the Church of Scotland officially dates from 1829, but Scottish Church Missionaries were in India before then John Wilson, who left Scotland in 1828 for Western India, and was the founder of Wilson College in Bombay, was with other Scots working under the auspices of the Scottish Missionary Society, until in 1835 the General Assembly took the missionaries under its charge Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta in 1829, and was the first to open schools where English was made the medium of instruction Mrs Wilson was the first in Bombay to open a Boarding School for girls a revolutionary step in 1834 Alike in Calcutta, Bombay, and in Madras from 1837, the early Scottish Missionaries made a deep mark in the educational life of the time

This educational contribution has been maintained up to the present (1950) and shows no signs of diminishing. The Church today has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has five well-known Christian Colleges at work The Scottish Church College, Calcutta, The Madras Christian College, Wilson College, Bombay, Hislop College, Nagpur, Murray College, Sialkot (Pak). The Madras Christian College has been rebuilt on a magnificent site at Tambaram, and it became known to many all over the world when in 1938 it became the meeting place of the World Missionary Conference. In a number of these educational institutions, the work is now shared with other societies and missions. On the women's side, the Women's Foreign Mission does invaluable service in school, medical and Zenana work, having in India 41 European Missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, 4 hospitals and 6 dispensaries. On the men's side: there are 15 Mission Hospitals at different centres.

As a result of the Evangelistic work carried on for over 100 years, an Indian Church has been established In the Punjab, Evangelistic work is carried on from 8 centres, and the Baptised Christian Community now numbers over 30,000 Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870, is now carried on throughout the whole eastern Himalayan District, and there is a Christian Community there of over 15,000. In the 8 mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Santlia, Rajputana, Nagpur, Western India and the Punjab there were at the end of 1938 over 70,000 Baptised Indian Christians.

The Church has also played a large part in educational work for the Anglo-Indian Community. In Bombay the Scottish Congregation there has 6 statutory representatives on the Governing Body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, while the Scottish Community in Bombay is responsible for the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School at Mahim, over which the Scots Kirk, Bombay, exercises pastoral supervision. The well-known St Andrew's Colonial homes at Kalimpong, in W Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by Missionaries of that church The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Community and are doing magnificent work. There are now over 20 cottages and about 700 children in residence.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN SOUTHERN ASIA

The Methodist Church in Southern Asia is the official title of that branch of world Methodism which is found in India and Pakistan, and has its source of origin in the Missionary enterprise of the Methodist Church in the United States of America It was originally known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was started in India in 1856 first at Bareilly, U.P The work of the Church in India spread extensively and rapidly reaching out to far distant points outside India The largest development and progress in India however, have been in the Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, the Gujarat and the Telugu Country around Hyderabad, Deccan The membership of the Church in India and Pakistan today is over half a million adult full members

The other statistics of the Church may be noted as follows —Number of organized Churches, 570, Number of ordained clergy, 510, Number of total Church membership, 503,764, Number of men workers (Christians), 2,166, Number of women workers (Christians), 1,371, Amount raised last year for support of work in India, Rs 416,206

Under its own Central Conference brought into existence in 1885, it enjoys autonomy, makes its own legislation, elects its own Bishops and has general control over the administration of the whole Church in India and Pakistan

The Government of the Church is through Councils called Conferences, The General Conference is for the entire Church of world Methodism and meets once in four years in the United States of America India sends about twenty or more delegates to it. It has full legislative power in all matters distinctively connectional Central Conferences are organized for the work of the Church in countries outside the United States of America, and meet once in four years succeeding the meeting of the General Conference The Annual Conferences are composed of all the ordained ministers in full connection with them, and of the lay members elected by each organized Church within their boundaries The Annual Conference is the basic body of the Methodist Church Every Annual Conference is divided into a number of Districts, each of which corresponds to a Diocese in the Episcopal system in other such Churches These Districts are organized under District Conferences meeting once a year In addition to these every pastoral charge has a Quarterly Conferences with a recognized constitution, which meets four times a year under the presidency of the District Superintendent.

The Administrator polity of the Church is Episcopal, and the work is administered by four Bishops, each in charge of a division called an Area The areas with their Bishops and their residence are as follows —Delhi Area, which includes Western Pakistan: Bishop J W Pickett, 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi; Hyderabad Area, Bishop S. K. Mondol, Chapel Road, Hyderabad, Deccan; Lucknow Area, which includes Eastern Pakistan, Bishop C. D. Rockey, 37, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.; Bombay Area, Bishop John A. Subhan, Robinson Memorial, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Then there are ten Annual Conferences in India and Pakistan such as the one described above Bengal, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Indus River (Pakistan), Lucknow, North India and South India.

Two of the Administrative Offices with their heads are as follows —*Office of the Central Treasurer* Methodist Church, Lal Bagh, Lucknow, U P *Treasurer* Miss E L Whiting. *Executive Board* Among its duties are to work for the establishment and advancement of all the institutional and other activities of the Church, to care for all its property and legal matters and to promote and safeguard its financial interests. *Secretary* · Rev. E Ahmed Shah, C.I.E., 9, Fyzabad Road, Lucknow, U P *Treasurer:* Rev. I. A Harris, Robinson Memorial, Byculla, Bombay 8.

The Church from the very outset has laid special stress on the preparation of evangelists, pastors and teachers for rural work, and on developing an indigenous ministry.

Marked attention is also paid to educational work in general, higher, secondary and vocational. The Church has some twenty High Schools and 441 Village Schools, in various parts of India and Pakistan with some 41,000 scholars in all classes, and spends some Rs 27,45,570 annually for their maintenance The current expenditure on Hostels amounts to approximately Rs 13,76,310. The Lucknow Christian College, for men and the Isabella Thoburn College for women are the crown of its educational system.

The Church is also very strong in its medical work Well-equipped hospitals staffed with highly qualified surgeons and nurses have been built up These are found in Bareilly and Brindaban in U P, Baroda and Nadiad in Gujarat, Bidar and Vikarabad in Hyderabad, Kolar in Mysore, Madar (for tuberculosis) in Rajasthan and Sironicha in Madhya Pradesh. At Bowringpeth in Mysore the All-India Tablet Industry is doing a unique work with up-to-date machinery for production of every type of medicinal tablets

The Lucknow Publishing House was established by the Church in 1860 and publishes the *Indian Witness*, the weekly organ, in English.

In the general administration of the Church there is no room for racial distinction All the offices are equally open to Indians and to non-Indians Two of its four Bishops are Indians. It being the aim of the Church from the very beginning to establish an indigenous Church in India, it has rapidly developed a national leadership and most of the responsible positions are held by Indians The funds received from the United States of America are administered by the Finance Committee which is largely composed of Indian members.

THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH OF THE INDIES

The Apostolic Church of the Indies was Established as the Church of India, Ceylon and Malaya by the Government of India Act XXI of 1860. It is a distinct Province of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church of which the Lord Jesus Christ is the Supreme Head. The Church is neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant, but Syrian and Orthodox. It is Syrian because it derives its Historic Episcopate, Mission and Jurisdiction from the First See of Saint Peter in Antioch (A D 35) and Orthodox because it repudiates Jacobitism, Monophysitism, Nestorianism, and all other 'heresies' condemned by the first seven Ecumenical Councils of the undivided Church of the first thousand years. *Supreme Hierarch under God:* His Eminence the Most Reverend Mar Petros I., Archbishop of India, Primate of all the Indies and Catholicos of the East. *Address:* Saint Peter's Cathedral, Ambur, S. India,

MISSIONS

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism. The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members, the famous St. Francis Xavier, being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 5,000,000 to which may be added over 800,000 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories they worked from Danish territory and in the former Indian States These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated before, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in W. Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanskrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.C.K. being Lutherans The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson of Bombay and Dr. Miller of Madras. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 State Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

In the meantime the Missions of the Catholic Church had grown considerably and been organized. On January 25th, 1887, an Ecclesiastical Hierarchy was established in India by Pope Leo XIII. The number of Dioceses then established was 22 divided into 7 ecclesiastical provinces. At present the number of ecclesiastical units are 52. Out of 52 bishops and archbishops, 22 are Indians; of the 5,500 priests, 4,000 are Indians. In January, 1950 the first Plenary Council of the Catholic Church was held in Bangalore, under the presidentship of Cardinal Norman T. Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney, appointed by the Pope, his Legate to exercise this function.

ANGLICAN MISSIONS

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C.M.S (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely the Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal, the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay; the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood, the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission at Chanda, Madhya Pradesh, the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoon dioceses); the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927, which divided in 1934 into the Christa Seva Sangha, and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha, the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese), the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses; the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese; Sisters of St Denys (Warminster) in the Chhota Nagpur Diocese, Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal, the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St. Stephen's, Delhi, St John's, Agra, St. Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Kanpur, and Trinity College, Candy are well-known A college at Tiruchirapalli has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland), Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's, Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Srinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *esprit de corps* in the boys. Kanpur in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well-known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C. M. S Missionary. At Hubli, in the Bombay Diocese, S. P. G Missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

The Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in both Bengals, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (India). The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with the Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Pakistan numbers 192 Missionaries and 802 Indian workers. Connected with the Society are 493 Indian Churches. 297 Day and Boarding Schools and 3 Theological Training Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1948 stood at 31,914 and the Christian community at 75,512. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where there are hostels for the prosecution of this form of work.

Educational Work ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University, reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, 16.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 93-95 Gloucester Place, London, W 1 The total expenditure of the Society for 1947 amounted to £3,37,185 of which £97,298 was expended in India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

The Canadian Baptist Mission.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 535 outstations with a staff of 85 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,250 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 138, communicants 34,000 and adherents 40,000 for the past year. 32 Churches are entirely self-supporting In the Educational department are 415 village day schools, with 19,000 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 5,850 pupils. There are 6 hospitals, two leper-asylums and an orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children *Indian Secretary* The Rev R. M. Bennett, B A , B.D., Vuyyuru, Krishna District.

The American Baptist Assam Mission.—Was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 48 missionaries There are about 850 native workers, 1,600 organized churches, about 95,000 baptized members, 400 schools of all grades including 2 High, 1 Normal Training, 2 Bible and 9 station schools. There are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries which treated about 4,200 in-patients and about 28,860 out-patients during 1949. Mission work is carried in 16 languages.

Acting Treasurer :—Earl H. Berry.

Corresponding Secretary .—Miss Ethel E. Nichols, Gauhati.

American Baptist Bengal-Orissa Mission.—Commenced in 1836. Area of occupation: Midnapore district of W. Bengal, Balasore

district in Orissa and Jamshedpur Town in Bihar. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples. *Address:* Jamshedpur.

Secretary Rev C. C. Roadarmel, Beldih Triangle, Jamshedpur, Bihar.

The Australian Baptist Foreign Mission.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal and Assam. The staff numbers 32 Australian workers. There are 5,980 communicants and a Christian community of 10,790.

Secretary, Field Council The Rev N. P. Anderson, Mission House, Birisiri, P. O Hatshibganj, Dist. Mymensingh, E. Bengal, Pakistan

The Strict Baptist Mission.—Has 19 European Missionaries, and 206 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tirunelveli Districts Communicants number 1,958; organised churches 63, Day and Sunday schools 76 with 3,098 pupils.

Secretary: Rev. D A Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras. *Treasurer* Rev. G. F. Champion, Kovilpatti, S I Ry

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

The Irish Presbyterian Church Mission.—Operates in Gujarat and Saurashtra with a staff of 45 Missionaries, of whom 19 are Clerical, 13 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 3 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 500, of whom 19 are Pastors, 108 Evangelists, 2 Colporteurs, 40 Biblewomen, and 331 are Teachers. There are 23 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 8,565, and a Christian Community of 9,967. In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries, with 4,199 in-patients, 25,353 new cases, and a total attendance of 108,851 The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 100 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 8,000 pupils, also 1 creche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad co operates in a United Divinity College at Baroda, and has a Mission Press at Surat The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionaries is a part of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals Dt and the former Rewa-Kantha areas, with Farm Colonies attached

Secretary · J. C Watson, B Ag, Mission House, Borsad, Kaira Dist

The United Presbyterian Church of North America.—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab in 1855 It is now carrying on work in one civil district in India and ten in Pakistan Its missionaries number 88 Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary, one Bible Women's Training School, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 7 Middle schools and 70 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1949 was 9,688. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church established is 52,901 and the total Christian community 133,425.

General Secretary. Rev. Paul A. Miller, American Mission, Gujranwala.

The American Presbyterian Mission.—Operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North India (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions According to statistics for the year ending March 31, 1949, the American staff, including women and special-term Missionaries numbers 200, and the Indian staff about 1,000. There are 32 main stations and 197 out-stations. Organised churches number 125 of which 38 are entirely self-supporting. There are 23,797 communicants and a total baptised community of about 75,000.

In regard to educational work, two men's colleges and an interest in Baring College, Batala and in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women,—students about 2,700, one Theological College, students 24 and an interest in Poona Theological College, Bareilly Theological Seminary and one Theological College at Jubbulpore, two Training Schools for Village Workers, thirteen High Schools, one Industrial School; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms, four Teachers' Training Departments, the Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women, 107 Elementary Schools; 139 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 13,000

Medical Work —Nine Hospitals, twenty-one Dispensaries and four Specialty Hospitals

Evangelistic Work —258 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 6,414 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, amount to about Rs. 50,000.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J Wanless and under the care of E. H. Evans, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of the Rev C H. Rice, Ph D, LL D, is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab The Ewing Christian College (B B. Malvea, Ph. D, Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr A T Mosher, Principal) have grown rapidly in strength and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India and Pakistan —The Rev. H J Strickler, M A, D D, "Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U P

Secretary, North India Mission.—The Rev. C H. Hazlett, Ed D., A P. Mission, Mainpuri, U P.

Secretary, Punjab (Pakistan) —The Rev W. A. Zoevner, 3, Empress Road, Lahore

Secretary, Punjab (India) —The Rev. H E Shaw, A. P Mission, Ludhiana.

Secretary, Western India Mission — Mr J. C Kincaid, A P Mission, Nipani, Belgaum Dist, Bombay State

The New Zealand Presbyterian Mission.—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Ambala Dist, Punjab. It also works in Kharar

Secretary '—Miss V Sutherland, Kharar, Dist Ambala

The United Church of Canada Mission — Commenced in 1877, has 11 main stations in Madhya Bharat and Southern Rajasthan including Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam, Dhar, Sitamau and Banswara. The Mission staff numbers 59, 50 Canadians and 9 Indians, and there are in addition about 200 Indian workers. The Evangelistic work of the Mission has been handed over to the Malwa Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which administers the work through an Executive Board composed of both Indian and missionary members. There were formerly two Church Councils—Malwa and Ratlam. These have been amalgamated in an enlarged Malwa Church Council There are 53 organised churches, Communicants 2,119, Baptised non-communicants 19,688, Unbaptised adherents 3,474; Total Christian Community 21,757.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; High Schools for boys and girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College) and a Vocational High School for boys where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The medical work is extensive There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary of the Mission:—The Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., D.D., Indore Madhya Bharat.

Associate Secretary:—Miss C. V. Baxter, Indore, Madhya Bharat.

Secretary of Malwa Church Council:—Rev. A. A. Jeremy, Neemuch, Madhya Bharat.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission.—Operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in U P., and the Central India Section, known as the Bhil Field.

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area Alirajpur, Barwani, Jobat and Kathiawar also parts of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in Bombay State) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur, Jobat and Barwani The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 300 children are being educated At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home At Jobat there is a General 30 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr W R Quinn in charge

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 430 and a baptised community of slightly over 1,500.

Secretary —Miss Ellen Douglas, Amkhut, *Via* Dohad, C I.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of 14 missionaries and 35 Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina, Datia, Gwalior and the surrounding villages

Activities include one Anglo-vernacular middle school for girls and hostels for Christian pupils. The Mission conducts a Bible School and a small dispensary There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh

There are two organised churches and one unorganised church at Babina, having a communicant membership of 225.

Secretary —Mrs J Muchan, C P Mission, Jhansi, U.P

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Mission—established in 1840 occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet (Pakistan) and Cachar The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Total in the Church 174,625 Well equipped hospitals at Shillong (Khasi Hills), Jowai (Jaintia Hills) and Durtlang (Lushai Hills) provide medical, surgical and nursing aid to large numbers annually.

Primary, Middle and High School education is carried on widely in Assam A Theological College and a Department for Teachers' training are maintained at Cherrapunji, Khasi Hills

Secretary Rev G H Morgan, Mission House, Sylhet, E. Pakistan.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—The American Marathi Mission of this Board operates in Western India. Founded in 1813 it is the oldest American Mission in India In 1949 it included 24 missionaries and 387 Indian workers operating in 9 stations and 144 outstations. There were 54 churches with 6,648 communicants. Besides conducting a college with 529 students and 5 secondary and training schools with 1,218 pupils, the Mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises There are 35 primary schools and 4 kindergartens with a total of 2,830 pupils. Its 3 hospitals and dispensaries treated a total of 47,211 patients The Mission has a total of 6 major social service centres with 25 full time and 25 part-time workers. During 1949 these Centres had a total activity attendance of 219,346. At Ahmednagar is the pioneer

non-profit making Sisal Fibre Industry employing an average of 65 women. *Secretary* Rev. Miss E. L. Wood, 1-A, Staveley Road, Poona 1.

American Mathurai Mission (of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions), Church of South India, Mathurai Ramnad Diocese—*Bishop*—Rt. Rev. J E L Newbigin, Mathurai *Mission Representative*, Rev. A. A. Martin, Pasumalai *Manager*, High and Training Schools—D. P. Michael, Pasumalai *Manager*, Trade School—Rev. E. G. Nichols, Pasumalai *Principal*, Theological Seminary—Rev. A. Samuel, Pasumalai. *Medical Officer*, Pierce Hospital, Hospital for Women and Children—Dr. E. S. Chellappa, Mathurai *Manager*, Pierce High School—Miss D. Abraham, Tallakulam. *Manager*, Capron Hall Training School—Miss K Paranjothi, Mathurai *Manager*, Rachanyapuram.—Miss M. D. Brown, Tallakulam. *Principal*, American College—S J Saviriroyan, Tallakulam. *Secretary*, Mission—Rev J. M. Hess, Tallakulam

The Evangelical Alliance Mission (otherwise known as THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA)—The mission staff in Khandesh and Nasik is represented by 70 missionaries and 90 Indian workers There are 1,226 Church members and 1,984 pupils in Sunday Schools. 40 elementary Schools provide for 1,198 pupils. There is one mission hospital located at Chinchpada, West Khandesh This hospital and several dispensaries have treated and cared for over 70,000 yearly.

Western India Headquarters :—Amalner, East Khandesh.

Chairman :—Rev. O. E. Meberg, Amalner, East Khandesh

Secretary :—Miss Gladys F, Henriksen, Dharangaon, East Khandesh.

The London Missionary Society.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N India, 12 in S India and 7 in the United State of Travancore and Cochin The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

Union Institutions.—With which the London Missionary Society is connected, is a contributing Body. Number of Institutions, 13; Schools, 6, Scholars, 2,084; Colleges, 8, Students, 1,284.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, W Bengal The S India district and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1,095 out-stations At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 974 students, a church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a printing press, the centre of the S Travancore Tract Society.

India—Field Representative L M. S —Rev H C Lefever, B D, Ph D, 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore

Bengal Secretary :—Rev Vaughan Rees, London Mission, 16 Elgin Road, Calcutta.

LUTHERAN SOCIETIES

The India Mission of The United Lutheran Church in America—founded 1842— commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission Since October 1944, all departments of work under the Mission have been placed under the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, Headquarters, Guntur.

OFFICERS OF THE ULCM :—*President* :—Dr F. L. Coleman, Luthergiri, Rajahmundry; *Vice-President* :—Rev. W. D. Coleman, Dowlaishwaram, East Godavari Dt.; *Secretary* —Rev. C. H. Swavely, Principal, A. C. College, Guntur; *Treasurer* :—Dr. E. G. Wood, Guntur.

The Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church was reorganized in the year 1944 and it carries on the work in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts, all in Madras State as follows:

The Andhra Christian College, Guntur, three High Schools for Boys, two for Girls, two Normal Training Schools for Masters, and two for Mistresses; a Theological College, three Bible Training Schools, two Industrial Homes for Women, one Industrial School and one Agricultural School for Men, 24 Higher Elementary Schools; 815 Elementary Schools; 7 Hospitals, 3 Nurses Training Schools, A School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatarium; a Printing Press, Public Reading Room and Hostel for College Students.

The Executive Council which represents both the Mission and the Church with a membership of 17 Missionary and 17 Indians, is the supreme Executive Body of the Church and meets quarterly. The Church functions through 10 Boards known as :—Board of Finance, Board of Inter-Synodical Relations, Board of Evangelism and Missions, Board of Christian Education, Board of Andhra Christian College, Board of Secondary Education, Board of Elementary Education, Board of Publication, Board of Medical Work, Board of Industrial Work.

Officers of the Church —*President* —Rev E Prakasem, B D, D D, P Box No 2, Guntur, *Vice-President* —Dr Henry H. Moyer, Bhimavaram, *Secretary* —Rao Saheb T. S Paulus, M A., LL D, *Treasurer and Legal Agent*.—Dr. E. G. Wood, Guntur.

Statistics —Foreign Staff 57, Indian Staff of all grades 4,010, Schools 857, Pupils 60,994; Baptized membership of the Church 231,766; Congregations 2,174, Indian Ordained pastors 119, Evangelistic workers 794, School teachers 2,350, Total expenditures on all phases of work for 1948, Rs 40,82,410.

The Evangelical National Missionary Society of Stockholm, Sweden.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul and Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh

There are about 3,433 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Madhya Pradesh The European and Indian staff numbers 29 and 190 respectively There are two Training School for Indian workers and 25 Primary Hindi Middle and Indian English Middle schools with 2,207 children in attendance. one High School, 25 Sunday schools with 631 Christian and 964 non-Christian attending, 2 Hospitals with 47 beds and 2,000 patients and 426 operations during 1948; 10 Dispensaries with 78,209 patients during 1948, 4 Workshops, one Women's Industrial School; one Widows' Home with 112 women, 2 orphanages, 2 Boys' Boarding Schools and 1 Girls' Boarding School with 190 boys and 253 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted

President :—Rev E Raman, Saugor, Madhya Pradesh

The Basel Evangelical Mission.—(Incorporated in Switzerland), with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Mahrashtra, Malabar and Coorg. It has at the beginning of 1949, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 24 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 30,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which are a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 9 high schools The total number of scholars is 25,000. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, South Mahrashtra Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press, with about 100 workers, at Mangalore, S. Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary :—Rev. P. E. Burckhardt, Ph.D., Mangalore, South Kanara.

The Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 10 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 550,000. The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers It was registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) in Oct. 1942 Including the members of one Lutheran Mission in South India, considering affiliation the Lutheran baptised membership in India is 550,000

The names of Officers for 1949-'50 are as follows

President :—Rev E Prakasem, B D, D D, Gunn Bungalow, Guntur

Vice-President —Rev Joel Lakra, G E L C. Compound, Ranchi, Bihar.

Treasurer —Dr G Joseph Gnanadikam Eye Hospital, Tiruchirapalli

Secretary —The Rev. H W. Mayer, Renigunta, Chittoor Dist, M.S M. Rly.

The Federation has set up a Committee on Subsidized Churches and from contributions received chiefly from the American Committee of the Lutheran World Federation are supported in part or in whole, three Churches connected with the Federation in India The American Subsidy for 1949 is Rs 2,43,244

At the Triennial Conference held at Ranchi, Bihar, in December, 1947, it was decided to take immediate steps to form an Evangelical Lutheran Church in India and the final action is to take place at the 1950 Triennial Conference The draft constitution for such a Church has been prepared and revised Some of the Churches have acted favourably on the proposed constitution In others, action is still pending Also final plans and estimates are to be considered for the proposed B D College of the F E L C.

The Church of Sweden Mission was founded in 1874, but already earlier, Swedish missionaries were working in the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L E L M). From 1915, the C S M was responsible for the whole L E L M. field, to which German missionaries were allowed to return only in1927 From 1940, the German field was again managed by the C S M through a special committee upto 1949, when the whole work was merged into the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church (T E L C) Through the T E. L C the C.S M. operates in the Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Mathurai and Ramnad Districts. It maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High schools for boys at Mathurai and Pudukkottai, High Schools for girls at Tanjore and Usilampatti, Higher Elementary and Secondary Training Schools at Tranquebar, the Theological College 'Gurukul' at Madras, and various Primary Schools European staff 57, School Teaching staff, 194; Schools 26; Pupils. boys 3,744 and girls 1,256.

Field Secretary :—Rev. C, G Diehl, M.A, B D., Arasaradi, Mathurai, S. India.

Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.—The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L E.L.M re-entered the work after the Great War in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L E.L.M maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), one High School for girls at Madras, a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Recently all the Mission work has been merged into the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church, whose head is the Rt Rev Dr J Sandegren, Bishop of Tranquebar, Tranquebar House, Tiruchirapalli.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Organised Churches (Pastorates) 46; Ordained Indian Ministers 40; other Indian workers 138, Baptised membership 47,019, Schools 200, Teaching staff 858; Pupils Boys 15,364, Girls 7,245.

President:—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M.A., D.D., O.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, "Tranquebar House", Tiruchirapalli, S India.

Missouri Evangelical Lutheran India Mission (M.E.L.I.M.).—Located in Madras State, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon (1895)

In Madras State, Madras City, North Arcot (Ambur Vaniyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Krishnagiri, Bargur), Tirunelveli (Vallioor, Vadakangulam), Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Mathural, Ramnad, Malabar (Wynaad) Districts

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore)

In The United State of Travancore and Cochin (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parasala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Alleppey and Shertallay)

In Ceylon (Colombo)

There are 46 American Missionaries, of which 2 (1 male and 1 female) are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 3 Zenana workers, 1 nurse

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Institutions, 1 Pastors' Training Institution, and 1 Hospital with 80 beds

Statistics, Nov. 1, 1949: Christians 18,779, Indian Pastors 34, Evangelists 10, Catechists 134, MELIM Teachers 253; Non-Lutheran Teachers 29, Indian Doctors 2, Indian Nurses 6, Bible Women 12; Boarding Homes 13

General Secretary—The Rev M L Kretzmann, M A, Nagercoil, Travancore-Cochin.

The Arcot Lutheran Church (Formerly known as THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY)—Established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills, in Madras has a total staff of 424 Indians and 44 European Workers, Communicants 4,980, Christian Community 10,087, one High School, one Secondary School, 3 Boarding Schools, one Hostel, 69 Elementary Schools, and 2 Hospitals, total scholars 8,250.

President—The Rev. C. Bindslev, Ulundurpet, S Arcot Dist.

Treasurer:—Miss S. Dalsgaard, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

The Central Asian Mission—Founded 1902. Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London S.W. 1; Field Secretary, Bandipur, Kashmir Stations at Bandipur and Kargil. Protestant, Evangelical, inter-denominational. 6 European workers.

The Friends' Service Council—The Friends' Service Council works in four stations of the Hoshangabad District besides two organized congregations in Bhopal.

The Church, which is composed of 5 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England. There are 180 full members and 1,366 adherents

There are 3 missionaries.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and a High School at Itarsi, a boarding school for girls with Primary and Indian English Middle Departments at Sohagpur; a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale; a Boys' Hostel at Itarsi for boys attending Middle school there. The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a Mission Farm stretching 300 acres for demonstrating methods of intensive farming and anti-erosion work, and a Primary School.

A Settlement is maintained at Rasulia near Hoshangabad a Centre of a Rural Development Co-operative Society which is handling a large variety of goods besides work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Wardens, D. G and E. M. Groom

There is also a Weavers' Co-operative Society at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on handlooms

A "Quaker Centre" at 24, Rajpur Road, Delhi, acts as a Christian Cultural Centre for the promotion of adult education and inter-communal harmony and as a meeting place for people interested in the international service of the Society of friends

Warden—Horace G Alexander.

Church Secretary Harry Mirchulal, Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh

The American Friends' Mission.—With Missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital at Chhatarpur, Orphanage and Boarding school at Nowgong Churches and Evangelistic work throughout the district

Superintendent: Rev Everett L. Cattell, Chhatarpur, United State of Vindhya Pradesh

The Old Church Hebrew Christian Mission was established in 1858 in Calcutta and is the only Anglican Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon Secretary* The Rev J L Hansen, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta 1

LADIES' SOCIETIES

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in Bombay State, 6 in Uttar Pradesh and 4 in the Punjab. There are about 45 European Missionary ladies on the staff with Assistant Missionaries, Indian teachers, nurses and Bible women. There are three hospitals supported by the Society—Nasik, Lucknow and Patna There are High Schools in Bombay, Lahore and Panchgani and a number of City schools of which those at Benares are the largest At Lahore there is a University Department The Evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visiting

Hon. Treasurer:—Major Mainwaring Burton

President—The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretary.—A. J. Dain.

Address in India.—C. M. S. Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

The Missionary Settlement for University Women was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities The Settlement takes part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city.

Warden—O M. Kaae, B Sc (London), University Settlement, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Staff.—E. Watts, B A (Wales).

The Ramabai Mukti Mission (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss B. E. Steed.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Christian and Missionary Alliance.—Dates from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in the district of Berar much earlier Work is carried on in the areas of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 60 missionaries and 150 Indian workers The number of mission stations is 16, with additional out-stations There is a Christian community of 6,000 There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls, 3 training schools for Indian workers There are 36 organized congregations, including one English at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary—The Rev E. F Elchei, Akola, Berar, Madhya Pradesh

The Church of the Brethren (American)—Opened work in 1894 and operates in Broach, Surat, Thana, Dangs and Baroda districts of Bombay and also in Rajpipla Its staff numbers 41 foreign workers including men and women, and 213 Indian workers The baptized membership is 8,644 Education is carried on in 83 village primary schools There are 5 co-educational boarding schools with separate hostel quarters Total under instruction is 5,109 including 3,462 males and 1,647 females There are 98 Sunday schools with a total enrolment of 6,132. There are 2 hospitals and 4 dispensaries with total yearly treatments of 68,622 There is a foreign medical staff of 5 doctors and 4 nurses. The boarding schools give some industrial instruction. A Vocational College including teachers training, village trades and agriculture for boys, and a school of practical arts for girls are located at Ankleswar Evangelistic, temperance, village uplift, co-operative societies and publication work are parts of the programme.

Secretary—E M Zigler, 240, Hornby Road, Bombay

The Poona and Indian Village Mission.—Founded in 1893, Mission Stations—Poona City, Khed Shivapur Poona District, Nasrapur and Bhor, Poona District, Lonand, M S M Ry, Satara District, Phaltan, Satara District, Pandharpur, Sholapur District, Akluz, Sholapur District, Dapoli, Khed, Ratnagiri District, Madha, Shetphal, Anjangaon, Yavale and Nandeshwar, Sholapur District

The Staff consists of 35 Europeans and 70 Indian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 600 Indian Christians and their families The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education and a baby boy's orphanage and Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools Medical work is conducted at most stations, with a hospital at Pandharpur Mission Headquarters, 12, Irwin Road, Poona 2

Chairman—Major R P. D. Snow

Secretary—Miss W D. Howe.

The American Churches of God Mission—Has 5 missionaries at Bogra, 6 at Khanjanpur, *Via* Jayapurhat, Bogra District, East Bengal (Pakistan) and 2 at Ulubaria, Howrah District, West Bengal.

President—Rev. W J Frederick, B.A, Mission House, Ulubaria, Howrah Dist, West Bengal

Secretary:—Miss Eunice Catlin, *Mission House*—Khanjanpur, *Via* Jaypurhat, Bogra District, E Bengal, Pakistan.

Anglican Evangelical Missionary Society.—Established by the Government of India Act XXI of 1860 The Society works in the villages of India and amongst the Indian Labour employed on the British Estates in Ceylon and Malaya. Work commenced in Malaya in 1935 and in Ceylon in 1938 *British Headquarters* Averill Street, London, England *Headquarters for all the Americas*: 3, Hillsboro Avenue, Toronto, Canada *President*:—The Most Rev. J G Peters, M A., D.Litt., D.D., Archbishop of the Indies

Ambur, S India. *Registered Office :* Archdiocese of the Indies, Episcopal Residence, Ambur, S. India.

The Church of the Nazarene Mission.—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a junior Bible School. In Chikhli 14 miles from Buldana, there is a Co-educational Boarding School with Secondary Departments and an enrolment of 325 At Basim, Berar, 70 miles from Chikhli there is a Day School, a Senior Bible School and the Reynolds Memorial Hospital—a hospital for women and children There are also other Day schools in the District At present there are 19 missionaries in India There is an organized Indian District Assembly with about 32 churches. The Indian Staff of preachers and teachers number 75.

Mission Chairman .—Rev Leslie C. Fritzlan, Buldana, Berar, Madhya Pradesh.

The Indian Missionary Society, Tinnevelly (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION).—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of Hyderabad State as well as among the hill tribes called Pallars in the Travancore Hills It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 19,000 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 250 Paliyar Christians in the hills Annakkari in Travancore has become a well established colony of the hill tribes. The nomads have begun to do agricultural work The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligencer* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields. Headquarters : Palamcottah

Secretary —Rev. Joseph Abraham, Palamcottah.

The Mission to Lepers.—Founded in 1874 An inter-denominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for those suffering from leprosy and for their healthy children, working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with about 30 Missionary Societies In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 31 Homes of its own with upwards of 7,600 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for leprosy patients at 24 other places in India Altogether in India and Burma over 10,000 cases of leprosy are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation from their parents of the healthy children of those suffering from leprosy. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming infected.

Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received through Britain, although the State Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which the Hon. Treasurers are—J. W. N Baldock, c/o Messrs. Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and H. F Milne, c/o Messrs. Killick Industries, Ltd , Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is A. Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I. The Secretary for India is William Bailey, M.A., Faizabad, U.P.

The Regions beyond Missionary Union.—An interdenominational Mission commenced at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900. Works in the Champaran, Saran and Purnea Districts It has 29 European missionaries working in 7 stations and 2 outstations, and runs a hospital and a combined Girls' Orphanage and Women's Home.

Field Superintendent :—Mr E. W. Oliver, Mission House, Motihari, Champaran Dist., Bihar.

The National Missionary Society of India.—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians; has a staff of 36 missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary workers; operates in Montgomery District (W. Punjab); Firozabad (U.P.); Haluaghat, Mymensingh (East Bengal); Murwahi (Madhya Pradesh), N. Kanara, Mirajgaon and Poona (W. India); Parkal Taluk (Hyderabad State), Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot) and Kottayam in the United State of Travancore and Cochin and Dasarpuram. Direct evangelistic work from 14 main Centres with about 300 workers including volunteers and missionaries in 10 language areas. Inter-denominational; 37 Higher Elementary, Primary Nursery and Night Schools, 1 High School, 1 Printing Press, 4 Dispensaries, 1 Hospital, and 2 Child Welfare Centres. Annual expenditure Rs 1,17,082 including self-supporting institutions The *National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly Journal in English sold at Re 1 per year, post free), *Deepikai* (a monthly journal in Tamil at 8 annas per year. Post free).

Address —N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras

The Seventh-Day Adventist Mission.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 882 workers, European and Indian including 205 ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in 39 vernaculars, besides work for English-speaking peoples in the larger cities For administrative purposes, there are five branch organisations located as follows .—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India (Pastor F E Spicss, Superintendent) *Office Address* . 16, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma (Pastor M. O. Manley, Superintendent) *Office Address* · 68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-east India (Pastor O. A. Skau, Superintendent) *Office Address* 36, Park St , Calcutta.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-west India. (Pastor R. L. Kimble, Superintendent) *Office Address* 76, Queensway, New Delhi 1.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (Pastor O O Mattison, Superintendent). *Office Address* · 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—West Pakistan. (Pastor D S. Johnson, Superintendent) *Office Address* . 104, Wazir Ali Road, Lahore.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Ceylon (Pastor E A. Crane, Superintendent) *Office Address* 7, Alfred House Gardens, Colombo 3.

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. A L Ham, President, A F Tarr, Secretary and Treasurer (Office Address . Post Box 15, Poona) On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (Address · Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. A senior college is maintained at Kirkee near Poona. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

13 physicians, and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at 29 stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 10,403 organized into 211 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 642 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 18,671. Also over 60,000 are enrolled in the Bible correspondence schools.

The Bombay Address is No. 15, Club Road, Byculla.

The American Mennonite Mission.—Established 1899, works in Madhya Pradesh. Mission staff numbers 27, Indian workers 93, Church members 1,415, children (unbaptized) 1,019 Training Institutions · Academy including High School , Training School for Compounders 1; Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools 2; Elementary Schools 8 , Hostels 5 , Hospitals 2; Dispensaries 5 , Leper Home 1 , Leper Clinics 4 ; Homes for untainted children 2 , Widows' Home 1 and Farm Village project.

President of the Mission :—Rev. W. W. Hostetler.

Secretary :—Rev. G. H. Beare, Balodgahan, *Via* Dhamtari, Madhya Pradesh.

Central India Baptist Mission.—Taken over in 1944 by the Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the United States of America, from the Old Kurku Mission. Working in Madhya Pradesh , has a Mission staff of 26 workers Indian workers 13 , Churches 3; Christian Community 600.

Chairman —Frederic G. Kurtz, Ellichpur, Berar, Madhya Pradesh.

The Ceylon and India General Mission.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in Uttar Pradesh Mission staff 44 , Indian workers 71 ; Churches 53 ; Communicants 1,953 , Christian community 4,488 , Orphanages 5 , Schools 6 ; Pupils 570.

Headquarters.—"Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore

The Boys' Christian Home Mission.—The Boys' Christian Home Mission, better known as the B C H Mission, was founded by Albert Norton in 1899, when a severe famine wept the land The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond, Poona District

The main function of the Mission is the care of orphans and at present it is looking after 200 orphans or needy children

It also runs a day school which has an attendance of 400 children. A little agricultural work is also being carried on

There are 3 missionaries in the Mission at present and nearly 50 Indian workers. The Mission is evangelical and does evangelistic work in many villages around the main stations. Its object is to help the Indian people in any way it can, especially poor Indian Christians.

Director —Rev. John E Norton.

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals) —Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dirjapur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro) Mission staff numbers 78 of whom 4 medical missionaries. Indian pastors 62, other Indian workers 580, Christian community in organised congregations 27,000 6 boarding schools with 1,000 pupils, 150 elementary schools with 4,100 pupils, industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 3 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 510 lepers, and 1 tea garden *Secretary* . Rev. B. A. Helland, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1891, operates in Yeotmal in Berar with a staff of 11 Missionaries and 56 Indian workers. Organised churches 11, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 1 Biblical Seminary, and 3 Primary Schools.

Secretary :—Mrs. Muriel A. Davis, Yeotmal Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command The headquarters for Pakistan are at Lahore.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at New Delhi

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in The United State of Travancore and Cochin.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burma Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab (India), Delhi and Uttar Pradesh The Territory is controlled from Delhi

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab (India), and U.P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the Uttar Pradesh (where this important reformative work was commenced).

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in Dariwal, Punjab and the other in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, and also in several dispensaries.

Other institutions include day and boarding schools

Village centres at which the S A. works	1,504
Officers and Employees	497
Social Institutions	6

Territorial Headquarters—83/84, Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi

Territorial Commander—Lt-Colonel Ivar Palmer.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—Embraces Madras City, the Central and Northern districts of the State also Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh 413 fully commissioned officers and 190 workers are fully occupied in evangelical, educational and village uplift work carried on in just on 400 villages, two central boarding schools, a Training Institute for men and women selected for officership; a criminal tribes settlement of 2,500 men, women and children—many work at Chirala, the others on the land A Leprosy Hospital, General Hospital for women and children, though men are also treated, a Social Services Department where wastepaper sorting, etc is carried on, and a Women's Industrial Home in Madras complete the list of institutions where a selfless humanitarian work is going forward

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army, 1C, Ritherdon Road, P O Box 453, Vepery, Madras 7

Territorial Commander:—Colonel S. Manuel

Chief Secretary:—Lt.-Colonel N. Zachariah

Southern India Territory.—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum, the United State of Travancore and Cochin.

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil-speaking people of the southern part of the United State nearly fifty years ago The work developed and extended throughout the United State of Travancore and Cochin, and during the past twenty-five years eastward into the districts of the southern part of the Madras State.

More than 500 corps and over 1,204 officers labour amongst the village populations. The Army has a membership in South India of some 91,246. Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women, converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country, now of the third, second and first generations

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into 15 divisions and Districts 6 among the Tamil-speaking people and 9 amongst those who speak Malayalam

Medical work, also the work of our Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering. The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, which has grown out of a very small beginning, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all manner of medical and surgical cases The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and splendid nursing facilities. Branches from this Institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions.

114,231 patients were treated during the past year in the Catherine Booth Hospital and its several Branches and 1,652 major operations and 7,404 minor operations were performed Two Leper colonies are run one on behalf of the United State of Travancore and Cochin Government, and the other the Evangeline Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore, have together 577 patients These two institutions carry on the work ranking with the highest traditions of Christian service

Workers in the Territory consist of 1,204 Officers, 385 employees There are 500 Officered Corps and 130 Societies, 52 primary day schools, 5 Boarding Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, 1 Training Garrison, 762 Outposts, 1 Women's Industry and 2 Men's Industries

Territorial Headquarters—S A Kowdyar Trivandrum, United State of Travancore and Cochin

Territorial Commander.—Colonel Edwin H Sheard

Chief Secretary.—Lieut-Colonel S. Packianathan

Western India Territory.—The Western India Territory comprises Rajputana, Central India, Saurashtra, Bombay State, Goa, Macathas, and Mauritius

This territory comprises Corps 731, Outposts 523, Societies 466, Social Institutions 21, Day Schools 179; Boarding Schools 4, Training Colleges 2.

Besides the Evangelical operations there are in this Territory, two large Hospitals, the Emery Hospital at Anand, and the Evangeline Booth Hospital at Ahmednagar and a number of Dispensaries. Patients treated at both Hospitals during the year were—Out-patients 64,649, In-patients 7,922, Major Operations performed 1,789 Minor Operations performed 6,442. Both Hospitals are well equipped and have a Nurses Training School attached.

Social work in Bombay includes the King George V Memorial Infirmary, and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women at Matunga, King Edward Industrial Home for Men at Byculla, which incorporates the Loom Factory for the making of Weaving and Warping machines, a land Colony at Muktipur at which recently a new Engine and Pump was installed for the supply of water for the irrigation of the land.

Territorial Headquarters—P O Box 4510, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay 8

Territorial Commander—Lieut Commissioner Herbert S Hodgson

Chief Secretary—Lieut-Colonel H A. Stevens.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

This Council (formerly known as the National Missionary Council, later as the National Christian Council) was organised in 1914 as the result of the first World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910 Similar Councils have come into existence in China, Japan, Korea, the Near East, Siam, Philippine Islands, Indonesia, Congo and other Mission fields. The Missionary Societies of the 'sending countries' are also linked together by similar national organizations. All these National Christian Councils and Conferences of Missionary Societies head up in the International Missionary Council which has its offices in London (Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S W 1) and in New York (156, Fifth Avenue, New York City).

Basis—The Council is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine the policy of the Churches and Missions are the Churches and Missions themselves. Questions of doctrine and ecclesiastical policy lie outside the province of the Council.

Objects—1. To stimulate thinking and investigation on missionary questions, to enlist in the solution of those questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in India and other countries, and to make the results available for all Churches and Missions in India.

2. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the State Councils and to assist them to co-operate with each other where such co-operation is desirable.

3. Through common consultation to help to form Christian public opinion and bring it to bear on the moral and social problems of the day.

4. To be in communication with the International Missionary Council regarding such matters as call for consideration or action from the point of view of the Indian mission field as a whole.

5. To make provision for the convening of a National Christian Conference when such is in the opinion of the Council desirable

President B L Rallia Ram, C/o The Y M C A, The Mall, Lahore (W Punjab) *Vice-Presidents*: The Rt Rev S K Mondol, Methodist Church, Hyderabad, Deccan, The Rev. D Scott-Wells, Baptist Missionary Society, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Treasurer.—G Ross Thomas, Inter-Mission Business Office, P. Box 92, Bombay

Secretaries—R B Manikam, M A, B D, Ph D, (*Executive Secretary*), E C. Bhatty, M A; Mrs. L W. Bryce, M A, Ph D, J W. Sadiq, M.A., B D; Rev. R W Scott

Office—The Christian Council Lodge, near C P. Club, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh

CLUBS

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BENGAL UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LTD , 20, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 16 (Estd 1845) *Entrance Fee* Rs 250 *Subscription* Annually, Rs 25 , Monthly, Rs 20. *Secretary.*—Ondrej Gas

BOMBAY CLUB, Marine Drive, Bombay. (Estd. 1862). *Entrance Fee* Rs 300 , *Subscription* Annually, Rs 12 (Non-Resident), Monthly, Rs. 15. *Hon Secretary.*—J. L. B. Heale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LTD., Esplanade Road *Entrance Fee* Rs. 150. *Subscription* . Annually, Rs. 12 , Monthly, Rs 13. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* —W. Roberts

CALCUTTA CLUB, LTD , 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, (Estd 1907) *Entrance Fee* · Rs. 400. *Subscription* Monthly Rs. 15, Annual Mofussil Subscription, Rs. 30. *Jt. Hony Secretaries* — S N Sircar and H B Trinder

CAWNPORE CLUB LTD , Kanpur (U P.). (Estd. 1844). Membership (1) *Ordinary Members. Entrance Fees* Rs 50, monthly subscription, Rs. 15 , (2) *Temporary Members.* No entrance fees Monthly subscription Rs. 25 , (3) *Service Members* No entrance fees. Confined to officers below Field Rank or equivalent Monthly Subscription Rs 12 Captain and its equivalent Rs. 12.

CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA, Mhow (Estd 1895) *Entrance Fee* Permanent and Special Members, Rs 48. *Subscription* · Monthly, Rs 17 , Monthly, 2/Lt & Officer Cadets Rs 10 *Patron,* H H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior *Vice Patron,* H H the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. *President,* Brig N Macdonald, O B E , D S O *Secretary* —Mrs Swaran Narang.

COCHIN CLUB, Cochin. (Estd. 1876) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription*. Annually, Rs. 27, Monthly, Rs. 15 Quarters and Boarding, available to Members and affiliated Members

COCANADA CLUB, Cocanada (Estd 1856) *Entrance Fee* Rs. 70 *Subscription* Monthly, Rs 10 *Chairman and Hon Secretary* —R. J. Haylock.

COONOOR CLUB, Coonoor. *Entrance Fee* For permanent membership, Gentlemen Rs 100 , ladies Rs 50 *Annual Subscription* Gentlemen Rs 12, ladies Rs. 12 , *Monthly Subscription* · Gentlemen single Rs 8 , ladies Rs 6 Family of 2, Rs 10. Temporary Members. Gentlemen Rs. 12. ladies Rs. 8 per month Family of 2, Rs 14 per month *Hon Secretary and Treasurer* —Dr V N Patwardhan

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, Madras (Founded 1873) *Entrance Fee,* Rs. 250. *Annual Subscription,* Rs. 30 for non resident and Rs. 84 for resident members or quarterly instalments of Rs 21. *Honorary Secretary* —P M Balasubramaniam *Manager* —K Balasubramaniam.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA, LTD , Brabourne Stadium, P.O. Box 930, Bombay 1.

DARJEELING CLUB, LTD , Gandhi Road, Darjeeling (Estd 1868) Election by ballot. *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* · Annually, Rs 20 , Monthly, Rs 10 for Members residing in the Town Members residing in District within 20 miles Rs 7-8, and for Members residing beyond 20 miles Rs. 5 Temporary membership Rs 1-8 per day *Secretary.*—Mrs. G G. Dampier-Child.

DARJEELING GYMKHANA CLUB, LTD., Darjeeling, West Bengal. (Estd. 1870). *President* — H E. The Governor of West Bengal , *Chairman.* —D. E. Avari , *Hon. Secy.*—Capt. H M Bell

DELHI GYMKHANA CLUB LTD , New Delhi Permanent Membership . *Entrance Fee* · Rs. 250 *Monthly Subscription,* New Delhi Residents Rs 20. Old Delhi Residents Rs. 10 Temporary Membership for a maximum of 90 days · *Monthly Subscription,* New Delhi Residents Rs. 25, Old Delhi Residents Rs. 10 Garrison membership (Delhi Cantt., Red Fort, etc.). *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10.

ENGLISH CLUB, Coimbatore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee* . Rs 100. *Subscription* . Monthly, Rs. 15. Absentee, Rs. 12 annually.

EUROPEAN CLUB, Tuticorin (1885). *Entrance Fee* · Rs. 50. *Subscription :* Monthly Rs 15 Outstations Rs 6 annually *Secretary.*—R C. Leigh.

FIELD CLUB, Udaipur. Provides all amenities of Modern Club Life including Lawn Tennis, Polo, Cricket, Billiards, etc. with a covered Badminton Court-cum-Dance Hall and a modern Swimming Pool. *President* —His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Udaipur, Maharaj Pramukh, U S R *Vice-President.*—Maj -Gen Rao Manohar Singh, M B E , B P *Hon Secretary* - D V Shivahare, B A , L L B

H H THE MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRA SINGHJI HINDU GYMKHANA CLUB, Mahableshwar. The Institution is meant for the recreation only for the members of the gymkhana. *Jt Secretary* —Manilal Mohanlal.

JAIPUR CLUB, Jaipur (Rajasthan). *Patron* — His Highness The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur *President.*—C S Venkatachar *Honorary Secretary.*—Kanwar Raghubir Singh of Ajairajpura. *Managing Committee Members.*—Brig Bag Singh, D N Sen, D. Hukumat Rae, Hari Sinha, Major S. N Misra.

MADRAS CLUB, Mount Road, Cathedral P O , Madras 6 (Estd 1831). *Entrance Fee* Permanent membership Rs 250 Instalment membership, six instalments of Rs 50 each *Subscription*. Annually, Rs 20 Monthly, Rs 15 *Honorary Secretary* —G. L Rossiter.

MALABAR CLUB, Beach Road, Calicut (Estd. 1864) *Entrance Fee*. Rs 100 *Subscription* Annually, Rs 12 for members resident in Malabar and Rs 6 for non-resident members ; Monthly, Rs. 10 single , Rs. 12 married. *Hon Secretary* —E McLean

OOTACAMUND HUNT CLUB, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, South India. *Master.*—H E The Maharajah of Bhavnagar, K C S I , Governor of Madras. *Hon Secretary* —W. T. Holden

OOTACAMUND CLUB, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills. (Estd 1840). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription* · Annually, Rs 18 ; Monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon Secretary.*—C. P. Gouldsbury.

ORIENT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 500. *Subscription :* Annually, Rs 72 for resident members, Rs. 24 for non-resident members and Rs. 12 for absent members. *President.*—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K C I.E., M L A. *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*—J. G. Bhagat and R. Mathalone. *Hon. Treasurer.*—Dr. N. S. Balsekar, M.B. B.S

PACHMARHI CLUB, Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh. *President.*—H E. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh ; *Chairman and Vice-President.*—Shree L. G. D'Silva ; *Hon. Secy* —Captain Ram Chand. *Permanent members : Entrance Donation* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription,* Rs. 10.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, Cooperage, Bombay. *Entrance Fee.*—Rs. 150. *Quarterly subscription* · Rs 18. *Unmarried daughter of a member* : Rs. 9. *Temporary membership fee* . Rs. 10 per month. *President.*—Rani Maharaj Singh. *Treasurer.*—Mrs. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy. *Hon Secretaries.*—Miss Dhun Dasai and Mrs. Avabai M. Mehta.

RAJPUTANA CLUB, Mount Abu. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee* · Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for 2-year and permanent members. *Monthly Subscription* Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 for Permanent and 2-year members. Separate rates for families and temporary members *President.*—Major-General H H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and *Hon Secretary* —Phiroze F. Merwanji

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay (Estd 1880). *Entrance Fee*. Rs. 400. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs 24; Monthly Rs 20 *Hony. Secretary.*—S G. Pick, O B E, M C.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta 16. (Estd. 1947) *Entrance Fee* · Club Members, Rs 800; Stand Members, Rs. 100 *Annual Subscription* · Rs 100 *Secretary.*—E. R. Kenderdine, M B E.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD., Bombay and Poona *Entrance Fee* · Club Members Rs 150, Stand Members Rs 75 *Annual Subscription* Rs 25 both class of members Lady Stand Members, Rs 15 *Secretary* —F K Vakil

SATURDAY CLUB, LTD., 7, Wood Street, Calcutta *Entrance Fee* Rs 175 single, Rs 200 married. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs 25, Monthly Rs. 20 single and Rs. 22 married *Secretary.*—K. A. Mackenzie

SECUNDERABAD CLUB, Secunderabad, Dn (Estd 1883). *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 payable in four quarterly instalments of Rs 25 each *Monthly Subscription* · Rs. 18 married; Rs 15 single *Secretary* —Major H. B. Marcoolyn

SHILLONG CLUB, LTD., Shillong, Assam. *Entrance Fee*. Rs. 100 for income over Rs. 1,000 and Rs 50 for income under Rs 1,000 p m *Annual Subscription* · Rs 24 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 20 for permanent members, Rs. 40 for temporary members. *Hon. Secretary* —J. M. Bottomley, O.I E.

TRICHINOPOLY CLUB (Estd 1869). Cantonment, Trichinopoly, Madras State *Subscription* (monthly) Rs 9, (annually) Re 1 for full members who have paid ten annual subscriptions and Rs 12 for others. *President* A Vere Lindon, *Hon Secretary and Treasurer* G. W O Moore.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, P O Box 211, Bombay 1 *Secretary* —J J. K Patell, B A, A C A, R A, F C R A, F I C S *Asstt Secretary* —K. G Subramaniam, B A

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Bombay. (Estd 1917). *Entrance Fee* Rs 1,000. *Annual Subscription*. Resident Rs 180. *Secretary* —Lieut.-Col. H. E. R Elliott-Bateman, I A (Retd)

WHEELER CLUB, LTD, The Mall, Meerut. (Instituted 1863) A Residential Club and provides facilities for various sports, and has a good library. Members generally are Military and Civil Officers but for a few Civilians *Admission Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription*. Rs 15, Rs 12, and Rs 5 for permanent, temporary members and lady visitors respectively, with Rs 3 extra for married members *Secretary* —Capt N. C D Misra

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION *Central Branch*, 12, Wodehouse Road, *Proctor Branch*, 19, Rebsch Street, Jacob Circle, *Byculla Branch*, 16, Reynolds Road, Byculla and *Student Branch*, 412, Lamington Road

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Naini Tal, U P Centrally situated, open for men, women and families *Facilities* —Boating, Billiards, Badminton, etc *Secretary* —G W Rolston

SPORTS

FOR India the 1949-50 sports year has been an exceptionally busy one and a most satisfying one, to boot, in terms of endeavour and achievement After many vicissitudes the International Championships of Asia were inaugurated at Calcutta through the initiative and enterprise of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association's energetic Foreign Secretary, Mr Chinna Durai, and two Indian stalwarts, Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra, overcame a wealth of foreign talent to contest the singles final and, as a pair, claimed the doubles title as well These gratifying successes were followed soon after in the same centre by an Indian player's triumph in the Amateur Golf Championship of India for the first time in the long and illustrious history of that popular event Later this country's cricket representatives redeemed their defeat at the hands of the redoubtable West Indies tourists by winning the rubber in their series of unofficial Tests against the equally formidable Commonwealth touring team And, finally, polo enthusiasts were given the unique opportunity of seeing leading exponents from Argentina in action at Jaipur, Bombay and Delhi.

Although there were no actual top-grade stars among the foreign male competitors in the Asian Championships the performances of Bose and Misra in the men's events certainly imparted a tremendous fillip to Indian aspirations, particularly at a time when this country's stock in international lawn tennis was at a low ebb, and the former's straight-set victory in the singles, at the cost of only nine games, must rank as a notable achievement. Greater interest, however, centred on the women's events, which attracted such leading personalities as Mrs Patricia Canning Todd, Miss Gertrude Moran, Mrs Betty Hilton, Miss Kay Tuckey, Miss Gem Hoahing and Miss Jean Quertier, and the first-named eventually claimed the title, with Mrs. Hilton as the losing finalist.

Most of the foreign players extended their stay in India to make a round of the usual tournaments, and, as at Calcutta, the women stars invariably commanded the main interest American superiority here was so pronounced that finals between Miss Moran and Mrs. Todd followed each other with almost monotonous regularity, with honours fairly evenly shared, though the latter established considerable weightage to her successes by adding the national title, at Allahabad, to her Calcutta triumph In partnership the two American stars, recognised as one of the world's strongest combinations for the event, proved virtually invincible, but the two British gals Mrs Hilton and Miss Tuckey managed to defeat them in the Northern India Championships, at Delhi

India's golf triumph was registered by Mohinder Bal, the champion of Srinagar and Gulmarg After obtaining a walk-over from that distinguished stalwart H S Malik, who was unable to arrive in time, he accounted for T S Prosser, T MacLetchie, W R Taylor and F R Bagley, in that order, in a field of fifty-two entries, and then capped these performances with a magnificent victory over D J Paton in the thirty-six-hole final, winning by eight and seven The nearest approach to Mohinder Bal's success, incidentally, has been that of I S Malik, who qualified for the final four times

Despite the pessimism engendered regarding the strength of the visiting Commonwealth cricketers, mainly as a result of the limitations apparent in their attack, the tourists struck a powerful blow early by winning the first unofficial Test, at Delhi, by nine wickets, and they followed this up by compelling the Indian side to follow on in Bombay, though the match eventually ended in a draw. India, however, drew level with their rivals at Calcutta, when they won by seven wickets, and after another draw, on a matting wicket at Kanpur, they clinched the rubber with a thrilling three-wicket victory at Madras.

Owing to the distraction caused by the visit of a foreign team and the notorious tendency of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to give pride of place to such tours in preference to the interests of the Cricket Championship of India, the national tournament managed to eke out a precarious existence last season, but, thanks to the genuine enthusiasm of loyal Associations, it was completed as usual, and an excellent final between two of its keenest adherents Baroda and Holkar, provided an appropriate climax to what is really the mainstay of the game in this country, as well as merited success for the former side.

An unfortunate accident at Jaipur, which led to the death of one of the visiting polo players and the return home of another, obviated the possibility of any representative matches, as such, between India and Argentina, but the Zavaleta brothers, Carlos and Jose, participated in a series of exhibition matches at Jaipur, Bombay and Delhi, together with two of India's most famous veterans, the Maharaja of Jaipur and Rao Raja Hanut Singh, and a number of other promising stalwarts, who included Prithi Singh, Prem Singh and Bijai Singh, and their presence undubitably revived interest in an ancient game which adverse circumstances have virtually reduced to a state of decay The mechanisation of cavalry units, always a fruitful nursery for polo, has been a deadly blow to the game, and, despite the enthusiasm that still exists in certain quarters, its future appears nothing but bleak

Two other outstanding events in India's sporting life during the year under review were the visits of the British amateur billiards champion, Frank Edwards, and two of the world's most famous exponents of table tennis, Victor Barna and Richard Bergmann Wilson Jones, the national champion, recorded a great triumph in defeating Edwards in the semi-final round of the All-India Championship and then proceeded to account for T A Selvaraj, but the British cueist obtained recompense by claiming the Snooker title The foreign table tennis stars, both former world champions—Bergmann achieved that honour again this year—played exhibition matches in several centres against the country's leading exponents but were never really extended

In the hockey world Tata Sports Club achieved a notable treble when they won the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay and then retained Calcutta's famous trophy, the Beighton Cup, after an all-Bombay final against the Lusitanians. Football and athletics have made little progress. Bombay staged the Fourteenth Indian Olympiad, but this produced nothing that was encouraging, according to international standards, while the All-India Football Federation after creating quite a stir by impetuously entering for the World Cup Tournament, at Rio de Janeiro, eventually beat an ignominious retreat.

Racing continues to be the best patronised sport in India, and the encouragement accorded to indigenous horses has produced very heartening results The Royal Western Indian Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club continue to control the various centres, but in view of the Bombay Government's avowed policy of stopping racing eventually, the former organisation's future is uncertain, and this factor is exercising an adverse influence on the plans of horse-breeders

Amateur boxing and badminton are holding their own, but squash rackets appears to be making appreciable strides, and its progress will, doubtless, assimilate added momentum from the remarkable debut of Abdul Bari in international competition overseas The Indian professional champion qualified for the finals of four major tournaments in the United Kingdom, though without gaining a title, and earned recognition as the world's number-two player, inferior only to the incomparable Mahmoud el Karim of Egypt.

BOMBAY RACES

1000 GUINEAS, DECEMBER 17, 1949.

(1 Mile)

Messrs M H Ahmedbhoy & A J Wadia's "Gamble For Love" 8-7 (Kheemsingh) 1
Rao Bahadur D A Surve's "Willow Stream" 8-7 (J Bhosle) .. 2
Mr K M Modi's "Rukhsana" 8-7 (Duffy) 3

Won by 6 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third

Time —1 minute, 41 1/5 seconds

2000 GUINEAS, DECEMBER 24, 1949.

(1 Mile)

Messrs M. H Ahmedbhoy & A. J Wadia's "Gamble For Love" 8-8 (Kheemsingh) 1
Mr F M. Potia's "Mansoor Beg" 8-11 (P Khade) 2
Maharaja of Morvi's "Manzoor" 8-11 (Duffy) 3

Won by ½ length, 1 length between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 39 seconds.

INDIAN OAKS, JANUARY 21, 1950.

(1½ Miles)

Messrs. M H Ahmedbhoy & A. J. Wadia's "Gamble For Love" 8-7 (Duffy) 1
Mr R J. Gazdar's "Neola" 8-7 (S Chavan) 2
Mr. K M. Modi's "Rukhsana" 8-7 (P. Khade) . .. 3

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third

Time —2 minutes, 41 3/5 seconds.

INDIAN DERBY, JANUARY 29, 1950.

(About 1½ Miles)

Mr F. M. Potia's "Mansoor Beg" 9-0 (P. Khade) .. 1
Messrs. M. H. Ahmedbhoy & A J. Wadia's "Gamble For Love" 8-11 (Kheemsingh) 2
Mrs. P Ryland's "Summer Lightning" 9-0 (Mulley) .. . 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time —2 minutes, 41 seconds.

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 4, 1950.

(1½ Miles)

Mr. Chandulal Shah's "Balam" 8-13 (Kheemsingh) 1
Mrs. M. D. Petit's "Crystal" 9-7 (Duffy) .. 2
Raja of Ramnad's "Kinderson" 9-3 (Davis) . 3

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes, 5 2/5 seconds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP (INDIAN ST. LEGER), FEBRUARY 26, 1950.

(1½ Miles)

Mrs. P. Ryland's "Summer Lightning" 9-0 (S. Chavan) 1
Mr F. M Potia's "Mansoor Beg" 9-0 (P. Khade) 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's "Der-Nue-Wey" 9-0 (Whiteside) 3

Won by 1 length, 2½ lengths between second and third

Time.—3 minutes, 4 2/5 seconds.

POONA RACES

FILLIES TRIAL, AUGUST 20, 1949.

(6 Furlongs)

Messrs M H Ahmedbhoy & A. J. Wadia's "Gamble For Love" 9-3 (Kheemsingh) 1
Messrs A D, S. D, and M D. Abraham's "Flying Princess" 8-11 (Duffy) 2
Mr K. M. Modi's "Rukhsana" 9-0 (Damodar) . . . 3

Won by 6 lengths, 8 lengths between second and third

Time —1 minute, 15 1/5 seconds.

THE CRITERION, AUGUST 20, 1949

(6 Furlongs)

Rao Saheb D K Parker's "Paper King" 7-13 (P. Khade) . 1
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs R S Tirodkar's "Shah-E-Hind" 7-12 (Kasbekar) . 2
Mr P R Khosla's "Jacquemont" 7-9 (Shiba) . . 3

Won by Sh, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time —1 minute, 14 2/5 seconds

COLT'S TRIAL, AUGUST 20, 1949

(6 Furlongs)

Rao Saheb D. K Parker's "Your Majesty" 8-11 (S Chavan) . . 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's "Play On" 8-11 (P. Khade) 2
Raj Kumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's "Manisha" 9-3 (Kasbekar) .. 3

Won by H., 2 lengths between second and third

Time.—1 minute, 15 2/5 seconds

TRIAL PLATE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1949

(1 Mile)

Maharani of Gwalior & Mrs R S Tirodkar's "Shah-E-Hind" 8-8 (Duffy) 1
Messrs. C J Shah & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's "Zam Zam" 7-6 (Antoo) .. . 2
Mrs & Mr Justice's "First Royalty" 7-13 (Damodar) . . 3

Won by Sh, 1¼ lengths between second and third

Time.—1 minute, 44 1/5 seconds.

CALCUTTA RACES

KING'S CUP, DECEMBER 17, 1949.

(1 Mile)

Mrs M D. Petit's "Crystal" 9-3 (Sibbritt) .. 1
Major General Maharbir Shumshere J. B. R.'s "Fairy Ray" 9-3 (Fawden) 2
Raja of Ramnad's "Slimette" 9-3 (Mulley) . 3

Won by H., Sh., between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 40 seconds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP, JANUARY 14, 1950.

(1¼ Miles)

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's "Diesel" 9-3 (S. Chavan) 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's "Priorate" 9-3 (Mulley) .. 2
Messrs. C. H. Heap and W. H. Jackson's "Devon Song" 9-3 (Davis) .. 3

Won by N, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time.—3 minutes, 5 2/5 seconds.

CRICKET

COMMONWEALTH TEAM VS INDIAN TEAM UNOFFICIAL TESTS.

First Unofficial Test Match, at Delhi, November 11 to 15, 1949, won by Commonwealth Team by nine wickets

Commonwealth (1st Innings) for 8 wkts. decld, 608 (N Oldfield 151, L Livingston 123, J. Pettiford not out 65, F Freer 51, F Worrell 58. D. G. Phadkar 3 for 42, C. S Nayudu 3 for 57).

India (1st Innings) 291 (D G Phadkar 110, H R Adhikari 74 C G Pepper 4 for 32).

India (2nd Innings) 327 (M K. Mantri 54, P R. Umrigar 55, V S. Hazare 140 G. Tribe 4 for 49, C G Pepper 3 for 43 4)

Commonwealth · (2nd Innings) for 1 wkt 12.

Second Unofficial Test Match, at Bombay, December 16 to 20, 1949, ended in a draw

Commonwealth (1st Innings) 448 (N Oldfield 110, F Worrell 78, J Pettiford 72, F Freer 132 D G Phadkar 3 for 39, R S Modi 3 for 18)

India (1st Innings) 289 (V M Merchant 78, R S Modi 58, D G Phadkar not out 78 H. Lambert 4 for 24, F W Freer 4 for 31)

India (2nd Innings) for 8 wkts decld, 430 (V. M Merchant 94, R S Modi 51, V S Hazare 64, H R Adhikari 93, P R Umrigar 67. G. Tribe 4 for 44 4).

Commonwealth (2nd Innings) for 3 wkts. 110 W Alley not out 51).

Third Unofficial Test Match, at Calcutta, December 30, 31 1949 and January 1 to 3, 1950, won by India by 7 wickets

India (1st Innings) 422 (V Mankad 91, V. S. Hazare not out 175 G Tribe 5 for 47 2)

Commonwealth (1st Innings) 190 (N Chaudhuri 4 for 18 4, D. G Phadkar 3 for 24)

Commonwealth (2nd Innings) 348 (N Oldfield 158, L. Livingston 59 C S. Nayudu 5 for 17 3).

India (2nd Innings) 117 for 3 wkts

Fourth Unofficial Test Match, at Kanpur, January 14 to 18, 1950, ended in a draw.

Commonwealth · (1st Innings) 448 (L Livingston 80, F Worrell not out 223, G Tribe 61 V. S Hazare 3 for 23, Ghulam Ahmed 3 for 62, H. Gackwad 3 for 42.1)

India (1st Innings) 386 (Mushtaq Ali 129, D G. Phadkar 64, H. R Adhikari 61. G Tribe 5 for 50, Worrell 3 for 24 5)

Commonwealth · (2nd Innings) 237 for 3 wkts decld., (L. Livingston 81, F. Worrell not out 83).

India · (2nd Innings) 84 for 4.

Fifth Unofficial Test Match, at Madras, February 18 to 21, 1950, won by India by 3 wickets.

Commonwealth: (1st Innings) 324 (F. Worrell 161. D. G. Phadkar 4 for 225).

India · (1st Innings) 313 (V. S. Hazare 77, G. Kishenchand 72. G. Tribe 4 for 32, D. Fitzmaurice 3 for 18).

Commonwealth: (2nd Innings) 247 (J K. Holt not out 84. D. G. Phadkar 3 for 12, N. Chaudhuri 3 for 19).

India: (2nd Innings) 261 for 7 wkts., (P. R. Umrigar 59. V. S. Hazare 84).

RANJI TROPHY

Final between Baroda and Holkar, at Baroda, from March 17 to 21, 1950, won by Baroda by 4 wickets.

Holkar · (1st Innings) 419 (Mustaq Ali 140, M M Jagdale 52, Hiralal Gaekwad 59 V S. Hazare 3 for 99, Amir Elahi 3 for 126)

Baroda · (1st Innings) 437 (S K Vichare 74. V S. Hazare 130, Gul Mahomed 72. C. S. Nayudu 5 for 56).

Holkar. (2nd Innings) 272 (C T Sarwate 66, J. N. Bhaya 64. Amir Elahi 4 for 20)

Baroda · (2nd Innings) for 6 wkts 258 (V S Hazare 101. C S Nayudu 4 for 90).

TENNIS

International Lawn Tennis Championship of Asia, at Calcutta, December 1949 and January 1950

Results of the finals —

Men's Singles ·—Dilip Bose (India) beat Sumant Misra (India) 6-1, 6-2, 8-6

Women's Singles —Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd (U S A) beat Mrs B Hilton (Great Britain) 6-4, 6-0.

Men's Doubles —Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra (India) beat F Ampon and C Carmona (Philippines) 3-6, 10-8, 6-1, 6-4

Women's Doubles —Mrs Patricia Canning Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran (U S A) beat Mrs Betty Hilton and Miss K. L A Tuckey (Britain) 6-4, 10-8

Mixed Doubles —P. Washer (Belgium) and Miss Gertrude Moran (U S A) beat D Mitic (Yogoslavia) and Mrs Patricia Canning Todd (U S A) 6-3, 5-7, 7-5

All-India Lawn Tennis Championship, at Allahabad, January 1950

Results of the finals —

Men's Singles —Felicisimo Ampon (Philippines) beat Pedro Masip (Spain) 5-7, 8-6, 8-6, 6-1

Women's Singles —Mrs Patricia Canning Todd (U S A) beat Miss Gertrude Moran (U S A) 6-2, 6-2

Men's Doubles —F Ampon and C Carmona (Philippines) beat Pedro Masip and J Bartrolli (Spain) 6-2, 6-8, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Doubles —Mrs Patricia Canning Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran (U S A) beat Miss Jean Quertier and Miss Gem Hoahing (Britain) 6-3, 9-7

Mixed Doubles —Mrs Patricia Canning Todd (U S A) and D Mitic (Yugoslavia) beat Miss Gertrude Moran (U S A) and P. Washer (Belgium) 4-6, 6-3, 7-5

Juniors' Singles —Afsar Latif (Hyderabad Dn) beat Shail Kumar (Bihar) 6-4, 6-3

Juniors' Doubles .—Shail Kumar and Dinesh Mohan (Bihar) beat R Lakshmanan and S Bose (Bengal) 8-10, 12-10, 6-3

Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships, at Delhi, January 1950.

Results of the finals —

Men's Singles —Felicissimo Ampon (Philippines) beat Geoffrey Paish (Great Britain) 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, 6-8.

Women's Singles ·—Miss Gertrude Moran (U S A) beat Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd (U S A) 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

Men's Doubles ·—F Ampon and C Carmona (Philippines) beat D. Mitic and M Bronovic (Yugoslavia) 6-0, 6-1, 9-7.

Women's Doubles .—Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss K. L. A. Tuckey (Great Britain) beat Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran' U.S.A.) 6-2, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles :—D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd (U.S A) beat P Washer (Belgium) and Miss Gertrude Moran (U.S.A) 6-2, 6-2.

Juniors' Singles —Harish Khanna beat Pritam Mehta 6-2, 6-2.

TABLE TENNIS

All-India Table Tennis Championships, played at Hyderabad (Deccan), December 1949 and January 1950. Results of the finals —

Men's Singles —U M Chandarana (Bombay) beat Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal) 24-22, 21-16, 21-15.

Women's Singles —Miss S Sultana (Hyderabad) beat Mrs Rajagopalan (East Punjab) 16-21, 21-13, 21-18, 21-14.

Men's Doubles .—U M Chandarana (Bombay) and Kumar Ghosh (Bengal) beat D H Kapadia and H M Khanchand (Bombay) 21-18, 21-6, 21-18

Women's Doubles —Miss A Rukhmini (Madras) and Mrs Gajendrasingh (Bombay) beat Miss Urmila Shaw and Mrs Vidyasagar (Hyderabad) 21-14, 21-19, 21-12.

Mixed Doubles —Miss C. Madan (Bengal) and U M Chandarana (Bombay) beat Mrs Rajagopalan (East Punjab) and Kumar Ghosh (Bengal) 14-21, 21-16, 19-21, 21-19

Juniors' Singles ·—S K Thackersey (Bombay) beat Abdulla Bin Syed (Hyderabad) 21-12, 21-23, 21-10, 21-16.

BADMINTON

Western India Badminton Championships, played at Bombay, September 1949. · Results of the finals —

Men's Singles —Davinder Mohan beat Henry Ferreira 18-13, 13-18, 15-8

Women's Singles —Miss M R Chinoy beat Mrs Nobina Lewis 11-3, 11-0.

Men's Doubles —D G Mugwe and B V. Ullal beat M S Patil and M K. Bhopardikar 15-10, 15-4

Women's Doubles —Miss M R Chinoy and Mrs Nobina Lewis beat Miss Betty Farias and Miss Tehmi Vakil 15-11, 15-9

Mixed Doubles —Davinder Mohan and Mrs Nobina Lewis beat G. P Shirke and Sumitra Nigudkar 13-15, 15-6, 15-8

Juniors' Singles —S A Phalnikar beat V M Bhat 15-12, 15-2.

All-India Badminton Championships, played at Calcutta, December, 1949.

Men's Singles —Davinder Mohan beat George Lewis 15-6, 15-4.

Women's Singles .—Miss Pearle Goss beat Mrs Nobina Lewis 11-7, 11-6

Men's Doubles —D G Mugwe and B V Ullal beat Davinder Mohan and George Lewis 9-15, 15-12, 17-14

Women's Doubles —Mrs Acharya and Miss Tambe beat Miss Pearle Goss and Miss P. Bose 15-12, 10-15, 15-8

Mixed Doubles —Mrs. N Lewis and G. Lewis beat Miss B. Farias and H Ferreira 15-11, 11-15, 15-12.

BILLIARDS

All-India Billiards and Snooker Championships, played at Calcutta, December 1949.

Billiards.—Wilson Jones (Bombay) beat T. A Selvaraj Bangalore) by 2,555 points to 2,450.

Snooker:—Frank Edwards (Great Britain beat T. A. Selvaraj (Bangalore) by 5 frames to 2.

Western India Billiards and Snooker Championships, played at Bombay, March/April 1950.

Billiards —Wilson Jones (Bombay) beat T. A. Selvaraj (Bangalore) by 2,859 points to 2,309 points

Snooker —T A Selvaraj (Bangalore) beat Wilson Jones (Bombay) by 5 frames to 3.

HOCKEY

Inter-Provincial Championships, at Bhopal, March/April 1950

Women —Madhya Pradesh beat Bengal by 1 goal to 0.

Men —East Punjab beat Bhopal by 4 goals to 2.

Aga Khan Cup Tournament, at Bombay, April 1950.

Tata Sports Club (Bombay) beat East Punjab Police by 1 goal to 0

Beighton Cup, at Calcutta, April/May 1950.

Tata Sports Club (Bombay) beat Lusitanians (Bombay) by 2 goals to 0

GOLF

Amateur Golf Championship of India, at Calcutta, January 1950.

Mohinder Bal beat D. J Paton, 8 and 7.

FOOTBALL

I F A Shield, at Calcutta, September 1949 East Bengal beat Mohun Bagan by 2 goals to 0.

Rover's Cup, at Bombay, October 1949.

East Bengal beat East Indian Railway by 3 goals to 0

BOXING

First Indian National Amateur Championships, at Bombay, March 1950

Fly-weight —A Thomas (Bombay) beat S Muzumdar (Bengal)

Bantam-weight —Bob Lall (Bengal) beat V. C. Natarajan (Madras)

Feather-weight —R Hourigan (Madras) beat H Norris (Bombay)

Light-weight —H. Paul (Bengal) beat R. Jayaraman (Madras)

Welter-weight —P Prince (Bombay) beat P. Gopalkrishna (Madras)

Middle-weight —R Wilmer (Bombay) beat C. Laurent (Hyderabad)

Light-Heavyweight —O Ward (Bengal) w o T Divecha (Bombay).

ATHLETICS

XIV Indian Olympic Games, at Bombay, February 1950

MEN'S EVENTS

110 metres hurdles L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 N Gotting (Bombay) 2 C D Heldt (Bengal) 3. Time 15 5 seconds

400 metres hurdles D'Classe (Madras) 1 V. V Vazandar (Bihar) 2. Ishar Singh (Patiala) 3. Time : 55.7 seconds

Decathlon · Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 4764 points, 1. N K Das (Orissa) 4712 points, 2. Khurished (U P) 4570 points, 3.

100 metres. Lavy Pinto (Bombay) 1 L C. Woodcock (Bombay) 2. K. Sawant (Mysore) 3. Time. 10 8 seconds

5,000 metres · Jogendra Singh (Punjab) 1. Achar (Madhya Pradesh) 2. Sepoy Boota Singh (Punjab) 3 Time · 15 minutes, 30 seconds.

10,000 metres : Gurbachan Singh (Patiala) 1. Balkrishna (Mysore) 2. Achar (Madhya Pradesh) 3. Time: 33 minutes, 31.6 seconds.

1,500 metres · Lakshman (Madras) 1. L Naik Puran Singh (Punjab) 2 C Furtado (Bombay) 3 Time 4 minutes, 6 5 seconds

Throwing the Javelin Khurshid (U P) 1 M H Rendale (Kolhapur) 2 Hazoora Singh (Patiala) 3 Distance 165 feet, 5½ inches

Throwing the Discus Jamadar Amar Singh (Patiala) 1 Somnath (Patiala) 2 Ishar Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance 120 feet, 2 inches

Putting the Shot Madanlal Kapoor (Punjab) 1 Shash Pal Singh (Patiala) 2 Ishar Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance 42 feet, 5½ inches.

Throwing the Hammer Somnath (Patiala) 1 Kishan Singh (Patiala) 2 K. V B Perret (Bengal) 3. Distance 147 feet, 8½ inches

800 metres Nikkha Singh (Patiala) 1 Havildar Kalwant Singh (Punjab) 2 Mutra Das (Mysore) 3 Time 1 minute, 53 8 seconds

400 metres O Pinto (Bombay) 1. Balwant Singh (Patiala) 2 I T Bidnle (Bengal) 3 Time 49 9 seconds

200 metres Lavy Pinto (Bombay) 1 Lieut S C Rastogi (Bombay) 2. L Alfred (Delhi) 3 Time 21 8 seconds.

4,000 metres cycle team pursuit Bombay 1 Bengal 2 Time 3 minutes, 58 6 seconds

180 Kilometre road cycle race S Chakraburthy (Bengal) 1 A Menezes (Bombay) 2 A Bysack (Bengal) 3 Time 24 minutes, 34 5 seconds

4 × 100 metres relay Bombay 1 Delhi 2 Orissa 3 Time 43 3 seconds

1,000 metres cycle sprint R B Anklesaria (Bombay) 1. P R Sarkari (Bombay) 2 B S. Mani (Madras) 3 Time 16 seconds

1,000 metres cycle time trial R R Noble (Bombay) 1 A R Havewala (Bombay) 2 A Rouf (Bengal) 3 Time 1 minute, 27 1 seconds

Running High Jump Ullal S Rao (Bombay) 1 K. Chatterjee (Bengal) and Mehrga Singh (Patiala) 2 Distance 6 feet, ½ inch

Running Long Jump Niranjan Singh (Patiala) 1 Henry Rebello (Madras) 2 P N Kaikar (Bombay) 3 Distance 21 feet, 9½ inches

Hop, Step and Jump H Rebello (Madras) 1 A Dutta (Bengal) 2 D Ghose (Bengal) 3 Distance . 46 feet, 5½ inches

Pole Vault Khurshid (U P) 1. S Chakraburthy (Bengal) 2 K Menon (Bombay) 3 Height 11 feet, 8 inches

4 × 400 metres relay Bombay 1 Patiala 2 C P and Berar 3 Time 3 minutes, 26 seconds.

3,000 metres Steeplechase Gulzara Singh (Patiala) 1 Randhir Singh (Patiala) 2 C Furtado (Bombay) 3 Time 10 minutes, 265 seconds.

50 kilometre walk Bakhtawar Singh (Patiala) 1. Lal Singh (Patiala) 2 O Rodrigues (Bombay) 3 Time 5 hours, 20 minutes, 30 seconds

10,000 metres walk R A Kotian (Bombay) 1 L R Khanna (Delhi) 2 Rounaq Singh (Patiala) 3 Time 55 minutes, 30 4 seconds

Marathon race Chhota Singh (Patiala) 1 Banwarilal (Delhi) 2 Ganpat Savekar (Bombay) 3 Time 2 hours, 54 minutes, 32 seconds

Champion Province · Patiala 80 points, 1 Bombay 65 points, 2.

Cycle Championship Bombay, 29 points, 1 Bengal 14 points, 2

WOMEN'S EVENTS

80 metres hurdles V. Peters (Bombay) 1. M Saures (Mysore) 2 Nilima Ghose (Bengal) 3 Time 13 seconds.

Running Broad Jump Pat Mendonca (Bombay) 1 Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 2. Usha (Delhi) 3. Distance . 15 feet, 6¾ inches.

100 metres · Roshan Mistry (Bombay) 1. Nilima Ghose (Bengal) 2 Veronica Game (Mysore) 3 Time 12.7 seconds

200 metres Roshan Mistry (Bombay) 1. Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 2 Nilima Ghose (Bengal) 3 Time 26 2 seconds.

1,000 metres cycle lap race D Darukhanawala (Bombay) 1 Dulcie Wythe (Bombay) 2 Tapati Mitra (Bengal) 3 Time 1 minute, 44 8 seconds.

4 × 100 metres relay Bombay 1. Bengal 2 Mysore 3 Time 51 8 seconds

Running High Jump Marjorie Saures (Mysore) 1 Rose D'Lima (Bombay) 2 Pramila Puri (Delhi) 3 Height 4 feet, 5½ inches

Javelin Throw Barbara Webster (Mysore) 1 Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 2 S S. Nirmal (Delhi) 3 Distance 85 feet

Throwing the Discus · Bhagi Thadani (Bombay) 1 Barbara Webster (Mysore) 2 L. Holman (Delhi) 3 Distance 82 feet, 1½ inches

Putting the Shot Barbara Webster (Mysore) 1 Bhagi Thadani (Bombay) 2 Usha Rajaram (Delhi) 3 Distance 30 feet, 2¾ inches

Champion Province Bombay 50 points, 1 Mysore 24 points, 2

TEAM GAMES

Basketball Rajputana 1 Mysore 2
Volleyball Punjab 1 Madras 2
Kabadi Bombay 1 Bengal 2

WRESTLING

Fly-weight · Niranjan Das (Bengal) 1 Shankar N Bakshi (Bombay) 2

Bantam-weight Jageswar Singh (Bengal) 1

Feather-weight Devan Singh (Punjab) 1 Balbir Singh (Mysore) 2

Light-weight A L Chogule (Kolhapur) 1. S B Suryawanshi (Bombay) 2

Welter-weight Pandit Dhanraj Misra (Bengal) 1 A R Bhargava (U P.) 2

Light-heavyweight Jadu Nandan Singh (Bengal) 1 Raghu Nath Roy (Bengal) 2

Heavy-weight Audh Bihari Singh (Bengal) 1 Nanda Lall Singh, 2

Wrestling Championship Bengal 30 points, 1. Bombay 6 points, 2

WEIGHT-LIFTING

Results of the VIth Indian Weight-Lifting Championships, held in conjunction with the Olympic Games

Bantam-weight R S Desai (Bombay) 530 pounds, 1 K S Kannaivan (Madras) 520 pounds, 2 V V Phananay (Bombay) 510 pounds, 3

Feather-weight D P Mony (South Madras) 645 pounds, 1 S O Sethuraman (Madras) 630 pounds, 2 K V Thirumalai (Madras) 565 pounds, 3

Light-weight Baidyanath Ghosh (Bengal) and K. Wadiraj (Bombay) 600 pounds, 1. Guruder Singh (Delhi) 585 pounds, 2. C. N. Gujarathi (Bombay) 575 pounds, 3.

Middle-weight Joseph Alec (Bengal) 595 pounds, 1 R E Lincoln (Bombay) 590 pounds, 2. J. D Telang (Bombay) 590 pounds, 3.

Light-heavyweight: V. Rodrigues (Bengal) 595 pounds, 1 J. G Peenharkar (Bombay) 590 pounds, 2 Sudhir Chowdhury (Bengal) 535 pounds, 3.

Heavy-weight: Hemu Mukherjee (Bengal) 600 pounds, 1 M P. Ghule (Bombay) 585 pounds, 2. N K. Nair (Bombay) 545 pounds, 3.

SWIMMING

Western India Championships, at C.C.I. Pool, November 1949.

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Yards Free Style—I Mansoor 1. K R Thanawalla 2. R Sawoo 3. Time. 56 9 seconds.

400 Yards Free Style—K N Shah 1. R S Chandnani 2 K P Thakkar 3 Time. 5 minutes, 13 6 seconds.

200 Yards Breaststroke—J J Naigaumwalla 1 A. S Bharucha 2 J R Jhabwalla 3. Time. 2 minutes, 44 2 seconds

Plain Diving—R T. B Ajgaonkar 1. J. Smith 2. K P Thakkar 3 (72 35 points)

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Yards Free Style—Dolly Nazir 1 Kumud Merchant 2 Nirmala Merchant 3. Time 1 minute, 15 3 seconds

100 Yards Breaststroke—Dolly Nazir 1 Nirmala Merchant 2 Pravina Shroff 3 Time · 1 minute, 26 7 seconds

Plain Diving –Dolly Nazir 1 Ingrid Soltau 2 Jennifer Robinson 3 (58 7 points)

POLO

Exhibition matches between La Concepcion team from Argentina and Indian Polo Association team.

At Jaipur, February 15 and 17

La Concepcion (Jose M Torrez Zavaleta, Nicholas Ruiz Guinazu, Carlos Torrez Zavaleta and Denis Little) beat Indian Polo Association by 10 goals to 7

Indian Polo Association (Maharaja of Jaipur, Rao Raja Hanut Singh, Col Prithi Singh and Capt Bijai Singh) beat La Concepcion (Jose M. Torrez Zavaleta, Nicholas Ruiz Guinazu, Carlos Torrez Zavaleta and Col Prem Singh) by 8 goals to 4.

At Bombay, March 1, 4 and 6

Indian Polo Association (Maharaj Prithi Singh, Capt Bijai Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur and Maharaj Prem Singh) beat La Concepcion (Maharajkumar Pushpendra Singh, Jose M T Zavaleta, Brig Rao Raja Hanut Singh and Carlos T Zavaleta) by 7 goals to 5.

Indian Polo Association (Maharaj Prithi Singh, Capt Bijai Singh, Brig Rao Raja Hanut Singh and Maharaja of Jaipur) beat La Concepcion (Maharajkumar Pushpendra Singh, Carlos T Zavaleta, Jose M T. Zavaleta and Maharaj Prem Singh) by 6 goals to 4.

La Concepcion (Maharajkumar Pushpendra Singh, Kumar Hari Singh, Jose M T Zavaleta and Carlos T. Zavaleta) beat Indian Polo Association (Lt. Kishan Singh, Capt. Bijai Singh, Maharaj Prem Singh and Maharaja of Cooch Behar) by 16 goals to 4.

At New Delhi, March 16, 20 and 23.

La Concepcion (Maharajkumar Pushpendra Singh, Jose M. Torrez Zavaleta, Carlos T. Zavaleta and Maharaj Prem Singh) beat Indian Polo Association (Maharaj Prithi Singh, Capt. Bijai Singh, Brig Rao Raja Hanut Singh and Maharaja of Jaipur) by 7 goals to 6.

Indian Polo Association beat La Concepcion by 10 goals to 5.

Indian Polo Association beat La Concepcion by 9 goals to 6.

A TOURIST'S GUIDE

MOUNT Abu (hill station): Pop. 4,316, is in Bombay State, about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are two seasons in the year, the first lasting about two and a half months from the middle of March to the beginning of June, and the second lasting about one and a half months from the middle of September to the end of October. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Dilwara Jain temples, 2 Achalgarh temples, 3. Ruins of an ancient town called Chandravati, 4. Nakhli Talao (lake), 5. Arbuda Devi, a shrine cut in rock, 6 Hermit's Peak, the highest in the Aravali Hills, 7. Sun-set point, 8. Palanpur point, 9 Devangan temples, and 10 the Municipal Park. Mount Abu is electrified and has waterworks with public utility taps. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, touring cars and buses There is a Dak Bungalow containing furnished rooms, permission to use which has to be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P W D., Mount Abu *Clubs* · 1 Rajputana Club, open only to Princes, Chiefs, Government and State Officials, 2 Rajputana Secretariat Club, open to visitors *Hotels* Rajputana Hotel. Mount Abu is reached by railway and road. The nearest railway station is Abu Road on the metre-gauge section of the B B. & C.I Rly from Ahmedabad to Delhi From the station Abu Road is about 17½ miles by road, and there is regular motor service between the town and the station.

Agra: Pop 284,149, a town in U P, stands on the banks of the River Jumna. It was the capital of the Moghul Empire during the reigns of Babar and Akbar *Places worth a visit:* 1 the Taj Mahal, regarded by many as the most beautiful building in the world, 2 the Fort, 3 the Juma Masjid, 4. Moti Masjid, 5 the tomb of Itmimad-ud-Daula, 6 the Dewan-I-Am, 7. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, about five miles from Agra, 8. Kailash Temple at Sikandra, 9 Ram Bagh, 10 Government Gardens. *Clubs* 1 Agra Club, 2. Indian Club,

Hotels. 1. Agra Hotel, 165, Metcalfe Road, Agra By the side of "Fort" facing the "Taj" 2 Cecil Hotel, 3 Imperial Hotel, 4 Empress Hotel, 5 Laurie's Hotel Agra, which has many railway stations, is on the main Bombay-Delhi and Calcutta-Delhi lines and is accessible by the G I P or the B B & C.I or the E I R.

Ajmer: capital of Ajmer-Merwara, Hindu and Muslim religious centre, contains B B & C.I railway workshop. Pop. 147,258. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Durga of Kwaja Sahib (tomb of Muslim saint), 2 the Magazine (Akbar's old palace now museum), 3. Ana Sagar Lake (built by Shah Jehan), 4 Daulat Bagh, 5. Badh Shahi Building, 6 Taragarh Fortress (built by Akbar), 7 Mayo College, 8 Pushkar (pilgrimage centre, has temple and lake, is about seven miles away). The chief means of convevance are buses, tongas and pal gharis. *Clubs* 1. Ajmer Club, 2. Bisset Institute, 3. European Club, 4 Indian Club, 5. Kalabagh Young Men's Association, 6. Railway Institute *Hotels:* 1 Ajmer Hotel, 2. Empire Hotel, 3. Hindu Hotel, and 4, Imperial Hotel. Ajmer lies on the metre-gauge section of the B.B. & C I. line between Delhi and Ahmedabad A line from Ajmer goes south to connect it with Khandwa on the G.I.P. Railway line between Delhi and Bombay

Ajanta Caves: are 55 miles north of Aurangabad in the State of Hyderabad. The caves are 29 in number (5 chaityas or shrines and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of a unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period extending over nine centuries from about the 2nd Century B C. to about 7th Century A D. Three miles from the caves are a rest-house and a travellers' bungalow under the charge of the Director of Archaeology of the State. There is a curator's office next to the rest-house from which help and information can always be obtained. The caves can be reached from Aurangabad on the railway line between Hyderabad and Manmad by the State railway buses which regularly ply between Aurangabad Station and the Ajanta caves.

Amritsar: town in the Punjab, sacred to the Sikhs. Pop. 391,010. Amritsar is the very centre of the Sikh religion and has a big trade in grain and textiles *Places worth a visit:* 1 the Golden Temple standing in the Pool of Immortality, 2. Baba Atal Tower, 3 Akal Takht, 4 Ram Bagh Gardens, and 5. Fort Govind Garh. The chief means of conveyance in the city are buses and hackney carriages. Fares are fixed. *Clubs*. 1. Amritsar Club, 2. Lumsden Club, 3. Railway Club, 4 Bar Club, 5. Purdah Club, and 6 Service Club *Hotels* 1. Amritsar Hotel, 2. Cambridge Hotel, 3 Prince Hotel, 4. Imperial Hotel Amritsar is the Indian terminus of the frontier line from Delhi It is on the Punjab Railway

Bangalore: largest city in Mysore and a health resort is about 3,000 feet above sea-level It is well laid-out and up-to-date with every urban facility. *Places worth a visit*. 1. Cubbon Park, 2. Lal Bagh, 3. Band-stand, 4 Race Course, 5 Maharaja's Palace, 6 Tippu's Palace, 7. Venkataramanaswamy Temple The chief means of conveyance are rick-shaws, jutkas, buses and taxis *Clubs*. 1. Century Club, 2 Bangalore Race Club.

Hotels:

Central Hotel In centre of Civil Station. Estd 1924, Western Style. Telegram: "Central", Phone: 127 Bangalore.

Bombay Anand Bhavan, Modern Indian Lodge, Udipi Hotel, West End Hotel

Baroda: capital town of the former Baroda State, now part of Bombay State, is about 250 miles to the north of Bombay, modern. pop 153,301. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Laxmi Vilas Palace (the residence of the Maharaja, one of the most beautiful in India), 2 Old Nazar Bagh Palace, 3 Museum and Public Park, 4 Jubilee Garden, 5. L. F. Battery, and 6 the city walls The chief means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis. *Club* · Sayaji Vihar Club *Hotel* Krishna Nivas Hotel Baroda lies on the main lines of the B B & C I. Railway between Bombay and Delhi and Bombay and Ahmedabad

Benares: town in U P. on the banks of the Ganges, very sacred to the Hindus It is in fact the religious capital of Hindu India and contains about 1,500 comparatively large temples besides countless minor shrines It is also reputed to be the oldest city in the country. Pop 263,100 *Places worth a visit* · 1 Vishwanath Temple, 2 Bharat Mata Temple, 3. Manmandir, with Jaisingh's Observatory, 4. Aurangzeb's Mosque, 5 Gyan Wapi Mosque, 6. Nandeswar Kothi, 7 Ramnagar Fort, 8. Maidajin Garden, 9. Victoria Gardens, 10. Benares Hindu University, and 11. Sarnath which is about six miles from Benares The chief means of conveyance are taxis and tongas *Clubs:* 1 Benares Club, 2. Kasi Club, 3. Theosophical Society, and 4. Prabhu Narain Club

Hotels · 1. Clark's Hotel, (European Style) The Mall Road, Banaras Cantonments, U.P Grams "Clark's."

2. Grand Hotel. There are also about 30 dharmasalas for Hindu pilgrims. Benares is on the E I. Railway's branch line from Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur It is also connected with Allahabad by railway

Bhuvaneshwar: place in Orissa, notable as containing the only relics of the Age of the Guptas. *Places worth a visit:* 1 Lingaraj Temple (visitors are not allowed inside the compound but have to see it from a platform), 2 Mukteshwar Temple, 3. Parasurameshwar Temple. There is a Dak Bungalow where visitors can stay with the District Board's permission. Bhuvaneshwar is on the main B.N.R. line between Waltair and Howrah, about 20 miles from Cuttack.

Bijapur: town in Bombay State, capital of the old Muslim kingdom of Bijapur is full of the remains of palaces, mosques, tombs of the rule of the Adil Shahi kings. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Jami Masjid (the greatest mosque in South India), 2. Goli Gumbas the tomb of Mahammad Adil Shah and the second largest dome in the world), also called the Whispering Gallery, 3. Methar Mahal, 4. Ashar Mahal 5. Gagan Mahal, 6 Chini Mahal, 7. Mecca Masjid, 8 Taj-Baury (water-tank), 9. Malik-I-Maidan, (Great Gun), 10 Landi-Kasab Gun, 11. Haidar Burj (tower), 12 Ibrahim Roza (the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II), 13 Jala Mandir (reservoir), 14 Chand Bauri (old tank), 15. Granary, 16 Jod Gombaz (double tombs), 17. Bara Kaman Masjid, and 18. Begum Tank. The chief means of conveyance are taxis, lorries, tongas and bullock carts. *Clubs* 1 Darbar Club, 2. European Gymkhana Club, 3. Tennis Club, 4. Union Club *Hotels* Arogya Nivas. Bijapur is a railway station on the Gadag-Sholapur section of the M & S. M Railway There are a dharmasala and a dak bungalow about one and a half miles from the station

Bombay · second city and port in India generally called the gateway to India, is big, western, modern Pop 3 million; Area (Greater Bombay) 168 sq miles It is the principal centre of the textile industry, and the second biggest financial centre The foreign trade of Bombay is about 30 per cent of the total trade of India The city returns 25 per cent of the country's total income-tax, and 40 per cent of the corporation tax It is a big communications centre, served by seventeen air-lines and two big railways of both of which it is a terminus May and October are the hottest months, but from November to March it is very cool *Places worth a visit* 1 the Gateway of India, 2 Apollo Bunder, 3 Prince of Wales Museum, 4 the Town Hall, 5 Bombay Castle, 6 Rajabai Tower and University Building, 7. Victoria Terminus of the G I P Railway, 8. the General Post Office, 9 Crawford Market, 10 Brabourne Stadium, 11. Chowpathy sands, 12 Malabar Hill and Hanging Gardens, 13. Central Station, terminus of the B B & C I Railway, 14. Race Course, 15 Bhandarwada Reservoir and Gardens, 16 Victoria Gardens. Places near about Bombay which are worth a visit are 1 Juhu (sea-side resort), 2 Versova (sea-side resort), 3 Vehar Lake (from which the city gets its water-supply), 4. Kennery Caves (rock-cut caves of Buddhist origin), 5 Jogeshwari Caves, 6 Vajreshwari (temple and hot springs of medicinal property), 7. Mandapeshwar (cave temple), 8 Nirmal (temple and lake), 9 Ambarnath (temple), 10 Uran (port, with private garden and zoo), 11 Pali (hot springs and small game shooting), 12 Elephanta Caves (originally Buddist rock-cut, contain carved Hindu deities) The chief means of conveyance in Bombay are trams, buses, electric railway, taxis and tongas. *Clubs:* 1 Bombay Club, 2 Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 3. Bombay Flying Club, 4 Bombay Gymkhana, 5 Bombay Presidency Golf Club, 6 Catholic Gymkhana, 7. Cricket Club of India, 8 Islam Gymkhana, 9 Orient Club, 10 P J Hindu Gymkhana, 11 Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, 12 Ripon Club, 13. Rotary Club, 14. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 15 Royal Western India Turf Club, 16 Western India Automobile Association, 17 Willingdon Sports Club, 18. Y.M C A, and 19 Y W.C.A

Hotels ·

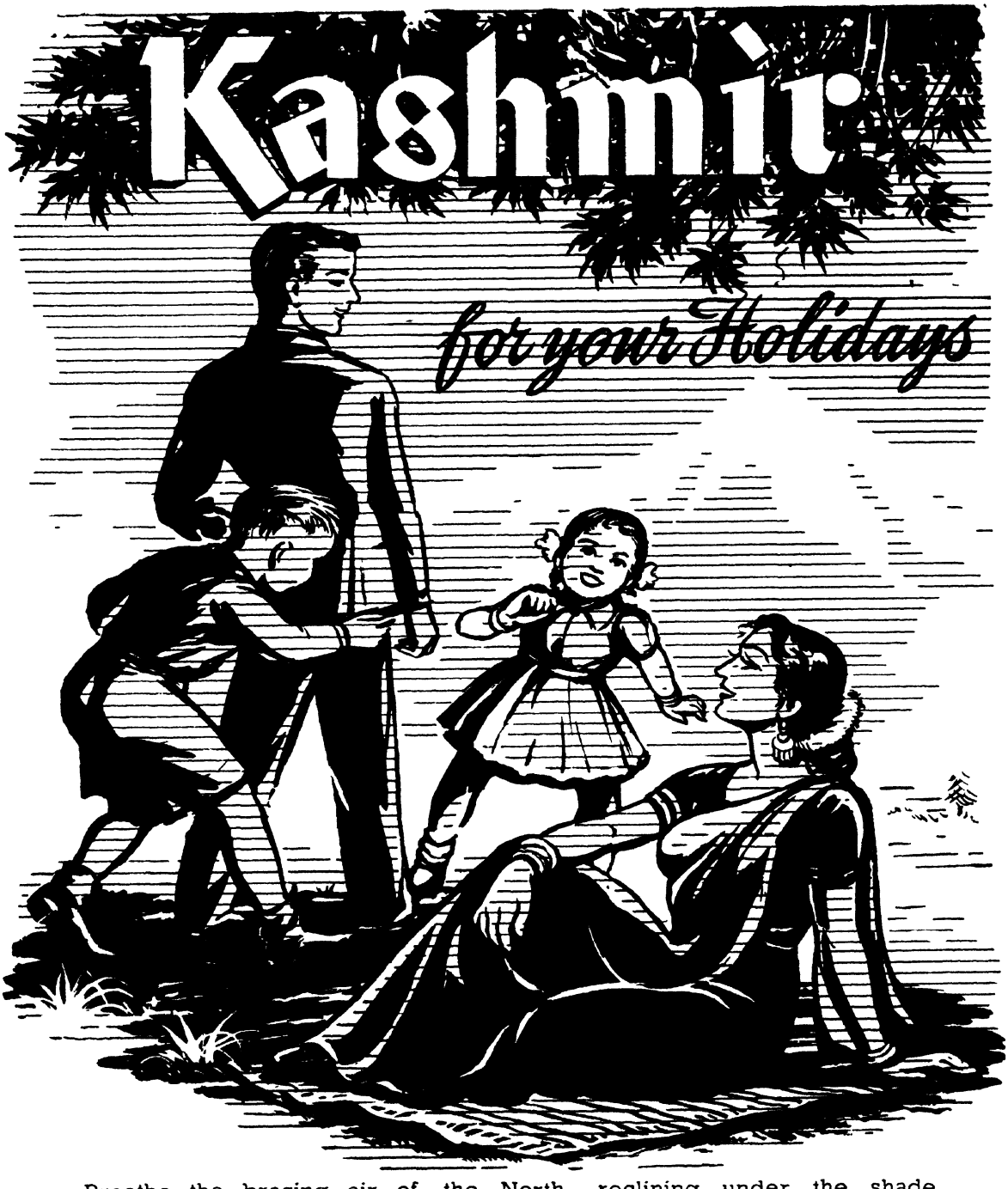
Grand Hotel (Bombay) Ltd, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone Nos 23567 and 27333. Telegram: "Grandotel".

Majestic Hotel, opp Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay Western Style Phone 35021 (8 extensions). Grams "Celestial".

Ritz Hotel, Churchgate Reclamation, Fort, Bombay. International Style Phone: 22091 (6 lines) Grams "Ritzhotel".

Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 300 rooms, International Style. Phone: 35001 (15 lines). Grams "Palace", Bombay.

Brindavan: holy place of Hindus, about five miles north of Muttra in U.P. It is sacred because of its association with the birth and early life of the Hindu God Shri Krishna *Places worth a visit:* 1. Govind Dev Temple, 2. Gopinath Temple, 3. Ranganath Mandir.



Breathe the bracing air of the North, reclining under the shade of spreading **Chinars,** on a carpet of lush verdure or leisurely wafting on the waterways—and enjoy a real holiday.

TRAVEL PARTICULARS FROM :—THE DIRECTOR, VISITORS' BUREAU, SRINAGAR

There are travellers' bungalows and also a hotel called Brindavan Boarding. Brindavan is accessible by railway or road from Muttra.

Calcutta : until March, 1912, the headquarters of the Indian Government, and now, as then, the commercial capital of India. It is the terminus of three great railways, and the port of an immense river traffic. Though it lies 84 miles from the Bay of Bengal on the River Hooghly, it has a larger foreign trade than any other Indian port, and its enterprising Port Trust the largest revenue among Indian port authorities It is the centre of five great industries—jute, tea, hides and skins, coal and lac Its exports include gunny bags, raw jute, tea, shellac, coal, hides and skins, rice and linseed, while it is the chief distributing centre for Lancashire piece-goods, metals and machinery, and the vast and varied requirements of the States of West Bengal, East Bengal (Pakistan), Bihar and Orissa and the tea districts Population of West Bengal 21,194,613, East Bengal, 39,111,912, and of Calcutta and Howrah 5,500,000 *Places worth a visit* 1 Victoria Memorial (contains picture-gallery and museum), 2. the Indian Museum, 3 the Zoological Gardens, 4. the Jain Temple, 5 the Kalighat Temple, 6 Belvedere House (where the British Viceroys stayed when on visit to Calcutta), now being turned into a museum, 7 Government House (residence of the Governor of West Bengal), 8. Marble Palace (containing art treasures property of the Mullik family), 9. Fort William, 10 the Eden Gardens, 11. the Town Hall, 12 the Imperial Library, 13. Dalhousie Square, 14. the Race Course, 15. Dhakuria Lake, and 16 the Hindu bathing ghats. Places near-about Calcutta which are worth a visit are 1 Bally (holy place), 2. Belur (home of the Ramakrishna Mission), 3 the Royal Botanical Gardens (contains the biggest banyan tree in existence), 4 Diamond Harbour (fort and customs house), 5. Dum Dum (airport of Calcutta)

Hotels : Grand Hotel Telegrams: "Grand" Ferrazzini's , Great Eastern Hotel; Spence's Hotel.

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram) · also called the city of temples, the Benares of the South, is about 60 miles to the south of Madras. It is one of the seven holy cities of India and the only one in the South The place is divided into three parts, Shiva Conjeevaram (containing Shiva temples), Vishnu Conjeevaram (containing a smaller number of Vishnu temples) and Pillayar Paliyam, a testimony to the part played by all the main Hindu religious sects in the history of the city There are over a thousand temples in all *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Devaraja Temple (Vaishnavait, has a seven-storeyed tower, 100 feet high), 2 the Ekambarnath Temple (Shaivait, has 10 stories and is 188 feet high), 3. the Temple of Kamakshi Amma

Hotels : Ganpati Vilas.

Conjeevaram is on the Renigunta-Chinglepet section of the M. & S. M. Railway and is easily accessible from Madras *via* Chinglepet.

Coonoor : hill station on the Nilgiri Hills in Madras State, is about 6,000 feet above sea-level. The climate is mild and genial neither too hot in the summer nor too cold in the winter. The mean day temperature is 64 degrees. The north-east monsoon breaks in October and lasts about two months. The town has good water-supply and natural drainage facilities and is reputed to be one of the cleanest towns in South India. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Sim's Park (contains collection of plants), 2. Low's Waterfall, 3. Tiger Rock (hill fort). There are innumerable places for excursion and picnic purposes, *e.g.* the Droog, the Dolfin Nose, the Lamb's Rock, Laz Falls, Lady Canning Seat, the Ralliah Dam and Catherine Falls. The chief means of conveyance are cars which can be hired *Clubs :* Coonoor Club.

Hotels : 1 Hill Grove Hotel, open all the year round. Moderate terms. Prop. : Mrs. H. C. Eagan, 2. Hampton Hotel, 3. Krishna Vilas, Ramchandra Lunch Home

Coonoor lies on the Mettupalayam-Ootacamund line of the Nilgiri Railways It is also connected by road with Ootacamund, and Kotagiri, another hill station.

Darjeeling : hill station and summer capital of the West Bengal Government lies on the lower slopes of the Himalayas about 370 miles to the north of Calcutta. It is 8,000 feet above sea-level. The maximum temperature in the summer is about 80 degrees and the minimum in the winter is about 30. The town commands picturesque views including that of Mount Kinchinjinga and on a clear day of Mount Everest. Various sports are available during the season such as fishing, shooting, horse-riding and a number of other indoor and outdoor sports Darjeeling has also a first-class sanatorium known as Eden Sanatorium *Places worth a visit* 1. Government House, 2. Town Hall, 3. Museum, 4 Observatory Hill (from where a magnificent view of Kinchinjinga can be obtained), 5. the Mall, 6 Lloyd Botanic Garden, 7. Birch Hill Park, 8 Senchal Lakes, 9. Ghoom Ghoom Rock, 10. Tiger Hill (from where the sunrise over Everest is generally viewed). *Clubs* 1. the Chowrasta Club, 2. the Darjeeling Club.

Hotels 1 Bellevue Hotel, on the highest peak, well furnished rooms, dishes of all tastes available, 2 Central Hotel, 3 Mount Everest Hotel, and 4 Park Hotel

The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies and dandies. Darjeeling is the terminus of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and is about 14 hours' journey from Calcutta From Siliguri where the visitor has to change, Darjeeling can also be reached by car or Rail Motor which is quicker than travelling by the mountain railway

Delhi (New) : the capital of India and the seat of the Government It was planned in accordance with modern ideas by the architect Sir Edwin Lutyens and completed in 1931 New Delhi houses the President's House, the Parliament, and the Secretariat All the buildings in New Delhi are white except the ones mentioned above These latter are built of red sandstone *Places worth a visit :* 1. Connaught Place (shopping centre), 2 All India War Memorial and 3 Willingdon Air Port (port of call of all air services)

Hotel Imperial Hotel Telegrams: "Comfort."

Delhi (Old) : also called Shahjahanabad, the ancient capital of India stands on the river Jumna, and is enclosed by a stone wall with seven gates. It has a history going back to 3,000 years and within an area of 50 square miles eight Delhis rose and declined and fell The seven predecessors of present-day Delhi are Kutub, Siri, Tuglakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Purana Quila and Shahjahanabad. No city in India contains as many historical remains as Old Delhi. One can trace here the growth and decay of almost every dynasty which held sway over the ancient land of Hindustan There are also a number of factories and jewellery and gold and silver embroidery and ivory carvings works for which Delhi is well-known Pop over 1,000,000 Delhi is a great distributing centre for cotton, wool and silk Industries include hardware, utensils and stoneware Delhi is also a large market for grain Lately tourist traffic has grown into a regular new trade *Places worth a visit* 1 the Fort (built by Shahjahan) contains Moti Masjid, Diwan-i-Khas, Khas Mahal, Jal Mahal, Rang Mahal, the Delhi Museums and the Indian War Memorial, 2 Juma Masjid (built by Shahjahan, the biggest mosque in the world), 3. Chandni Chowk (the main thoroughfare), 4 Kashmiri Gate, 5 Kalan Masjid, 6 Sunheri Masjid, 7 Tomb of Nizamuddin, 8. Rajghat and Salimgarh, 9. Public Gardens, 10. Jantar Mantar (Jaisingh's old observatory) garh, 11. Purana Kila (built by Sher Shah) Places near-about Delhi which are worth a visit are · 12. Kutub Minar (11 miles from Delhi), 12 Tuglakabad (12 miles from Delhi), 14 Humayun's Tomb (4½ miles), 15. Safdar Jung's Tomb (5 miles) The means of conveyance are tongas buses, taxis and trams (in old Delhi only). *Clubs :* 1. Aero Club, 2. Beadon Club, 3. Delhi City Gymkhana, 4. Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, 5. Lodi Club, 6. Roshanara Club, 7. Y.M.C.A., 8. Y.W.C.A.

Hotels : Maiden's Hotel Telegrams: "Maidens." Swiss Hotel. Telegrams : "Swiss."

Delhi is directly connected by railway with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras The G I P. and the B.B & C I connect it with Bombay, the E I R connects it with Calcutta, and the M S M, the N S R and G I P together connect it with Madras

Ellora Caves : are situated about 15 miles to the north-west of Aurangabad in Hyderabad State. The caves which are excavated in the face of a hill are 34 in number and run north to south for a distance of a mile and a quarter. The hill has the shape of a crescent the southern, the centre, and the northern being occupied respectively by Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples. There are 12 Buddhist caves, 17 Hindu caves and 5 Jain caves The Hindu caves are more lavishly decorated than others and Kailash Temple which is the most famous of the caves is also the biggest cave temple in India It stands in a court averaging 154 feet wide, 276 feet long with a scarp 107 feet high at the back. Among other notable caves are the Carpenter's cave and Dining caves. It is believed that the Ellora Caves are about a thousand years old. They are reached from Aurangabad by bus or car.

Fatehpur Sikri : founded by Akbar in 1569 but now a dead forsaken city, is situated 23 miles from Agra Akbar wished to make it his capital but it had to be abandoned because of lack of water Here Akbar's son Salim who later became the Emperor Jehangir was born. The place contains a number of palaces, shrines, mosques built of marble and red sandstone *The more notable among the ruins are* . 1 Buland Darwaja, the Gateway of Victory, built to commemorate the conquest of Kandesh. It is 176 feet high and is the highest gateway in India It forms the southern gateway to the most imposing structure in Fatehpur Sikri, 2 the Jami Masjid, said to be a copy of the mosque at Mecca or Medina Then there are 3 Panch Mahal, 4 Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of Private Audience), 5 Maryam's House, 6 Palace of Jodh Bai, 7. House of Birbal, 8 Elephant Tower and 9 Khas Mahal Fatehpur Sikri has a railway station, and the ruins can also be easily reached by car There is a dak bungalow where visitors can get meals by previous arrangement.

Gwalior : one of the two capital towns of Madhya Bharat, best known for its fort (which is reputed to be the most interesting and remarkable example of a Hindu palace of an early age) lies about 200 miles to the south of Delhi. *Places worth a visit* 1 Gwalior fort (includes Man Singh's Palace and a number of temples and shrines), 2 Tansen's Tomb, 3 Rani Laxmi Bai's Chhatri, 4 the Chhatries of other Mahratta rulers, 5. tomb of Mahomed Ghaus, 6 Jami Masjid, 7 State Museum, 8 King George Park and Zoo The chief means of conveyance are tongas and buses *Clubs* . 1 Elgin Club, 2. Young Men's Club *Hotels* 1. Hotel de Gwalior, 2. Park Hotel. There are two dharmasala open only to Hindus but at Dufferin Sarai opposite the station rooms are available for rent Gwalior is on the main G.I.P. railway line between Bombay and Delhi.

Jaipur : provisional capital of Rajasthan Union is a well laid-out modern city. It is famous all over India for the beauty of its art and the skill of its artisans. Jaipur pottery, brass ware, stone carving, ivory and sandalwood work and jewellery have enjoyed a great reputation from ancient times. Pop. 175,810. *Places worth a visit* . 1. Maharaja's Palace, 2. Jai Singh's Observatory, 3. the ruins of Amber (ancient capital), 4. the Hawa Mahal, 5 the Palace Armoury, 6. Cenotaphs of the Queens, 7. Galta (place of pilgrimage) and Ghat, 8. School of Arts, 9. Public Library, 10. Transport Gardens. The chief means of transport are tongas, ekkas, phaetons, taxis, buses and palgharis *Clubs* · Jaipur Club

Hotels. New Hotel, Edward Memorial Hotel; Jaipur State Hotel; Kaiser-i-Hind Hotel.

Jaipur is on the metre-gauge line of the B.B. & C.I. between Ahmedabad and Delhi.

Kangra Valley: famous for its magnificent landscapes and historic temples, lies in the Punjab Semi-urban concentrations are Kangra, Dalhousie and Dharamsala *Places worth a visit in Dharamsala are* 1. Bhagsunath Water Springs, 2. State Quarries, 3 Himalayan Snow View. The chief means of conveyance are cars and buses *Clubs*· Raja Raghbir Singh Club (Dharamsala) *Hotels:* 1. Arranmoor (Dalhousie), 2 Grand View (Dalhousie), 3. Stiffie's (Dalhousie), 4. Switzes's (Dharamsala). There is also a dak bungalow at Dharamsala where visitors can stay. To get to the Kangra Valley a visitor has to change at Pathankot into the narrow-gauge railway which runs to Jogindranagar in the Mandi State Dharamsala can also be reached from Pathankot by car.

Kashmir: unsurpassed for the beauty of its mountain, lakes and valleys is a State called the State of Kashmir and Jammu, situated in the north of India. The State is also famous for its shawls and carpets and the exquisite beauty of its wood-work and papier-mache articles. Its fruit and vegetables are equally well-known. The normal recreations include trips on lakes in house boats and mountain climbing. Other attractions in the State are big and small game, golf, fishing and swimming Gulmarg in Kashmir is a place where wealthy people congregate for winter sports. The capital is Srinagar. Besides Srinagar and Gulmarg other places which are worth a visit are Pahalgam, the summer capital, about 60 miles from Srinagar, and Amarnath, a place of pilgrimage about 30 miles from Pahalgam. The way to Srinagar is from Pathankot, which is a railway terminus From Pathankot one goes to Srinagar by road passing Jammu on the way From Pakistan the way into Kashmir is from Rawalpindi by way of Murree All along the way there are dak bungalows and excellent catering arrangements Medical relief is available, so are postal and telegraph facilities Srinagar, the winter capital is situated on the river Jhelum It is a little over 5,000 feet above sea-level The chief means of conveyance are boats, tongas, cars or buses *Places worth a visit* 1 The Moghul Gardens, like *a* Shalimar, *b* Chashama, *c* Acchabal, and *d* Nishat 2 The lakes like *a* Dal Lake, *b* Wulur Lake, *c* Anchar Lake, *d* Manasbal Lake and so on 3 Places of historical and religious interest like *a*. Martand temple, *b*. Pandranthan temple, c. Bhaumazu caves, *d*. Avanti Pura and *e*. Pari Mahal. *Clubs*. 1. Amarsingh Club, 2 Srinagar Club

Hotels National Hotels Ltd, Court Road, Srinagar

Nedou's Hotel, Hotel Road, Srinagar, Kashmir, Western Style, Phone No 24, Grams "Nedou's"

1. Indian Muslim Hotel, 2 Mount View Hotel, 3 Park Hotel, 4. Royal Hotel **Gulmarg**, an ideal hill station about twenty-five miles from Srinagar, is a little less than 9,000 feet above sea-level. The place boasts of all modern facilities and is particularly noted as a winter play-ground affording scope for skating, ski-ing, tobogganning, and golf Round about are ideal places for walks, rides and excursions.

Kodaikanal: famous hill station on the Palni Hills in South India It is about 7,000 feet above sea-level and is neither too hot nor too cold The average annual rainfall is 65 inches, the major part of the rain falling in October, November and December. The months of April, May and June constitute the 'season' The town enjoys excellent water-supply and is also well-equipped with all the ordinary amenities of life. The place affords plenty of scope for such recreations as walking, hiking, boating, fishing, hill climbing and golf. Going on an excursion or picnic is yet another way of diverting oneself. For the more adventurous there is big game hunting. Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener and plants are in bloom all the year round. *Places worth a visit*. 1. the lake skirted by a three-mile road, 2. the water falls like *a* Fairy Falls, *b* Silver Cascades, *c*. Bear Shola Falls, *d*. Glen Falls, *e*. Pamber Falls, 3. There are view points like *a* Coaker's Walk, *b*. Pillar Rocks, *c* Prospect Point, *d* Vembadi Shola Peak, *e*. Dolphin's Nose Then 4 the Solar Observatory. *Clubs:* 1. Golf Club, 2. Kodaikanal Boat Club, 3 Kodaikanal Club

Hotels Carlton Hotel—Kodai Hills, Kodaikanal (*via* Madras).

There are a number of boarding houses, and fully furnished flats can also be rented. Kodaikanal is reached from Kodaikanal railway junction on the South Indian Railway *via* Trichinopoly Kodaikanal town is 50 miles from the railway station and the journey can be done by car, taxi or bus on a very good motoring road.

Kanarak or Konark: place in Orissa, famous as the site of the Temple of the Sun God otherwise called Black Pagoda. It is remarkable both as an example of ancient Indian architecture and sculpture and of engineering skill A great part of the temple is destroyed but the porch stands with the huge figures of warriors and life-sized pieces of horses and elephants and the famous carved wheels at the basement The image of the sun in the yard of Puri Temple is generally supposed to have come from Kanarak. Kanarak is about 20 miles from Puri with which it is connected by road which is about 50 miles long

Kotagiri: hill station on the Nilgiris, higher than Coonoor, but lower than Ootacamund is smaller and quieter than either. It is about 6,500 feet above sea-level and has a mean day temperature of 62 degrees The town has electricity, a number of shops and boarding houses, a local board hospital and golf course Kotagiri is reached from Coonoor or Ootacamund by car or bus The roads are excellent and there is regular bus service Between Kotagiri and Ootacamund the road goes over Dodda-betta the highest peak in the Nilgiri Hills.

Kulu Valley: well-known for the variety of its scenery and places of historical interest is situated in the Punjab, north of Simla and east of the Kangra Valley of which it forms a subdivision. The important part of the valley from the tourist's point of view is the road which runs from Pathankot or Nagrota the railheads into the valley A few miles beyond Pathankot the road passes through the rich cultivation of the Kangra Valley and the extensive tea gardens surrounding Palampur and Baijnath The traveller has a view of the majestic snow-capped mountains of the Dhanla Dhar range standing out in bold relief against the sky-line He also comes across the ancient temples of Baijnath Beyond Ant after Mandi the valley opens out and the final stretch through the lovely Kulu Valley mainly along the left bank of the river Beas offers an entirely different type of scenic effect. The Kulu Valley is also called the 'Valley of the Gods' as in addition to several important deities like Raghunathji at Sultanpur and Jamlu of Malana every village has its own particular God. The best season is from March to May and September to November The summer is never uncomfortably hot. The main centres of the Kulu Valley are. 1. Kulu or Sultanpur, the principal town, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. It is the main shopping centre and has a dak bungalow, and a number of rest-houses. 2. Raison, 8 miles from Sultanpur and 4,600 feet above sea-level The available sports are golf, tennis and swimming. Mayflower and the Shacks are two hotels 3 Katrain, is in the widest part of the Valley, 12 miles from Sultanpur and 4,800 feet above sea-level. 4. Naggar, summer headquarters, is 5,800 feet above sea-level. There is a departmental rest-house and a serai. 5. Manali, the head of the valley and terminus of the motor road, is 23 miles from Sultanpur and is situated amid typical alpine scenery. Accommodation for visitors is available at Sunshine Orchards, Departmental rest houses and Mission Hospital. Except Manali, the road to which may be occasionally closed owing to snow-fall the rest of the valley is open throughout the year. There is regular bus service from Pathankot and Nagrota to Kulu. Amritsar is the main railway junction for Kulu. From Amritsar a line runs to Pathankot and thence to Nagrota which is the railhead.

Lucknow: the city of gardens is the capital of U.P. It is full of places of historical interest and of architectural beauty and is generally regarded as the cultural capital of Moghul India. It is well-known for its pottery, copper and brass ware, wood and ivory carvings and gold and silver embroidery on cloth. Legend connects the founding of the city with Laxmana, the brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Hindus, and is sometimes called Laxmanpur. Pop. 387,177. The chief means of conveyance are tongas, ekkas, phætons and taxis *Places worth a visit*· 1. Great Imambara, 2. Small Imambara, 3 tombs of Wajid Ali Shah and his Begum, 4. Kaiser Bagh Palace, 5. Chattar Manzil, 6 Dilkhusha Palace, 7. Moti Mahal, 8 Machi Bhavan Palace, 9 Jumma Masjid, 10. Charbagh, 11. Alambagh, 12. Sikander Bagh, 13 Musa Bagh, 14 Wingfield Park, 15 Residency, 16. Havelock's Tomb, 17 Clock Tower, 18. Museum, 19 Observatory, 20. Iron Bridge. Lucknow is a big junction on the E I R

Madras: the third largest city in the subcontinent and the capital of Madras State. It is the place where the English first settled to trade. Pop 777,481 (1941 census). The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, jutkas, horse carriages, taxis, buses and trams. *Places worth a visit:* 1 Fort St George (contains the oldest Protestant church in the country where Clive was married), 2. High Court, 3. Light House, from the top of which one can get a panoramic view of the city, 3. Marina and the Aquarium The Marina is one of the most beautiful promenades in the world; sea-bathing is possible at certain points. The Aquarium is one of the best of its kind in the world. 6. The Museum, 7. Connemara Library, 8 the Zoo, 9 the Observatory, 10. Moore Market, 11. Parthasarathy Temple, 12. Mylapore Tank and Kapaleshwar Temple, 13. St. George's Cathedral, 14 St. Thomas Mount, 15 Race Course, 16 Buckingham and Carnatic Mill, 17. Madras Pencil Factory and 18. Adyar, where the headquarters of the Theosophical Society are located. There are two places round about Madras which are also worth a visit: 1. the ruins of the Gingee Fort famous in the days of the Vijayanagar Empire are about 95 miles from Madras and can be reached by rail and road, 2 The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram which can be reached by road from Chinglepet Railway Junction *Clubs*· 1. Adyar Club, 2 Ladies Recreation Club, 3 Madras Boat Club, 4. Madras Gymkhana Club, 5. Madras Cricket Club, 6 Madras Cosmopolitan Club, 7. Madras United Club, 8. Madras Yacht Club, 9. South Indian Athletic Association, 10. Y.M.C A.

Hotels Chesney Hall—(Private Hotel, Estd 1923), Commander-in-Chief Road, Egmore, Madras 8. Central and Select Locality. Phone. 86830

2. Hotel Besotto, 3. Connemara Hotel, 4. Modern Cafe, 5 Modern Hindu Hotel, 6. Spenser's Hotel, 7. Clarence, 8. Ambi's Cafe

Madura: the second biggest city in Madras State is a great religious centre, containing as it does a number of famous temples. In the old days it was the capital of the Pandya kingdom and has always been a seat of Hindu culture particularly Hindu architecture. The silk-weaving industry of Madura is also noteworthy. *Places worth a visit* 1. The Great Temple, actually made up of two temples one of Meenakshi and the other of Shiva. Adjoining the temple are *a*. Nandi Hall, *b*. temple of the Saints, *c*. the Jewel House, *d*. the Stable Houses. Then there is 2. Tirumal Nayak's Palace.

Mahableshwar: a hill station in Bombay State, the season being April and May It is 4,500 feet above sea-level and is noted for its dry and bracing climate It is also well-known for its fruit and vegetables, orchids and lilies which bloom in April and May. The chief recreations are hiking and driving in a car.

Among the sports which are available are tennis, golf and polo. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the two Government Houses old and new. 2. Reay Garden and 3. the two temples Krishna and Mahableshwar. Then there are a number of points from which magnificent views can be obtained, like Arthur Seat Point, Baghdad Point, Castle Rock, Carnac Point, Connaught Point, Falkland Point and so on. Then there are the waterfalls like Chinaman Waterfall, Dhobi Waterfall, Lingmala Waterfall and a lake called Yenna Lake. The places of historical interest are all connected with the name of the Mahratha leader Shivaji such as Kamalgarh Fort, Makrandgarh Fort, Pandavgarh Fort, Pratapgarh Fort and Raigarh Fort. Near Pratapgarh are the Bhavani Temple and the tomb of Afzulkhan. All these places are accessible by road from Mahableshwar *Clubs* 1. European Gymkhana, 2. Hindu Gymkhana, 3. Parsi Gymkhana. *Hotels* Dave Hindu Hotel, Bina Hotel, Fountain Hotel, Frederick Hotel, Race View Hotel, Rajmahal Hotel and Ripon Connaught Hotel.

Mahableshwar can be reached from Poona both by road and railway. By railway one can go as far as Wathar Station from where Mahableshwar is only about half-an-hour's journey.

Matheran : the nearest hill station to Bombay is 2,650 feet above sea-level, and is famous for the magnificent views which it yields. The town looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghats. In his walk round the eighteen-mile circumference of the hill the visitor can reach no fewer than thirty-three points of which the following deserve mention : 1. Garbut Point, 2. Panorama Point, 3. Porcupine Point, 4 Louisa Point, 5 Chowk Point, 6 Alexandra Point, 7 Belvedere Point. At every one of these points the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. Among other places which are worth a visit are : 1 Charlotte Lake, 2. Paymaster Park, 3. Band-stand, 4 Castle Hill Tower, 5. Race Course The chief recreations are walking and riding. Rickshaws, munchils and horses are the chief means of conveyance *Clubs* 1. Cosmopolitan Gymkhana, 2 European Gymkhana, 3. Parsi Gymkhana

Hotels : Rugby Hotel, opp Rugby Park, Matheran. Western style ; Phone No. 37.

Cecil Hotel ; Lord Hotel ; Points Hotel ; Regal Hotel, Giri Vihar.

Matheran is reached from Neral Station on the main line between Bombay and Poona. From Neral there is a light railway to Matheran which is about one-and-a-half-hour's journey. Alternatively one can do the journey by rickshaw or pony by previous engagement at Matheran.

Mussoorie : hill station in U P lies to the north of Dehra Dun. It is 7,000 feet above sea-level. The town has excellent water-supply, electric lighting system, hospitals, nursing homes and some of the best schools in India both for boys and girls. There are also plenty of sports and amusements. And like every Himalayan hill station one can obtain magnificent views of mountain tops and green river valleys. Hiking and going on excursion or picnic are among the main recreations. The means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies, dandis, buses and cars. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The falls like *a.* Bhatta Falls, *b.* Kamptee Falls, *c.* Hearsay Falls, *d.* Mossy Falls. 2. Wimper's Tank, 3. Bandstand. *Clubs* . 1. Himalayan Club, 2. Mussoorie Club. *Hotels :* 1 Charleville Hotel, 2. Kashmir Hotel, 3 Roseleigh Hotel, 4. Savoy Hotel. Mussoorie is reached from Dehra Dun by car and is about two hours' journey.

Mysore (State): commemorates the destruction of Mahishasur, the monster by Chamundi who is the tutelary goddess of the royal family of Mysore. Mysore is a picturesque land of forest and mountain presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. In the southern forests are found wild elephants for the capture of which khedda operations are undertaken from time to time. Tigers, leopards, bears and bisons are also numerous. *Places worth a visit in Mysore State :* 1. the Chenna Kesava Temple at Belur, 25 miles from Hasan, 2. Sivasamudram Falls on the Cavery River, 3. Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebid, 4. Gersoppa Falls also called the Jog Falls on the Saraswati River, the most famous beauty spot in Mysore. The falls are higher than Niagara, 5 Kolar Gold Fields, the biggest in India worked by electric power, 6. Nandidurg, a hill station near Bangalore, and the summer residence of Tippu Sultan, 7. Seringapatam of historical and religious interest as the capital of Tippu and as the city of many temples, 8. Shravanabelgola, the great Jain religious centre with the huge statue of Gomateshwara and of course the city of Bangalore and the town of Mysore.

Mysore (City) : the capital of the State, is built in accordance with modern standards, and contains a number of beautiful public buildings. It attracts great crowds twice a year when the city wears a gala appearance. These two occasions are the Maharaja's birthday and the Dasarrah. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the various palaces like the Maharaja's Palace, Jaganmohan Palace and so on, 2 Chamundi Hill, with the Bull and the Temple, 3 Zoological Gardens, 4. Silk Factory, 5. Sandalwood Factory, 6. Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Brindavan Gardens, among the most beautiful in the world, about 12 miles from Mysore The chief means of conveyance are Jutkas, coaches, and taxis. *Clubs* . 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2 Mysore Club *Hotels :* 1. Anand Bhavan, 2 Krishna Bhavan, 3. Modern Cafe, 4. Modern Hindu Hotel. Mysore is one of the terminii of the Mysore Railway.

Naini Tal : hill station and summer capital of the U P. Government, is about 6,400 feet above sea-level. Among the principal recreations are hiking, boating and yatching on the lake on which the town stands, and fishing and riding One can also enjoy the Himalayan mountain scenery *Places worth a visit* 1 Cheeva Peak, 2. Land's End, 3 Lariya Kantha Peak. *Clubs* . 1. Naini Tal Club, 2. Y M C A *Hotels* 1. Empire Hotel, 2. European Hotel, 3. Grand Hotel, 4. Manor Hotel, 5 Naini Tal Hotel. Naini Tal is reached from Kathgodam railway station which is connected with Bareilly and Muttra. From Kathgodam one goes by bus or car to Naini Tal which is 22 miles away.

Ootacamund : hill station and summer capital of Madras State stands 7,500 feet above sea-level on the Nilgiris It is sometimes called ' the Queen of the hill stations ' One of the main features which distinguishes it from other hill stations is the number and length of motorable roads which go winding in and out of spacious parks or long stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The mean temperature for the year is 57 33° ; during the winter the thermometer touches freezing point Ootacamund is called the sportman's paradise : plenty of fishing and big game shooting being available. There is also golf and tennis and during the season races and tournaments are held *Places worth a visit :* 1. Botanical Gardens, 2 Race Course, 3. the Palaces, 4. Assembly Room, 5. Dodda Betta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, and 6 Pykara Hydro-Electric Dam which is about 18 miles from Ootacamund. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas, rickshaws and taxis. *Clubs :* 1. Hunt Club, 2. Ootacamund Club, 3. Ootacamund Gymkhana Club. *Hotels.* 1. Modern Hindu Hotel, 2 Cecil Hotel, 3. Savoy Hotel. Ootacamund is the terminus of the Nilgiri Metre-Gauge Railway.

Pachmarhi hill station and summer capital of Madhya Pradesh lies on the Mahadeo hills of the Satpura Range and is about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are about 20 golf links in the town and plenty of game is also available in the Pipariya forest. *Places worth a visit* 1 Bee Dam, 2 Mahadeo Hills Cave, 3. Dhupgarh, 4. Dorothy Deep Falls, 5 Duchess Falls, 6 Lansdowne Hill, 7. Nilphur springs. *Hotels :* 1. Pachmarhi Hotel, 2. Royal Hotel. Pachmarhi is reached from Pipariya station on the main G.I.P. Railway line from Bombay to Jubbulpore. From Pipariya, Pachmarhi is 32 miles and the journey can be done by bus or car.

Puri : famous for the Jagannath Temple, is a coastal town in the State of Orissa and is the State's summer capital. The car festival when an image of Jagannath is taken in procession in a huge rath is an event of India-wide importance. The temple has a black marble pillar in front and a 24-feet high stone wall all round. There are four entrances. The presiding deities are Krishna, Balaram and their sister Subhadra One interesting feature of the place is that in the matter of taking the *prasad* no caste distinctions are recognised, a practice unknown elsewhere in the country. A reason given is the influence of Buddhism. Besides the Jagannath Temple other places worth a visit are the monastic establishments (maths).

Rameshwaram : an island to the south-east connected with the mainland by railway across the Palk Straits It contains the Ramnathswamy Temple believed to be the richest in India Legend says that the temple was built by Sri Rama himself before voyaging across Ceylon to do battle with the kidnapper of his wife. Rameswaram is thus one of the most famous centres of pilgrimage in the whole country. According to history the temple which took 350 years to complete was built in the 15th century with the help of a Ceylon prince. The temple is typical of Dravidian sculpture and architecture Off Rameshwaram where the Arabian Sea meets the Indian Ocean is a sacred bathing ghat. *Other places worth a visit* 1 the tombs of Cain and Abel near the railway station, 2 Noah's Ark on the Dhanuskodi Beach, a funny-shapped stone structure. 3 the other temples of Rameshwaram all of which are noted for their style. Rameshwaram is reached from Pamban Junction on the Madras Dhanuskodi Railway.

Sanchi : small village in Bhopal State, famous for the Buddhist stupa which is the largest and the best preserved in India. The stupa is built with red stone and is about 103 feet in diameter and 42 feet high The sculpture is remarkable in that there is no anthropomorphic figure of Buddha. Sanchi is on the main G I P. line between Bombay and Delhi. There is a state-owned dak bungalow at the place where lodging and boarding are available by previous arrangement.

Shatrunjaya Hills.—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Saurashtra, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones It is the most sacred place (*tirtha*) of Shvetambara Jains There are a great number of temples in groups on *touks* or summits The most important one is the *touk* of Adishvara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Batubal, has been replaced This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills At this place a large number of saints attained *Nirvana* or absolution. A number of inscriptions have been found here, which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Simla : the summer capital of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab, it is situated on a spur of the Himalayas at a height of 7,100 feet. Among the recreations of the place are hiking, riding and shooting The roads are excellent. *Places worth a visit :* 1 President's House, 2. Race Course, 3 Jakko Hill, 4. Observatory Hill, 5 Prospect Hill, and 6. Mashobra, seven miles away There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh, Rampur and Bushahr can lodge in rest-houses that line the road There is also a motor bus service on this road and holiday-makers who leave in the morning can be back in Simla by evening Simla is also well provided with a number of excellent schools. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws and horses *Clubs* . 1 Anandale Gymkhana, 2. Catholic Club, 3. Y. M C. A.

Hotels : Cecil Hotel ; Telegrams : "Cecil", Clarkes Hotel, Telegrams : "Clarkes" ;

Grand Hotel, Hindu Hotel, Taj Hotel.

Simla is reached from Delhi *via* Kalka on the Delhi-Ambala line From Kalka there is a mountain railway upto Simla. At Kalka motor

cars are available for those who prefer to travel by road, the journey taking 3½ hours. For cheaper travel there are buses which regularly run between Kalka and Simla All through the scenery is superb, with mountain peaks or luxuriant foliage.

Srirangam: an island on the Cauvery, two miles north of Trichinopoly, contains the largest temple in India. The temple is consecrated to Ranganath. Changes were made from the 9th to the 16th centuries and inscriptions of Chola, Pandya, Hoysaala and Vijayanagar are all found on it. The north gopuram is 152 feet high.

Trichinopoly: the third largest city in Madras State is situated on the Cauvery. It is a very ancient city and was the strategic capital of the Chola and Naik kings Trichinopoly is also known as the Kashi of the South It is now a great educational centre *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Rock and the temple on the Rock, 2. the two huge masses of granite known as the Golden Rock and Fakir Rock, 3 the Jambukeshwar Temple, two miles north of Trichinopoly dedicated to Appulinga or the water-phallus. *Clubs:* Trichinopoly Club *Hotels.* Roberts Hotel.

Tanjore: in the delta of the Cavery river in Madras State is noted for its temples and palaces. It was the capital of the Cholas under whom it grew in name and fame as a great centre of culture. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the temple of Brihadishvara built by Raja-Raja the great, 2. Naik's Court, 3. Mahratha Court (the two together are often called the Palace in Tanjore), 4. the Bull Nandi. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas and taxis. *Clubs:* 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2 Union Club *Hotels:* Ananda Lodge. There are also good dak bungalows Tanjore is reached from Madras by the South Indian Railway.

Travancore (constituent part of Travancore-Cochin Union) the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of cocoanut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca

It has also a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum, the capital, is accessible by well-kept roads and railway, and is also now connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing.

Cape Comorin, the Lands End of India, is the southern most point of Travancore where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virigin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this again, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy seaport of Alleppey

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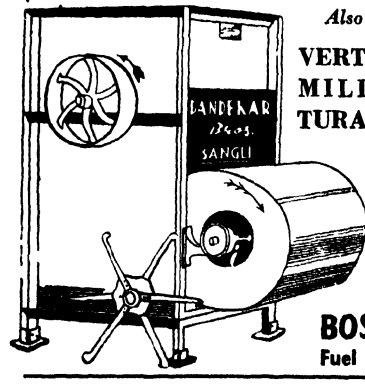

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The Dominion

OF

PAKISTAN

THE BACKGROUND OF PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN was established on August 15, 1947 as a Dominion by the division of the sub-continent, according to an agreed plan between the British Government and the two main Indian political parties—the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League The word Pakistan has variously been construed but the general Muslim view is that it stands for all that is pure and noble in Islam.

The conception of Pakistan was first put forward by the poet philosopher Allama Sir Mohammad Iqbal in the course of his presidential address to the Muslim League in December 1930 The scheme was, however, not officially adopted by the Muslim League, and remained an ideal till after a decade Meanwhile, Mr C. Rahmat Ali, a barrister, founded the Pakistan movement in 1931 with the object of dividing India into Pakistan and Hindustan His Pakistan comprised the Punjab, North-West Frontier (the land of the Pathans), Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan, the rest was Hindustan This proposal was circulated to the members of the First Round Table Conference, but the Muslim League spokesmen did not at this stage officially sponsor the scheme in spite of the general sympathy of Muslims for the movement

QUAID-E-AZAM

Although, since its inception in 1906, the Muslim League sought to arouse political consciousness among Muslims, this organisation did not become very powerful till Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah became its President at the Bombay session in 1926. The next ten years saw slow but steady consolidation of the Muslim League under his leadership All the rival Muslim groups and parties, both inside and outside the Indian National Congress, were losing ground rapidly by the time the Second Round Table Conference concluded in London As the Congress and the Muslim League could not reach any agreement on a future constitution the then British Prime Minister Mr Ramsay Macdonald gave a decision generally called the Communal Award under which the Muslims got separate representation When the first elections were held under the 1935 Government of India Act reforms, the Muslim League did not win as great a victory as was expected, although a majority of Muslim seats were captured by it Nothing daunted Mr. Jinnah continued to organise provincial branches The hope that under the new constitution both Congress and the League would work Provincial Autonomy in such manner as would prepare them for a joint shouldering of higher responsibility under a federal centre, as conceived under the 1935 India Act, disappeared when the Muslim League declined to sign the Congress pledge and merge its parliamentary party with that of the Congress, a condition on which the Congress insisted for the formation of Coalition Ministries The Quaid-e-Azam refused to convert the League into as he called it "an understudy of the Congress."

The Lucknow session of the Muslim League in the autumn of 1937 found the League the most authoritative and representative organisation of the Muslims of India, although it was not the only spokesman for the community as many Muslims still remained outside the League either as members of the Congress or as members of other parties. When the Congress Ministries took non-League Muslims into the Government, it was construed as adding insult to injury, and a widespread campaign against the Congress administration ensued

The outbreak of the Second World War came also as a blessing in disguise for the Muslim League which enhanced its power and prestige among the Muslims and its bargaining position with the British Power Again the Congress attitude of neutrality to the war and its opposition to the war effort also helped the Muslim League whose Working Committee declared that it was ready to offer whole-hearted co-operation if the Government recognised the League as the sole representative organ of the Muslims The rift with the Congress became wider still when the resignation of Congress Ministries was celebrated as a "Day of Deliverance" by Muslim Leaguers throughout India.

In October 1939, the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, initiated a series of negotiations in order to bring about rapprochement between the two parties One of the purposes of the Conference was to make known the British war aims *vis-a-vis* India The subsequent Viceregal pronouncement was hailed as a charter of freedom for minorities, particularly for the Muslims of India

THE RESOLUTION

The next and in fact, the most important landmark in the history of Indian Muslims, is the resolution passed at the Lahore session of the Muslim League, urging the establishment of Pakistan The resolution stated

"While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th August, 18th September, 22nd October 1939, and 3rd February 1940, on the constitutionnl issue, this session of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 is totally unsuited to, and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country, and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India

"It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated the 18th October 1939 made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring, in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act 1935 is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent

"Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims, unless it is designed on the following principle—*viz*, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "independent states" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign

"The adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in these units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests, in consultation with them, and in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority, adequate, effective mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

"The session further authorises the Working Committee to frame a scheme of constitution in accordance with these basic principles providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communication, customs and such other matters as may be necessary"

In a nutshell the resolution intended that the provinces of Sind, Punjab, N-W.F P and Baluchistan in the north-west region and Bengal in the eastern region, should be constituted into independent states, and there should be no common centre for the Hindustan and Pakistan parts of the sub-continent

THE BIRTH

From this day onwards, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah who had become the permanent and undisputed President of the Muslim League, refused to consider any arrangement which did not recognise the validity of the two-nation theory. He explained that Pakistan alone would save Muslims from the tyranny of the Hindu majority in India The two-nation theory caught the imagination of the Muslim mind and the stronger the Congress objection the more insistent the Muslims became At the Madras session of the Muslim League in 1941, the Quaid-e-Azam called on the British Government to divide India and establish separate western and eastern zones where Muslims were in majority so that they were free to manage their affairs as they chose while adequate safeguards were to be provided for Muslims in Hindu areas Later the League declared its opposition to the Cripps proposals which conceded the principle of provincial autonomy partly on the ground that the Congress had already rejected them and partly that they did not go far enough It was about this time that the Quaid-e-Azam sought to establish League Ministries in provinces where Muslims were in a majority, and except in Sind and N-W F P he quickly succeeded, later Sind also swung into line when Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, Sind's non-League Premier was dismissed from office, for renouncing his titles

The "Quit India" movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 actually gave the Muslim League a new slogan' divide and quit". But efforts were made to find a solution by both Mr C Rajagopalachari, the Madras Congress leader (later Governor-General of India), and later by Mahatma Gandhi himself, which would meet the League claim for Pakistan without loss of Indian unity But it was too late Still a last effort was made by the British Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr A V Alexander to preserve Indian unity. These three formulated a scheme which conceded the substance of the League demand of autonomous governments in the Western provinces of the Punjab, Sind, N-W F P and Baluchistan, and the eastern provinces of Bengal and Assam, with an All-India federation having only three common subjects of defence, communications and foreign affairs The League agreed, but the Congress rejected the grouping principle unless the provinces were given the right to opt out of a group, prior to the framing of the constitution, which was not acceptable to the League This again resulted in deadlock and having failed in their last effort to maintain the unity of India the British Government at last decided with the agreement of the two parties to divide the country And so a new state called Pakistan came to be established

The provinces of the Punjab and Bengal were partitioned, the boundaries being decided finally by a Boundary Commission

The Eastern Pakistan was composed of East Bengal and included Sylhet (a district of the province of Assam)

The Western Pakistan was composed of Sind and West Punjab It included N-W F P. and Baluchistan

In the June 3 Plan, the Indian States were left free to join either India or Pakistan, subject, however, to geographical consideration or to remain independent The States of Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Chitral, Swat, Dir, Las Bela, Kharan acceded to Pakistan, and Kalat followed suit after some months

The Dominion of Pakistan and the Indian Union came into existence on the 15th August, 1947, when the power of the British Government in India was transferred to the two newly created States in their respective areas.

The transfer of power was unfortunately marred by outbreak of disturbances followed by mass migration of people The migration of population on an unprecedented scale and under such distressing conditions put very great strain upon the economy of Pakistan

Pakistan is the fifth biggest State in the world, and the largest among Muslim States It is bifurcated into two zones, separated from each other by over a thousand miles—one lying to the north-west of the Indian Union and the other in the east sandwiched between two of India's eastern-most provinces. It comprises Sind, N.-W F P, Baluchistan and the western part of the Punjab in the west, and the eastern part of Bengal coupled with the Sylhet district of Assam in the east.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The first meeting of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly took place in the Assembly Chamber at 10 a.m. on August 10, 1947 Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, The Prime Minister proposed and Khwaja Nazimuddin (now the Governor-General of Pakistan) seconded that Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal be the temporary Chairman Taking the Chair, Mr Mandal said .

"It is hardly necessary for me to impress on you the gravity and solemnity of the occasion I hope you will agree with me when I say that the free independent state of Pakistan will bring to one and all citizens, prosperity, happiness and peace. I believe and it is my firm conviction, that the state of Pakistan will be one of the most powerful, resourceful and magnificent states in the world

"I cannot help expressing on this momentous occasion my gratitude to and admiration of the Muslims of India, for Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the great creator and architect of the state of Pakistan. I have every confidence that under his able leadership, astute statesmanship, and through his untiring devotion to the cause of Pakistan, all prosperity and happiness will come to the people of Pakistan It is needless for me to reiterate that Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah is the greatest statesman, and one of the greatest men in the world today.

"I would like to point out that not only will the people of Pakistan and India, but the people of the whole world, look to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and find for themselves that the Muslim community which was determined to acquire their legitimate rights and privileges and determined to have a separate state of Pakistan, will never lack in the quality of doing not only justice and fairness, but acts of generosity towards the people of minority communities"

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The election of the President took place the next day.

Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah was proposed and seconded by seven members for the Presidentship and as there was no other candidate, he was declared elected. The President was then congratulated by Messrs. Liaquat Ali Khan, M. A. Khuhro, Abdul Kasem Khan, Begum Shah Nawaz (League), Jogendra Nath Mandal (Depressed Class League) and the late Kiran Shanker Roy (Congress).

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said "You have been rightly described as the architect of Pakistan and what greater fortune could we have than to have you as the President of this sovereign body to build the State which we have got through your devotion, untiring zeal, selfless service and unshakable determination ?"

Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy said that having been a dreamer of Pakistan, it was but fair that Mr. Jinnah should also have the privilege of giving shape to his dream and be architect of its constitutional structure. He said that the Quaid-e-Azam was a great leader of Muslims and now the time had come for him to take up the leadership of the State which included not only Muslims but all communities.

The President, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, thanked the members for their tributes and said .

"I sincerely hope that with your support and your co-operation, we shall make this Constituent Assembly an example to the world" He said that they had the very onerous and responsible task of framing Pakistan's future constitution. They had also to function as a full and complete sovereign body and as the federal legislature of Pakistan."

SOCIAL EVILS

Describing the functions of the new State, the Quaid-e-Azam said

"The first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State. The second thing that occurs to me is this one of the biggest curses from which India is suffering—I do not say that other countries are free from it, but I think our condition is much worse—is bribery and corruption. That really is a poison We must put that down with an iron hand, and I hope that you will take adequate measures as soon as it is possible for this Assembly to do so Blackmarketing is yet another curse. Now you have to tackle this monster too which today is a colossal crime against society in our distressed condition when we constantly face shortage of food and other essential commodities of life."

The Quaid-e-Azam continued "I know there are people who do not quite agree with the division of India and the partition of the Punjab and Bengal Much has been said against it, but now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of every one of us loyally to abide by it and honourably act according to the agreement which is now final and binding on all A division had to take place In my judgment, there was no other solution, and I am sure future history will record its verdict in favour of it And what is more, it will be proved by actual experience as we go on that that was the only solution of India's constitutional problem

"Now if we want to make this great State of Pakistan, happy and prosperous, we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people and especially masses of the poor If you will work in co-operation, forgetting the past, burying the hatchet, you are bound to succeed"

MAJORITY AND MINORITY

"We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities—the Hindu and the Muslim community—because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on, and among the Hindus, you have Brahmins, Vishnavas, Khatris, and also Bengalees, Madrasis and so on,—will vanish Indeed, if you ask me, this has been the biggest hindrance in the way of India's attaining its freedom and independence and but for this we would have been free peoples long ago No power can hold another nation, and especially a nation of four hundred million souls in subjection Nobody could have conquered you, and even if it had happened nobody could have continued its hold on you for any length of time but for this Therefore, we must learn a lesson from this You are free, free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion, or caste or creed—that has nothing to do with the business of the State. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State."

In conclusion, the President said: "I shall always be guided by the principles of justice and fairplay, I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest nations of the world."

The President then read the goodwill message he had received from the United States of America which hoped that the Constitution which the Pakistan Assembly would present to the world would reflect the steadfast devotion of its leaders to the principles of democracy and peace.

NATIONAL FLAG

Moving the resolution on the National Flag of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that it was three fourth green with inset of Crescent and Star, and one fourth white at mast end. He then unfurled it before the House saying that it would stand for freedom, liberty and equality. "This flag will protect and defend the integrity of the State We have been exploited for the last two hundred years and we should be the last people to use our flag for the purpose of exploiting other nations. Therefore, this flag of freedom will not only be for the people of Pakistan, this flag will be an emblem of peace to help in maintaining the peace of the world."

Then the West Punjab Congress member, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar (now Prime Minister of East Punjab) asked the President whether he would be permitted to address the House in Hindustani. The President ruled that the language of the House was English, unless any member was unable to express himself adequately in English Speaking in English, Mr. Sachar suggested a Committee of seven members to determine the design of the flag and report by next morning as the flag presented to the House by Mr Liaquat Ali Khan did not have the previous approval of the minorities concerned.

The mover Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, explained that as they had to have a flag on Pakistan Dominion Day (August 14) and as the time factor was important, he could not consult all members including even Muslim members He pointed out that the white portion stood for the minorities. He asked the mover not to press his amendment The mover however pressed the amendment which was negatived. The original motion on the flag was then accepted.

The President nominated the following members on the panel of Chairmen Mr Tamizuddin Khan, Dr Omar Hayat Malik, Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan and Kiran Shanker Roy

No division was called during the session.

KING'S MESSAGE

On August 14, the then Governor-General of India, Lord Louis Mountbatten, having arrived in procession with the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah took his seat. His Excellency read out His Majesty the King's message which stated

"I send you my greetings and warmest wishes on this great occasion when the new Dominion of Pakistan is about to take its place in the British Commonwealth of Nations In thus achieving your independence by agreement, you have set an example to all freedom loving people throughout the world.

"I know that I can speak for all sections of opinion within the British Commonwealth when I say that their support will not fail you in upholding democratic principles I am confident that the statesmanship and spirit of co-operation which have led to the historic developments you are now celebrating, will be the best guarantee of your future happiness and prosperity.

"Great responsibilities lie ahead of you and your leaders. May the blessing of the Almighty sustain you in all your future tasks. Be assured always of my sympathy and support as I watch your continuing efforts to advance the cause of humanity."

PHYSIOGRAPHY

PAKISTAN consists of two geographical units. Eastern Pakistan with one large province, East Bengal, including the rich Sylhet district of Assam, and Western Pakistan comprising West Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and the States which have acceded to Pakistan

Western Pakistan adjoins Afghanistan and Iran in the west and north-west and the Indian Province of East Punjab and the Great Indian Desert in the east To the north lies the State of Jammu and Kashmir, to the south and south-west the Arabian Sea

East Bengal, the largest and the most thickly populated province of Pakistan is separated from Western Pakistan by more than a thousand miles of Indian territory It is bounded on the north by the hilly regions of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and parts of Assam, in the south by the Bay of Bengal, in the west by the Indian provinces of West Bengal and Bihar and in the east by the Assam Province The narrow strip of the Chittagong Hill Tracts adjoins Burma

From its most northerly point to the sea-coast in the south, Western Pakistan covers a distance of nearly 800 miles, while its western tip at Killa Robat is separated from the Indian border by about 700 miles The entire area to the north and west of the land is covered by the great ranges of the Hindu Kush and the Sulaiman mountains rising, in places, to a height of 14,000 feet The Salt Range and its arid plateaux lie slightly towards the east of these mountain systems To the south and south-west of this region stretches a vast plain right up to the Arabian Sea

All the five rivers of Western Pakistan, Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej rise in the Himalayas and after long courses amid the snow-clad ranges debouch on the plains The slope of the low country is to the south and south-west and this determines the course of the rivers With the passage of time each stream has cut for itself a wide valley which lies well below the level of the plain.

Of these five rivers the longest is the Indus A mighty stream when it emerges from the Hazara Hills, it flows almost due south past Attock—the oil district of Western Pakistan—where it enters a deep gorge It flows on through the Punjab and enters the Province of Sind where the huge Lloyd Barrage spans its waters The other four rivers which help to make West Punjab one of the richest wheat and cotton growing areas in Asia, also rise in the Himalayas and after traversing the plains of the West Punjab join the Indus which flows into the Arabian Sea

LANDSCAPE

Western Pakistan presents great variations in landscape, from the snow-covered peaks of the upper Himalayas to the grey, sombre desert of Sind In the North-West Frontier Province where the land lies on an average more than 4,000 feet above sea level, the scenery is rugged At places there are vivid expanses of green In the Salt Range of the West Punjab the landscape takes on a gentler tone, the slopes are often covered with green box and bogmyrtle But the true beauty of the West Punjab and Sind landscapes lies in the plains As harvest time approaches the traveller sees an endless expanse of waving crops of varying shades of colour above which the villages seem to rise like islets in a sea of green After the harvest the whole aspect is changed and the rich brown of the fields contrasts sharply with the dull green foliage of groves and plantations

In Baluchistan the general outlook resembles that of the Iranian plateau and, though sometimes oppressive in the severity of its lines, the landscape is not without a certain rugged charm Barren, sunburnt mountains rent by huge chasms and gorges alternate with arid deserts and stony plains The colours vary from a monotonous drab to warm brick-yellow, orange and sometimes even deep mauve. There are intermittent valleys of considerable size where the land is irrigated and rich crops of all kinds and fruits are grown. Within the mountains lie narrow glens, fringed in early summer by the brilliant green of carefully terraced fields The clear streams are bordered by rows of willow trees often interlaced with a profusion of vines

The sea-coast is arid and devoid of vegetation, but there is a good harbour at Karachi and many fine sandy beaches Western Pakistan, except for the coastal strip in Sind, is subject to extremes of climate In January and February the night temperature reaches freezing point, while during the day the temperature does not rise above 75° The bright sunshine and the keen invigorating air make Western Pakistan in winter one of the healthiest spots in the world In the summer months, on the other hand, the heat is fierce and the temperature ranges between 90 and 120°. The nights, however, are usually cool These extremes of temperature have bred a people remarkably hardy and vigorous, endowed with good physique great energy and stamina

EASTERN PAKISTAN

Nearly the whole of the 54,000 square miles of Eastern Pakistan is a vast alluvial plain with hardly a hill or even a rock visible for miles Only on the south-eastern frontier a succession of low mountain ranges cover the east of the Chittagong Division The most outstanding feature of the Province is the network of its rivers - the Ganges and the Brahmaputra with their tributaries These rivers furnish an admirable and cheap means of transport, they contain an inexhaustible supply of fish and bring down vast quantities of fertilizing silt which they deposit over the surface of the land

Although East Bengal is largely a plain, the landscape cannot be described as dull, for even in the dry months the groves of bamboo, mango, the graceful areca and cocoanut palm, tamarind, peepal and other trees afford a profusion of green vegetation In the rainy season the young rice-seedlings cover the ground for miles with a delicate green In December the mature plants turn golden and are ready for the sickle

The dense forests of the famous Sunderbans in the south abound in big game such as tigers, leopards, bears, wild hog and other animals

Although East Bengal is situated almost entirely outside the tropical zone, its climate for about two-thirds of the year (from the middle of March to the end of October) has a tropical character, *i.e.*, high temperature and humidity and a dry season following heavy rains From November to February, the climate is delightfully cool, the humidity is slight and the rainfall generally scanty Eastern Pakistan does not suffer from the same rigours of climate as Western Pakistan, the mean temperature during the cold months being 64° and during the hot season about 83°

SOME STATISTICS

The total area of Pakistan according to the Indian census of 1941 is 360,780 square miles, which is distributed as follows —

	Sq Miles
East Bengal	49,270
Sylhet District	4,650
TOTAL FOR EAST PAKISTAN	53,920
Baluchistan	54,460
N-W F P	14,260
West Punjab	62,000
Sind	48,140
Bahawalpur State	17,500
Baluchistan States	79,500
Khairpur State	6,000
N-W F P. States	25,000
TOTAL FOR WESTERN PAKISTAN	306,860
TOTAL FOR PAKISTAN	360,780

POPULATION

The total population of areas now comprising Pakistan, including the States that have acceded to it so far, according to the 1941 census, on the basis of the Boundary Commission's Award, is as follows —

	Population in millions
West Punjab	15·80
Sind	4 53
Baluchistan	50
N.-W F P	3·04
East Bengal & Sylhet	42 07
Bahawalpur	1·34
Khairpur	·31
Makran	·09
Kharan	·03
Las Bela	07
Tribal Areas including Dhir, Swat and Chitral	2 38
Total	70 33

Previous census have revealed that the average annual increase in the population is about 1¼ per cent for the whole sub-continent There is every likelihood that the same rate of increase has been maintained in the present census decade, 1941-51 in Pakistan It is therefor estimated that during the eight post-census years the population of Pakistan may have increased by 9 93 millions, thus bringing the total population from 70 33 millions in 1941 to 80 26 millions in 1949

The population figures however have been further affected due to the influx and outflux of population as a result of the communal disturbances after the partition of the sub-continent Making allowance for these changes the present population may be surmised as follows.—

East Pakistan	46,720,000
Baluchistan	560,000
N-W F P	3,200,000
Sind	5,180,000
West Punjab	19,740,000
Bahawalpur State	1,480,000
Other States	3,380,000
Total	80,260,000

DENSITY

The density of population per square mile according to 1941 is as follows —

	Area in square miles	Population in millions	Density per sq. mile
Eastern Pakistan	53,920	42 07	780
Western Pakistan	306,860	28 26	92
Pakistan	360,780	70 33	194 9

The density of population for 1948 is estimated as follows —

Eastern Pakistan	53,920	46 72	870
Western Pakistan	306,860	33 54	109 3
Pakistan	360,780	80 26	222 4

RURAL AND URBAN

The distribution of urban and rural population according to the 1941 census was as follows :—

	Percentage of urban to total population
Eastern Pakistan	4·8
Western Pakistan	14 5
Pakistan	11 1

The very low percentage of urban population in Pakistan indicates the importance of agriculture in the economy of the country and the comparative lack of development in industries and

the trade. This is particularly so in Eastern Pakistan where the urban population is only 4·8 per cent of the total.

There is reason to believe that there has been a substantial increase in the urban population of Western Pakistan due to the recent exchange of population, as a large number of refugees coming from rural areas have settled down in towns and cities But this is altogether unlike the natural urbanization of population as a result of economic development. It has in fact created serious problems in housing, public health and transport It is likely, however that the concentration of people in towns and cities would create conditions in which trade and industry may prosper.

AGRICULTURE

Total area under cultivation .. .. . 45 million acres.
Irrigated area . .. 35 million acres.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crops	Area under cultivation	Production (0,000 tons)
Rice ..	21,036	7,625
Wheat .	9,733	3,265
Cotton	3,091	194
Jute .	2,054	1,222
Sugarcane	681	883
Tea .	89	19
Miscellaneous crops ..	8,847	1,947

ANNUAL MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral	Quantity
Petroleum . ..	11,811,720 gallons.
Coal .. .	405,325 tons.
Limestone ..	726,167 tons.
Rocksalt .	256,041 tons.
Chromite clay	132,849 tons.
Gypsum .	39,770 tons.
Sulphur .	66,300 tons.

RAILWAYS

North Western Railway .. 5,363 miles.
East Bengal Railway .. 1,631 ,,
Total . .. 6,994 ,,

ROADS

	Un-metalled	Metalled	Tota
East Pakistan	18,013	3,060	21,073
West Pakistan	30,894	9,973	40,867
Total Mileage	48,907	13,033	61,940

THE PEOPLE

THE 80 million odd inhabitants of Pakistan do not all come from one racial stock. There has been a great mingling of races and cultures—Indo-Aryan, Semitic, Mongol and Dravidian The result is like the U.S A, a variety of physical types, language groups, food habits and local customs and usages Thus in the West Punjab (pop : 16 million), the physical type is distinctly Aryan, there being few traces of aboriginal or foreign blood. The typical Punjabi is of medium height, spare but muscular, broad-shouldered with dark eyes and an ample beard His hair is invariably black but the complexion varies from a deep olive-brown to fair. His language is Punjabi though Urdu is the literary language and is widely understood and spoken.

The Pathan of the North-West Frontier Province (pop . 3 million) is taller, somewhat heavier in build, the rigours of life and climate in his barren hills making him broad-boned and capable of harder living In stature and physique the Frontier Pathan can stand comparison with any other people in the world His general bearing is proud and resolute, with courage writ large on his face His language is Pushto but he understands Urdu.

The Baluch (Baluchistan pop · half a million), differs markedly from his Pathan brother. His build is shorter, more spare and wiry. He has a long, oval face, an aqueline nose and wears his hair in long oiled curls The Baluch Pathans are expert horsemen and generally carry swords or long knives for their defence.

Sind has a population of more than 4,500,000 The Muslims of the province are by race Pathans, Arabs, Baluchs, Brahuis, Jats, Makranis and original Sindhis The Jat and the Makrani are allied to the Baluch and have the same physical characteristics The descendents of the Arabs who settled in Sind after having conquered it in 712 A.D , are chiefly Saiyyids and number more than 100,000 They are of medium height and fair with long noses and a narrow facial index.

The original residents of Sind are tall, robust, dark-complexioned and of muscular build They make strong and hardy cultivators and are by temperament gentle Of the numerous tribal divisions among the Sindhis, the Sumro and Samo represent the dynasties which ruled in Sind from the 11th to the 16th century The Mushanos are boatmen and fishermen, forming a distinct group with their own customs and folklore.

In East Bengal (pop.: 42 million) there has been an admixture of the Mongoloid and Dravidian strains. The average Bengali is, therefore, different in physical characteristics from the average Western Pakistani. He is shorter in stature than the Pathan and of smaller build. His language is Bengali.

The great unifying force amidst these diversities of race, language and physical environment in Pakistan is its culture and civilisation Nearly 80 per cent of the people of Pakistan are Muslims. Islam has given them a single social, ethical and legal code, and thus they form a single brotherhood. For the vast majority of the people of Pakistan the times of prayer, the days of fasting, the places of pilgrimage, the laws of marriage, succession and inheritance are the same So are the essential ceremonies attending birth, marriage and death, days of rejoicing and of national mourning. This consciousness of common beliefs, rights and duties has given the people strong social and political cohesion.

FESTIVALS

THE greatest and the most popular Muslim festival is Id-ul-Fitr which marks the end of Ramazan, the month of fasting It is a day of rejoicing as it marks the successful conclusion of 30 dawn-to-dusk consecration fasts and a month spent in prayer and austere self-denial It is celebrated with equal enthusiasm by all classes of people. Everyone, however humble his position, puts on new garments About 9 in the morning the entire male population moves towards the Id-gah, the place of Id-prayer, where a congregational prayer is led by an Imam (congregation leader) After the prayer it is customary for Muslims to embrace one another irrespective of wealth and position At an Id gathering you will see Cabinet Ministers embracing their domestic servants, Ruling Chiefs embracing court-peons, and big landlords embracing small tradesmen.

The day is spent in visiting friends and relatives and the commonest refreshment served is a kind of fine spaghetti called sewayyan prepared in sugar, milk and cream.

Another important festival is Id-ul-Zuha which is held in commemoration of Abraham's intended sacrifice of Ismail. This festival has all the features of Id-ul-Fitr except that the animal sacrifice is enjoined on all who can afford it. Camels, sheep, goats or calves are sacrificed according to the person's means and it is obligatory to give away the skin of the animal as charity and to distribute two-thirds of the meat among the poor

Moharram, the first month of the Muslim year, is a period of mourning although the elaborate and symbolic expression of grief is sometimes mistaken by foreigners to be the celebration of a festival The first twelve days of the month are devoted to the commemoration of the martyrdom of Hussain, the grandson of the Prophet, who was killed in a religious war on the battlefield of Karbala in Iraq 1,300 years ago. The main items of the Moharram commemoration are the Majlis and the Tazia processions The former is a meeting at which a learned theologian gives a discourse on the historical and religious significance of the tragedy of Karbala The Tazias which are taken out in procession are artistic and often colourful replicas in wood, paper and other materials of the tomb at Karbala

These, however, are not the only festivals of the people At many places local fairs are held to commemorate the birth or death anniversary of saints or holy men. These fairs are not without their social and economic significance, for at every fair, which usually continues for a number of days, bazaars are set up and business is transacted Most of the participants being villagers, the fair furnishes an excellent opportunity for the exchange of information and the propagation of new ideas.

In East Bengal where there is a large and cultured Hindu minority, some Hindu festivals are celebrated with great enthusiasm. Hindu festivals are largely seasonal Thus the festival of Holi, which is held in March-April, signalizes the beginning of spring It is a joyous festival and on that day the Hindus sprinkle coloured water on each other.

Deepavali, commonly called Devali, is celebrated in October-November and marks the beginning of the Hindu commercial year. The festival is celebrated by lavish illumination and Hindu shops and houses are decorated with lights. On this day many Hindu merchants renew their account books and whitewash their houses. The festival is dedicated to Lakshmi, the goddess of Wealth.

Dussehra, the most important festival for Bengali Hindus, is celebrated in September-October and commemorates the victory of Durga, the consort of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon, Mahishasur. Durga's image after being worshipped for nine days is immersed into the river. The ceremony is accompanied by offerings of flowers and devotional music.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

WITH its several provinces, each inhabited by a largely homogeneous racial group and each having its own tongue, it is only natural that Pakistan should have variations of language from province to province But there is a common language which is spoken and understood in every province and which is the *lingua franca* of Pakistan This language is Urdu When the Muslims first came to India in the 8th century they found several languages spoken in this country The necessity of communicating with the inhabitants of the country gave rise to the first faint beginnings of a new language consisting of elements of Persian, Arabic, Turki and the various dialects spoken in India, known as the prakrits Since the Muslims made Delhi their capital, Saurseni and Brij Bhasha, the two dialects spoken around Delhi and its environs, Meerut, Agra and Mathura, became the main base of Urdu and supplied it the grammar, syntax and the largest part of its vocabulary The other prakrits, spoken in the various provinces of the country, supplied it with innumerable words, with Muslim sufis, divines, soldiers, administrators sent to all parts of the country absorbing its language and culture Thus a language of the common people was evolved which was a blend of Arabic, Persian, Turki and native dialects

By the beginning of the 14th century poetical and mystical works were being written in this new language Under the Moghals (1526-1857) it rose to high literary standards This language, which was called Hindi (Persian word meaning 'pertaining to India') up to the time of Akbar, now came to be called by the Turkish word Urdu—meaning the language of the camp When Shah Jahan (1627-58) built the Red Fort at Delhi and established his new capital there, he raised the status of the language by calling it Urdu-e-Moalla or "exalted Urdu" The court language was still Persian, but the language of the people and of the ladies of the palace was henceforth Urdu While Urdu had been maturing in the zenanas and bazaars of Delhi in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it was being nourished and used for literary expression in the south under the Bahmani Kingdom (1347-1526) and its successors Thus the first definite school of Urdu poetry made its appearance in the first decade of the 16th century and flourished in the Deccan until the rise of the Delhi school in the first decade of the 18th century

URDU LITERATURE

The early specimens and works of Urdu are religious in character or are long tales in verse The style often lacks perfection and grace and the images and similes are simple Although Persian influence is easily discernible, the poetry of the Deccan was essentially Indian in theme and inspiration With the 17th century, however, Persian influences became more active, and when Delhi took to writing in Urdu her poetry became modern, and the classical age that thus began with the commencement of the 18th century lasted till the first two decades of the present century.

During the last 50 years, or so, Urdu has been profoundly affected by Western thought and literature under whose influence new literary forms have sprung up. Moreover, a vast body of scientific work from English and the continental languages has been translated into Urdu. In the first decade of the 20th century Muslim political consciousness found a vivid and forceful expression in this language Hali, Akbar, and Iqbal were three outstanding figures who instilled a new life into Muslim thought through their poetry. Urdu poetry can justifiably claim a high place among the literatures of the world. The poetry of Mir Anees, Ghalib, and Iqbal has attained an extremely high stature in world poetry

The birth of Pakistan has generated impulses, cognitions and modes of feelings which have yet to attain fruition in literature Fruition is a slow process of inward growth, and three years are all too short to give proper scope to a nation's resurrected awareness of life Some of Pakistan's new inspirations send out for the present only faint vibrations in the literary atmosphere The present attempt, therefore, can at best be a survey of beginnings rather than of achievements

Urdu literature in Pakistan is described as an infant only by compulsion of political logic Actually, this literature has a venerable past coeval with the cultural history of Muslim India Our position in Pakistan is identical with that of the American lady, who when asked why America had produced so few great poets, immediately retorted "Why, among others, we produced Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton"

Urdu literature blends the best traditions of three ancient cultures—Arabian, Persian and Hindu During the last century it has absorbed European influences with ever-accelerated pace In point of richness—both notional and verbal—it has few parallels among Asian literatures Long before Pakistan's inception, Urdu poets had evolved a diction strikingly terse, meaningful and harmonious, to portray almost every variety of human mood to write with subtlety and effect of friendship and love and fate, to record with sweetness or vigour their observations on social and religious, moral and philosophical themes Prose style enriched itself from diverse sources through one of the most extraordinary fusions in linguistic history Urdu literature is a complex its infinite variations of tone and colour come from the Indian Prakrits, from Arabic, from Persian, from Turkish, and from many other sources And the prose-writers have turned this material to excellent account From the transparently simple to the magnificently ornate, from the airily frolicsome to the seriously reflective Urdu prose covers a wide field both in matter and manner

Notwithstanding these manifold accomplishments, Urdu literature has not kept up with the rapidity of advance in the modern age Modernism, in the form of "popular appeal" and "realism," was first experimented upon by Nazir and Insha at the eighteenth-nineteenth century cross-roads The experiment was continued with increasing vigour throughout the last century But a genuine democratic outlook was still far away, awaiting the hour of national deliverance Most (though certainly not all) of pre-Pakistan Urdu literature bears the hallmark of feudalism In its courtly grace, in its aristocratically confident values of life, in its devotion to the ideal rather than the real, this literature speaks of a bygone age of pageantry and power

Aftermath of Pakistan

Pakistan came into being on August 15, 1947 We look in vain, however, for the songs of joy that should have ushered in the new State The first fine careless rapture of newborn freedom will forever remain unheard in Urdu poetry August 15 and the days that followed were artistically barren the emotional tranquillity necessary for literary creation had become impossible, even normal life had come to a standstill Months before freedom dawned, the streets of some of the bigger cities were desolate except for blood and fire. The transfer of power brought a semblance of peace, a peace with which came a new terror Millions upon millions of panic-stricken refugees came pouring in from across the border and added horror to the devastated scene—the literary scene with which we begin.

The poets, as usual, were the first to speak They spoke as all horrified men must speak—with distress, with bitterness, with something like loss of hope The more sensitive were almost overwhelmed with a sense of defeat.

This murky daylight, this night-bitten morn
Is this the happy Dawn, the long awaited ?

But the voices which spoke of defeat were few. A much greater number plucked new courage from the calamity For example, poignant schemes of abduction were described. The key-note, however, was not anguish, but high indignation against the men who deserted their women-folk to save their own lives Even silver-tongued Hafeez, Pakistan's lyrical poet, has a ring of steel as he turns to fellow writers pleading for a cleaner human order

O ! the bodies, like pennons, winging aloft on the pikes !
O ! the maidens pure with heads bent low on their breasts !
Despite their nakedness, the daughter of Adam
Seem shrouded in the hem of Mary's robe.
See you the bashfulness of those meek eyes ?
See you those amputated hands in prayer ?

Prose writers too were not long in taking note of the gruesome record of these early days The Urdu short story had acquired psychological depth and technical finish during the thirties—before Pakistan had appeared on the map This newly learned art was not expended on the harrowing tales that were on the tip of every tongue throughout the year of horrors The atmosphere of these stories is that of pathos, irony or cynicism, according to the constitution of the men who wrote them Even humour, however incredible it may seem, has found vent round this catastrophic scene. S H. Mantu's "Black Margins" is a collection of such type of sketches The dedication is characteristic of the whole book

TO THE MAN

Who recounting his homicidal exploits, said :
"When I killed an old woman, I had a feeling that
I had, in a way, committed murder"

The year of horrors brought another calamity in its wake, later, when on a September night in 1948, an already harassed people were stunned by the sudden death of the Father of the Nation, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah Strangely enough this great blow acted as a sedative The nation having resigned to the will of the Almighty, stiffened its back and thereby discovered its own inherent strength No other single event during the last three years has evoked such a resurgence of patriotic fervour The Quaid-e-Azam's death put the poets on their mettle Yusuf Zafar is, with many others, voicing a common sentiment when he says

We learnt of thee that Life and Death alike
Are targets of Man's conquering will,
The glance revealed that the whole expanse of
the world
Measure no more than a single stride of Man
Thy mind, robed in Reality, proclaimed
"We are more real than Reality"

Prose

To descend to prose from poetry, speeches and statements of the Quaid-e-Azam became the focus of publishing activity This interest in the Father of the Nation could have been easily foreseen, but what had not been foreseen was the popularity of biography in general Portraits of contemporary personalities were especially relished obviously a symptom of the new keenness to understand the world around Another evidence of the new interest in personality was the appearance of books on psychological subjects and what is more, of psychological magazines The number of weeklies too, considerably increased They did not supplant the dailies or the monthlies; they came to satisfy the common man's interest in current affairs.

Another notable development of the last two years is the vogue of the novel Till two years ago the main fictional form was the short story The recent drift towards the novel does not, of course, result from ampler leisure, the people of Pakistan are busier than ever before The explanation seems to be that a larger canvas is establishing its suitability for a more elaborate study of life and persons

Women have figured with distinction among the ranks of recent novelists But a still more striking phenomenon is the greater and a more complete understanding of woman as woman displayed by men writers in both the novel and the short story Till a short time ago she was shown as loving, mothering, sistering man Now she appears in her own independent right She has been an object of passionate, critical or reverential interest This is as it should be The glory of the women who suffered for Pakistan's independence in 1947 has won for them an independent place in the literature of the country

Literary criticism tends more and more to concentrate on the exposition of Iqbal's philosophy or art, while the periodical literature of the time is concerned with aspects of the country's reconstruction A typical illustration is the *Humayun* of Lahore, one of the oldest literary magazines in Pakistan, which suddenly forswore "empty æstheticism" and dedicated itself to the cause of reconstruction Magazines which pursued a policy obnoxious to national sentiment, either underwent complete metamorphosis or closed down, and new ones took their place

Another instance of Pakistan's present mood of practicality is the plentiful prose literature on constitutional theory and practice The titles of many recently published books are self-explanatory "The Future of Pakistan", "The New System", "Our Pakistan", "The Foundation of Islamic State", "The Democratic System", etc

Even "pure literature" is not without its own reform movement New forms are being experimented upon N M Rashida's "Strangers in Iran" a long blank verse poem written in line of unequal length, breaks new ground In Qayyum Nazar's lyrical drama, "The Soldiers March Away", characters are indentified with metrical patterns through which they reveal themselves Apart from original work, English poets so diverse as Shakespeare, Wordsworth and T S Elliot have appeared in Urdu translations of remarkable felicity All this experimentation shows that the new urges are steadily carving their way into expression

But the most characteristic—and the really essential work of this period has been done not by the artists but by the "rude mechanicals" who have planned, organised and put in gear the mechanics of Urdu literature There is the Kul-Pakistan Anjuman-e-Tarraqui-e-Urdu, jealously watching and directing the trend of events into channels favourable to the development of Urdu There are the educationists who strove successfully to make Urdu literature a University subject up to the Master's degree and are now trying to make the Urdu language the medium of instruction and examination in all Pakistani Universities There are others who are busy writing text-books or standardising technical terms, as also those who are devising ways and means to make Urdu the official language of the country Among these workers, too, are the experts who are trying (with ever-increasing success) to make it possible for Urdu print to change from lithograph to type

The inspiration of both literary creation and literary organisation is patriotic Urdu has a peculiar place in Pakistan it is not only the national language, it is also part of the national creed One of the explicitly-stated objectives of the fight for the attainment of Pakistan was the survival of the Urdu language Thus the devotion to Urdu springs from the omnipresent sentiment of nationality The librarian who compiles our original work on the classification and cataloguing of books, and the shop-keeper who enthusiastically changes his signboard from English to Urdu, are both equally devoted to the cause

PUNJABI LITERATURE

Although the province of the Punjab has played a leading role in the development of Urdu and some of the most famous writers of Urdu today belong to the Punjab, the spoken language of the province is Punjabi It is a sister dialect of Prakrit and bears a close resemblance to Urdu It is thus easy for an inhabitant of the Punjab to speak and understand Urdu and nearly everybody is able to speak it. Nevertheless, Punjabi has a literature of its own and poetry and folk-songs are still written in that language One of its classics, the famous Hir Ranjha of Waris Shah, a mystical poem of several thousand verses, is ranked amongst the great poems of the world Another great poem is the Sohani-Mahinwal, a love story written by Fazal Shah Both these poems are extremely popular, particularly in the villages Education in the Punjab is imparted through the medium of Urdu except in the Universities where the medium of instruction is English Urdu is also the court language in the Punjab

SINDHI LITERATURE

Sindhi is the language spoken and written in Sind Although an offshoot of the Indian Prakrit, it was the first language of the subcontinent to come under the influence of Arabic due to the Arab occupation of Sind in the 8th century A D Sindhi is written in the old Naskh Arabic script and 30 per cent of its vocabulary consists of Arabic words Its literature is, comparatively speaking, small but contains some excellent poetry such as is found in highly cultivated languages only. Among the Sindhi poets the works of Shah Abdul Latif are universally popular.

PATHAN LITERATURE

The language of the Pathans is Pushtu which does not belong to the Indo-Aryan family of languages and is, therefore, very different from Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi and Bengali, the main Pakistani languages of Indo-Aryan origin It is written in a modified Arabic script and contains many words of Arabic and Persian which bring it close to Urdu Pushtu literature has been traced back to the 7th century and consists mainly of poetry, lyrical as well as mystical Khushal Khan Khattak and Rahman Baba, both belonging to the 17th century, are regarded as the national poets of the Pathans They have left complete deevans, or collections of poems Pushtu is spoken both in the North-West Frontier Province and Afghanistan with some variations in vocabulary and script

BENGALI LITERATURE

The language of East Bengali—Bengali—has a highly developed literature of its own Belonging to the Indo-Aryan group of languages it has a predominantly Sanskrit vocabulary although a large number of Persian and Arabic words have become part of the language as a result of Muslim influence Its script is also of the same family as Deva Nagari although it has existed independently for at least eight centuries A hundred years ago Bengali prose and poetry were so heavily enfettered by Sanskrit words as to be unintelligible to the common people In the early years of the 19th century, however, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Akshay Kumar Datta and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar initiated a movement for simpler expression and a greater use of the spoken word in lit rature This movement later blossomed into a renaissance which produced such great literary figures of modern Bengal as Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Madhusudhan Dutta and Rabindra Nath Tagore. Of these, Tagore achieved international recognition with his lyrics and plays which were largely inspired by Bengali folk-songs and many of which have been translated into English. He also wrote a large number of novels, short-stories, plays and philosophical discourses Bengal has also produced some great Muslim poets and the songs of Alaul, Qazi Nazrul-Islam and Jaseem-ud-Din are sung throughout East Bengal, and some of Jaseem-ud-Din's poems have been admirably translated into English under the title, The Painted Quilt

Although it is expected that Urdu will in due course replace English, yet it is obvious that this process must be gradual, and since English has now become an international language it will continue to be spoken, read and written, perhaps as widely as at present

FINE ARTS

MODERN times have seen a revival of painting among the Muslims. Abdur Rahman Chughtai and Fyzee Rahmin are two Muslim painters whose works have been exhibited in Europe and widely appreciated. Among the younger painters of today the powerful yet sensitive work of Zainul Abedin deserves special mention.

Painting, like architecture, received a great impetus under the Moghal Emperors and here too, it was the Persian tradition which held sway for nearly three centuries beginning with the reign of Akbar The Moghal school used mainly mineral colours of lamp-black where black was used Beginning with some specimens which have a strong religious element akin to calligraphy and book-illumination, the art developed in the later periods into extremely delicate and accurate portraiture combining a brilliant use of colours with perfect draughtsmanship.

Some of these specimens, happily preserved in the various museums and private collections show keen insight into character and extraordinary mastery of detail. Lack of encouragement in the reign of Aurangzeb led to a rapid decline of the art, and Persian masters, who had been brought to Delhi by the earlier Emperors and had enjoyed their patronage, ceased their visits to India. Muslim genius for this particular form of art was consequently smothered by neglect.

In music, as in architecture and painting, Muslim influence introduced profound changes. The cultural renaissance initiated by Muslims in North India influenced music to a greater degree than it did architecture and painting, so that it is hard to tell what the Indian musical scale was prior to the Muslim era By the 13th century, *i e* in the reign of Allauddin Khilji, Arabian musical instruments had come into use. Thus the Arabic word mizrab for plectrum, Tabla, the Indian percussion instrument from the Arabian tabla and the classical drone instrument for accompaniment, Tamboor, have all Arabic roots. The elaborate Qanoon, the rich-toned Rabab, the Taiab and the large drums called Naqqarah also came from Arabia The

most popular string instrument—Sitar—was invented by the great Muslim poet and savant, Amir Khusro, in the reign of Allauddin Khilji.

In the reign of Akbar (1556-1605), the great court musician, Tansen, gave a new orientation to Indian classical music by introducing scores of new ragas or musical modes, such as the varieties of Todi, Darbari, Adana, Kafi, Bahar, Sarang and many others. Tansen also left nearly 500 compositions in the Dhrupad style which form the main bulk of the true classical Indian music today

In the 18th century an entirely new school of music was founded by Muslim composers which in the course of two centuries has superseded the rigorously classical Dhrupad. This is known as the Khayal style which combines elegance with a greater freedom of rhythm, phrasing and intonation than the Dhrupad.

In the 19th century the Punjab developed an extremely charming style of singing known as the Tappa in which greater emphasis is laid on voice-culture and sweetness than on the strict observance of rules

Music in the sub-continent was melodic or modal, and harmony was never attempted by Indian musicians However, Allaudin Khan and his son, Ali Akbar, two gifted Muslim musicians have successfully introduced certain forms of orchestration In Pakistan, Lahore and Dacca are active centres of musical learning, and Muslim artists are still the acknowledged masters of music, both instrumental and vocal, in the entire sub-continent

A new artist from East Bengal with the potentialities of an Uday Shankar, Bulbul Chaudhury, and his wife Begum Chaudhury are now making their debut in Western Pakistan. He was due to go on a trip to India and other countries

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

SKILLED craftsmen in Pakistan have a long tradition of exquisite workmanship, but the advent of machinery led to the decline of cottage industries This decline has been specially noticeable in the handloom industry Until the early 19th century, Dacca muslin was popular with the world's dress connoisseurs, and large quantities of it were exported to the European markets Subsequently, however, the machine-made products of Manchester killed this industry though the material is still produced in small quantities The finer hand-woven and hand-spun varieties of fabrics are in no way inferior to silk in softness and are as durable Another product of great beauty is the Dacca Jamdani which consists of delicately woven white patterns on a white background of fine muslin

Embroidery of a high standard is common among the Brahuis of Baluchistan The finest is called mosam and consists of very close work in the form of satinstitch, the designs being primarily geometric Saddle-bags and handbags richly ornamented with shells are also made in the Barkhan Tehsil (Loralai District) of Baluchistan

Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat and Peshawar in the North-West Frontier Province produce fine silk fabrics, generally woven for turbans and mostly in grey or blue, with richly worked end-pieces in gold thread In the Hazara District of the same province beautiful striped and check material is woven for turbans and loin cloth

An interesting product of Peshawar is a cotton fabric decorated with a substance called roghan, a preparation of oil made by Afridis whence the material derives its name—Afridi Momjama (wax-cloth) The roghan is applied in a plastic condition to the fabric by means of an iron style on the lines of the required pattern It is then pressed into the cloth with the moistened tip of the finger when it adheres firmly to the texture

The Kohat turban is ornamented with coloured silk and stripes at the ends which recall the Algerian stripe pattern The Bangash, as this pattern is called, is distinctive of a particular khel or clan Multan in West Punjab and Bahawalpur State also produce beautiful silk fabrics, specially turbans and waist-bands

Pottery for every day use is made in almost every village in Pakistan but some districts specialize in art pottery Earthen vessels decorated with water-colours are made at Peshawar, while Gujrat in West Punjab produces beautiful light pottery called 'paper pottery' because of its extreme fineness Coloured faience or tiled work of Persian origin is done in Multan.

Swords and hunting knives of good quality are made in the North-West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan while surgical instruments (largely used in the last war) are made in Sialkot Sialkot also produces world famous sports requisites and E P N S ware Copper-ware, specially trays, ewers with basins and wine bowls are made in Peshawar and are often exact reproductions of famous Persian originals so familiar to the students of art Silver filigree work of a very high quality is done in Dacca in East Bengal Bengal is also famous for its fine ivory-carving, and Rangpur produces exquisitely carved decorative pieces which require as many as eight different tools before the finished product is ready.

The leather workers of the Frontier Province and West Punjab make sandals and shoes and handbags which are richly embroidered in gold and silver thread and are exported abroad Good leather work is also done in Bengal where decorations on leather are first drawn with a fine needle and then coloured with specially made pigments

ARCHÆOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

BURIED cities dating back more than 5,000 years, and monuments of outstanding architectural and artistic interest form part of Pakistan's archæological heritage and furnish one of the richest fields for antiquarian research Of the standing monuments, 172 lie in West Pakistan and 79 in Eastern Pakistan While it has been ascertained that ancient mounds in Eastern Pakistan contain the structural remains of Buddhist monasteries and Brahmanic sanctuaries of the first millennium of the Christian era, those in Western Pakistan contain extensive remains of ruined cities and citadels of that highly developed pre-historic culture which is now known as the Indus Valley Civilisation Four such ancient sites have been excavated so far in Western Pakistan The one at Nal in Baluchistan has yielded vast remains of what was probably a royal cemetery At Mohenjodaro in the Larkana District of Sind, a city of metropolitan proportions has come to light which, together with the portable finds it has yielded, has made archæological history At Chanhu Daro, in the Nawab Shah District of Sind a town of the same period as that unearthed at Mohenjodaro has been revealed, while at Harappa in the Montgomery District of the Punjab, the remains of a vast citadel of the Mohenjodaro period have been exposed to view. Evidence of the immense variety of finds recovered from these sites of more or less contemporary period of pre-historic antiquity has established the fact that 3,000 years before Christ the people of those areas which are now known as Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab, though not aware of iron and its uses and still making implements of chert and quartz for occupational purposes, were living in planned cities and well designed houses and had, in respect of the art of living, attained a high degree of culture and refinement in the development of which pictographic script played a conspicuous part The Indus Valley Civilisation flourishing 5,000 years ago is one of the three oldest civilisations discovered so far in the world.

In Pakistan the archæological remains of the known period of history, as opposed to pre-history, embrace a period of more than 2,600 years beginning with the 7th Century B C The famous ancient city of Taxila, situated 21 miles north of Rawalpindi in Western Pakistan and extensively explored during the last 30 years, has furnished a great field for antiquarian research of absorbing interest. The excavations have brought to light the remains of three cities which flourished from the 7th Century B C. to the 5th Century A.D under the successive political and cultural domination of the Achæmind Persians, the Macedonians of Alexander's army, the Mauryas of Asoka's time, the Hellenised Bactrians, the Sakas or the Scythians, the Pahlavas of Parthia and the Kushans of Purushupura, or modern Peshawar For about ten centuries—between 500 B C and 500 A D—Taxila was a great seat of culture and learning and a meeting ground for diverse cultural influences of Eastern and Western countries.

The Yusufzai tract with its neighbouring valley of Swat, north of Peshawar, is a happy hunting ground for the students of ancient plastic art This tract in ancient days was called Gandhara and, during the first centuries of the Christian era its people developed a school of sculpture which specialised in applying the classical forms of Greek art to Indian and particularly Buddhist subjects Known as the "Gandhara School of Art", or "Græco-Buddhist sculpture", specimens of these beautifully handled sculptured pieces are to be found in abundance in the whole of the Yusufzai tract They have excited much interest and admiration in art circles in Europe and U S A.

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

The architecture which has left the deepest impress upon the buildings of Pakistan, however, as of the entire sub-continent, is the Muslim architecture of Turkish, Persian and Central Asian origin brought to India by its Muslim conquerors.

The period of Muslim rule over India, beginning with the 13th century and extending right upto the middle of the 18th century, is the greatest building era in Indian history which is also the history of Pakistan This is exemplified in its spectacular achievements no less than in the elaboration and full realization of certain principles and forms which became fundamental to all later Indian architecture The most valuable contribution of Islamic architecture is the dome of monumental size used in the building of mosques, shrines and tombs throughout the sub-continent The minaret, the niche, the monumental arch and other achievements in the sphere of architectural

decoration, such as stucco, mosaic faience, pietra dura and the colourful inlay work along with thousands of other decorative devices, are some of the gifts which Islam later bestowed on all Indian architecture through the Moghals Thus the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, the Pearl Mosque in the Red Fort at Delhi, the Jama Masjid at Delhi, the buildings of Fatehpur Sikri and of the Agra Fort are essentially Muslim in inspiration and execution and, though situated in India today, are a fundamental part of the heritage of Pakistan

Muslim monuments which have survived in Pakistan belong mostly to the Moghal period Even some of these were destroyed during disturbances in the Punjab previous to the beginning of British rule The most important Moghal monument in Pakistan is the Fort at Lahore. Its existence can be traced back to the 10th century, but it was Akbar who enlarged and rebuilt it when he held his court here between 1578 and 1598 Various structures were, however, added by the Emperors Jehangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb The Elephant Gate, which was the royal entrance is gorgeously decorated with tile mosaic The unique feature of this decoration is that some panels depict living beings, a practice not found in Islamic architectural decoration The ornamentation is continued on the Fort wall which is 500 yards long and 16 yards high, in other words a surface of nearly 8,000 square yards is covered with these brilliant tiles In these panels elephants, camels, horses and human figures have been depicted with vigour and restraint The other important buildings of the Fort are a palace built in parts by Jehangir and Shahjahan, a lovely mosque in white marble called Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque, the Shish Mahal or Palace of Mirrors with its wonderful pietra dura decoration and the ornamental Shah Burj or Royal Tower, built by Shahjahan There are also mausoleums of Jehangir and his queen, Nur Jahan

Wazir Khan's Mosque, built in Lahore in 1634, is an extremely beautiful building Its brick walls are covered with inlaid work of the Kashi type, a kind of mosaic of glazed tiles The structure and the decorations are notably Persian in character. From the gallery round the minarets one can have a very fine view of the city. The Badshahi Mosque, built by Aurangzeb is a structure remarkable for its enormous size, though not so much for its elegance It is the largest mosque in the world and can hold a congregation of 100,000 at a time

Sind provides archæological material worth a life-time of study and research Nearly every district of this ancient land is strewn with monuments dating from pre-historic times to the middle of the last century. At Mohenjodaro relics contemporaneous with and similar to those at Babylon have been discovered, while Brahmanabad, Mirpur Khas, and Jarak have Buddhist stupas and antiquities Alor, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana have many interesting monuments worth studying. Thatta 50 miles from Karachi, is full of Muslim monuments dating from the 13th century The most important among these is a great mosque built by Shahjahan as a memorial to his visit to Thatta when, having quarrelled with his father, Jehangir, he was for the time being an exile from the Court This mosque is one of the few surviving Moghal buildings in brick Its great feature is its coloured tile-work within, the whole interior being covered with it The tiles are of beautiful colour and show an infinite variety of pigments and design

At Paharpur in the Rajshahi District of Eastern Pakistan a 10th century Buddhist temple and monastery of brick masonry, the largest of its kind in the sub-continent, has been recently unearthed and is now being preserved with care Gaur and Pandua in Eastern Pakistan possess a remarkable array of Muslim monuments.

Apart from the pursuit of archæological exploration and excavation of ancient sites, and preservation and conservation of standing monuments which are its primary functions, the Department of Archæology of the Government of Pakistan is also responsible for the maintenance of three museums of exclusively archæological exhibits at the three famous antiquarian centres of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Taxila which have long since become places of pilgrimage for the serious as well as the casual students of the history of this ancient land.

The establishment of the Pakistan National Museum which has been housed in the Frere Hall at Karachi is worth mentioning Karachi being one of the most important traffic-centres in the country the Government propose to develop the Museum into one of international importance All important exhibits are being collected in this Museum.

It presents for the first time a reasonably adequate synopsis of the successive cultures and civilizations which have gone to the making of what is now Pakistan Its collection of relics of the Indus civilization is the best in the world, and its "Gandhara" sculptures combine with a fine series from East Pakistan to illustrate the famous era of Buddhist art A small but good collection of paintings and drawings represents Moghul pictorial art and its influence upon contemporary Hindu schools, whilst the more modern arts and crafts of Pakistan have contributed glazed pottery from New Hala, lacquer-work from Hyderabad, and embroidered cloth from elsewhere in Sind There are also collections of coloured tiles, arms and armour, and a few manuscripts, among which is a lavishly decorated Holy Quran bearing the seal of Prince Salim, afterwards the Emperor Jahangir, the only great Moghul Emperor buried in Pakistan

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

THE Constituent Assembly of Pakistan has not made much progress in the drafting of a new constitution for the Dominion The only important step was the passing of an objectives resolution moved by the Prime Minister A Basic Principles Committee was set up to report as early as possible, in accordance with the motion adopted by the Assembly, on the main principles on which the constitution of Pakistan is to be based The work of some of the committees set up earlier was also reviewed

The Objectives Resolution, extracts from the Prime Minister's speech, the personnel of the main and the sub-committees, short notes on the functions which are assigned to them, and the work that the committees have done so far are all given below.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

"In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the Merciful:

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust:

This Constituent Assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan.

Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people

Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed,

Wherein Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunna,

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures;

Whereby the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed;

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public majority;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

Wherein the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured,

Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honoured place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity".

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Moving the Resolution the Prime Minister said among other things "Pakistan was founded because the Muslims of this sub-continent wanted to build up their lives in accordance with the teachings and traditions of Islam, because they wanted to demonstrate to the world that Islam provides a panacea to the many diseases which have crept into the life of humanity today....

"All authority is a sacred trust, entrusted to us by God for the purpose of being exercised in the service of man, so that it does not become an agency for tyranny or selfishness. I would, however, point out that this is not a resuscitation of the dead theory of divine right of kings or rulers, because, in accordance with the spirit of Islam, the preamble fully recognises the truth that authority has been delegated to the people, and to none else, and that it is for the people to decide who will exercise that authority.

"For this reason it has been made clear in the Resolution that the State shall exercise all its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people.

"This is the very essence of democracy, because the people have been recognised as the recipients of all authority and it is in them that the power to wield it has been vested

"I just now said that the people are the real recipients of power. This naturally eliminates any danger of the establishment of a theocracy... In the technical sense theocracy has come to mean a Government by ordained priests, who wield authority as being specially appointed by those who claim to derive their rights from their sacerdotal position. I cannot overemphasise the fact that such an idea is absolutely foreign to Islam. Islam does not recognise

either priesthood or any sacerdotal authority; and, therefore, the question of a theocracy simply does not arise in Islam If there are any who still use the word theocracy in the same breath as the polity of Pakistan, they are either labouring under a grave misapprehension, or indulging in mischievous propaganda.

"You would notice that the Objectives Resolution lays emphasis on the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, and further defines them by saying that these principles should be observed in the constitution as they have been enunciated by Islam. It has been necessary to qualify these terms because they are generally used in a loose sense For instance, the Western Powers and Soviet Russia alike claim that their systems are based upon democracy, and, yet, it is common knowledge that their polities are inherently different. It has, therefore, been found necessary to define these terms further in order to give them a well-understood meaning When we use the word democracy in the Islamic sense, it pervades all aspects of our life, it relates to our system of Government and to our society with equal validity, because one of the greatest contributions of Islam has been the idea of the equality of all men Islam recognises no distinctions based upon race, colour or birth Even in the days of its decadence Islamic society has been remarkably free from the prejudices which vitiated human relations in many other parts of the world.

"Similarly, we have a great record in tolerance, for under no system of Government, even in the Middle Ages, have the minorities received the same consideration and freedom as they did in Muslim countries When Christian dissentients and Muslims were being tortured and driven out of their homes, when they were being hunted as animals and burnt as criminals—even criminals have never been burnt in Islamic society—Islam provided a haven for all who were persecuted and who fled from tyranny It is a well-known fact of history that, when anti-Semitism turned the Jews out of many a European country, it was the Ottoman Empire which gave them shelter. The greatest proof of the tolerance of Muslim peoples lies in the fact that there is no Muslim country where strong minorities do not exist, and where they have not been able to preserve their religion and culture Most of all, in this sub-continent of India, where the Muslims wielded unlimited authority, the rights of non-Muslims were cherished and protected I may point out, Sir, that it was under Muslim patronage that many an indigenous language developed in India My friends from Bengal would remember that it was under the encouragement of Muslim rulers that the first translations of the Hindu scriptures were made from Sanskrit into Bengali It is this tolerance which is envisaged by Islam, wherein a minority does not live on sufferance, but is respected and given every opportunity to develop its own thought and culture, so that it may contribute to the greater glory of the entire nation. . ."

ISLAMIC SOCIETY

"The next clause of the Resolution lays down that Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accord with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunna It is quite obvious that no non-Muslim could have any objection if the Muslims are enabled to order their lives in accordance with the dictates of their religion. You would also notice that State is not to play the part of a neutral observer, wherein the Muslims may be merely free to profess and practise their religion, because such an attitude on the part of the State would be the very negation of the ideals which prompted the demand of Pakistan, and it is these ideals which should be the cornerstone of the State which we want to build. The State will create such conditions as are conducive to the building up of a truly Islamic society, which means that the State will have to play a positive part in this effort. You would remember that the Quaid-e-Asam and other leaders of the Muslim League always made unequivocal declarations that the Muslim demand for Pakistan was based upon the fact that the Muslims had a way of life and a code of conduct... Indeed, Islam lays down specific directions for social behaviour, and seeks to guide society in its attitude towards the problems which confront it from day to day Islam is not just a matter of private beliefs and conduct It expects its followers to build up a society for the purpose of 'Good life'—as the Greeks would have called it, with this difference, that Islamic 'good life' is essentially based upon spiritual values For the purpose of emphasising these values and to give them validity, it will be necessary for the State to direct and guide the activities of the Muslims in such a manner as to bring about a new social order based upon the essential principles of Islam, including the principles of democracy, freedom, tolerance and social justice

"These I mention merely by way of illustration, because they do not exhaust the teachings of Islam as embodied in the Quran and the Sunna. There can be no Muslim who does not believe that the word of God and the life of the Prophet are the basic sources of his inspiration In these there is no difference of opinion amongst the Muslims and there is no sect in Islam which does not believe in their validity Therefore, there should be no misconception in the mind of any sect which may be in a minority in Pakistan about the intentions of the State No sect, whether majority or a minority, will be permitted to dictate to the others, and, in their own internal matters and sectional beliefs all sects will be given the fullest possible latitude and freedom Actually we hope that the various sects will act in accordance with the desire of the Prophet who said that the differences of opinion amongst his followers are a blessing It is for us to make our differences a source of strength to Islam and Pakistan, not to exploit them for narrow interests which will weaken both Pakistan and Islam Differences of opinion very often lead to cogent thinking and progress

MINORITIES

"In our desire to build up an Islamic society we have not ignored the rights of the non-Muslims Indeed, it would have been un-Islamic to do so, and we would have been guilty of transgressing the dictates of our religion if we had tried to impinge upon the freedom of the minorities In no way will they be hindered from professing or protecting their religion or developing their cultures The history of the development of Islamic cultures itself shows that the cultures of the minorities, who lived under the protection of Muslim States and empires, contributed to the richness of the heritage which the Muslims build up for themselves I assure the minorities that we are fully conscious of the fact that if the minorities are able to make a contribution to the sum total of human knowledge and thought, it will redound to the credit of Pakistan and will enrich the life of the nation Therefore, the minorities may look forward, not only to a period of the fullest freedom, but also to an understanding and appreciation on the part of the majority which has always been such a marked characteristic of Muslims throughout history.

"The Resolution envisages a federal form of Government because such is the dictate of geography. It would be idle to think of a unitary form of Government when the two parts of our country are separated by more than a thousand miles I, however, hope that the Constituent Assembly will make every effort to integrate the units closer and forge such ties as would make us a well-integrated nation I have always advocated the suppression of provincial feelings, but I want to make it clear that I am not an advocate of dull uniformity. I believe that all the areas and units which form Pakistan should contribute to the richness of our national life. I do, however, want to make it clear that nothing should be permitted which, in any sense, tends to weaken national unity, and provision should be made for bringing about a closer relationship amongst the various sections of our population that exists today. For this purpose, the Constituent Assembly will have to think anew as to what will be the best method for the distribution of subjects between the Centre and the units, and how the units should be defined in our new set up. . . .

"It is our firm belief and, we have said this from many a platform, that Pakistan does not stand for vested interests or the wealthy classes It is our intention to build up an economy on the basic principles of Islam which seeks a better distribution of wealth and the removal of want Poverty and backwardness—all that stands in the way of the achievement of his fullest stature by man—must be eradicated from Pakistan. At present our masses are poor and illiterate We must raise their standard of life and free them from the shackles of poverty and ignorance.

"So far as political rights are concerned, everyone will have a voice in the determination of the policy pursued by the Government and in electing those who will run the State, so that they may do so in the interests of the people We believe that no shackles can be put on thought and, therefore, we do not intend to hinder any person from the expression of his views Nor do we intend to deprive anyone of his right of forming associations for all lawful and moral purposes.

"In short, we want to base our polity upon freedom, progress and social justice We want to do away with social distinctions, but we want to achieve this without causing suffering or putting fetters upon the human mind and lawful inclinations

"There are a large number of interests for which the minorities legitimately desire protection This protection the Resolution seeks to provide The backward and depressed classes are our special charges We are fully conscious of the fact that they do not find themselves in their present plight for any fault of their own It is also true that we are not responsible by any means for their present position But now that they are our citizens, it will be our special effort to bring them up to the level of other citizens, so that they may bear the responsibilities imposed by their being citizens of a free and progressive State, and share them with others who have been more fortunate than themselves We know that so long as any sections amongst our people are backward, they will be a drag upon society and, therefore, for the purpose of building up our State we must necessarily look to the interests of these sections "

COMMITTEE WORK REVIEWED

Besides passing the Objectives Resolution the Assembly considered at the same session the report of the Committee on the Addition and Re-distribution of Seats and passed a Bill whereby 6 new seats were created in the Constituent Assembly, 5 for Muslims from West Punjab, and one for Muslims from Sind

A considerable amount of work was also done by the several Constitutional Committees which had been set up earlier.

The Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens of Pakistan and on Matters Relating to Minorities which had appointed two sub-committees to deal with the two questions separately, considered the report of the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens of Pakistan and directed that the Sub-Committee should re-draft its report in the light of the Human Rights adopted by the U N O General Assembly. A fresh report in the light of these directions was then rapidly prepared It is expected that the report will be dealt with at an early date.

The other Sub-Committee which dealt with Matters Relating to Minorities, elicited public opinion on this subject by means of a questionnaire and prepared a statement which is to come up at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee

Two other Committees, namely, the States Negotiating Committee and the Tribal Areas Negotiating Committee have also made some progress The latter Committee, however, has been hampered in its work by the absence of data which is now being collected.

FUNCTIONS

A Board of Experts set up by the Basic Principles Committee will recommend the basic principles of Islamic political ideology to be incorporated into the Constitution in order to fulfil the purpose of the directives laid down in the Objectives Resolution The task of this Board would be of a technical nature It will, therefore, consist of well-known scholars who are reputed for their knowledge of Islamic History, Jurisprudence and polity.

The Federal Constitution Committee will deal with the question of the type of federation to be set up, the number of units and distribution of powers, etc. This Committee will in the first instance make recommendations on the general features of the Federal Constitution, as for example, the composition of the Legislature, powers and functions of the two Houses, if it happens to be bicameral, and the extent to which the principles of the separation of powers between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary is to apply.

The question of the Head of the State, his functions and powers also falls within the scope of this Committee.

The Franchise Committee will deal with the question of the electorates, constituencies and the method of election, both to the Central as well as Provincial Legislatures

The Judicature Committee will examine the entire organisation of the Judiciary and make recommendations with regard to the composition, powers and functions of all the Courts, and will suggest what provisions should be incorporated into the constitution in order to secure the independence of the Judiciary as laid down in the Objectives Resolution

It is understood that the reports of some of these Committees are completed but they have not yet been presented to the Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Khwaja Nazimuddin

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary —S M Yusuf

Assistant Secretary —Farrukh Amin

Personal Secretary —Syed Sajid Ali.

Military Secretary —Col G Knowles.

Assistant Secretary —Khan Saheb M Shamsuddin

Comptroller —A Beck

Aide-de-Camp.—Lt S Mazhar Ahmed, R P N

Aide-de-Camp —Captain A H Sadik

Aide-de-Camp —F/Lt Imtiaz Khan, R P A F

Honorary Personal Physician —Lt-Col M H Shah, M B B S (Pb), M R C P (Lond), M.R C S (Eng), D M P (Eng)

Medical Officer —Sub Maj and Hon Lt Dr Mohd Shafiq

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and for States and Frontier Regions - The Hon'ble Mr Liaquat Ali Khan

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations —The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs — The Hon'ble Mr Ghulam Mohammad

Minister of Education and Commerce —The Hon'ble Mr Fazlur Rahman.

Minister of the Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Refugees and Rahabilitation —The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin

Minister of Communications Health, Works — The Hon'ble Mr Sardar Bahadur Khan

Minister of Food and Agriculture —The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.

Minister of Law and Labour —The Hon'ble Mr Jogendra Nath Mandal

Minister for Industries —The Hon'ble Ch. Nazir Ahmad

Minister for Minorities —The Hon'ble Dr A M Malik

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, for Finance and for Economic Affairs.—Dr. Mahmud Husain

Deputy Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting and for Refugees and Rehabilitation —Dr. I H Qureshi

Deputy Minister for Defence and for States and Frontier Regions —Sardar Mohammad Nawaz Khan.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Secretary to Cabinet & Secretary-General to Government of Pakistan, Mohamad Ali.

Joint Secretary to the Cabinet, S Osman Ali

Joint Secretary (Establishment), Vacant.

Political Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister, Siddiq Ali Khan

Private Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister, Agha Abdul Hamid

Deputy Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, M M Mohammad

Assistant Secretary, Ziauddin

Assistant Secretary to the Prime Minister, M I Sufi

Deputy Secretary (Cabinet), Vacant.

Deputy Secretary (Establishment), E A Franklin

Under-Secretary (Cabinet), A Rashid Ibrahim

Assistant Secretary (Admn.), Shaikh Fateh Ali

Assistant Secretaries (Establishment), Azizul Hasan, O K Sherwani, G A Parwez, Rashid Ahmed

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Director, G Ahmad.

Dy Director, W L. O'Brien Stallard

Asstt Directors, M A Zafar, R H Simpson, Syed Ahmad Shah, K B

Administrative Officer, G Nabi

JOINT CIPHER BUREAU

Director, T. H Gould

Compilation Officers, Abdul Hamid Khan Alvi, Nalmur Rehman, I H Hassani.

Production Officers, P. Mammu, S Habibul Hasan Zaidi

Distribution Officer, N H Arab

Press Officer, S M Sayid

PAKISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman Mian M Afzal Husain

Members, S Suhrawardy, Abdul Ghafur Khan

Secretary, Vacant

Officer on Special Duty, Khan Bahadur F. E Quraishi.

Assistant Secretary, Sardar Ahmad.

Assistant Secretary, Dr G M Mehkri

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

***Minister,* The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.**

Deputy Minister, Dr Mahmud Husain

Secretary, M Ikramullah.

Joint Secretaries, T. B. Creagh Coen, C.I.E., Akhtar Husain.

Officers on Special Duty, A. M. Mustafa, Arshad Husain, Ahmad Ali, Abdullah Jan, A Aziz Farooq, Enver Murad, K R Khundkar.

Deputy Secretaries, Lt.-Col E W. Fletcher, K B Itaat Husain, A. Hilaly, Nasim Husain, Lal Shah Bokhari, Ikbal Athar Ali

Assistant Secretaries, M Ismail, Farhat Ali, B A Khan, K. S Sufi Ghulam Qudir, A H Minto S H Firoz, M Y Butt

Under-Secretaries, K S Ahmad Ali Shah, C H Shaikh, Dr M H Rahman, Malik Mohd Aslam Khan, Sajjad Hyder

MINISTRY OF KASHMIR AFFAIRS, RAWALPINDI

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr Liaquat Ali Khan

Secretary, H Tufnell-Barrett, C I E

Liaison Officer, M Ayub, M B E

Deputy Secretary, Q U Shahab

Under-Secretaries, A A Khan, M Fahim, Dr S A Wajid Khan

Chief Plebiscite Adviser, Sh Fazl-e-Ilahi

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

***Minister,* The Hon'ble Mr Liaquat Ali Khan**

AT KARACHI

Secretary, Lt -Col. Iskandar Mirza

Joint Secretary, A T Naqvi

Deputy Secretary, (II), C. W. Ayton.

P S to Secretary, M Ahmed

Under-Secretary, S/L Abdul Ghayur

Under-Secretary, Major L H Basden

Private Secretary to H. M, Wazir Ali

AT RAWALPINDI

Deputy Secretary (I), S I Haque

Deputy Secretary (II), W/C. R. Milroy-Hayes, O.B E

Under-Secretary (D I), Khan Sahib Fazal-ud-Din.

Assistant Secretary, Abdul Rabb

Assistant Secretary, S M Matin.

Director of Lands and Cantonments, Ex-Officio Under-Secretary (D 5), Mohammad Ashraf

Assistant Secretary, C. Mills.

Chief Administrative Officer (Ex-Officio Dpty. Secy), C. W Ayton

Deputy Chief Administrative Officer (Ex-Officio Under-Secy), H U. Butt.

Security Officer, K. S Agha Rashid Ahmed Khan.

Administrative Officers (Assistant Secretaries), Azizul Haq, Akhtar Ali Khan, Nasirul Haq, R. M. Massingham, J. W. Jackson.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, RAWALPINDI

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Douglas Gracey, K.C.I.E, C.B., C B E., M.C.

Private Secretary, Lt -Col. A J. Wilson, M.B.E., M C

Military Assistant, J W. Balding.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. F. Hamilton Dalrymple.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Aziz Ullah Khan

Chief of Staff, Lieut.-General R. C. MacCay, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Chief of the General Staff, Major-General R. A. Hutton, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Adjutant-General, Major-General N. A. M. Raza
Quartermaster-General, Major-General Nasir Ali Khan.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Major-General A. Whiteside.
Engineer-in-Chief, Major-General Sir Millis R. Jeffris.
Military Secretary, Brig. F. Rehman-Kallue.
Dr.-Gen , Medical Services, S. M. A. Faruki.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Major-General J. B. Dallson, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Major-General F. J. Walsh, C.B.E

AT KARACHI

Deputy Chief of Staff, Major-General W J. Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, KARACHI

Flag Officer Commanding Royal Pakistan Navy, Rear Admiral J. W. Jefford, O.B.E.
Chief of Staff, Captain H. M. S. Choudhri, M.B.E., R N R.
Dir of Personal, Comdr. G Baily, D.S.C.
Dir of Material, Comdr. (E) I K. Mumtaz.
Establishment Officer, Mohammad Faruq.
Civil Liaison Officer, R. W. Reeve.

AIR HEADQUARTERS, KARACHI

Air Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal R. L. R Atcherly.
Dy Air Commander, Air/Cdr M. K. Janjua
Air Officer i/c , Admn , Capt Maqbool Rabb.
Dir of Operations, W/Cdr B K. Dass
Dir. of Organization, Flt/Lt. G. H. Sheikh.
Dir of Equipment, W/Cdr. A. W. Edwards.

AT PESHAWAR

S A O S., Gp. Capt. H. Raza
Dir of Trg , W/Cdr. M. Akhtar.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, Ashfaq Ahmed Khan.
Secretary, Abdul Qadir

ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPENDITURE DIVISION

Joint Secretary, M. Hashim.
Deputy Secretaries, A A Burney, Mumtaz Mirza, K A Waheed
Assistant Secretaries, Shamoon Ahmad, Hafiz Hasan, Ghulam Sarwar, M Mujtaba, M R Shah.
Finance Officers, E. A. Naik, M. M. Ali.
Officers on Special Duty, A. R Khan, A. F S. Salahuddin, Abdul Basit Baig
Superintendents, Bahadur Ali, G. T. Asi, S Akbar Ali Shah

BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION

Deputy Secretaries, Anwar Ali, M. A. Mozaffar, Vaqar Ahmad.
Officers on Special Duty, G. A. H. Kapadia, Dr L Nemenyi, Siddiq Hussain, Major Shameem Ahmad.
Assistant Secretary, Nasirud Din.
Superintendents, G. E. Thanangadan, Khair Din, Ahmed Husain.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Financial Adviser, Communications, M. Shoaib.
Joint Financial Adviser, Communications, Mushtaq Ahmad.
Deputy Financial Adviser, Communications, N. H. Lewis.
A.F.As, M. S. Khan, K. S. A. Rahman, Sirajuddin.

MILITARY FINANCE DIVISION

Financial Adviser, M. Ghulam Abbas.
Joint Financial Adviser, Wazir Ali.
Deputy Financial Advisers, Fahimuddin, A. H Qarni, Zahiruddin Ahmad.
Addl D F A , G A M Smith.
Assistant Financial Advisers, M. Yaqub, K S S. M. Mir, I A Sherwani, Arif Mohsin, Mohd Shafi, Ansaf Ali Khan, Mohd Afzal Shah, K. A. Nawab Ali, Ghulam Hussain, Shahid Ahmed.
Officers on Special Duty, Captain A R M Fazlur Rahman, Major Reza Ali

PAKISTAN SAVINGS CENTRAL BUREAU

Central National Savings Officer, H. B. Kasi.

REVENUE DIVISION

Member of the Board and Joint Secretary, Mumtaz Hasan
First Secretary to the Board and Deputy Secretary, Zafar Ullah
First Secretary to the Board and Under-Secretary, K B S A Haq
Second Secretary to the Board and Under-Secretary, S Ikramullah
Officers on Special Duty, Lionel Geoffrey O'Leary (*Estate Duty*), Akbar A Bhimji (*Income-tax*), Afzal Said Khan (*Central Excise*), Ghulam Jilani, Ghulam Yasin (*Land Customs*), Abbas Ali Khan (*Establishment*)
Departmental Representative, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bashir Hussain Khan
Superintendents, Abdus Salam, Agha Ahmed Husan.

AUDITOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI

Auditor General, Yaqub Shah.
Deputy Auditor General I, S M Raza.
Deputy Auditor General II, S Alim Ali Rizvi
Assistant Auditor General (Personal), O V. Abdullah
Assistant Auditor General (Accounts), Abdur Rahman.
Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, Karachi, S. Mushtaq Ahmad.
Accountant General, West Punjab, Lahore, Mohd. Bashir Ahmad.
Accountant General, East Bengal, Dacca, Said Hassan.
Comptroller, N.-W F P., Peshawar, Mohd. Fazli-Haque.
Chief Auditor, N W R., Lahore, S. M. Jamil.
Chief Auditor, E. B. Rly., Chittagong, A. R Soofi.
Accountant General, Military, Rawalpindi, S. A. Siddiqui
J. C. M. A., Lahore Cantt., Ataullah Kalim.
D. C. M. A , Admn., Karachi, T. G. Nasir Khan.
D. C. M. A., Karachi, Sadruddin.
D. C. M. A., Eastern Pakistan, Dacca, S. S. Iqbal Husain.

PAKISTAN MINT, BAGHBANPURA, LAHORE

Mint Master, Mufti, M.I.D., Lieut-Col , R.P.E., M.I.E. (India), M I. Struct. E. (Eng), M.R. SAN. I. (England), etc., etc.
Chief Assayer, I. A. Shah, B.Sc., D.M.E.C., B Sc. (Eng.), A.R.S.M. (London), M.I.M. (London), M.I.S.I. (London).
Works Manager, A. R. H. Veevers, B.E.M.
Dy. Works Manager (Mech.), D. A. MacDonald.
Bullion Registrar (Acting), M. A. Doolha
Accountant (Acting), A. Y Sherwani, B A (Hons).
Labour Officer, Mohd. Yunus Ali Khan, B Sc (Alig.).

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
Joint Secretary, Dr. Nazir Ahmad.
Deputy Secretary, M Ismail
Under-Secretary, Mohammad H. Farukhi
Officer on Special Duty, Major A. H. Siraj
Assistant Secretary, K. Mushtaq Ilahi.
Research Officer, T. C. De'Souza.

OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC ADVISER

Deputy Economic Adviser, Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi.
Research Officers, Niaz Mohammad; Z. H. Chaudhri.
Statistical Officer, M. Afzal

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND COMMERCE

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr Fazlur Rahman.
Secretary (Commerce & Education), A. MacFarquhar.
Joint Secretaries, S A Hasnie , M. Karamatullah.
Deputy Secretaries, A. A. Said , Dr. M. M. Juniad , Dr I H. Usmani
Under-Secretaries, Abdul Sattar Gandhi , Saudur Rahman , M A Ghani.
Assistant Secretaries, M U Ahmed , A. N Rutledge , K A Faruqi , Nurul Huq
Officers on Special Duty (Commerce), Q. U. Shahab , A S Gandhi ; Z. A. Shah , A. M. Khan and K. A Butt.

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS, KARACHI

Chief Controller, M. Karamatullah.
Joint Chief Controller, Dr I H Usmani, P.A.S.
Deputy Chief Controllers, A M Khan, F. M. Shefta and Moinuddin Ahmed.
Deputy Chief Controller, Chittagong, K M. Iftikharullah
Asstt Chief Controller, Mohd Shariff.
Asstt Chief Controller, Custom House, Karachi, M A Mirza
Asstt Chief Controller, Peshawar, Sardar Mohammad Aslam

EXPORT TRADE CONTROLLER, PESHAWAR

Asstt. Export Trade Controller, Sardar Mohd. Aslam.

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENTS, KARACHI

Principal Officer, Captain (E) W. F. Ellis, R N.
Deputy Shipping Master, A M Khan
Engineer and Ship Surveyor, S. H. A. Razzaqui.

SPECIAL OFFICER, WAR RISK INSURANCE, LAHORE

Special Officer, War Risk Insurance, K. B. Mirza Abdul Rab.

NAUTICAL SURVEYOR, MERCANTILE MARINE DEPT., CHITTAGONG

Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Dept., M. Zakaullah.
Engineer and Ship Surveyor, M. I. Kidwai.

SEAMEN'S WELFARE DIRECTORATE, KARACHI

Director of Seamen's Welfare, K. S. Mahmud.
Deputy Director of Seamen's Welfare, M. H. Khan.
Seamen's Welfare Officer (Chittagong), M. A Haq.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, KARACHI

Superintendent, Dr. M. M Junaid.

REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS, KARACHI

Deputy Registrar, H. U. Siddiqi.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Ch. Nazir Ahmad.

IRON & STEEL CONTROLLER, KARACHI

Iron & Steel Controller, S. A. Shareef.

SUPPLY & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, KARACHI

Director-General, A. Khaleeli.
Director of Development (Engineering), E. D. V. Ellison.
Director of Administration and Co-ordination, Ch. Bashir Ahmad.
Deputy Director (Adm. & Co-ord.), Nawabuddin.
Director of Supplies (Engg.), S M. Nazir.
Director of Inspection, M. N. Ahmad.
Director of Development (Chemicals), Ali Ahmad.
Director of Supplies (Miscellaneous), S. M. Nazir.

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

Textile Commissioner, A. B. Habibullah.
Deputy Directors, M. N. Dallas ; J. D. Qureshi; F. H. Mohammed ; S. Nazimmudin.

ESTATE OFFICE, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI

Estate Officer, S. H. Naqvi.
Joint Estate Officer, Khwaja Abdul Hamid.
Assistant Estate Officers, S. M. Waqif, Aftab Ahmed Khan, Rizwanul Hassan, A. H M Zuhurul Haq.

CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Controller, Abdul Hakim.

CENTRAL ENGINEERING AUTHORITY

Chairman, Mohsin Ali.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, QUETTA

Director, Dr. H. Crookshank, C.I.E., B.A., B.A.I., D.Sc. (Dub.), F.N.I.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Dr. H. K. Ghor, M.Sc., Ph D. (Cantab.).

EDUCATION DIVISION

Educational Adviser and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary, Dr. Mahmood Hasan.
Deputy Secretary, M. A Latif.
Deputy Educational Adviser (Technical), T. H. Mathewman.
Assistant Educational Adviser (General), Dr Akhtar Hussain.
Assistant Education Adviser (Technical), Capt. B. A Khan
Assistant Secretary, Dilawar Hassan.
Education Officer (Technical), S. M. Asim.
Assistant Education Officer (General), Dr. S. M. Ali.
Assistant Education Officer (Technical), M. H. Mama.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Minister, The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Deputy Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. I. H. Qureshi.
Joint Secretary, M. W. Abbasi.
Private Secretary, A. Rashid.
Personal Assistant to H.M., Mohammad Sharif Hussain.

HOME DIVISION

Deputy Secretary, K. B. Syed Ahmad Ali.
Officer on Special Duty (I), S. N. Bakar, P.A.S.
Under Secretary, M. Jan, B.A. (Hons.).
Officer on Special Duty (II), Major Ghulam Rasheed.
Assistant Secretaries, S. B. Husain, M.Sc. ; Mohd. Mukhtar ; M. S. Siddiqi, M.A., B.Com.

ADMINISTRATION OF KARACHI

Administrator, S. Hashim Raza, P.A.S.
Secretaries, A. Latif Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh ; Mohd. Mohsin Siddiqi.
Assistant Secretary, Harun-ar-Rashied.

SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT, LAHORE

Inspector-General, Sahibzada Mirza Aitiaaz-ud-Din Ahmad Khan.
Personal Assistant, Ejaz Ahmad Qurashi, P.C S.
Superintendent of Police (Hq.), Rehmatullah Khan.
Superintendent of Police (Dacca), K. B. Niaz Ahmad Khan.
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi, Sher Hassan Khan.
D.S.P., Lahore, Sh. Haji Mohd. Afzal.
D.S.P , Rawalpindi, Khan Sahib Mohd. Zikria
D.S.P., Peshawar, Malik Mohd. Hanif.
D.S P , Karachi, Habibullah Khan.
D.S P., Chittagong, Molvi Akbar Ali.
Legal Adviser (Lahore), Khan Sahib Abdur Rahim
Public Prosecutor, Gulzar Mohd. Khan.

INFORMATION & BROADCASTING DIVISION

Joint Secretary, S. M. Ikram, P.A S.
Deputy Secretary, Mohd. Sabir.
Under-Secretary, M. A Alvie.
Assistant Secretaries, Bashir Ahmad, Abdur Rashid.
Secretary, Publicity, Planning & Co-ordination Board, Major S. Motahar Husain.
Assistant Director of Foreign Publicity, Syud Ahmad

DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING, FILMS & PUBLICATIONS

Director, Advertising, Films & Publications, F D. Douglas
Assistant Directors, Salahuddin Khurshid, H C Hassum, Dr Aziz Ahmed
Research Officer, M. M. Taqi.
Administrative Officer, G G. Farid.

PRESS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Principal Information Officer, S. A. Jawad.
Deputy Principal Information Officer, Vacant
Information Officers, Aslam Siddiqi, M. Anwar, Dr. Reyaz-ul-Hasan ; Mujahid Kazmi, S A D Fakhruddin Ahmad, Jalil Ahmad Kidwai, S M Jafari
Administrative Officer, M Inam Ali.

RADIO, PAKISTAN

Controller of Broadcasting, Z. A. Bokhari.
Deputy Controllers of Broadcasting, Rashid Ahmed, A. Salman.
Director of Engineering, Riaz Ahmad.
Addl. Dir of Engineering, F. R. Quance.
Director of Programmes, S. A. Hafeez.
Public Relation Officer, N. M. Rashed.
Director of News, Radio, Pakistan, Karachi, Mohammad Sarfaraz.
Admn. Officer, M. I. A Mufti.
Director, External Services and Monitoring, G. K Farid
Maintenance Engineer, Bashir Ahmad.
Engineer-in-Charge (High Power Transmitters), M. M. Khan.
Research Engineer, S. A. Aziz.
Director of Staff Training School, S. S. Niazi.
Editor, Radio Journals, Ishrat Rahmani.
Station Director, Lahore, Agha Bashir Ahmad.
Station Director, Dacca, A. Huque.
Station Director, Karachi, A. Dutt.
Station Director, Peshawar, Afzal Iqbal
Officer on Special Duty, Mahmud Nizami.

DIRECTOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY, PAKISTAN

Director of Archæology, Pakistan, S. A. Naqvi, B.A. (Hons), M A , LL
Supdt., Western Pakistan Circle, Mohammad Wallullah Khan.
Supdt , Eastern Pakistan Circle, Maulvi Shams-ud-Din Ahmed, M.A.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister, The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Assistant Private Secretary to H M., Mohammed Ashan Khan
Secretary, Sir William Harold Shorbert, C I.E., E.D
Deputy Secretary, M. H. Zuberi, O B.E., P.A S
Under-Secretaries, Sher Mohd Syed, A R. Qureshi.
Assistant Controller of Motor Transport, T. Bagavantaraj.

PAKISTAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt -Col S. A Majeed.
Deputy Director-General (Telegraphs, Traffic and Staff), Abdul Hamid
Deputy Director-General (Postal Services), K. S. Mohd Salimul Haque.
Deputy Chief Engineer, S. A Sattar
Deputy Chief Engineer (A), M S Kari
Assistant Director-General (A M.), K. F. Rasul.
Assistant Director-General (II) (P. S.), M. A. Minhas
Assistant Chief Engineer, Telegraphs (Project), C A Parrie
Assistant Chief Engineer, Telegraphs (Development), Mohd Bashir Choudhry.
Assistant Chief Engineer, Telegraphs (Adm.), M. D. Hicks.
Assistant Chief Engineer (Wireless), S. A. Sathar.
Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs (Construction), O. M Corks
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Postal Services), C R Bhatti
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Traffic), E. M. Carrapiett
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Finance & Staff), S. N. Ahmed.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Establishment and Cash), S Bashir Ahmed.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Budget, Rates and Statistics), Ghulam Abbas.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Telegraphs, Staff and Establishment), Jamal Mohi-ud-Din.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Wireless), S A Subhan
Assistant Divisional Engineer (Development), Mehboob Khan.

PAKISTAN CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Civil Aviation, Maurice Banks
Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, Lt.-Col. M. S. Ahmad, J P.
Deputy Director of Administration, Badr-ud-Din Ahmed.
Director of Communications, D. Q. Hayat.
Director of Air Transport, Lt -Col. T. Dieson.
Deputy Director of Communications, A. H. Leamon.
Deputy Director of Air Transport, J. K. Karanjia.
Deputy Director, Operations, W/Cdr. A. B. Awan.
Deputy Director of Regulation and Information, E H Hunter.

Assistant Director of Regulations and Information, A. S. M Ali Ashraf
Assistant Director of Administration, J. Perves.
Deputy Director of Communications, M. A. Rafi.
Chief Aeronautical Inspector, A. E Clifford.
Assistant Director of Air Transport (L), E. Sequeira.
Assistant Director of Air Transport, M. R. Rizvi.
Chief Equipment Officer, M. Rahmatullah.
Assistant Aerodrome Officer, M. Y. Khan.
Executive Engineer, S. W. Asghar

PAKISTAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Director, Meteorological Services, Mohammad Aslam.
Regional Director, Lahore, S N. Naqvi.
Regional Director, Chittagong, Abdul Haye.
Administrative Officer, Hashmat Ullah Khan.
Meteorologists, Dr Mohammad Shabbar, Abdul Waheed Khan, Khalil Khan; S T. Husain, N A Qureshi, Rizwan Ahmad Chowdhry, S. Jalal Uddin Ahmad, K. U Siddiqi.

RAILWAY DIVISION.

Director-General, Railways, Khan F. M Khan.
Director, Mechanical Engineering and Stores, T G Creighton
Director, Establishment and Civil Engineering, Hafiz Ahmad
Joint Director, Traffic, I A. Abbasi
Deputy Director, Administration, C E Mahmud
Deputy Director, Civil Engineering, A. M Akhoond
Deputy Director, Mechanical Engineering, M A W Siddiqi
Deputy Director, Stores, S M Danial
Deputy Director, Traffic, M F Khan
Assistant Director, Establishment, A S. Mahmood.

RAILWAY INSPECTORATE

Government Inspector of Railways, West Pakistan Circle, Lahore, vacant
Government Inspector of Railways, East Pakistan Circle, Chittagong, Vacant.

REGIONAL CONTROLLER OF RAILWAY PRIORITIES, LAHORE

Controller, Railway Priorities, W A Hewitt.
Deputy Controller, Railway Priorities, S U. Jarrell.
Assistant Controller, Railway, Priorities, S Q. H Zahidi

REGIONAL CONTROLLER OF RAILWAY PRIORITIES, CHITTAGONG

Controller, Railway Priorities, G. F. d'Adhemar.

RAILWAY IDIVSION

Director-General, Railways, Mian Nizamud Din.
Director of Establishment, M. J. Chughtai.
Director of Mechanical Engineering and Stores, T. G. Greighton.
Deputy Director, Administration, C. E. Mahmud.
Joint Director, Traffic, I. A. Abbasi.
Deputy Director, Civil Engineering, M. S. Ghazi.
Assistant Director, Establishment, M. Hassan.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Minister, The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
Personal Secretary to H. M, M S Sheikh.
Personal Assistant to H.M., Hassan Shah.
Joint Secretary, H. S. M. Ishaque, O.B.E., P.A.S.
Deputy Secretary, A. M. Khan, P.A.S.
Assistant Secretaries, Nazir Ahmed, Mohammad Inayat Ullah, Q M. Y. Adhami.
Dy. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Dr. S. A. Yasin.
Deputy Agricultural Development Commissioner, S. Imam Ahmad.
Director of Statistics, S A Hamid
Public Relations Officer, Aslam Siddiqui
Superintendents, Khan Sahib Nur Mohammad Khan, Abdul Majid, Nasir Hassan, M. L. Naqsh, Shaiq Husain and M. A Ghani
Inspector-General of Forests, S A. Vahid, B Sc., M A. (Oxon).

CO-OPERATION & MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Co-operation and Marketing Adviser, Dr. S. A. Hussain.
Senior Marketing Officer (Livestock and Livestock Products), J D Shuja
Marketing Officer, Dr Israrul Haq
Chief Inspector, F. A. Shah.
Deputy Director, Co-operation and Development, H. S. K. Lodi.
Assistant Director, I. A. Ansari.
Senior Inspector (Quality Control), Fazal Haq.
Assistant Marketing Officers, Noorul Islam, Behram Khan, Manzoor Ali.
Quality Control Officers, A H Usmani, Mumtaz Ali

PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Director, Dr. Taskhir Ahmad.
Administrative Officer, Mutmain Ali.
Plant Protection Entomologist, Dr Mohd Abdul Qayyum.
Assistant Plant Protection Entomologist, Ch. Gulam Ullah.
Assistant Entomologist, Food Shortage, Sadiq Husain
Assistant Plant Pathologist, Dr. S. Z. Hasnain.
Deputy Locust Entomologist, Taqi Ahsan
Assistant Locust Entomologists, Rashid Ahmad and S G Shabbir
Locust Technical Officer, H M Abbas
Assistant Quarantine Entomologists, Maqsood Nasir, Agha Ghulam Hussain and M. A. Hasib.

SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

Director-General, Colonel C A K Wilson, O B E
Deputy Director-General, Mohd Najamuddin
Deputy Director, Map Publications, K S C M Aslam
Deputy Director, East Pakistan, M N A Hashmie, K. S C M. Aslam.
Assistant Director-General, A. R. Quraishi.

SURVEY PARTIES

Superintendents, Class I, M. A. Khan, G H. Khan, S Q Hasan
Extra Assistant Superintendents, Mohammad Sharif, Mohammad Abbas, Saiyid A. N. Rizvi, M. Z. Mehdi, N. A. Qureshi, Ahmad Said, Mohammad Ishaq Mohboob Alam.

MAP PUBLICATION

Deputy Director, K S C M Aslam
Officer-in-Charge, Drawing Office, A. Ahad.
Manager, Lithoprinting Office, W. Stopforth.
Officer-in-Charge, Map Record and Issue Office, A. G. Qureshi.
Assistant Stores Officer, Mohd Rifique
E & M. Supervisor, M F Khan

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY & MARINE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Officer-in-Charge, Dr. H. A. Hafiz
Assistant Superintendent, Dr. A. R. Ranjha.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, PAKISTAN FOREST COLLEGES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UPPER TOPA

Director, Pakistan Forest College, K. B. Ziaul Haq.
Director, Pakistan Forest Ranger's College, S. A. A. Anvery.
Assistant Utilization Officer, S. M. Ishaque.
Assistant Wood Working Officer, Sultan Mohammad.
Assistant Botanist, A. H. Khan.
Instructors, Arif Hakim, S. S. H. Naqvi.

OFFICE OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMMISSIONER

Deputy Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Dr. S. A. Yasin
Officer on Special Duty, M A Khan.

PAKISTAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PESHAWAR AND COMILLA

Director, Dr. S A Yasin
Research Officer (Bacteriology and Pathology), Dr. Abdus Salam.
Research Officer (Animal Husbandry), Abdul Wahid Khan.
Research Officer (Biological Products), Dr. Z. A. Hashmi.
Research Officer (Dairy Husbandry), Dr. Sayed Kemal
Assistant Research Officer (Hides and Skins), Dr. Mohammad Jamil
Assistant Research Officer (Poultry), F. Ghulam Ahmad.
Assistant Research Officer (Bacteriology and Pathology), M. M. Haq
Estate Manager, Malik Fazal Husain

PAKISTAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, SUB-STATION, COMILLA

Research Officer (Biological Products), S. R. Hassan.
Assistant Research Officer (Parasitology), Capt. Choudhury Mahmood Hasan
Assistant Research Officer (Biological Products), Mohammad Israil Khan

FOOD DIVISION

Deputy Secretary—I, Sheikh Ijaz Ahmad, P.C.S.
Deputy Secretary—II, M. H Sufi, P.A.S
Under-Secretary, M A Memon, G A R.
Assistant Secretaries, Z Ahmad, Khan Sahib N. H Bokhari
Deputy Director (P & L), Maqul Ahmad.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL FOOD COMMISSIONER

Regional Food Commissioner, K. B. Syed Ijaz Ali, O B E
Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Vacant.
Asstt. Regional Food Commissioner, Vacant.

OFFICE OF THE SUGAR, GUR & V.O.P. CONTROLLER

Sugar, Gur & V O P Controller, M H. Suff, P A S
Asstt Sugar Controller, Syed Amir Hassan, Meerza, D E C (Berlin)
Assistant V O P. Controller, M. A Ansari, B.Sc.

MILITARY GRAIN DEPOT, LAHORE CANTT.

Officer-in-Charge, A H Mohy-ud-Din

PROCUREMENT AND ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORATE

Director, Mohd. Yamin Qureshi.
Joint Director (P & E), Barkat Ahmed
Deputy Director (Inspection), A. R Khan.
Assistant Directors, Z. A Qidwai, W D Saleem, Mohd Ayub, Azizul Bari

Shipping Officer, Tazimul Haque.

Assistant Accounts Officer, Ahmed Tamizuddin Khan.

Superintendents, Izhar Ahmad, Sh. Mohd Shafi Himyari

Superintendent, Procurement and Enforcement, Mofizuddin Ahmad

Superintendent, Purchase (Defence), Mohd Ikram Bajwa.

Superintendent, Policy, Abdul Hafeez.

DEFENCE PURCHASE DIRECTORATE

***Director of Defence Purchase*, Sh Nasir Ahmed.**

Deputy Director, M A Hameed

***Assistant Directors*, M. A. Kabir, S M. Akhtar, M. A. Nizami, Ikramullah.**

Military Liaison Officer, Lt -Col J Anderson

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER

***A. D. C.*, Vacant.**

***Deputy Agricultural Development Commissioner*, Vacant.**

Commissioner, S. Imam Ahmed.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WORKS

Minister, The Honourable Dr. A. M Malik

Secretary, E de V. Moss, C I E

Joint Secretary, A R Khan.

Deputy Secretaries, G A. Madani, S S Haider

Under-Secretary (Health), M. Rais-ud-Din

Under-Secretary (Works), K S Azizul Haq

Private Secretary to the Honourable Minister, S M Shafiqullah

Assistant Secretaries, Mohd Akbar, M I Dhamee.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH

Director-General, Health, Lt -Col M Jafar, O B E M B B S (Punj) M R G S, D T M & H. (Lond), D G H (Eng)

Assistant Directors-General, Health, Major A. A Khan, M B B S, Dr A K Shariff, B A, M B B.S, T D D (Wales), Major G A Aleem

Advisory Chemist, Dr Riaz Ahmad Khan, M Sc, Ph D (Lond.), A R.I C

Administrative Officer, Mohd Ibrahim.

Accounts Officer, Mohd Khan.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer, P J Hanley, O B E, P S E

Architect, R. G Will, A R.I B A

Administrative Officer, Abdul Aziz Awan, B A (Alig)

Planning Officer, M H Rahimtoolah, B E, A M I E

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES

Acting Director of Bureau of Laboratories, Dr. M. M. Siddiqi Hussain, M B B S (Punj), L R C P. (Lond), M.R C S (Eng), D.P.H. (Lond), D.T.M. & H. (Lond), D O.M S. (Lond.), V.D. (Lond.), M.I.C. (Ind), F C S. (Eng).

MALARIA INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN

Director, Malaria Institute, Lt -Col. M K. Afridi, O B E, M.D, Ch B. (St. And.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond).

Assistant Directors, Malaria Institute, Major M. Z. Y. Yussain, Dr. M Sharif, D Sc, Ph D.

PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr. B. F. Khambatta, O.B.E., M.B.B S., D P.H. (Eng).

Dy. Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr. M. A. M. Choudhry, M B.B.S., D P H. (Cal.).

Asstt Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr Khaliluddin Ahmed Khan, B Sc, M B B S

Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, S/Ldr M. U. Hayat, L R C P, L R C S (Edin), D P H. (Lond).

Deputy Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. H A Dharamsay, M B B S, D P H (Lond).

Asstt Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. Hussain Reza, M B B S

Asstt Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. S. Mahfoozali, M B B S.

Asstt Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr Shakir Ali, M B B S

Asstt Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. Iqbal Ahmed Siddiki, M B B S

Asstt Health Officer, Mauripore Airfield, Dr H M. Godil, M B B S

Port Health Officer, Chittagong, Captain Dalilur Rahman, M B B S, D P H (Cal)

JINNAH CENTRAL HOSPITAL

***Chief Medical Officer*, Lt.-Col. M. H. Shah, M.B.B.S. (Punj.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.M. (Eng.).**

Superintendent, Dr Mumtazuddin Ahmad, L R C P (Lond), M R C S (Eng)

***Surgeon*, Lt -Col. Said Ahmad, M.B.B.S. (Punj), F.R C.S. (Eng), L.R C P. (Lond.).**

***Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist*, Dr. A. D. Minhas, M B B S. (Punj).**

Pathologist, Dr M Yasin, M B B S (Lond), L R C P, M R C S (Eng)

***Resident Physician*, Dr. A. M Kasim, M.R.C.P.**

Resident Surgeon, Dr Z A K Kazi, F R C S (Eng)

MEDICAL STORES DEPOT

***Deputy Assistant Director-General, Medical Store Depot, Lahore*, Major G. H. K. Niazi, I M S (Retired).**

***Depot Manager, Import and Inspection Depot, Karachi*, Dr. Zia-ur-Rahman, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.**

OFFICE OF THE CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING ADVISER

Co-operation and Marketing Adviser, Dr S. A. Husain, B Com, Ph D (Econ), London

Senior Marketing Officer (Livestock), J D Shuja, M R C V S

Marketing Officer (Livestock), Dr. Israrul Huq, L V, Ph D

Deputy Director (Co-operation and Market Intelligence), H S K Lodi, B A

Chief Quality Control Officer, F A. Shah, B A.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PROTECTION

***Director*, Dr. Taskhir Ahmad.**

MINISTRY OF LAW AND LABOUR

***Minister*, The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendranath Mandal.**

***Personal Assistant to H.M.*, Sukumal Das.**

Asstt Private Secretary to H M, M Shaukat

Secretary, Hon'ble Mr Justice A R Cornelius

LAW DIVISION

***Joint Secretary*, E. A. A. Snelson.**

***Deputy Secretary*, Sh. Abdul Hamid.**

***Solicitor*, Mohammad Sharif.**

Under-Secretary, D B Goil

LABOUR DIVISION

Deputy Secretary, Mohammed Aslam.

Assistant Secretaries, A. A Shaheed, M. Iqbal

Research Officer, M Shafi

RESETTLEMENT, EMPLOYMENT

Chief Resettlement Officer and Deputy Secretary, (ex-Officio), Col S. Hamidullah

Assistant Secretaries, M S Qureshi, M Karamat Ali.

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer (Training), D. I. Mackinnon

Resettlement Officers (Exchanges), N. A. Syed; K D. Kazi.

Resettlement Officer (Statistics), Mohammed Yasin

Resettlement Officer (Publicity), M. Mohsin

Manager, Central Employment Exchange, Mohd Bawkhar

Assistant Statistical Officer, S Rahmat Ali

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, Punjab and N W F P, Lahore, Major Z A Ismail

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, East Bengal, Narayanganj, Mujib-ur-Rahman

Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, Sind and Baluchistan, Karachi, Capt H H Rahman Gani

Resettlement Officer (West Punjab and N W F.P), Major Kausar Ali.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER

Central Labour Commissioner, Mohammad Aslam

Chief Inspector of Mines, Mohd Yasin

Conciliation Officer (Headquarters), Sulaiman Mahmood

Conciliation Officer, Karachi, Abdul Hamid Puri

Conciliation Officer, Lahore, M Almas Ali Beg

Conciliation Officer, East Bengal, Dacca, Akbar Karim

Labour Welfare Officer, A U Akhtar

Dock Labour Inspector, Karachi, Rahmutullah

Dock Labour Inspector, Chittagong, Wazid Ali

DIRECTORATE OF SEAMEN'S WELFARE

Director of Seamen's Welfare, K S Mahmud

Deputy Director of Seamen's Welfare, Mirza Hasan Khan

Seamen's Welfare Officer, Chittagong, M A Huq

MINES INSPECTORATE

***Chief Inspector of Mines*, Mohd Yaseen**

FEDERAL COURT OF PAKISTAN

High Court Building, Lahore.

Chief Justice of Pakistan, The Honourable Sir Abdul Rashid

Judges, The Honourable Mr Justice Abdur Rehman, Kt, The Honourable Mr Justice Abu Saleh Mohammad Akram

***Registrar*, A. A. Mirza.**

MINISTRY OF STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS

***Minister*, The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.**

Deputy Minister, Sardar Mohammed Nawaz Khan.

***Secretary*, Lt.-Col. A. S B Shah.**

Deputy Secretary (F), S Masud-ul-Hasan.

Deputy Secretary (S), Z H Burney

Under-Secretary (S), Major M Muinuddin.

Officer on Special Duty, Mohd Ashraf Durrani.

Assistant Secretary (F), S A Abdul Rahim.

Assistant Secretary (S), Mohd Asad Khan.

MINISTRY OF REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION

***Minister*, The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.**

Deputy Minister, Dr Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi.

Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister, A Rashid.

Joint Secretary, M Z Khan, P.A S.

Deputy Secretary, Shaikh Nur Mohammad Total, P O S

Deputy Secretaries, L H Spinks, K B Fazlul Karim Khan; S A Ashraf (*Offg*), Abdul Majid Khan.

Public Relations Officer, A M Ashraf.

Assistant Secretary, S A Kirmani

Officer on Special Duty, Mujahid Hussain.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

***Assistant Economic Adviser*, Syed Munirul Huda.**

***Research Officer (Commercial Intelligence Section)*, Maqsood Khan, M A.**

***Research Officer (Statistics Section)*, Vacant.**

Research Investigators, Mumtaz Ali (*Statistics*); Abdul Habib (*Economic*), Ali Muttaqi Naqvi (*Commercial Intelligence*), M. S. Siddiqui.

Technical Officer (Photostat Section), S. Mohammad Mian.

Assistant Technical Officer, Mahmud Ali Khan.

Librarian, J. A. Naqvi.

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, LAHORE

***President*, Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Khan.**

***Accountant Member*, Syed-uz-Zaman.**

***Registrar*, K. Salahuddin**

COMMITTEES

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Defence —Premhari Barma, The Hon'ble Mr Nurul Amin, The Hon'ble Mr Hamidul Haq Chowdhury, Dr Omar Hyat Malik

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Communications —Serajul Islam, A M A Hamid, Nazir Ahmad Khan, Azizuddin Ahmad, Prem Hari Barma

***Standing Committee for the Ministry of Commerce and Works.*—Jnanendra** Chandra Majumdar, M H Gazder, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, Ghayauddin Pathan

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation - B S Suhrawardy Ikramullah, M A Khuhro, The Hon'ble Dr A M Malik, Mian Mohammad Iftikharuddin, S C Chattopadhyaya

***Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health.*—Raj Kumar Chakravarty, Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan,** Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, The Hon'ble Dr A M Malik.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Law and Labour —The Hon'ble Dr A M Malik, Akshay Kumar Das, Karamat Ali, Nazir Ahmad Khan, Serajul Islam

***Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to Hejaz.*—** Begum **Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz,** Maulvi Ebrahim Khan, **Alhajj Muhammed Hashim Gazder, The Honourable Muhammed Habibullah Bahar, S. B. Nawab Muhammed Khan Jogezai.**

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Interior, Information and Broadcasting — Bhupendra Kumar Datta, A M A Hamid, Murtaza Raza Chowdhury, Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot, Mian Mohammad Iftikharuddin

Committee to review the organisation structure and the level of expenditure of Ministries of the Government of Pakistan —Dr Omar Hyat Malik, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Abul Kasem Khan, Dhananjoy Roy

Central Executive Committee of Pakistan Tuberculosis Association, Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah,—

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Dr Mahmud Husain, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan, Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai, Kamini Kumar Datta

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Economic Affairs, M H Gazder, Nur Ahmed, Abdul Kasem Khan, Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana, Bhadesh Chandra Nandy

Standing Finance Committee —Dhananjoy Roy, Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana, Sheikh Karamat Ali, M H Gazder, Ghayasuddin Pathan, Azizuddin Ahmad, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Education and Industries, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan, Briat Chandra Mandal, Dr Omar Hayat Malik, M H Gazder, Moulavi Ebrahim Khan

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations — Dhirendra Nath Datta, Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot, Sheikh Karamat Ali, Azizuddin Ahmad, Maulana Mohd Akram Khan

Public Accounts Committee —Akshay Kumar Das, M H Gazder, Nur Ahmed, Abdulla Mahmud, Dr Omar Hyat Malik, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President —The Hon'ble **Mr. Tamizuddin Khan.**

Secretary.—**M. B. Ahmad.**

Joint Secretary —K Ali Afzal

Deputy Secretary —Hasan Mohammad Khan

Assistant Secretary —Mohammad Zakir

EAST BENGAL (44)

Muslim.—**Abdul Masud Abdul Hamid, Abdulla Almahmood; Maulana Md Abdullahel Baqui; Abul Kasam Khan, Maulana Md Akram** Khan, Azizuddin Ahmad, Murtaza Raza Choudhury, Choudhury Hamidul Huq, Moulavi Ebrahim Khan, A K Fazlul Huq, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Ghyasuddin Pathan, The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, The Hon'ble Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, The Hon'ble Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmed, Dr Mahmud Husain, The Hon'ble Dr A M Malik, The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Bahar, Nur Ahmed, The Hon'ble Mr Nurul Amin, Dr Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Serajul Islam, The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin, Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah, Y Abdul Basher Mahmud Husain, The Hon'ble Mr Tamizuddin Khan, Abdul Monem Khan, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid, Vacant

General.—The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal; Prem Hari Barma; Dhirendra Nath Dutta; Professor Raj Kumar Chakravarty; Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya; Bhupendra Kumar Dutta; Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar; Birat Chandra Mandal; Dhananjoy Roy; Harendra Kumar Sur; Akshay Kumar Das, Kamini Kumar Datta; Bhabesh Chandra Nandi.

PUNJAB (22)

Muslim.—Mian Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din; Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Daultana-Sheikh Karamat Ali, Dr. Omar Hayat Malik, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, The Hon'ble Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan, The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Vacant

General.—Ganga Saran, Vacant

Sikh.—Vacant.

SIND (5)

Muslim.—The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Mr Mohammad Hashim Gazder, Vacant

General.—Seth Sukhdeve

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (3)

Muslim.—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan, Sardar Asad Ullah Jan Khan

BALUCHISTAN (1)

Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai.

KHAIRPUR STATE (1)

M H Kizilbash

BAHAWALPUR STATE (1)

Moulave Fazli Hussain

STATES OF BALUCHISTAN (1)

Jam Saheb Ghulam Qadir Khan

HOUSE COMMITTEE

(*Appointed by the Honourable the President.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal (*Chairman*).

The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.

The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.

Muhammad Hashim Gazder.

Mian Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din

Dhananjoy Roy

STATES NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

(*By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 11th August* 1948)

The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (*Chairman*).

The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin

Pir Illahi Bakhsh.

The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan

TRIBAL AREAS NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

(*By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 11th August* 1948)

The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (*Chairman*).

Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai.

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan

Prof. L. K Hyder

Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif

COMMITTEE ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & MATTERS RELATING TO MINORITIES

(*By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 12th August* 1948.)

The Hon'ble President (*Chairman*).

The Hon'ble Mr Liaquat Ali Khan (*Vice-Chairman*)

Dr. Mahmood Husain.

Sheikh Karamat Ali.

Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty.

Prem Hari Barma.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.

Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
Birat Chandra Mandal.
Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
Abul Kasem Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal.
The Hon'ble Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed Khan.
The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.
C. E. Gibbon.
B. L. Rallia Ram
The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan.
Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta.
Babu Phani Bhusan Barua.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Qazi Mohd. Isa.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafrulla Khan (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
C. E. Gibbon.
Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty.
Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta.
Birat Chandra Mandal
Babu Phani Bhushan Barua.
The Hon'ble Choudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.
Dr. Mahmud Husain.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MATTERS RELATING TO MINORITIES

The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Prem Hari Barma.
C. E. Gibbon.
Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta.
Abdul Kasem Khan.
Prof. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
The Hon'ble Mr Fazlur Rahman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J N. Mandal.
Sheikh Karamat Ali.
Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty.
Babu Phani Bhushan Barua
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
Qazi Mohd. Isa.

STEERING COMMITTEE

(*Commitee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule* 63.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya
Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah.
The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

(*Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule* 64.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
Prem Hari Barma.
Dr Mahmud Hussain
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
A. M. A. Hamid.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(*Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule* 65.)

Akshay Kumar Das.
Mian Mohd. Iftikhar-ud-Din.
Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
Azizuddin Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.

BASIC PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

(*Vide Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the* 12*th March* 1949).

The Hon'ble Mr Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*)
The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (*Vice-Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr Ghulam Mohammed.
The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabudin
The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal.
Dr. Omar Hayat Malik
Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi
Kamini Kumar Datta.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya
Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana.
Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan.
Mian Mohammad Iftikharuddin.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Dr. Mahmud Husain
Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah.
Prem Hari Barma.
The Hon'ble Choudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.
Sheikh Karamat Ali.
The Hon'ble Mr Nurul Amin.
The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan.
The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rashid.

STEERING SUB-COMMITTEE

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*)
The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal.
Prem Hari Barma.
Dr. Mahmud Hussain.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS & DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman
The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Dr. Mahmud Husain.
Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana.
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.
Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan.
Dr. Omar Hayat Malik.
S C. Chattopadhyaya
The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr Nurul Amin
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi
The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
Sheikh Karamat Ali
Prem Hari Barma

SUB-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

The Hon'ble Mr. J N Mandal (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
The Hon'ble Choudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.
Kamini Kumar Datta.
The Hon'ble Justice Sir Abdur Rashid.
Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FRANCHISE

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
The Hon'ble J N. Mandal
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah.
Mian Mohd Iftikharuddin
Prem Hari Barma
Sheikh Karamat Ali
Maulana Mohd Akram Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed
S C Chattopadhyaya.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO SELECT THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD OF TALIMAT-I-ISLAMIA

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.
Sheikh Karamat Ali.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Moulana Mohd. Akram Khan.
Dr. Omar Hayat Malik.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya.

PAKISTAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, New York 21, His Excellency Lt.-Col Abdur Rahim Khan.

Ambassador of Pakistan to the U.S.A., Washington, D.C., H. E. Mirza Abol Hasan Ispahani.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Egypt, Cairo, H. E. Haji Abdus Sattar Saith.

Ambassador of Pakistan to the U.S.S R., Moscow, H. E. Shuaib Qureshi.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran, Teheran, H. E. Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Burma, Rangoon, H.E. Sardar Mohd. Aurangzeb Khan.

*High Commissioner for Pakistan in the U. K., London, S.W.*1, H. E. Habib I. Rahimtoola

High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, H.E. Mohammed Ismail.

Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Jullundur Cantt, Abdur Rahman.

Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Calcutta, Abdulla Al-Mahmood.

High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada, Ottawa, H.E. Mohammad Ali.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Turkey, Ankara, H.E. Mian Bashir Ahmed.

Minister of Pakistan to Syra, Transjordan and Lebanon, Damascus, H.E. B. A. Qureshi.

Deputy Trade Commissioner for Pakistan in Italy, Milan, Saeed Ullah Khan.

Pakistan's Representative on the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans, Athens (Greece), A H Abbasi

Vice-Consul of Pakistan, Jedda (Saudi Arabia), Ghulam Haider Khan.

Charge d'Affaires, Legation of Pakistan, Jedda Mohammad Masud.

Pakistan Officer on Special Duty in China, Nanking, K. S. Tajuddin.

Trade Commissioner for Pakistan in Australia, Mosman, Sydney, K. H. Rahman.

Trade Commissioner for Pakistan in Ceylon, Colombo, A. Salim Khan.

Consul of Pakistan, Zahidan, Iran, K. B. Mohd. Ayyub Ansari.

Consul-General of Pakistan in U.S.A., New York, 21, L. Shafi.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN PAKISTAN

Country.	Name.	Appointment.	Station.
AFGHANISTAN	His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan	Ambassador	Karachi.
	Sardar Salahuddin Seljooqi	Counsellor	Do.
	Said Tadjeddin Khan	First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires	Do
	Lt.-Col. Abdul Razzak Khan	Military Attache	Do.
	Fateh Mohammed Khan	Second Secretary	Do.
	Elif Khan	Second Secretary	Do.
	Abdul Jalil Khan	Second Secretary	Do.
	Mohammed Yusaf Khan	Attache	Do.
	Mohammad Azam Khan	Attache	Do.
AUSTRALIA	His Excellency John Oldham	High Commissioner	Do.
	Kathleen I. Jones	Third Secretary	Do.
	H D. Anderson	Third Secretary	Do.
BELGIUM	Marcel Goosse	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Albet Nys	Secretary	Do.
BURMA	His Excellency U Pe Kin	Ambassador	Do.
	U Saw Hla Min	First Secretary and Consul-General	Do.
	U Ohn Khin	Second Secretary and Vice-Consul	Do.
	U Thaw	Third Secretary	Do.
DENMARK	His Excellency Monsieur A Sporon-Fiedler	Minister	Do.
EGYPT	His Excellency Monsieur Mohammed Ali Allouba Pasha.	Ambassador	Do.
	El Husain El Khatib	Counsellor	Do.
	M Sami	First Secretary	Do.
	Zoheir Mohammed El Shibiny	Third Secretary	Do.
	Dr Mahmoud Fatehallah Hobballah	Cultural Attache	Do.
FRANCE	J H. Pigeonneau	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	J L Fouchet	Counsellor	Do.
	Major D A. Boussiquet	Military Attache	Do.
	A Sicard	Commercial Attache and Trade Commissioner.	Do.
	Michel J. C. Varnoux	Second Secretary	Do.
INDIA	His Excellency Dr. Sita Ram	High Commissioner	Do.
	M. K. Kirpalani	Dy. High Commissioner	Do.
	C. J. Stracey	Second Secretary	Do.
	Capt. N Sen Gupta	Second Secretary (Food)	Do.
	I. C Kaker	First Secretary	Do.
	Sq /Ldr. D M. Oka	Air Adviser	Do.
	Col M. N Kunzru	Military Adviser	Do.
	O P. Khosla	Second Secretary	Do.
	L. R. S. Singh	Trade Commissioner and Counsellor	Do.
INDONESIA	Idham	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Mrs. Idham	Secretary	Do.
IRAN	His Excellency Monsieur S. A. Nassr	Ambassador	Do.
	Zeinal-Abdin Khaksar	Counsellor	Do.
	Javad Kowsar	First Secretary	Do.
	A Naval	Second Secretary	Do.
	Col. Hassan Pakravan	Military Attache	Do.
	Captain Ayni Zaltach	Assistant Military Attache	Do.
	Mohamed Hosain Mashayekh Faraydani	Cultural Counsellor	Do.
IRAQ	El Syed Abdul Kadir El Gaylani	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Al-Syed Haqqui El-Bara-Zanji	Attache and Charge d'Affaires	Do.
ITALY	His Excellency Signor Augusto Assettati d'Amelia.	Minister	Do.
	Dr Reuzo Luigi Romanelli	First Secretary	Do.
	Mario Ferrari	Assistant Attache, Administrative Officer	Do.
	Dr. Giuseppina Casabianca	Acting Commercial Secretary	Do.
NETHERLANDS	Jonkheer M. P. M. Van Karnebeek	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	L. Kruytbosch	Second Secretary	Do.
	J. A. Kooy	Attache	Do.
NORWAY	His Excellency Monsieur Ernest Krogh-Hansen.	Minister	Do.
SAUDI ARABIA	His Excellency El Syed Abdul Hameed El Khatib.	Minister	Do.
	Syed Fuad Abdul Hameed El Khatib	Third Secretary and Charge d'Affaires	Do.
SWEDEN	His Excellency Monsieur Harry Eriksson	Minister	Do.
SWITZERLAND	Dr Clemente Rezzonico	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
TRANSJORDAN	His Excellency Mohammed Pasha El Shuraiki.	Minister	Do.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	STATION.
TURKEY .	His Excellency Monsieur Nebil Bati	Ambassador . .	Karachi.
	Talat Benler	First Secretary . .	Do.
	Monsieur Asaf Inhan	Second Secretary	Do.
UNITED KINGDOM	His Excellency Sir Laurence Grafftey Smith, K.B.E., C.M.G.	High Commissioner	Do.
	R. B. Burnett, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dy. High Commissioner	Do.
	R. P. Heppel	First Secretary	Do.
	Lt.-Col. B. H. Franklin	First Secretary	Do.
	S. J. L. Oliver, M.B.E.	First Secretary	Do.
	R. C. C. Hunt . .	First Secretary	Do
	E. G. Le Tocq	Second Secretary	Do.
	B. A. Flack	Second Secretary	Do
	Miss E. U. Goodman	Second Secretary	Do.
	L. A. J. Moore	Administrative Officer	Do.
	W/Cdr K. Jowers . .	Publicity Adviser and Director, Information Services.	Do.
	G. E. Rees	Dy. Director and Editor-in-Chief, Information Services.	Do
	W/Cdr R. M. Bradley .	Air Adviser . ..	Do
	Brigadier J. Walker .	Military Adviser	Do
	Captain P. S. McCullagh .	Assistant Military Adviser .	Do
	C. H. M. Toy	Senior Passport Officer .	Do
	W. Godfrey	Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser	Do.
	R. B. Beevor	Assistant Legal Adviser	Do.
	A. H. Kemp, C.I.E. .	Trade Commissioner ..	Do.
	G. W. McNeil	Trade Commissioner .	Do
	E. C. Breton .	Assistant Trade Commissioner .	Do.
	R. J. Cavey	Assistant Trade Commissioner	Do
	P. A. Bolton	Assistant Trade Commissioner	Do.
UNITED STATES .	Hooker A. Doolittle	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Col. Harry F. Meyers	Army Attache .. .	Do.
	Major John R. Brown .	Air Attache	Do.
	J. Russell Andrus	First Secretary and Consu	Do
	Merritt N. Cootes .	First Secretary	Do
	Major Wendell W. Lockett	Assistant Army Attache . .	Do
	Captain Maxwell C. Murphy	Assistant Army Attache .	Do.
	Captain Clifford W. Hargrove	Assistant Air Attache	Do.
	John W. Bowling .	Second Secretary and Vice-Consul ..	Do
	Lee E. Matcalf .	Second Secretary and Vice-Consul ..	Do
	James E. Hewes (Jr.)	Third Secretary and Vice-Consul	Do
	David Henry Blee	Attache . . .	Do
	David D. Newsom	Third Secretary & Vice-Consul (Information Officer).	Do.
	Franklin W. Wolf .. .	Counsellor of Embassy for Economic Affairs.	Do.
	Edward M. Ingle	Assistant Attache, Administrative Officer.	Do

OTHER REPRESENTATIVES (CONSULS)

COUNTRY.	NAME	APPOINTMENT.	STATION.
ARGENTINA .	Alberto M. Soria	Consul-General	Karachi.
	Hector Frederico Gamauer .. .	Vice-Consul	Do.
CANADA .	G. A. Browne	Trade Commissioner	Do.
GREECE	Col. H. J. Mahon, C.I.E.	Consul-General ..	Do.
NORWAY .	Ch. Gafafer	Norwegian Consul-General	Do.
PHILIPPINES .	Tagakotta Sotto . ..	Consul . ..	Do.
POLAND .	Benedykt O. Polak . .	Trade Commissioner . . .	Do.
PORTUGAL .	Dr. J. T. Alfonso	Honorary Vice-Consul ..	Do.
SPAIN	Senor Emilio Nunez	Consul-General . .	Do.
	Senor Don Carlos Gamir .	Consul	Do.
SWEDEN	G. O. Widgren	Acting Consul	Do.
SWITZERLAND	Warner P. Imholz	Acting Honorary Consular Agent ..	Do.

EDUCATION

Pakistan's educational problems were considered in detail by the first Educational Conference which the Education Minister of Pakistan convened at Karachi, barely 3 months after the establishment of the new State The Conference passed a large number of resolutions covering not only all stages of education but other important subjects such as the medium or media of instruction, technical and vocational education, scientific and industrial research, liquidation of illiteracy, provision of facilities for a minimum standard of free, compulsory and universal primary education, improvement in the status, emoluments and training of teachers and the establishment of cultural relations with foreign countries.

But the most important resolution passed by the Conference concerned the ideological basis of education The fundamental weakness of the existing system was that it ignored the spiritual or moral element of education The Conference accordingly passed the following resolution "Resolved that the educational system in Pakistan should be inspired by Islamic ideology emphasising among many of its characteristics those of universal brotherhood, tolerance and justice"

A Central Syllabus Committee which was formed for the purpose of preparing new syllabi concluded its work, the new syllabi are now under the consideration of the Government Similarly the History Board is preparing a new history of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent

Urdu has been declared as the *lingua franca* and the state language of Pakistan to bring Muslims of various provinces on one politico-cultural platform It has become the medium of instruction at the school stage throughout West Pakistan with the exception of Sind where, as in East Bengal, it is being introduced as a compulsory subject at the Secondary stage The Advisory Board of Education has set up a Committee to lay down the general lines of the development of the national language In appreciation of the work done by the Anjuman-i-Taraqi-i-Urdu for the development of Urdu the Central Government has increased its grant from Rs 20,000 to 50,000

The Central Government is also encouraging the study of Arabic to bring Muslims of the whole world on one common socio-political platform An initial grant of Rs 6,000 has been provided to the Arabic College run under the auspices of the Pak-Arab-Cultural Association Special stress is also laid on the study of Arabic in Schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The problem of free and compulsory education is one of colossal dimensions as educational facilities have to be provided for nearly 50 lakhs of school-going children of the primary stage. On a conservative estimate this would involve an expenditure of Rs. 40 crores per annum on the basis of Rs 60 per student per year. This expenditure does not include the cost of buildings, equipment and of the training of a vast number of teachers. Nevertheless, despite their limited financial resources, almost all the Provincial Governments have already introduced compulsion in certain areas within their jurisdiction As far as the Central Government is concerned, it has under its active consideration, a scheme for the introduction of compulsory free primary education in the Federal capital

A scheme for the establishment of an institute for training of primary school teachers, involving an expenditure of Rs 64,350 recurring and Rs. 12,500 non-recurring, has also been sanctioned The Institute is expected to start functioning in the near future. It will provide for the training of 100 male and 50 female teachers

Pakistan Universities suffered greatly as a result of the partition and their rehabilitation has been engaging the serious attention of the Government A sum of Rs 10 lakhs has been ear-marked for the University of the Punjab to enable it to strengthen its Science Departments A sum of Rs 10½ lakhs is also being given to the University of Dacca for the development of Science and Technology. Government is also considering the question of giving a suitable grant to the proposed Peshawar University

A University Grants Committee is being set up by the Central Government very shortly to scrutinise the development schemes of Pakistan Universities for grants

A first grade Central Government College for Women has been established in Karachi In order to build up an up-to-date Science Laboratory on various subjects apparatus worth Rs 48,000 and a Gas Plant have already been ordered from U S A and United Kingdom Most of the apparatus has arrived and is being fitted

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Pakistan is especially weak in the sphere of technical education Under the aegis of the Council of Technical Education, a thorough survey of existing facilities for technical education throughout Pakistan were made, and the Committee of Experts appointed by the Council recommended the establishment of a number of Polytechnics and technical schools throughout the country. The Committee of Experts has also revised the existing curricula and syllabi for technical institutions and engineering colleges with a view to bringing about a uniformity of teaching standards As an immediate measure a Technical High School will be started in Karachi

A comprehensive survey of all scientific institutions in Pakistan has also been undertaken in order to assess their requirements of staff, equipment, etc, and during the Education Minister's visit to Europe he tried to explore the possibility of obtaining the services of suitably qualified technical and scientific personnel

Along with the re-organisation of technical and scientific education, the problem of commercial education has also been examined by a Committee appointed for the purpose

After the partition the Central Government had to take responsibility for 140 overseas scholars who had opted for Pakistan Out of these, 104 scholars have already returned to Pakistan after completing their studies and nearly all of them have been absorbed in suitable employment Considering the overall development needs of Pakistan, it is inevitable that for some time to come the country should continue to send scholars abroad for advanced training in technical and scientific subjects Accordingly the Central Government sanctioned a scheme under which 70 scholars are to proceed for higher studies abroad These scholarships are intended to meet the immediate and inescapable requirements of the Central Government alone. A supplementary scheme to cater to the requirements of the Provincial Governments, Universities and private industry is under preparation and it is hoped that when it is finalised there will be further expansion in the scope of overseas training

ADULT EDUCATION

The Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held at Peshawar in February, 1949, made the following recommendations:

"The Central, Provincial and States Governments should take immediate steps to make literacy compulsory for all their employees including those in army, constabulary, inmates of jails, railway establishments, etc It will be the duty of Government Departments to implement this recommendation with the assistance of their literate employees and under the guidance of their respective Education Departments."

Necessary steps are being taken to implement this recommendation

A large number of Adult Education Centres have been organized in Baluchistan, N-W F P, the Tribal Areas and East Bengal under the auspices of the Central Government

In East Bengal 20 experimental Adult Education Centres are established to carry out an experiment in the teaching of Bengali in the Arabic (Naskh) Script The main object of this scheme is to test the suitability of the Arabic (Naskh) Script as a medium of Adult Education throughout Pakistan

To give a much needed fillip to women's education within the Provincial spheres an amount of Rs 70,000 has so far been given for the establishment of a Women's College at Peshawar and a further amount of Rs 22,000 has been provided for 1950-51

A sum of Rs 1,00,000 has also been provided for 1950-51 to enable the East Bengal Government to start Science classes in the Eden College for Women, Dacca

In order to promote the education of the Scheduled Caste community, the Central Government has set apart a sum of about 10 lakhs for its educational and economic development Up to date 336 internal scholarships have been awarded at a total cost of Rs 1,48,000 to the Scheduled Caste students of Pakistan for post-Matriculation scientific, technical and professional studies

EDUCATION IN CENTRAL AREAS

The Central Government is directly responsible for the educational development of Baluchistan and the tribal areas of N-W F P. which happen to be educationally the most backward parts of Pakistan In order to bring these parts into line with the rest of the country the Central Government have initiated a plan of educational development under which 80 primary schools for boys, 2 primary schools for girls, 3 middle schools for boys, one middle school for girls, 4 high schools for boys and one Degree College have already been established in Baluchistan This is in addition to the institutions which existed before the partition of the sub-continent Provision has also been made for the opening of 60 Adult Education Centres out of which more than half have started functioning

Similarly, in the tribal areas of the N-W.F P. 35 primary schools for boys, 2 primary schools for girls, 3 middle schools and 3 high schools for boys have been established While the number of existing institutions at the time of partition was 56 primary schools, 6 lower middle schools, 2 middle schools for boys, and 2 high schools for boys In addition the Education Division have sanctioned the establishment of 30 Adult Education Centres

As a result of the partition, educational life in Karachi suffered a severe dislocation as most of the Institutions that were run by non-Muslims were closed down. The influx of a large number of refugees put a severe strain on the existing capacity of the few institutions that were left functioning after the partition with the result that the Central Government had to open 20 institutions for the education of the children of its employees

Most of the abandoned educational buildings were occupied by and are still in occupation of the refugees. This as well as the inadequacy of funds have been mainly responsible for the Government's inability to establish more schools. In order, therefore, to find ways and means of dealing with the various educational problems of the Federal capital, a committee called the Karachi Educational Inquiry Committee was appointed in November 1948 This Committee submitted its report in April, 1949 and on the basis of its recommendations arrangements for the establishment of a Directorate of Education and a Board of Secondary Education have been completed.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS.	East Bengal 1948	West Punjab 1948	Sind 1948	N.-W.F.P. 1948	Baluchistan 1948	Karachi 1948	Total
1 University	1	1	1	To be established this year.	....	.. .	3
2. Colleges ·							
Men ..	45	20	6	4	1	8	84
Women	5	5	1	1	....	2	14
3. High Schools :							
Boys	1,244	211	26	43	8	..	1,532
Girls	62	40	6	8	1	.. .	117
4. Secondary Schools or Middle Schools ·							
Boys	1,964	1,716	60	227	10	35	4,012
Girls	711	120	7	11	4	13	866
5. Primary Schools .							
Boys	24,856	3,522	2,776	784	131	197	32,266
Girls	4,778	1,095	135	126	10	64	6,208
6. Madrassahs ·							
Boys	1,083	.. .		....	..	.. .	1,083
Girls	76	. .				..	76
7. Training Institutions for .							
Men ..	82	10	4	1	1	1	99
Women	.	10	.	1	1	.. .	12
8. Technical & Industrial Institutions for ·							
Men ..	85	7	2	....	.	3	97
Women	12	1	.. .		..	. .	13

CULTURAL RELATIONS

A National Museum has been established at Karachi to promote general interest in the cultures and civilizations of East Bengal and West Pakistan from the earliest times to the present day.

This Museum will not only give a comprehensive idea of the famous Indus Civilization of four thousand years ago but will contain examples of the Buddhist Art of the N -W F P and of East Bengal between the 2nd and the 9th centuries A D , and will also represent the Arts and Crafts of Islam.

Another step in the direction of promoting unity among the Islamic people is the forging of cultural links with other Muslim countries With this object the Central Government have sanctioned 19 scholarships and earmarked them for the students from various Muslim countries intending to prosecute studies and research in Pakistan on Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Teaching and Theology.

Pakistan has already established four Cultural Associations, *viz.*, Pak-Arab, Pak-Iran, Pak-Turkish and Pak-Afghan Associations with branches in Dacca and Lahore, and most of these Associations have done good work in promoting and consolidating friendly relations between Pakistan and the countries concerned.

As a gesture of goodwill towards Indonesia, the Government of Pakistan have awarded a scholarship of Rs 200 per month to Mr. Mohammad Bin Mohsin Assagaff, an Indonesian student, with effect from 1st February, 1950, for the study of Law in the Punjab University The award will cover the whole duration of the course Another scholarship has been awarded to a student from East Africa and there are eleven other scholarships of this nature reserved for foreign students and steps are being taken to award them to deserving students on the recommendations of the countries concerned. In addition to these, six scholarships in Theology have been offered to students from Malaya to study Islamiyat in Pakistan.

The Central Government have also sanctioned a scheme to provide the teaching of some of the more important foreign languages spoken outside the world of Islam such as Chinese, French, Spanish and German Four lecturers are being appointed in this connection to be attached to the Universities in Pakistan.

UNESCO convened several important conferences and seminars which were held in different countries Pakistan, being a member-State, participated in its multifarious activities which were of great educational importance. Pakistan was represented at the following conferences —1. Fourth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held at Paris in October, 1949 , 2. UNO Technical Classes at Tehran in February, 1950 ; 3. International Meeting on Braille Uniformity held at Paris from 20th to 29th March, 1950 , 4 Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held at Florence from 22nd May to 17th June, 1950 , 5 Second Meeting of National Commission held at Florence from 17th to 20th May, 1950 , 6 13th International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva in July, 1950

PUBLIC HEALTH

As in all other spheres, Pakistan has had to face immense difficulties in Public Health both in the procurement of trained men as well as of material, and had virtually to start from scratch. Two of the major provinces of the proposed State of Pakistan had been partitioned, resulting in the dislocation of service and the loss of central Public Health Institutions like the Central Research Institution at Kasauli, the All-India Institute of Public Health at Calcutta, the Malaria Institute of India and the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta and the College of Nursing at New Delhi, all of which fell to the share of the Indian Republic. Consequently Pakistan had to plan afresh the establishment of similar institutions. During the last three years, it has been able to set up the following : the Malaria Institute of Pakistan and the Bureau of Laboratories. To combat malaria and cholera epidemics medical officers are getting the necessary training in the Malaria Institute. The Bureau of Laboratories is manufacturing vaccines and sera and is now not only meeting the demand of the whole country, but is also exporting them to foreign countries.

In October 1948 a Medical Council was constituted under the Pakistan Medical Council Act, to establish a uniform standard of higher qualification in medicine for all provinces and to establish reciprocity with the Medical Councils and Boards of Commonwealth and Foreign countries for the mutual recognition of medical qualifications.

The Jinnah Central Hospital in Karachi, started by the Central Government had a very humble beginning. To day it has grown into the biggest hospital in Pakistan It has 430 beds and is equipped with separate departments for Medicines, Surgery, Gynæcology and Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat, under fully qualified specialists. It has also a first class laboratory and an efficient X-ray Unit. The T.B. Annexe has room for an additional 100 beds.

To make up for the shortage of qualified medical staff in the medical institutions in Pakistan, 18 to 20 medical graduates are being sent abroad annually for advanced studies under the Central Government scholarships scheme.

The shortage of nurses in Pakistan is even more acute than that of doctors and an extensive programme has been drawn up to train the maximum number of nurses within the next few years.

A Central Nursing Council for the purpose of laying-down syllabi for the training of nurses, assistant nurses, midwives, assistant midwives and health visitors throughout Pakistan, was constituted in June, 1949 under the provisions of the Central Nursing Council Ordinance. The first batch of nurses for advanced training has already been sent to the United Kingdom. Three Nursing Training Schools are to be established at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. Meanwhile temporary arrangements have been made to train 120 nurses, 40 each at the local hospital at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. This nurses' training scheme is in addition to the schemes sponsored by Provincial Governments for the training of nurses and midwives.

To ensure inter-provincial co-operation in the field of public health, the Central Advisory Board of Health for Pakistan was formed in

1948 and the question of framing a Public Health Act for the whole of Pakistan was taken up in the same year. This question is now to be discussed and finalised at a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health

To avoid the adulteration of food a Central Committee for Food Standardisations was set up by Government in 1949, and to intensify the work of health propaganda and publicity it was expected a Health Education Bureau would be set up.

Further to subsidise, develop and co-ordinate medical and scientific research in the country and to maintain liaison with other scientific bodies with similar aims, it has been decided to set up a Pakistan Medical Research Association.

MALARIA

To control the spread of Malaria in Pakistan, anti-malaria campaigns were started in different parts of Pakistan. The anti-malaria work in villages around Quetta, for instance, which began in 1947 has yielded good results. In the North-West Frontier Provinces, anti-malaria work started in Hangu Tahsil of Kohat District has been effective in combating the spread of the disease.

At Government's request to the WHO a Malaria Control Demonstration Team came to Pakistan in 1949. This team is at present carrying on malaria control work in Mymensingh District of East Bengal with very good results and has been training Pakistanis in the technique of effective control of malaria.

In Sind anti-malaria organisations have been created and work is proceeding for the control of the disease. Since the partition nearly Rs. 200,000 have been spent on this scheme which has brought salutary results.

A severe malaria epidemic which broke out towards the end of 1948 in certain parts of the Punjab was successfully controlled by prompt measures.

With the birth of Pakistan, Chittagong became an important sea-port Proposals made to Government for the development of the Port Health Department, were sanctioned in 1949. The Department is now getting into working order.

To check the tuberculosis menace in Pakistan, a T B. Association was formed in February, 1949 under the patronage of the Governor-General of Pakistan and the presidentship of Miss Fatima Jinnah, and also to conduct sanatoria and clinics Further, as an important T.B. control measure the BCG vaccination campaign against tuberculosis was started in the same year in both East and West Pakistan. The two teams are carrying on vaccination work and also training local teams of doctors.

For the promotion of maternity and child health, a comprehensive scheme was drawn up in December 1949 This scheme envisages obtaining UNICEF aid in a number of projects such as the development of midwifery training schools, the improvement of teaching facilities in hospitals for nursing and midwifery, and the provision of equipment and supplies for women and children's hospitals and maternity and child centres.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been opened at Bizerta Lines, Karachi.

The Pakistan Red Cross Society was constituted in March 1948. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association, and the St. John Ambulance, are affiliated to this Society.

The various activities of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in Pakistan have all been incidentally mentioned above

The UNICEF, in addition to several long term projects and schemes to be executed with the help of the Government of Pakistan have two short term feeding programme in operation at present One is the school children feeding demonstration programme at Karachi and the other, a daily supplementary feed to refugee children at various refugee centres in Pakistan Each of these two programmes will last for about one year.

PROVINCES

The most important event in the Punjab in 1949, was the amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Departments into a single unit responsible both for curative and preventive work under the control of a single officer designated as the Director of Health Services Despite many difficulties, the Provincial Government has succeeded in giving a considerable impetus to the cause of post-graduate medical education by establishing an Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine in Lahore and instituting a diploma in Radiology and Tuberculosis at the King Edward Medical College The Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women established in Lahore, is the first institution of its kind in Pakistan for the exclusive teaching and training of women in the fields of medicine and surgery. Courses for nurses and health visitors have also been started at the various hospitals and many new schemes are under the consideration of the Provincial Government

In the North-West Frontier Province, a Maternity Hospital at Peshawar, one dispensary in Kohat District and two in Hazara District have been opened The number of mobile dispensaries has been increased from two to six. The Blood Bank in the Lady Reading Hospital at Peshawar, is also being reorganised. Bed strength of the T B Sanatorium at Dadar has been increased and many new amenities have been added and improvements carried out in this sanatorium at a cost of over half Rs 1,00,000.

The Government of Sind have also amalgamated the posts of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health under one officer designated as the Director of Health Services.

The Drugs Act, 1940, and the Drugs Rules, 1945, were enforced in Sind with effect from the 1st April, 1947, but actual work started in January, 1948, with the appointment of an Inspector of Drugs The Sind Foods Act, 1947, was enforced as from March 1949, replacing the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925 The number of mobile health units have been increased from six at the time of partition to 16 to provide medical aid to villagers

The Government of Sind maintains a well-equipped laboratory known as the "Chemico Bacteriological Laboratory" at Karachi

In East Bengal, in spite of innumerable difficulties, the Provincial Government has succeeded in expanding its activities in the various spheres of public health A Vaccine Laboratory has been established at Rajshahi for manufacturing cholera and T A B vaccines. A Malaria Research Institute has also been established for carrying out research into the causes and methods of malaria control Public Health and Drugs Testing Laboratories have been established for the analysis of foodstuffs and drugs Small-pox lymph and anti-rabic vaccine are being prepared at the Pasteur-cum-Vaccine Institute

A mosquito control scheme in Dacca has rid the capital of East Bengal of the mosquito menace

FEDERAL COURT, LAW

During 1949-50 forty-nine bills were drafted and introduced in the Constituent Assembly and were enacted into law. The Government of India Act, 1935, was twice amended—once to make provision for elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly on the basis of adult franchise, and again to increase the number of seats in the Sind Legislative Assembly.

The Criminal Law of Pakistan contained some discriminations in favour of Europeans and Americans in the matter of trial and detention in prison. These discriminations have been abolished by the Criminal Law (Extinction of Discriminatory Privileges) Act, 1949 The Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1949 and Privy Council (Abolition of Jurisdiction) Act, 1950 are two other important enactments. They have enlarged the jurisdiction of the Federal Court and abolished appeals to Privy Council in civil and criminal matters. Appeals now lie to the Federal Court, which is the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the country.

The Federal Court has been constituted by appointing the minimum number of Judges required to constitute the court. The Hon'ble Sir Abdul Rashid has been appointed as Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohemad Akram and the Hon'ble Sir Abdul Rahman as Judges of the Court. From May 1, 1950, the Federal Court of Pakistan has been empowered to hear and determine appeals and petitions from, or in respect of, any judgment, decree or order of any Court or Tribunal in Pakistan, including appeals and petitions in respect of criminal matters The Court has framed Rules which came into force on the 20th March 1950 They are of a comprehensive nature and deal with all aspects of practice and procedure of the Court The seat of the Court is at Karachi, but it may sit "at such other place or places, if any, as the Chief Justice of Pakistan may, with the approval of the Governor-General, from time to time appoint" The Court has for the time being been shifted to Lahore for certain administrative reasons A provision has, however, been made in the Rules to enable a party to file his appeal to the Federal Court in the High Court of origin itself.

After the Rules had been approved by the Governor-General, the Court started its regular sittings early in May, 1950. A large number of Privy Council civil appeals from the various High Courts in which the records were not ready to be despatched to the Privy Council by the 1st February, 1950, now stand transferred to the Federal Court by virtue of the Enlargement of Jurisdiction Act, 1949, and will be heard and decided by the Federal Court Again, a number of criminal appeals and petitions, which have remained undisposed of by the Judicial Committee during their Easter sittings of the year 1950 will also stand transferred to the Federal Court under the Privy Council (Abolition of Jurisdiction) Act, 1950 During the first month about a dozen appeals and petitions for special leave to appeal have been filed

The Law Division is also concerned with Conventions with foreign countries for service of judicial processes Two agreements were concluded in 1949 with the Government of India on reciprocal basis for the execution of summonses and other judicial processes The Statute Book of Pakistan has been revised after partition and printing of the Central Acts which are expected to run into about 12 volumes is in progress It is expected that the work will be finished by the end of 1951 and a complete set of all the Central Acts will then become available to the public

The Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal consists of two members, a Judicial Member, K. B. Syed Ali Khan, B L, who is also the President of the Tribunal, and the Accountant Member Mr. S. Zaman, B A, A C A. The Tribunal's headquarters are at Lahore, but it has visited Karachi, Chittagong and Peshawar to hear income-tax appeals at the headquarters of these Provinces.

East Bengal Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr M Shahabuddin, P A S	Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Earnest Charles Ormond, Barrister-at-Law	Puisne Judge
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Thomas Hobart Ellis, M A., P A S.	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Amiruddin Ahmad, M.A., B L.	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice M A Ispahani, Barrister-at-Law	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Muhammad Ibrahim, B L	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Fazle Akbar, Barrister-at-Law	Do
Badiuzzaman Ahmad, B L	Registrar
Meersa Zafar Bukht, B L	Deputy Registrar
Khalilur Rahman Khan, B L	First Assistant Registrar
Daulat Khan Khadim, B L	Second Assistant Registrar
Azizur Rahman Osmani, B L	Third Assistant Registrar

North-West Frontier Province Judicial Department

Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, The Hon'ble K. B , B A , LL B.	Judicial Commissioner
Sheikh, Mohd Shafi, The Hon'ble, B A , LL B	Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Faizullah Khan, B Sc , LL B	Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court
Khan Habibullah Khan B A , LL B	District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar
Abdul Latif Khan, K. S	District and Sessions Judge, Hazara, Abbottabad.
Mohd Nazir Khan, Raja	District and Sessions Judge, D I Khan
Fazal Rahman Khan, Mirza, K S , B A	First Addl District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.
Mohammad Daud Khan, M , B A , LL B	Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.
Mohammad Eusoph Havat, M , B A , LL B (Tempy)	Third Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar
Shakirullah Jan, M , Barrister-at-Law	Senior Sub-Judge, Peshawar
Abdullah Jan Mirza, B A , LL B	Senior Sub-Judge, Mardan
Haji Mohammad Khan, M , B A , LL.B	Senior Sub-Judge, Bannu.
Qaisar Khan, M , B A , LL B	Senior Sub-Judge, Kohat.
Sher Bahadur Khan, M , B A , LL.B	Senior Sub-Judge, D I Khan
Abdul Hakim, M B A , LL B	Senior Sub-Judge, Hazara
Abdul Wahid Khan, M , B A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Peshawar
Amirzada Khan, M , B A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Nowshera
Shah Nawaz Khan, M , B A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Mansehra
Mohd Hamayun Khan, M , M A., LL B	Sub-Judge, Mardan.
Fazal Khaliq Khan, M , B A , LL B.	Sub-Judge, Bannu
Allah Nawaz Khan, M , M A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Mardan
Mohd Daud Khan, Capt , B A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Haripur
Abdul Majid, M , B A , LL B.	Sub-Judge, Abbottabad
Jamal-ud-Din, Khattak, M A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Kohat.
Mohd Alam Khan, Kundi, M , B A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Swabi.
M Mohd Khurshid Khan, M A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Charsadda.
M Shah Abdul Rashid, B A , LL B	Sub-Judge, Peshawar

Punjab High Court of Judicature

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Muhammad Munir	Chief Justice
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Muhammad Sharif	Puisne Judge
The Hon'ble Mr Justice A R Cornelius	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice S. A Rahman	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhammad Jan	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Muhommad Khurshed Zaman	Do
The Hon'ble Mr Justice M R Kayani	Additional Judge
G. B C Evennette, M.B E	Registrar.
Major H. O Taylor, M B E	Deputy Registrar (on leave)
M. Mohammad Khalil	Deputy Registrar (Officiating)
S J Simons	Assistant Registrar (Officiating)

Sind Judicial Department

Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr H. B., Barrister-at-Law	Chief Judge
Constantine, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G B , B A. (Oxon.), P.A.S.	Judge
Agha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. G., B.A , LL.B.	Do.
Vellani, The Hon'ble Mr Justice W. L , Barrister-at-Law	Do
Memon, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahomed Bachal, B.A., LL B	Do
DeSa, B. J., Barrister-at-Law	Registrar & Clerk of the Crown.
Raymond, G , B A , LL B.	Official Assignee and Administrator-Genera and Official Trustee, for Sind, Karachi.
Chagla, A R , Barrister-at-Law	Registrar, Original Side, Chief Court of Sind and Registrar of Firms and Companies for Sind.
D'Costa, B A , LL.B.	Official Commissioner.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Through the Orient Airways, air mail service was established in West Pakistan as well as between East and West Pakistan in October, 1947. In May 1948, daily air mail service was established between Dacca and Karachi

Soon after its establishment, Pakistan became a member of the Universal Postal Union which entitled her to exchange correspondence both by surface and air with all the other member countries under the rules and regulations of the Universal Postal Convention. Pakistan has also executed so far postal agreements with 18 foreign countries for the exchange of postal parcels.

To give relief to the destitute refugees coming from India, the Government of Pakistan allowed limited withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks Accounts in Pakistan from the accounts of those refugees standing in India, as also full encashment of the certificates held by them. The Government also entered into a reciprocal arrangement with India by which the despatch of pass-books as also the application of transfers to the other Dominion was dispensed with This removed the inordinate delays in the transfers of accounts and the risk of losing pass-books.

A wireless link between East and West Pakistan was established on October 26, 1947. The submarine cable between Karachi and Muscat which had been damaged long before partition, was repaired and overseas traffic re-started on November 18, 1947

Plans have been prepared to establish tele-communication training centres in Pakistan for training all categories of staff and utilising the spare manufacturing capacity of the Railway Workshops for the manufacture of tele-communication apparatus and line stores Local telephones have been expanded and long distance circuits, both telegraph and telephone, have been added on various routes Since the establishment of the new state the telephone circuits between Lahore and Karachi have been increased from 3 to 6 The telegraph carrier channels on the same route have been increased from 6 to 18 Arrangements are in hand for adding 3 additional telephone channels from Karachi to Sukkur and from Sukkur to Lahore.

In Karachi alone, over 2,500 new telephone connections have been installed The telephone exchange at Lyallpur has now been replaced and an entirely new automatic equipment has been installed. Expansion of telephone facilities at Lahore and Rawalpindi is also being planned.

A new 500 lines exchange was installed at Dacca in replacement of the old exchange with 300 lines. Three additional trunk telephone circuits were made available between Dacca and Chittagong. New telephone exchanges were opened at Kushtiya and Rajshahi Trunk telephone facilities have also been provided at Kushtiya, Rajshahi, Pabna, Faridkot, Habibganj and Jessore. Dacca has now direct telephone line to most of the places in East Bengal including Sylhet.

New trunk telephone exchanges are being installed at Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad (Sind). Three additional carrier channels have been provided between Sukkur and Quetta Installation of "Voice Frequency Telegraph" systems for providing 3 telegraph channels between Karachi and Quetta and Rawalpindi and Peshawar is in hand.

At the time of partition, almost all telegraph lines connecting various stations in Pakistan passed through Indian territory. The work of diversion was quickly taken in hand and before November 30th, 1947, all lines connecting telegraph office and telephone exchanges lying in Pakistan were re-routed to pass within Pakistan territory only. Even telegrams between East and West Pakistan are transmitted by wireless. With this change, Dacca Telegraph Office is becoming a very important telegraph office in Pakistan.

Plans have been drawn up for the installation of wireless links between all important centres. The installation of more powerful transmitters for communication with countries abroad has also been planned.

POSTAL SERVICES

Mail and delivery arrangements have recently been overhauled by cutting down the transit time wherever needed The transit time between Dacca, Narayanganj, Santhar, Bogra, Gaibanda, Bansi, Bhairab, Netra Kona, Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Pabna, Sirajganj and Ashuganj and *vice versa*, has been cut down by 18 to 24 hours Town delivery system at Chittagong has been revised giving the benefit of 3 postal deliveries a day to the major part of the town A number of Post Offices which had been closed down after the partition, were re-opened and, with due regard to the basic policy of the Department of meeting its own expenditure, 34 new Post Offices have been opened Many additional letter boxes have been installed A Paper Sorting Office has been set up at Karachi City R S to extend the facility of late posting to the Newspapers and of late registration for the general public Direct Air Mail Service between Karachi and Dacca has been increased to 6 times a week Mail Motor Service has been introduced between Muzaffarabad and Dhanni (Kashmir) and the introduction of similar services at a number of other places, *e g*, between Sylhet and Dawki, Habibganj and Shalstaganj in East Pakistan and Mang Bajra, Rawalakot, Hajeera and Trarkhel in Kashmir is under consideration

In September, 1949, there came about the devaluation of pound sterling and several other foreign currencies, while Pakistan did not devalue Money Order and V P Services with all foreign countries (including India) had, therefore, been temporarily suspended pending settlement of issues arising from the change in the ratio of exchange This also led to the suspension of payment of all foreign money orders (including those of Indian origin) issued prior to the devaluation but not paid till then This was responsible for the accumulation of several thousands of such money orders. Payment of British Postal Orders and settlement of postal accounts with foreign countries had also been stopped No outward money order service from Pakistan could yet be resumed, but money order service from Australia, United Kingdom, East Africa, North Borneo, New Zealand, Nyasaland Protectorate, Zanzibar, Malaya, Hong Kong and British Post Office Agencies in Persian Gulf has since been resumed. Money orders issued from Burma and Ceylon, are, however, still lying unpaid because of non-settlement of certain issues (the exchange rates). Money orders issued in India before the devaluation for payment in Pakistan are being paid at the new rates of exchange, British Postal Orders are also being cashed at the new rate of exchange M O Service in Malta-Pakistan direction has also been introduced from 17th April, 1950

AIR MAILS

As already mentioned, there exists a 6-times-a-week direct Air Mail Service between East and West Pakistan Pan American Airways have been used from 1949 August for the transmission of airmails to the U S A which has resulted in an appreciable reduction in the transit time Pakistan has Air Mail links with almost all foreign countries of the world including India

In order to develop better links with Middle East Islamic countries rates of postage for surface posting of Registered newspapers for Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia have been reduced with effect from 16th January, 1950 to the level of inland rates With effect from 1st April 1950, the rates of inland packets have been revised from 1 anna for first 5 tolas or part thereof and 6 pies for every additional 2½ tolas or part thereof to 1 anna for first 5 tolas or part thereof, and 3 pies for every additional 2½ tolas or part thereof A 50 per cent reduction has also been made with effect from 1st May, 1950 in the rates of postage for newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheet-music and maps from Pakistan to foreign countries With effect from the same date, newspapers from Pakistan to Indonesia are being sent by surface post at inland rates Newspapers for Iran by surface post are also being sent at inland rates

The improvements have resulted in a considerable expansion in the volume of traffic handled by the Department which has increased from 322 million of articles handled during 1948-49 to 354 million during 1949-50 In the shape of money orders issued and paid, the Department handled over 50 crores of rupees and in the form of Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals yet another 24 87 crores The gross revenues earned by the Department amounted to nearly 5 crores of rupees as against 4 11 crores in the corresponding year

To commemorate the first death anniversary of the Quaid-e-Azam, memorial postage stamps of 1½, 3 and 10 anna denominations were released on 11th September, 1949 Pakistan Air Mail Letter forms and Air Mail envelopes have been introduced with effect from 16th January, 1950 thereby discontinuing the sale and use of the over-printed air letter forms and envelopes from the same date Indian Postage stamps over-printed "Pakistan" have been discontinued from 1st November 1949 So also Indian 1½ anna ordinary envelopes over-printed Pakistan. The sale and use of over-printed Indian Postcards was to be stopped from 7th August, 1950. Pakistan P O 12-year Savings Certificates of seven denominations were introduced from 31st October, 1949 and Pakistan Savings Stamp from 1st December, 1949

The first edition of the P & T Pocket guide has been compiled and printed, and was released for sale in December 1949

INLAND POSTAL SERVICE RATES

Letters

Not exceeding one tola in weight	1½ annas
Every additional tola or fraction thereof	1 anna

Postcards

Single	9 pies
Reply	1½ annas

Rates of postage to be collected on delivery of business reply cards and envelopes

Postcards	9 pies
Envelopes	1½ annas

Packets

(*Books, patterns and samples*) For first five tolas or fraction thereof	1 anna
For every additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof in excess of five tolas	3 pies

Registered Newspapers

Single copy Not exceeding ten tolas	3 pies
Exceeding ten but not exceeding 20 tolas	6 pies
For every additional 20 tolas or fraction	6 pies

For Packets containing more than one copy

Upto ten tolas	6 pies
Every additional 5 tolas or fraction thereof	3 pies

Blind Literature Packets

For first 100 tolas or fraction thereof .. . 6 pies

Every additional 100 tolas upto 700 tolas .. . .. . 6 pies

Express Delivery

Fee per article . 2 annas

(Only unregistered letters, postcards and book packets can be sent by express delivery).

N.B —This service is also available for Pakistan-India traffic

Registration

Registration fee per article .. 4 annas

Acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee 1 anna

Parcels

Not exceeding 40 tolas . 8 annas

For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof . . 8 annas

Parcels weighing over 440 tolas must be registered.

Maximum Weight . 12½ seers or 1,000 tolas.

Dimensions: The length of the parcel must not exceed 3½ feet and the length and girth combined must not exceed 6 feet.

Insurance

Fee for value not exceeding Rs 300 8 annas

For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 300 and upto Rs 3,000 .. . 3 annas

Maximum limit .. .. Rs 3,000

In case of gold coin or bullion maximum limit is Rs. 700

Money Orders

A commission of 2½ annas for every Rs 10 or part thereof.

Airmails

Air fee for letters and packets 1½ annas per tola or part thereof in addition to surface postage.

Air Fee for postcards . 9 pies in addition to the ordinary surface postage

Air Fee for money orders 1½ annas per money order irrespective of amount in addition to commission

FOREIGN POSTAL RATES

Letters

For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden .—

Not exceeding one tola in weight 1½ annas

For every additional tola or fraction thereof .. . .. 1 anna (Inland rates)

For Persian Gulf Offices; Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat and Dubai —

Not exceeding one tola in weight 2 annas

For every additional Tola or fraction thereof .. .. .. 1 anna

For all other countries served by Foreign post including Burma :—

Not exceeding one ounce .. .. 4 annas

For every additional ounce or part. 2½ annas

Postcards

For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden .—

Single postcard .. .. .. 9 pies

Reply Postcard .. .. .. 1½ annas (Inland rates)

For Persian Gulf offices; Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat and Dubai :—

Single Postcard .. .. .. 1 anna

Reply Postcard .. .. .. 2 annas

For all other countries served by foreign post including Burma :—

Single Postcard .. .. .. 2½ annas

Reply Postcard .. .. .. 5 annas

* *Printed Papers and sample packets (including newspapers and books)* *

For India, Portuguese India, Nepal and Ceylon —

For first five tolas or fraction thereof . . ¼ anna

For additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof .. .. .. 3 pies (Inland rates)

For Persian Gulf Offices; Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat, and Dubai *—

Every 5 tolas or fraction thereof ¼ anna

For all other countries served by the Foreign Post including Burma *—

For first two ounces or part thereof. 1 anna

Every additional two ounces or part . ¼ anna

Business Papers

For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon, Aden *—

First five tolas or fraction thereof . 1 anna

Every additional 2½ tolas or fraction .. . .. ¼ anna (Inland rates)

For Persian Gulf Offices; Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat and Dubai —

For every five tolas or part thereof 1 anna

For all other foreign countries served by the Foreign Post, including Burma *—

First six ounces or part thereof .. 4 annas

For every subsequent two ounces or part . .. .. 1 anna

Mixed Packets

For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden .—

First five tolas or fraction thereof 1 anna

Every additional 2½ tolas or fraction ¼ anna

For offices in Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat, Dubai —

For every five tolas or part thereof 1 anna

For other Foreign Countries :—

(*a*) If containing business papers *—

First 6 ounces . 4 annas

Every subsequent 2 oz. or part . . . 1 anna

(*b*) If not containing business papers :—

First 2 oz. . . .. 2 annas

Every subsequent 2 oz. or part .. .. .. 1 anna

Registered Newspapers

For India, Portuguese India, Nepal, Ceylon and Aden :—

For first 10 tolas .. .. .. 3 pies

Single copy more than 10 tolas but less than 20 tolas .. .. 6 pies

For every additional 20 tolas .. 6 pies

Packets containing more than one copy :—

For first 10 tolas .. .. .. 6 pies

For every subsequent 5 tolas or part thereof .. .. 3 pies

For Offices in Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat and Dubai :—

For every 10 tolas or part thereof.. 6 pies

N.B.—This concession service is not available for other foreign countries.

Blind Literature Packets

For India, Portuguese India, and Aden :—

For first 100 tolas or part thereof . 6 pies

For every subsequent 100 tolas upto 700 tolas . . .. 6 pies

For all other Countries :—

For first 2½ lbs. .. .. . 6 pies

For every subsequent 2½ lbs. upto 17½ lbs. . .. . 6 pies

Insurance

(*a*) Insurance Fee for letters—

For India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Aden :—

Same as inland rates within Pakistan.

For Burma (Insured upto Rangoon) British Postal Agencies in the Persian Gulf (Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat, Dubai) British Somaliland, the Seychelles and Mauritius .—

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 300 . 8½ annas

For every additional Rs. 300 or fraction thereof .. 8½ annas

For other Foreign Countries :—

Where the value insured does not exceed £21 .. 8½ annas

For every additional £21 or part .. .. .. 8½ annas

N.B.—Insurance service is not available by air except to Ceylon.

(*b*) Insurance fee for Parcels—

For India same as inland.

For Aden, Ceylon, Portuguese India, British Postal Agencies in the Persian Gulf, Burma (Upto Rangoon) British Somaliland, Seychelles and Mauritius:—

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 300 . 8½ annas

For every additional Rs. 300 or part .. .. 8½ annas

For other Foreign Countries :—

Where the value insured does not exceed £21 .. 8½ annas

For every additional £21 or fraction thereof 8½ annas

Insured Boxes

Postage in addition to insurance and registration fee :—

Fee every oz. 2, or part .. 3 annas

Minimum charge per box .. 15 annas

Registration Fees

Per article .. .. .. 4 annas

Money Orders (Rate of Commission)

On Money orders to India .. 2½ annas per Rs. 10 or part.

On Money Orders to other Foreign Countries expressed in rupees .. 3 annas per Rs. 10 or part.

On Money Orders to other Foreign Countries expressed in Sterling :—

For first £ .. .. 5 annas

For each additional £ .. .. 4 annas

* *Newspapers to Iran and Indonesia are sent by surface post at inland rates*

RATES OF AIR MAIL FEES INCLUDING POSTAGE

Name of Country.	Letter and Packet per ½ oz.	Post Card.	Air Letter.
	Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.
Australia	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fiji Islands, Friendly or Tonga Island, Gilbert and Ellis Islands, New Herbrides, New Zealand	0 14 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Aden	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Burma	0 6 0	0 3 0	.
*Ceylon · First tola or part	0 5 6	0 2 3	.
Each additional tola or part	0 5 0	0 2 3	
China	1 2 0	0 8 0	
French Indo-China	0 10 0	0 4 0	
Hong Kong	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
* India · First tola or part	0 3 0	0 1 6	.
Each additional tola or part	0 2 6	0 1 6	.
Indonesia, Iran; Iraq; Malaya Peninsula; New Guinea; Philippines; Sarawak; Saudi Arabia; Siam, Syria, Lebanon; Turkey.	0 10 0	0 4 0	.
Palestine, North Borneo; Transjordan; Solomon Islands	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
* Persian Gulf (Kuwait, Bahrein): First tola or part	0 4 0	0 2 0	..
Each additional tola or part	0 3 0	0 2 0	.
Algeria; Bechuanaland Protectorate; French Equatorial Africa; French Guinea; Gold Coast; Ivory Coast; Morocco; Nigeria; Portuguese East and West Africa; Rhodesia, South-West Africa; Tunis, Austria; Belgium; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Finland; Gibraltar; Germany; Holland, Hungary, Luxemburg, Norway; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Spain; Sweden, Switzerland, U.S S.R.	0 14 0	0 5 0	..
Belgian Kongo, Cameroons; Ethopia; French Somaliland; France including Corsica	0 12 0	0 4 0	..
British Somaliland; Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, Ceychelles, Somalia, Zanzibar, Eire, Great Britain and Northern Island.	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Egypt, Eriteria; Sudan; Cyprus; Malta	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Libya; Bulgaria; Greece; Italy; Yugoslavia; Albania	0 10 0	0 4 0	..
Argentine Republic; Brazil, Chile; Falkland Island, Paraguay, Uruguay	1 2 0	0 8 0	..
Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Costa Rica, Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Dutch West-Indies; El Sal Vardos; French West-Indies; Grenada, Guatemala, Hayte, Honduras (British and Republic); Jamaica; Leward Islands; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama Canal Zone; Panama Republic; Portorico, St Lucia; St. Vincent; Trinidad; Tobago; Toroola (British Virgin Islands), Turks and Caicos Islands; Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	1 6 0	0 9 0	..
Bolivia, Columbia; Dutch Guiana; Ecuador; French Guiana; Peru, Venezuela	1 10 0	0 9 0	..
Canada, New Foundland; United States of America	1 0 2	0 8 0	0 8 0

TELEPHONE RATES

KARACHI —

Revised Rates with effect from March 15, 1949.

Exchange Connections under the Message Rate System —

Radial Distance from Exchange	P.M.	P.A.
Local Call Fees	Two annas per call subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 16-8 per month.	
b. Line Rental upto 3 miles	Rs 17 0	Rs a ..
For every additional mile or part	6 8	..

Exchange Connections under Flat Rate System ·

Upto 3 miles.

	Rs a.	Rs a
Residential connections	42 0	400 0
Business connections	52 0	500 0
For every additional half mile or part	8 8	75 8

TELEGRAM RATES

WITHIN PAKISTAN

	Rs a. p.
Ordinary	
For first 8 words	0 14 0
Every additional word	0 1 0
Express	
For first 8 words	1 12 0
For every additional word	0 2 0

* Rates are for letters only. For packets to these the following air fee shall be charged in addition to ordinary postage :—

India	1½ annas for every tola or part thereof.
Ceylon	4 annas for every tola or part thereof.
Persian Gulf	2 annas for every tola or part thereof.

PRESS :—

Ordinary — Rs. a p

First 40 words or less .. . 0 13 0
Additional 5 words . 0 1 0

Express

First 40 words or less .. 1 10 0
Every additional 5 words 0 2 0

CEYLON

Ordinary

First 12 words . . 2 11 0
Every additional word 0 3 0

Express

First 12 words 5 6 0
Every additional word . 0 6 0

PRESS :—

Ordinary not available.

Express — Rs. a p.

First 32 words 3 8 0
Additional 4 words . .. 0 6 0

BURMA

Ordinary not available.

Express

First 12 words 3 14 0
Additional word 0 6 0

PRESS .—

Ordinary not available.

Express

First 40 words 3 8 0
Every additional five words .. 0 6 0

INDIA, PORTUGUESE INDIA AND NEPAL.—

Ordinary — Rs a p

First 8 words 1 6 0
Every additional word .. . 0 2 0

Express (Except Portuguese India) — Rs. a. p.

First 8 words 2 12 0
Every additional word .. . 0 4 0

PRESS :—

Ordinary

First 40 words . .. 1 4 0
Additional five words 0 2 0

Express

First 40 words 2 8 0
Additional 5 words . .. 0 4 0

AFGHANISTAN

Ordinary not available.

Express

Per word 0 3 0
with surcharge of annas eight per telegram

PRESS :—

Concession rates not available.

CHARGES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (OTHER THAN PRESS) FROM PAKISTAN TO CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Country	RATE PER WORD				
	Ordinary	CODE (CDE) Minimum Charge 5 words.	Deferred Minimum Charge 5 words.	DLT Minimum Charge 25 words.	STATE: Pakistan British and British Colonial Govts	STATE: French Govt.
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.
Aden; Africa, Br possessions; Australia; Ceylon *via* Cable, Fiji Islands, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hongkong; Malaya Peninsula; Palestine, Jordan.	0 13 0	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 4 6	0 6 6	0 8 6
Burma *via* cable, Canada, Gibraltar, Malta	0 13 0	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 4 6	0 6 6	..
Albania, Austria; Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Roumania.	1 5 0	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 7 0	0 13 0	.
Argentina	3 4 0	1 15 6	1 10 0	1 1 6	1 12 0	.. .
Belgium	1 2 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	
Brazil	2 13 0	1 11 0	1 6 6	0 15 0	1 6 6	. .
China	1 6 0	0 13 6	0 11 0	0 7 6	0 11 0	. ..
Denmark	1 3 0	0 11 6	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 12 0	.
Egypt (First Region)	1 12 0	1 1 0	0 14 0	0 9 6	0 15 0	1 1 0
——Second Region	1 13 0	1 1 6	0 14 6	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
——Third Region, Port Sudan	1 12 0	1 1 0	0 14 0	0 9 6	0 14 0	1 0 0
France	1 3 0	0 11 6	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 11 0	0 12 0
Germany	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	.. .
Greece	1 5 0	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 7 0	0 11 0	. .
Holland	1 2 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 11 0	.
Indonesia	1 13 0	1 1 6	0 14 6	0 10 0	1 1 0	1 4 0
Iran	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 5 6	0 12 0	0 13 0
Iraq	0 14 0	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 11 0
Italy	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 11 0	..
Japan	2 3 0	1 5 0	1 1 6	0 12 0	1 6 0	1 9 0
Libya	1 5 0	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 7 0	0 11 0	. ..
Mexico	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 13 6	1 11 0	. ..
Norway	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 13 0	....
Persian Gulf :—						
Muscat	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	0 6 0
Bahrein	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	. ..	0 8 0	0 13 0
Kuwait	0 14 0	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 11 0
Sharja	1 7 0	0 14 0	0 11 6	.	0 12 0	1 14 0
Portugal	1 5 0	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 7 0	0 12 0	. ..
Russia	1 5 0	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 7 0	1 0 0	....
Saudi Arabia	1 15 0	1 3 0	0 15 6	0 10 6	0 10 0	....
Spain	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 11 0	....
Sweden	1 3 0	0 11 6	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 12 0	....
Switzerland	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 11 0	....
Syria and Lebanon	2 0 0	1 3 6	1 0 0	0 11 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Turkey	1 5 0	0 13 0	...	. ..	0 12 0	....
U.S.A.	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 5 6	0 8 0	....
Yemen	1 6 0	0 13 6	0 11 0	0 7 6	0 13 0	0 15 0
Yugoslavia	1 5 0	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 7 0	0 12 0	....

Urgent Service in Foreign Telegrams is admitted to all countries with the exception of the following :—

United States of America and possessions, Fiji Islands except Suva, Netherlands East Indies, New Hebrides including Port Vila, Japan, Ifni and Reunion.

Charges for Urgent Telegrams are double the ordinary rates.

CIVIL AVIATION

DURING the first three years of Pakistan's existence the air services of the country underwent a great expansion Policies and agreements have been reviewed and settled in the light of the new conditions, and the foundations laid for a further development of Pakistan's air services

The Pakistan Civil Aviation Department is planned on a new basis It is now sub-divided into six divisions dealing with (1) Aerodromes and air traffic control, (2) Aeronautical telecommunications and radio navigational aids, (3) Regulations, publications and international relations, (4) General Administration, (5) Air transport operation and aircrew training and licensing, (6) Aeronautical inspection and examination and licensing of aircraft maintenance engineers

Of these Divisions, the work of the first four, which are primarily concerned with the ground organisation, will be co-ordinated by a Deputy Director-General Officers of the Central Public Works Department will also be attached to the Headquarters Office of the Civil Aviation Department and accommodated therein to ensure satisfactory co-ordination in the planning and execution of Civil Aviation works

The sanctioned strength of the Department includes 134 gazetted officer posts, 556 other technical posts and 630 other non-technical posts, making a total of 1,320 posts Compared with these requirements, the regular staff of the Department who opted for Pakistan numbered only 44 gazetted officers, 207 other technical staff and 307 other non-technical staff making a total of 558 personnel The sanctioned posts are being filled, firstly, in the light of the recommendations of Departmental Promotion Committees which are reviewing the suitability of members of the existing staff and, secondly by direct recruitment to vacancies which cannot be filled in by promotion

AIR SERVICES

At the time of partition the Orient Airways was the only air transport company registered in Pakistan and its operations were limited to the Calcutta-Akyab-Rangoon service Under a standstill Agreement with India this service was allowed to continue and new services were introduced under a temporary agreement which came into force on October 1, 1947 Soon air services were started from East to West Pakistan and from Karachi to Quetta Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar and also between Calcutta, Dacca and Chittagong On March 11, 1948 a service was started from Karachi to Ahmedabad and Bombay

Government have also decided to start an air company in which it was to hold 51 per cent of the share capital The name of the air-line was to be 'The Pakistan and Overseas Airways Corporation' and it would start functioning in 1951 January It would have a net-work of daily air service connecting Karachi with various parts of the Middle East countries and the Far East

In the meantime, the Government also formulated its policy and settled long-range questions It decided to leave the operation of scheduled air service to private enterprise subject to control and regulation through a system of licences and definite allocation of routes The number of companies was limited to two with Pakistan capital and under the control of Pakistan nationals An Air Transport Advisory Board presided over by a former High Court Judge was set up and its recommendations accepted by the Government

New air transport licences were granted to the Orient Airways and Pak Air Ltd

The Government's air transport policy included the formation of a company to provide common facilities required by the airlines and by the Royal Pakistan Air Force, particularly facilities for the repair and overhaul of aircraft and for the training of aircraft mechanics and maintenance engineers Accordingly, on June 22, 1948, the Government announced that it had approved the formation of a company to be known as Pakistan Aviation Ltd " to be financed, directed and controlled by the Government and the two Pakistan airlines in partnership Its authorised capital was Rs 40 lakhs of which the Government share was Rs 21 lakhs, the balance of Rs 19 lakhs being subscribed in equal proportion by Orient Airways Ltd and Pak Air Ltd The Government thus has controlling interest The airship hangar at Karachi Airport was taken over by the Company for its operation and it was estimated that the organisation would ultimately be required to overhaul more than 70 air frames and 400 engines annually This requires a staff of at least 500

FLYING CLUBS

At the time of partition two flying clubs were operating in Pakistan, Karachi Aero Club and the Northern India Flying Club at Lahore The former has continued its activities without interruption but in the latter case operations were interrupted for a considerable period by difficulties arising out of partition Provision was made for subsidies to these clubs to be continued and for assistance to be given to an additional club to be started at Dacca to cater for the requirements of Eastern Pakistan

The National Operators have formulated a scheme in consultation with Government, whereby a pilot, after having acquired a minimum experience of 100 hours Solo Flying and A I licence through the flying club, is employed by them as a Cadet pilot This cadet is given advanced training in technical and other ground subjects and drafted as supernumerary pilot on regular services in order to acquire the requisite flying experience and other qualifications necessary for obtaining a B" licence The national operators thus serve a twofold purpose, that of helping to produce national commercial pilots and also finding employment for them The result is that with Government subsidisation and the national airlines' assistance a Pakistan national can now obtain a commercial pilot's licence at a cost substantially lower than previously

To make up for the non-existence of a flying school the Government decided to send for training four Pakistani Instructors at the Air Services Training Ltd, Hamble, Southampton

AERODROMES

Though the development of civil aerodromes has been retarded by financial restrictions and shortage of experienced personnel, the organisation now approved provides for a limited development and operational manning of the following aerodromes to appropriate standards.

Western Pakistan

Karachi Airport, Lahore, Quetta (Samnagli), Hyderabad (Sind) (Bholari), Multan, Rawalpindi, Jacobabad and Peshawar

Eastern Pakistan

Chittagong, Dacca (Tezgaon) and Sylhet.

Karachi Airport and the Flying Boat Base which is maintained by the B O A C at Karachi Creek, have been designated as International Airports and it is proposed to so designate the aerodrome at Chittagong when the need arises and the aerodrome has been developed to satisfactory standards The aerodrome at Bholari, in addition to serving Hyderabad (Sind) will provide a diversionary aerodrome when flying conditions are bad at Karachi In addition to the aerodromes listed above others are being maintained for future development to meet the needs of feeder air services

The prominent position of Karachi Airport on the International trunk routes and the rapid expansion of national air transport activities require the continued development of this airport as a matter of the first importance The shortage of domestic and other accommodation and the need for augmenting the electricity and water supplies to meet the increasing demands are under consideration together with plans for the construction of a new hotel and a new runway designed to take the heaviest types of aircraft likely to be used in future

Soon after partition, the Government of Pakistan notified its adherence to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and to the International Air Services Transit Agreement and on December 5, 1947 the new State became a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation which has its headquarters in Montreal Pakistan has also become a member of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council which has its Secretariat in London

Before partition, agreements for the operation of air services had been concluded between the Government of India and the Governments of the U S A, France and the Netherlands By virtue of the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947 these agreements were accepted as binding on Pakistan and the other Contracting Parties who have confirmed their acceptance of the position

AIR AGREEMENTS

Pakistan has entered into several agreements with other countries and also joined International Organisations and participated in their meetings

For instance, an air agreement between Pakistan and Ceylon was signed on March 1, 1949 An agreement between Pakistan and Australia was signed at Karachi on June 3, 1949. Among the countries that have permanent bilateral air agreements with Pakistan are the United States of America, Netherlands, France, India, Sweden and Ceylon

A Pakistan Delegation attended the first International Civil Aviation Organisation, South-East Asia Regional Air Navigation, meeting held at New Delhi in November-December, 1948 The third Session of the Communications Division of International Civil Aviation held at Montreal in January, 1949, was also attended by a representative of this Department

Mr D O Bagalkot, Director of Communications, went to Canada to attend the third Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in June held in Montreal, Canada, 1949.

RADIO PAKISTAN

ON the creation of the Dominion of Pakistan, three regional broadcasting stations were handed over to Radio Pakistan. These were one 5-kW medium wave station at Lahore, one 10-kW medium wave station at Peshawar and one 5-kW medium wave station at Dacca. These stations had a comparatively small range and were primarily intended to meet local needs

Since the partition a further station has been set up at Karachi This station was inaugurated on the first anniversary of Pakistan, the 15th August, 1948, with two small transmitters, one short wave and the other medium wave Another 10-kW medium wave transmitter was set up at Karachi in November, 1948. This enabled the Karachi station to be heard satisfactorily within a radius of 60 to 70 miles

In addition to the above, one 7 5-kW-short wave transmitter has also been set up at Dacca This enables the Dacca station to feed the whole of Eastern Pakistan on medium or short wave and provides a radio link between the Eastern and Western Pakistan

Later still two short wave transmitters each of 50-kW were installed in Karachi These two transmitters give Radio Pakistan a short wave coverage of the entire Dominion and in addition enables it to feed a number of European, Middle East and Far East countries. The future expansion programme of Radio Pakistan envisages installation of medium wave transmitters at places which are out of reach for existing medium wave transmitters.

Pakistan Broadcasting Service comprises among others 1 News Organisation under the Director of News, Radio Pakistan, Lahore 2 Broadcasting stations of Radio Pakistan at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Dacca 3 News Units at Peshawar and Dacca 4 Office of the Research Engineer, Radio Pakistan, Karachi 5 Office of the Engineer-in-Charge, High Power Transmitters, Radio Pakistan, Karachi 6 Office of the Maintenance Engineer, Radio Pakistan, Karachi 7 Office of the Editor-in-Charge, Radio Journals, "Pakistan Calling" and "Ahang," Radio Pakistan, Karachi 8 Director of Training School, Radio Pakistan, Karachi.

All the above offices are subordinate to Radio Pakistan Headquarters (Office of the Controller of Broadcasting), which latter serves as a co-ordinating link between them and the Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of Interior, Information and Broadcasting Division The Controller of Broadcasting is assisted by two Deputy Controllers (Programmes and Administration), a Director of Engineering who is again assisted by an Additional Director of Engineering The Deputy Controller, Administration is assisted by the Administrative Officer and the Deputy Controller, Programmes by the Assistant Director of Programmes.

Programmes.—The existing programmes of Radio Pakistan are directed chiefly to the Home audiences of each region and consist of the following —

Entertainment items, *e g*, music, dramas, features, etc , spoken word items, *e g* lectures, talks, debates, discussions, variety programmes, reviews, radio presentations, religious services, recitations, school and university broadcasts, nation building and educative themes and news

General Programmes.—There are broadcasts in Urdu, the regional languages, and English and take approximately 20 to 40 per cent of the total broadcast transmissions of each unit.

News.—Radio Pakistan broadcasts news in Urdu, English, Bengali, Pushtu, Afghan, Persian and Kashmiri which take up 33 per cent of the total broadcast time of each Station The entertainment and music items consume about 40 to 50 per cent of the total broadcasting time.

The percentage of the various items at the stations of Radio Pakistan roughly varies as follows —

Station.	Total Transmission Time Daily Hrs	Percentage of the duration of different items as compared to the total duration of transmissions		
		Music	Spoken Word	News
Karachi	9½	30	40	30
Dacca	9	35	35	30
Lahore	9½	27	43	30
Peshawar	9¾	32	38	30

Select Audience Programmes.—These programmes are directed to special audience groups, such as, women, children, rural, troops, schools and universities and take about 1 66 per cent of the total broadcast time of each station

Rural Broadcasts.—Due to the shortage of transmitters and community listening sets in rural areas these broadcasts are at present restricted in extent The Peshawar and Lahore stations broadcast programmes for rural audiences

Steps are being taken both by the Central and Provincial Governments to encourage the installation of community receiving sets in rural areas But Radio Pakistan would be able to arrange such programmes on an extensive scale only after the net-work of medium wave transmitters all over the country has sufficiently progressed

BANKING

Before partition commercial banking was well-developed throughout the areas now forming Western and Eastern Pakistan There were then as many as 367 commercial banks, big and small, with over 900 offices (the majority of whom had their head offices too) in the two areas now included in Pakistan But before 15th August 1947, steps were taken by these banks to shift their head offices to places which were expected to form parts of India Then came formal partition and with it the mass migration of people from and to Western Pakistan On the one hand the rush on the banks in Western Pakistan for the transfer of accounts and funds grew in intensity as people fled in panic from one Dominion to the other and on the other hand the staff working in the banks began to fall away in greater and greater numbers One after another in quick succession the offices of the banks in Western Pakistan closed down Shortly after August 15, 1947, hardly any bank office remained to function in the interior of Western Pakistan In Eastern Pakistan, the position was slightly different, as there was no mass migration of population from that area Nevertheless the banking offices in that area being mostly branches of banks with head offices in India adopted a 'wait and watch' policy Banking services in the interior of both wings of Pakistan thus ceased for all practical purposes to function

Between August 15th, 1947 and June 30th 1948, there was also no separate Central Banking Authority for the new Dominion and thus no effective steps could be taken to repair the serious damage to the banking structure that had been done The State Bank of Pakistan, as the Central Banking authority for the Dominion, was established only from 1st July, 1948 and although the management of the Bank were fully occupied in their initial organisation problems, they did not lose any time in studying the more pressing banking problems of the country in general The peculiar nature of the banking structure which Pakistan inherited, a structure in which most of the banks were branches of foreign banking companies compelled the Pakistan Government to take immediate steps for the protection of the depositors of these banks in Pakistan By December, 1948, the Banking Companies (Control) Act was passed under which the State Bank was vested with the necessary powers to control the operations of all banking companies, and the interests of the depositors were further safeguarded by requiring all banking companies to keep assets in Pakistan upto 75 per cent of their deposit liabilities in Pakistan

In the meanwhile the few commercial banks that were able to continue their operations in a limited manner, recruited Pakistani staff as an emergency measure, and being satisfied with this experiment went on to recruit more Some of the more qualified among the new staff were also given training for appointment as officers The State Bank also introduced a Bank Officer's Training Scheme under which arrangements were made for intensive practical and theoretical training in commercial banking of young and highly qualified Pakistanis The State Bank

also introduced a scheme for the training of bank clerks There is still a serious shortage of men for responsible positions in banking, but necessary steps have been taken and foundations laid for the production of qualified staff

There exist in Pakistan now (i) A Central Banking Authority, (ii) Commercial Banks, (iii) Industrial Finance Corporation, (iv) Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, and (v) Co-operative Banks

(i) **Central Banking Authority.**—The State Bank of Pakistan, besides being the sole authority for the issue and management of currency also acts as bankers to the Central and Provincial Governments, manages Public Debt and Exchange Control and controls and supervises the operations of all commercial banks It has at present three offices in Western Pakistan and two offices in Eastern Pakistan 51 per cent of its total capital of Rs 30 million, is owned by the state which has provided the Bank with a Reserve Fund of Rs 30 millions

(ii) **Commercial Banks.**—Besides the 34 big commercial banks which are known as "Scheduled Banks", there are nearly 100 other small banks all over the country, but the operations of the latter are very limited The scheduled banks with 200 offices between them hold deposits to the extent of over 1,150 million rupees Of these banks, 4 Pakistani scheduled banks hold between them about ⅓rd of the total deposits The rest are either branches of banks with head offices in India or of banks with head offices in other countries

In order to meet the urgent need for a premier commercial bank of the Dominion to undertake the financing required for the marketing of Pakistan's valuable agriculture products, such as jute and cotton and also to provide adequate banking facilities in the interior of the country, the National Bank of Pakistan has been recently formed by an Ordinance of the Central Government This bank has an authorised capital of Rs 60 million of which 25 per cent has been taken up by the Central Government It has an ambitious programme of opening out a net work of branches in the interior of the country in both wings of Pakistan

(iii) **Industrial Finance Corporation.**—To provide long term credits for the development of industries, the Government of Pakistan have established an Industrial Finance Corporation in which 51 per cent of the capital is owned by the State The present paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs 20 million which can be increased to Rs 30 million and the Corporation can further raise funds by the issue of debentures

(iv) **Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.**—Some seven million refugees, uprooted from houses in India, came to Pakistan immediately after the partition of the sub-Continent To provide credit to enable them to take up some vocation and earn their living, the Central Government established the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation This Corporation is financed entirely by the State

(v) **Co-operative Banks.**—Besides the commercial banks, there is a Provincial Co-operative Bank in each of the four provinces of Pakistan and a number of central and urban co-operative banks During the period immediately following the partition, these banks, particularly in Western Pakistan, played an important role in providing the much needed banking services at places where the commercial banks had closed down Between them the co-operative banks have a working capital of over 200 million rupees

With the steps that were taken, the banking structures has not only been saved from a complete collapse but has been put once again on its way to recovery With the growing staff resources resulting from the various training schemes, banks are now in a position to step out for the opening of more offices all over Pakistan Between 1st July 1948, and 31st March 1949, with the previous sanction of the State Bank, as many as 63 offices of big commercial banks had been opened at different important places all over Pakistan

THE STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

JULY 1, 1948, was a memorable day in the financial history of Pakistan On that day the State Bank of Pakistan was formally declared open by the Quaid-e-Azam

Unlike some of the other Central Banks, the State Bank of Pakistan will not be controlled by a few private individual shareholders The initial capital of the Bank has been fixed at three crores of rupees divided into 300,000 shares of rupee 100 each The majority of these shares (51 per cent) have been, under the law, purchased by the Central Government as the representative body of the people, and the remaining shares (49 per cent) have been made available to the public But here also a limit of 500 shares has been fixed for one person singly or jointly with other persons Shareholders are entitled to one vote for every five shares upto the maximum of 10 votes, but there are restrictions placed upon the purchase of the shares, in order to protect the national interest The shareholders' names are kept in three separate registers maintained in each of the large towns of Karachi, Lahore and Dacca Special preference has been given to small investors.

The cumulative dividend to be distributed among the shareholders will not exceed the rate of 4 per cent per annum The surplus profit will be transferred to the Reserve Fund until this amounts to three crores of rupees, the initial share capital of the State Bank When this target has been reached, the remaining profits will be handed over to the Central Government.

Every scheduled Bank will have to maintain a balance with the State Bank, the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than 5 per cent of the demand liabilities and 2 per cent of the time liabilities. The State Bank, however, will not engage in trade or influence directly any of commercial or industrial undertakings

The management consists of a Central Board, an Executive Committee and 3 local Boards

The Governor will be the Chief Executive Officer who, on behalf of the Central Board, will conduct all the necessary business of the Bank. The supervision and direction of the affairs and business of the State Bank will be entrusted to the Central Board of Directors. The Board will consist of the Governor, and 9 Directors Six Directors will be appointed by the Central Government and one will be elected from each area by the shareholders registered in Karachi, Lahore and Dacca separately The Central Board has to meet at least six times in a year, and at least once in each quarter The Executive Committee consists of the Governor, 3 Directors elected by the Central Board and a Government official and is authorized to dispose of the matters within the competence of the Central Board when that body is not in session

ADVISORY BOARDS

The Central Board will be, from time to time, advised by the local Boards of the three areas Each local Board will consist of 4 members elected from amongst themselves by the share holders registered in the area concerned and not more than five members nominated by the Central Government from amongst the shareholders registered in that area No shareholder can be registered in more than one of the circles In exercising the power of nomination the Central Government will aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular interests of the co-operative banks This provision has been made so as to bring the agricultural class in touch with the central banking authorities of Pakistan Although elections have been held for the local Boards, Government nominations have not yet been made with the exception of two at Dacca The Secretaries of the Local Boards are the Managers of the State Bank branches in Karachi, Lahore and Dacca

The State Bank will thus control the currency and monetary policy, which is a factor of supreme importance in the economic life of the country It is, however, considered necessary that the business of the Bank should be conducted on purely scientific lines under the guidance of the best available experts and that the Bank should be kept as free from political influences as possible. It has been accordingly provided that no member of the Cabinet or any Provincial Legislature will be eligible as Governor or Director of the Bank Similarly all Government or State officials who draw their salaries from the Government Treasury shall be debarred from becoming Directors of the Bank

One of the main tasks of the new Bank was the problem of currency As the separation of the currency of the two Dominions could not possibly be effected immediately after the partition, it was arranged that the existing India notes should be issued in Pakistan upto the 31st of March, 1948 and remain legal tender upto the 30th of September, 1948 From the 1st of April 1948 India notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" were issued

In the first year of its existence, the State Bank withdrew all the India notes in circulation and in their place issued its own notes of distinctive designs On the 1st of November, 1949 India notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" were also demonetized, thus completing the process of replacement of India notes by Pakistan notes Similarly India coins are being replaced by Pakistan coins.

As Pakistan had no Security Printing Press at the time of partition, steps were taken to establish a Pakistan Security Printing Corporation which will print all security documents, *e g* postal orders, stamps as well as bank notes. The building is now under construction, and is situated at the corner of the Jinnah Avenue and the main Hyderabad Road, about two miles beyond the Civil Airport

The State Bank has also taken over the management of the Debt of the Central Government and issued various loans, the total amount outstanding being Rs 85 9 crores It has also issued 3 monthly Treasury Bills in the money market

Another big task has been to start the Exchange Control Department which administers exchange control on behalf of the Government The object is to see that all foreign exchange received or earned by Pakistan is expended in a manner best suited to the national interest For this purpose special departments have been opened at Lahore, Dacca, Chittagong and Karachi

To supervise the commercial banks and to safeguard the interest of the depositors, the State Bank has been, by special legislation, vested with powers to ensure that the development of banking in Pakistan proceeds on a sound

basis and a separate department known as the Banking Control Department has been opened in the Bank for the purpose Commercial banks with a capital of over Rs 5 lakhs (which are included in the Second Schedule to the State Bank of Pakistan Order, 1948) are required to maintain balances with the State Bank, the amount of which at the closing of business on any day, as mentioned above, is not to be less than 5 per cent of their Demand and 2 per cent of their Time liabilities They are also required to keep 20 per cent of their Time and Demand liabilities in liquid assets and 85 per cent of their assets in Pakistan The State Bank receives periodical returns from these banks showing their financial position and through this medium it exercises a close check on their activities

The State Bank also renders a number of other services For example, it has appointed an Agriculture Credit Officer to study agricultural credit, a subject of enormous importance to the State A Statistics and Research Department has also been set up not only for the information of the Governor and the Directorate, but also to collect and publish statistics which are of national interest A monthly Statistical Summary first appeared in January 1950

The story of the State Bank has been one of continual expansion At present the staff consists of 190 officers, 1,541 other employees State Bank shares are held by approximately 5,400 persons

RAILWAYS

THE Pakistan Railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North-Western Railway in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railway in East Pakistan, and are State-managed and State-owned Both of them were carved out of bigger units which existed prior to the Partition of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent and are separated from each other by a distance of 1,200 miles across the Indian Railways In the case of the North-Western Railway, some 1,818 of the pre-partition route mileage fell to the share of India against which 319 miles of the metre gauge railway situated in Sind and previously managed by the Jodhpur Railway were added to it The North-Western Railway now has a route mileage of 5,362

The partition of India left an area of 49,000 sq. miles in East Bengal which is inhabited by 50 million people It is one of the most densely populated areas in the world but is served by only 1,620 miles of railway which constitutes the new Eastern Bengal Railway

The Eastern Bengal Railway is split into two separate zones by the mighty river Brahmaputra which divides East Bengal into two separate portions and which, owing to its size and ever changing course, has not been bridged at any point so far This river is crossed by means of passenger and Wagon Ferries which the Eastern Bengal Railway operate The Wagon Ferry has a capacity of 400 to 500 wagons per day

During the last World War the Railways in the two zones of Pakistan were subjected to very heavy wear and tear Deterioration was particularly severe on the Eastern Bengal Railway which was situated in the war zone and where during the Burma campaign a large number of troops, war materials and equipment especially for American Armed Forces, moved by rail

SHORTAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Soon after the partition the Pakistan Railways were faced with a problem of another kind, namely, serious curtailment in the supply of that vital commodity, coal, without which the Railway could not function Supplies of coal from India, which from partition onwards had been inadequate, uncertain and irregular, became so low in January 1948, that a drastic cut in goods and passenger services had to be imposed To reduce the consumption and dependence on coal, some of the coal burning engines were converted to oil-firing, and sources overseas were tapped for supplies of coal

The coal supplies from India improved in 1949 but from the 22nd December 1949, they were completely cut off The Railways then got their full requirements of coal from overseas All this has naturally resulted in hastening the programme of converting locomotives to oil burning and hundreds of locomotives have already been converted

Serious difficulties were also experienced in obtaining supplies of stores and materials for the repair and maintenance of locomotives, rolling stock and permanent way A good number of these were made in or supplied through firms in India, and consequent upon the conditions following partition, these sources of supply dried up The Pakistan Government were compelled in the summer of 1948 to send a special Purchase Mission to the U K and other European countries for the purpose of obtaining the vital items of stores and material required These began to arrive from January 1949 onwards

During the last two years the condition of the coaching stock has improved considerably Old and dilapidated carriages have been thoroughly rehabilitated, workshops have been intensively busy and their output has been increasing as materials became available After renovation, such stock is expected to give trouble-free service for another ten years by which time it is hoped that most of the obsolete stock will have been replaced by new stock of modern design Eighty-one broad-gauge and 63 metre-gauge light weight all-steel coaches of the most up-to-date design will be purchased from abroad These new coaches will be provided with fans in inter and third classes also, and will be fitted with other additional amenities for passengers More air-conditioned coaches and dining cars are also being purchased

PASSENGER SERVICES

In the matter of train services, the North-Western Railway made a remarkable recovery For example, while in March 1948, only 74 passenger trains were running daily, by March 1949 the number had risen to 191 per day During 1949-50, a number of additional passenger trains were introduced On the E B Railway also there has been considerable augmentation in train services, and eight extra trains have been run on the main line alone since the date of partition Train time-tables have also been revised so that each civil district is connected directly with the capital of the Province by through trains and ferries and in some cases by through carriages Furthermore, fast trains have been introduced between Dacca and Chittagong and Dinajpur and Dacca Taking both the Pakistan Railways, the number of passenger miles increased from 2,215,502,629 in 1948 (April to October) to 3,075,252,848 in the corresponding period of 1949

There was also a marked improvement in their punctuality, the percentage of passenger trains arriving at destination on time to the total number of trains run rising from 65 during 1948-49 to 80 during 1949-50, and even better results were obtained in the case of Mail and other important trains, the percentage of such trains arriving right time being 91 4

Movement of Goods : The average number of broad-gauge wagons loaded daily during the period 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1948 on the North-Western Railway was only 886 whereas for the year 1948-49 this figure rose to 1,565 The number further increased from 1,565 in 1948-49 to 1,968 in 1949-50 The net ton miles carried also increased from 1,702,003,213 in 1948-49 to 1,767,737,455 in 1949-50 There was a similar proportionate improvement on the E B Railway and taking both the Pakistan Railways, the number of net ton miles increased from 1,078,147,980 in 1948 (April to October) to 1,224,066,625 in the corresponding period of 1949.

Accidents : The efficiency of operation is reflected, *inter alia*, in the number of train accidents, and the record of the Pakistan Railways in this respect has been excellent During 1949-50 there was no accident involving loss of life to any passenger travelling by any passenger carrying train on Pakistan Railways although the number of passengers carried on these Railways during the year was about 12 millions and the passenger train mileage stood at the figure of 14,586,374

Ticketless Travelling : Shortly after partition, ticketless travelling was rampant on the Railways and special measures had to be taken to eradicate the evil The measures consisted in an intensification of check by crew staff, the introduction of special flying squads and the appointment of Railway Magistrates for summary trials on the train of passengers travelling without tickets, etc As a result of these checks, the number of passengers travelling without tickets who escape detection has been considerably reduced

Compensation Claims : The incidence of claims on Railways is a matter of great concern to them, and every effort has been made to reduce avoidable claims, while improved methods of marking, checking, shunting, delivery, etc have been introduced, pilferage and theft which are the main causes have received careful scrutiny The Railways have had to take special measures to intensify their efforts to eliminate these nefarious activities which had shown a tendency to grow owing to unsettled conditions The Eastern Bengal Railway have had their armed Police Force and Watch and Ward Department reorganized, the former at an additional cost of about Rs 8 362 lakhs All Goods Trains on the Eastern Bengal Railway are escorted at night On both the Pakistan Railways regular meetings are held between the Civil Police, the Armed Police and Railway's Commercial Officers, in which the crime position is reviewed As a result of these activities a very large number of culprits were caught red-handed during 1949 Conditions now have vastly improved

Financial Results : The Pakistan Railways showed a net gain of Rs 7,87,47,000 during the financial year 1948-49 and Rs 5,31,66,000 during the financial year 1949-50 It is expected that the Railway will show a net profit of Rs 4,00,00,000 during the current financial year. These financial results were achieved at a time of virtual stoppage of traffic between the Indian Railways and the E B Railway which occurred on 22nd December, 1949 There was also the increased cost of coal, labour and material to reckon with

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The development schemes of the Railways are properly planned and arranged in order of priority Those which are important (besides the Chittagong harbour which is under the E.B. Railway), are described below

Much consideration has been given since partition to the question of introducing diesel electric traction on the Railways of Pakistan, and it has now been decided to gradually replace steam locomotives by diesel electric traction and a move has already been made in this direction. When Diesel Electric Locomotives are received and the existing steam locos converted to oil-burning, the Pakistan Railways will not only become almost independent of coal but will also be able to provide better and faster services to the public

New lines under construction are as follows

The construction of the Jessore-Darsana line 43 62 miles (E B R) is well in progress and the line is expected to be opened to traffic by 31st March 1951 With this line, the Benopal-Khulna section will be connected with the E B Railway system without having to pass through Indian territory

The doubling of the Railway line between Bhairab Bazar and Akhaura (length about 19 miles) is also well in progress and is expected to be completed during 1950

New lines under consideration are as follows —

(*i*) Shaistaganj-Habibganj Railway, 10 miles, (E B R), (*ii*) Amaura-Chapai Nawabganj Railway, 10 miles (E B R), (*iii*) Sylhet-Chattak Railway, 20 miles (E B R), (*iv*) Tando-Mohd. Khan—Moghalbin Railway, 70 miles (N.W R), (*v*) Karachi Circular Railway, 20 miles (N W R)

Survey is going on on the following lines (*i*) Dacca-Aricha Railway, 52 miles (E B R), (*ii*) Chittagong-Rangamati Railway (E B R), (*iii*) Chattak-Bholaganj Railway (E B R), (*iv*) Gunjival-Bhakkar Railway, 80 miles (N W R), (*v*) Hyderabad-Mirpurkhas-Nawabshah Railway, 122 miles (N W R) The line last mentioned is due for conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge

East Pakistan is a land of rivers and as such water transport plays a great part in the economy of the country Another factor which makes transport to and from Chittagong Port difficult is that inland water transport, for want of seaworthy craft, can serve the Port only during about four months in the year In view of all this, the Eastern Bengal Railway have purchased the nucleus of a Railway Flotilla for the transport of goods between Chittagong Port and the hinterland A number of tugs and barges have already been purchased and the Railway Flotilla which will eventually have a capacity of 350,000 tons per annum has been operating from April, 1950

ROAD TRANSPORT

THE road system of Pakistan is altogether inadequate considering the requirements of the country

The national highways were subject to very heavy traffic on account of the movement of troops and supplies during the war After partition, especially in Western Pakistan, these roads were subjected to further strain owing to the movements of millions of refugees As a result of this, national highways in Pakistan have suffered greatly in respect of their surface conditions The renewal of roads that have deteriorated in the past and further extension of the road system are urgently called for

Unlike railways roads are a provincial subject under the present constitution For the last 20 years, the undivided Government of India had been exercising some control in respect of roads through the agency of the Transport Advisory Council and the working of the Central Road Fund But with effect from April 1947 the Government of India decided to accept financial responsibility for the construction and maintenance of national highways

Twenty-two months after the establishment of Pakistan, a Transport Advisory Council was set up at the first Pakistan Road Transport Conference held in Karachi on May 26 and 27, 1949

The Advisory Council consists of the representatives of the Central, Provincial and States Governments Its functions are advisory—to make recommendations designed to evolve a policy for the development of a co-ordinated system of transport and suggest suitable measures to give effect to that policy The special problem of East Bengal waterways also comes under the purview of the Advisory Council

The Pakistan Road Transport Conference also decided to gradually nationalise the road transport system Certain routes were nationalised with immediate effect while the remaining routes were to be nationalised gradually It was also decided that private bus-owners would be allowed to ply their buses on some specified routes That competition with the railways should be avoided was also agreed upon by the representatives They also agreed to give a share to the railways in schemes for operating nationalised transport on roads that run parallel to railways It was also decided to set up a non-official organisation to be known as Pakistan Road Congress which would be composed of specialists and experts to advise the Provincial and Central Governments on technical matters

Another question that the Road Transport Conference discussed related to control over distribution and prices of motor vehicles, batteries, tyres, tubes and spare parts It was further decided that for the present there was no need to impose new controls or continue old ones except in some cases such as import of spare parts from hard currency areas This decision, however, is subject to changes from time to time

The Conference further recommended the establishment of a Road Fund for the utilisation of the proceeds from the extra duty of 2½ annas per gallon on motor spirit Yet another recommendation was the standardisation of the whole road transport system whether private or nationalised

Finally the Central Government were asked to pass legislation to implement the recommendations of the Pakistan Road Transport Conference

CENTRAL ROAD FUND

A Central Road Fund has now been established

The fund derives its revenue from the additional customs and excise duty levied on petrol The accretions to the Central Road Fund are expected to be about Rs 30 lakhs per annum on the average but the position is likely to improve with the abolition of petrol rationing when consumption of motor spirit would increase resulting in more money for the Central Road Fund The accretions in the Central Road Fund amounting to Rs 90,24,000 and Rs 33,19,000 respectively for the periods 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1949, and 1st April 1949 to 31st March 1950 have been intimated to the Provincial Governments, Administrations and acceding States, and they have been asked to submit programmes to be financed out of their shares for the sanction of the Central Government Some of the Provincial Governments have already sent in their programmes which are being examined in the Ministry

The Central Road Organisation is in the process of formation

Another step forward taken during 1950 was the formation of a Pakistan Road Engineers' Association This would primarily be a non-official body consisting of official and non-official road engineers in the country It has been sponsored by Government and would receive a grant from the Central Road Fund for initial expenses A constitution has been drawn up and the main function of this Association will be the co-ordination and dissemination of knowledge about road building and maintenance and the evolution of standards and specifications The Association will also be required to formulate an All Pakistan Road Development Plan on the lines and pattern of the Nagpur Plan drawn up in 1943 under the aegis of the undivided Government of India

Pakistan was represented at two international conferences relating to road construction and transport matters, namely, the Conference of Inland Transport Experts of the ECAFE Region held at Singapore in October 1949 and the 4th Session of the Transport and Communications Commission held at Lake Success in March, 1950 While the latter was a regular session, and Pakistan was represented thereon by virtue of her election to the Commission, the former was specifically convened to study problems of rehabilitation and co-ordinated development of inland transport facilities in the ECAFE Region and the means best suited to promote the solution of these problems Pakistan's delegations made effective and useful contribution to the deliberations of the respective conferences

During the year the process initiated in 1949 by decontrolling spare parts of motor vehicles of non-American origin, was completed by the withdrawal of control on all varieties with effect from 1st May, 1950 A further step in the restoration of normal conditions was taken with the abolition, with effect from 1st July, 1950, of petrol rationing

WATER TRANSPORT

PAKISTAN has an extensive overseas trade, as she is rich in valuable cash crops like jute and cotton, and has good exportable surplus of foodgrains, hides and skins, raw wool and tobacco With the establishment of the new State, Karachi and Chittagong the two big ports have been declared ports of registry at which ships can be registered.

There are three outstanding Pakistan shipping companies, *viz*, Messrs. Muhammadi Steamship Company Limited, East and West Steamship Navigation Company Limited, and Karachi Steam Navigation Company Limited. These firms control shipping of 1,400,000 tons of cargo vessels A regular passenger service between Karachi and Chittagong was opened in 1950 April.

In April also a new company called the Pan-Islamic Steamship Company was registered with an authorized capital of Rs 5 crores The company conducts Haj traffic and passenger cum cargo service for Chittagong

Pakistan being a maritime country, there is a tremendous scope for the development of the shipping industry Its nationals take readily to the seaman's career. Before the partition about 150,000 seasoned seafarers used to be recruited annually from both East and West Pakistan.

There are two major ports—Karachi and Chittagong Karachi which is both a "port of call" and a "port of registry" serves the entire need of the import and export trade, as well as the passenger traffic of Western Pakistan It is well developed, and quite capable of handling the normal trade passing through it

Chittagong which is situated at the mouth of the Karnafulli River in Eastern Pakistan, enjoys the reputation of being one of the best natural harbours of the world It was, however, not fully developed by the Indian Government because of its vicinity to the port of Calcutta With the advent of Pakistan, the port has assumed great importance and its developments is one of the main concerns of the Pakistan Government.

There is great scope for inland water transport which is extensively used in East Bengal.

THE PORTS

KARACHI

KARACHI, the premier port of Pakistan, is situated in the triangular Bay of Karachi which is separated from the Arabian Sea by a low sandy reef stretching southwards from the mainland to the rocky headland of Manora Of all ports in the sub-continent, Karachi is nearest to south-west Asia and to Europe.

In 1843 Sir Charles Napier, became its first Governor He was the first to realise the potentialities of Karachi as a harbour He saw the necessity of improving Karachi and its harbour as the "Key to Sind and the Indus" He proposed to widen the entrance to the channel, to construct docks for sailing vessels, a timber-pile pier for country craft at Keamari and to connect the island of Keamari with the mainland by means of a causeway or mole

In 1886, the Karachi Port Trust was constituted in the place of the Harbour Board which had been formed in 1880 to levy shipping dues The Trust consisted of eight members with the Collector of Karachi as ex-officio Chairman The number of members rose to 15, representing Government, Municipality, North Western Railway, Labour and Commercial interests, with a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government With the separation of Sind from the Bombay State in 1936, the Port came under the direct control of the Government of India On partition of the sub-continent and with the birth of the Dominion of Pakistan, towards the middle of August 1947, the administration of the port has come under the control of the Central Government of Pakistan

HARBOUR

LIGHTHOUSE on Manora Point is in Latitude 24° 47′ 37″ N, long 66° 58′ 36″ E.

Accommodation.—Entrance channel High Water Spring Tides 38½ ft, at mean neaps 35 ft 11 in. Vessels drawing 30 ft can enter port during monsoon season; but Dy. Conservator may allow vessels of deeper draft to enter at discretion During fair season vessels drawing 31 ft to 32 ft can enter or leave at 8 ft tide

Steamer wharves can accommodate three steamers of 575 ft, with 32 ft dft, and one of 600 ft, with 34 ft dft, nine steamers of 550 ft, two of 500 ft, one of 470 ft, three of 450 ft., one of 400 ft, and one of 430 ft, with 26 to 29 ft of water alongside and one of 325 ft. with 18 ft dft

There are sixteen electric cranes of 2 tons, one steam Derrick Crane of 5 tons, ninety-one hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt, one of 30 tons on the wharves and one 30-ton Floating Crane self-propelled and one 60-ton Floating Crane

Boat Basin, at the south end of the wharves, contains the Commissariat Wharf length of quayage, 150 ft, depth at high water 17½ ft, low water 8ft, One 35-cwt hydraulic crane, the Passenger Landing Pier (length of quayage 450 ft, depth at high water 16 ft, low water 6½ ft and one 1-ton hand crane)

The Railway Wharf—length of quayage, 800 ft; depth at high water 19½ ft, low water 10 ft Three 30-cwt hydraulic cranes.

Bulk oil Pier lies south of the Boat Basin length of the quayage 403 ft, vessels 550 ft can be berthed alongside, depth of low water 31 ft Pipes are laid down from the pier to the oil installations, which are in the immediate neighbourhood. Liquid fuel pipes and connections are available from the Return Wharf and berths 1 to 11 of the Keamari wharves and are connected to the oil installations, permitting two ships to be bunkered with oil fuel simultaneously, or one ship being bunkered and one tanker discharging simultaneously, in addition to the service from the oil pier.

At the north-east end of the harbour are the Juna Bunder (length of quayage 1,235 ft, depth at high water 17½ to 22½ ft.; low water 8 to 13 ft.), with three hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt, five 1-ton hand cranes, one stationary hydraulic crane of 14 tons, and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf (length of quayage, 1,824 ft, depth at high water 21½ ft, low water 12 ft), with three hand cranes of 1-ton each Five lightering piers and two lightering berths of 327 ft and 519 ft length and depth at low water of 6 to 10 ft and at high water of 14½ and 18½ ft, with one fixed 25-ton electric derrick crane at the shorter berth, for landing and shipping stores

The Heavy Lift Pier north of ship wharves accommodation barges, d at high water 15 ft, at low water 5½ ft. One hydraulic crane of 14 tons One ship repairing berth with a length of 300 ft between dolphins and depth of 16 ft and 25½ ft. at low water and high water respectively.

Harbour moorings, five swinging moorings with a draft of 24 ft, and thirteen fixed moorings for vessels of 500 to 600 ft, of which two are with a draft of 17 to 23 ft, four of 32 ft, and seven of 27 to 28 ft.

Dry dock, length on blocks, 236½ ft, breadth at entrance 50 ft, depth on sill at High Water Ordinary Spring Tides 12½ ft Coaling performed at the wharves and from lighters

Cargoes are discharged into and loaded from railway wagons at the steamer wharves on the east side On the west side cargo is loaded from and discharged into both railway wagons and transit sheds.

Charges.—Port dues on sea-going vessels on entering the port, 2 annas per net registered ton once in the same month (month reckoned from the first day (inclusive) of one month to the first (exclusive) of the next month, or from the second day (inclusive) of one month to the second day (exclusive) of the next, and so on Moorings fixed or swinging Re. 1 per day, or part thereof, per 100 tons net registered or part thereof, with a minimum charge of (a) Rs 40 for the period of stay of every vessel under 1,500 tons, (b) Rs 20 per day or part of a day for every vessel of 1,500 tons and over, with maximum Rs 40 Berthing fees Rs 1-8-0 per day or part thereof, per 100 tons net registered or part thereof (1) with a minimum charge of Rs. 40 for the period of stay of every vessel under 1,500 tons, (2) maximum charge of Rs 40 per day, or part of a day, for every vessel of 1,500 tons and over plus a surcharge of 33⅓ per cent Additional charges of Rs 10 per hour or part of an hour, and Rs 50 for every 24 hours, or part thereof for use of pipelines, are payable by vessels bunkering and discharging petroleum respectively plus a surcharge of 33⅓ per cent Water supplied to vessels in the stream at Rs 7-6-0 per 1,000 gallons, and to vessels at the wharves at Rs 4-6-0 per 1,000 gallons

Pilotage—Compulsory on sea-going vessels of 200 tons net reg. and upwards Fair season, 300 tons and under Rs 35, monsoon season Rs 52-8-0 For every additional 100 tons, or part thereof, Rs 4 Pilots board incoming vessels day or night about 2 miles off breakwater plus a surcharge of 33⅓ per cent For services of a tug for assisting in berthing or unberthing Rs 75

Towage.—In or out, 3 annas per net reg ton. Sailing vessels when towed in or out are charged half pilotage Vessels not under steam towed from one part of the port to another for use of one tug, Rs 100, for every additional tug, Rs 75 During monsoon season towage is compulsory for vessels leaving the wharves, charge Rs 75 Otherwise towage is N C in the case of vessels of 1,000 tons and under, and in case of vessels using the west wharf, but if a tug is used a charge of Rs 50 is levied in the case of vessels of 1,000 tons and under, Rs 75 for vessels over 1,000 tons

The principal commodities imported and exported through the Port of Karachi are as under —

Imports.—Coal, Iron & Steel, Kerosene oil, Liquid Fuel, Petrol, Sugar, Textiles, Machinery, Vehicles and Liquors

Exports.—Bones, Cotton Raw, Flour, Grams, Hides & Skins, Oil Seeds, Wheat, Wool, Cement, Rice.

The income and expenditure for financial year ending 31st March 1947 was Rs 1,14,85,176 and Rs 1,27,56,982 respectively.

The volume of traffic at the Karachi Port has been steadily on the increase, as the following figures show

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1947–48	11,56,353	10,27,521	21,83,874
1948–49	16,02,747	9,39,934	25,42,681
1949–50	19,08,422	9,23,476	28,31,896

The figures attained during 1949-50 almost equalled the record figure of 28,63,567 tons handled during the War period in the year 1944-45

FUTURE

The total wharfage capacity of the Port is far in excess of its present requirements and does not call for its immediate or even early expansion But the existing capacity will increase 50 per cent if the East Wharf is reconstructed and the Keamari Yard remodelled The rebuilding of East Wharf, according to an improved layout, has become necessary because some of its constituent wharves are fifty years old and are maintained at excessive cost. The scheme is already under the active consideration of the Port Trust but its success will depend largely on the availability of more modern cranes and rolling-stock

The partition of the sub-continent has created a need for the establishment of dry docks in Pakistan so that the Dominion may become independent in the matter of facilities for the repair of commercial and Government vessels It is, therefore, proposed to construct two dry docks at Karachi, one for merchant shipping and the other for naval vessels at a cost of about Rs. one crore.

The Port has facilities for the building of small motor launches and other craft, but none for building large ships This leeway is shortly to be made up

Nearly fifty years ago the Port Trust built for their regular employees 1,000 quarters at Keamari and 250 at Manora In spite of efforts on the part of the Port Trust, housing accommodation is far short of the demand

TRUSTEES

Chairman—Z H Khan.

Vice-Chairman (Elected by the Board)—M. Ilam-ud-Din, M A, Collector of Customs, Karachi.

Appointed by Government—Mirza Fazal Ahmed, Divisional Superintendent, N. W Railway, Karachi, Capt (E) W F Ellis, R N, J P., Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi, Rear Admiral J W Jefford, O B E, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Pakistan Navy.

Labour representative appointed by Government.—Abdul Rehman H. Narejo

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—B R Graham, OBE, K. M Campbell, A J. Bebbington, R. N. B. Brunt, CBE.

Elected by the Pakistan Merchants' Association—Hassanand T Jadhwani

Elected by the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber.—Haridas Lalji, MLA

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Karachi—Hatim A Alvi

Elected by the Port Haj Committee—Haji Mohd Hashim Gazdar, MLA

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Pakistan—Fidahussein M Sheikha, Mohd Usman Haji Moulabux

Principal Officers of The Port.—*Chief Engineer.*—E L Everatt, M.I, C.E, M I Mech E, *Traffic Manager.*—M A Raymond, MA (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, *Chief Accountant*—Farid Ahmed, *Dy Conservator*—J J Collier, *Secretary*—N M Dhalla, BA, FCCS (London), *Chief Storekeeper*—C J T Rozario, *Labour Welfare Officer.*—Iqbal A. Qureshi, B A.

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong is situated in the north-east corner of the Bay of Bengal, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Karnafuli river Being almost a neglected port before the partition of the sub-continent it is now progressively assuming its importance as the major port of Eastern Pakistan

Chittagong has a long history. Centuries ago, fleets from China used to call at Chittagong for trade purposes Being on the Indo-Burma border, it has seen much warfare between the rulers of India and Arakan Prior to its conquest by the Muslims in the fourteenth century, it changed hands several times In the sixteenth century it came under the sway of the Portuguese and was known as the "Porto Grande" In the seventeenth century the British began to cast longing eyes on Chittagong It became the scene of many British expeditions and was finally ceded to the East India Company in 1760 Until the end of the last century, the export trade of Chittagong consisted mainly of jute, rice and paddy, and imports included oil and salt

In 1888 a Board of Port Commissioners was set up The Board was entrusted with the task of procuring a sea-going tug and providing suitable moorings for ships With the completion of the Assam and Bengal Railway in 1895, Chittagong became the natural outlet for the trade of Assam and East Bengal In 1928, the port was officially recognised as a major port and its control was transferred from the Provincial Government to the Central Government.

The river improvement scheme was taken in hand in 1929, and by the end of 1941, three river bars were permanently improved by training walls, thus rendering dredging unnecessary This improvement enabled Chittagong to cope with 1,250,000 tonnage per annum during the last world war.

In 1940, a sea-going tug Juldia was put into commission It was fully equipped to deal with large ships and to do fire-fighting and salvage work

CAPACITY, TONNAGE

Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H W draught of 21 ft to 26 ft There are five berths for ocean-going vessels at the East Bengal Railway Jetties, one for salt ships at the Salt Golao Jetties are 2,265 ft long, provided with hydraulic cranes, 17 to lift 35 cwts and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the East Bengal and Assam Railway systems, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties is about 26 feet at L W.S.T. Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal are obtainable The capacity of the Port is about 1¼ million tons per annum

Towage is done by Port Commissioners' Tug.

The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong constitute the port authority The Port is controlled by the Eastern Bengal Railway

Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg ton, Harbour Master's fee Rs 64, mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs 64, swinging berths Rs 32. Berth alongside jetties Rs 60 per day, night work and holidays extra

The following table shows the import, export figures in tons

Imports			Exports		
Commodities	1948-49	1949-50	Commodities	1948-49	1949-50
Foodgrains	130,000	253,000	Jute .	207,000	250,000
Salt	110,000	115,000	Tea	14,000	24,000
Misc	120,000	342,000	Misc	19,000	24,000
Total .	360,000	710,000	Total	240,000	298,000

Total imports and exports, 1948-49	600,000 tons	Total number of wagons loaded at Port (1949-50) .	71,250 tons
Total imports and exports, 1949-50 . .	1,008,000 ,,	Jute handled during jute season, during July 1948 to June 1949	184,000 ,,
Total number of wagons loaded at Port, 1948-49	32,000 ,,	Jute handled during jute season, July 1949 to June 1950	311,000 ,,

The above figures indicate that —(i) tonnage handled at the Port has gone up by 67 per cent; (ii) number of wagons loaded at the Port has increased by 125 per cent, (iii) despite suspension of traffic with India, the total number of wagons loaded on the Eastern Bengal Railway increased by 17,000 (381,000 wagons in 1948-49 and 398,000 wagons in 1949-50), and (iv) jute handled through the Chittagong Port during the season increased by 70 per cent, the highest tonnage handled during any one month in 1949 being 22,000 and in 1950, 44,000

The principal articles of import are iron and steel, salt, sugar, coal, oil, paddy and rice, machinery, timber and cotton piecegoods. Exports include jute, tea, wax, raw cotton, tobacco and betelnuts

East Bengal produces over 75 to 80 per cent of the jute grown in the world This 'golden fibre' of East Bengal is in great demand in the markets of the world Of late, ships loaded with bales of jutes have sailed for America, Australia, Italy, England, Canada and Argentina Consignments to Australia and Canada were the first in the history of Chittagong.

The population of Chittagong has now increased to 100,000

In August, 1947, at the time of partition of the sub-continent, Chittagong Port had a jetty frontage of about 2,300 ft comprising of 4 berths —41/51 years old—capable of accommodating 4 ships The handling capacity of the port was between 5 and 6 lakh tons per annum which represented only a fraction of the total import and export trade of the area now comprising Eastern Pakistan, the remaining requirements being met from the Calcutta side

With the creation of Pakistan the port was required to handle the entire foreign trade of East Bengal (estimated to rise in course of time to about 30 lakhs tons per annum), and the Port capacity as well as the rail capacity to and from the Port had to be rapidly developed Plans were, therefore, formulated to extend the jetties and modernize the general facilities They were split into two parts, *viz* (i) immediate plans and (ii) long terms development plans The immediate plans which were undertaken early in 1948 included construction of a steel pile jetty, extension of existing jetties so as to accommodate ships of larger size, extension and reconstruction of existing sheds, rebuilding of marshalling yards, installation of river moorings, floating jetties and river lighting equipment for night pilotage. Most of these items have been already completed at a cost of about Rs 1,06,58,000

The long-term plans provided for a 13-berth port with a total handling capacity of 30 lakh tons per annum The plans include the construction of five general cargo jetties, two jetties for handling salt and one jetty for handling coal. In addition, the existing four jetties are to be rehabilitated and one more jetty provided by filling up the gap between the existing jetties Nos 1 and 4 Five transit sheds, two salt golas, a large number of bonded warehouses and extensive marshalling yards, etc, will be provided. The new jetties and also the rehabilitated jetties will be provided with electric portal cranes of capacity from 3 to 5 tons In addition, one 60-ton heavy lift crane and 20 ton gantry crane will be provided for handling heavy machinery One salt berth will be equipped with mechanical equipment for handling salt The entire development project is estimated to cost about Rs. 14 4 crores

KETI BANDAR, SHAH BANDAR AND SOKHI BANDAR

These are three minor ports in Sind. They are under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs, Karachi. None of them however is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed treatment.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

KARACHI Chamber of Commerce.—The Chamber is established for the purpose of assisting Members in the manner usually associated with Chambers of Commerce all over the world, and its aims and objects, as set out in the Memorandum of Association, include the collection and publication of statistics, action to promote or oppose legislation or other Governmental measures affecting trade and commerce, adjustment of controversies between Members, arbitration in disputes, decisions on references involving a question of the custom of the trade or port of Karachi, etc

Any British or non-British person, having a permanent residence or office in Sind and Baluchistan, engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, is eligible for election to Membership (British, as defined in the Articles of Association of the Chamber, includes a subject of His Majesty's Dominions or Colonies)

The entrance fee is Rs 750 and the annual subscription is Rs 216

Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee on any person interested in the affairs of the Chamber There were in all 118 members of the Chamber in February 1950

OFFICE BEARERS (1949-50)

Chairman—B R Graham, O B E

Vice-Chairman—D B Ashworth

Members of the Managing Committee—A J Bebbington, R N Brunt, C B F, R L Coghlan, Khan Bahadur B A Khan, J N Kerr, N Macleod, C A, A C MacKay

Secretary—H J Martin

Dy Secretary—J S Lobo

Public Measurer—P F Finnigan

The Statistics Department of the Chamber issues a complete range of statements in connection with the import and export trade of Karachi, including a Daily Trade Return, and weekly Price Current and Market Report, and also various monthly and annual statements and statistics The subscription rates for Daily Trade Return and weekly Price Current and Market Report is Rs 100 and 15 respectively for members, and Rs 150 and 30 respectively for non-members

The membership of the Chamber embraces a very wide field of interests and activities, and has shown a steady increase in numerical strength since the establishment of the Chamber in 1860 with 18 Founder Members

The Chamber elects or nominates members to various bodies and institutions including the Sind Legislative Assembly, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi Municipal Corporation, Port Welfare Committee, Sind Cotton Committee, Railway Advisory Committee, and many others

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan

As already mentioned the Committee give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlement of disputes When two Members of the Chamber or when one Member and a party who is not a Member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are Members of the Chamber A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

The Punjab & N.-W.F.P. Chamber of Commerce.—(Formerly the Northern India Chamber of Commerce) was founded in 1923, and has its headquarters at Lahore. The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman, and a Committee consisting of a minimum of 8 but not more than 11 elected members, and a maximum of 3 co-opted members, and ex-officio members.

The Chamber is represented on the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan Food Standardization Committee, N.W R Local Advisory Committee, Punjab Board of Industries, Communications Board, Punjab, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, Hailey College of Commerce Managing Committee and Food and Civil Supplies Advisory Board, Punjab.

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitrations relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non-members. Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held. Certificates of origin are issued for goods manufactured in West Pakistan.

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in Punjab and N.-W F Province by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of Punjab and N.-W F Province.

Chairman.—Syed Sir Maratibali, C B E.

Secretary.—G. J. Lumb

Address: Commerce House, 14, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

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SURVEYS

SOME 6,000 square miles of original and revision survey was carried out by the Survey of Pakistan during 1949 The results are being incorporated in the maps for the publication of new and revised editions

The Map Publication Office at Murree was fully engaged on the drawing and publication of maps of standard series Approximately 400 different maps with a total of 500,000 copies were printed.

The preparation of a general map of Pakistan is in hand on a high priority as a result of a Cabinet decision.

Increasing demands for extra-departmental surveys have been received and the Department was engaged on Irrigation and Hydel Project surveys, such as the Lower Sind Barrage and Fuleli Canal surveys, for the Sind Government, the Helda River Basin, Karnafuli Catchment Area and Subalong Dam Site surveys for East Bengal and the Warsak Hydel survey for the North-West Frontier Province.

Planning surveys such as the Hyderabad and Sukkur Industrial Estate, the New Capital Site Reserved Area surveys and a survey for the Pakistan Employees House Building Society were in hand or projected Various miscellaneous surveys such as a Concession Demarcation for the Burma Oil Co, Mohenjo Daro survey for the Archæological Department, Cemetery surveys for Graves Registration and Chittagong Town survey were also carried out.

The primary duty of the Survey of Pakistan is to keep topographical surveys and maps based on these up-to-date. Indeed accurate maps are a pre-requisite to the proper development of the resources of a country.

The survey and publication resources of the Department have been severely strained owing to lack of stores and equipment. Attempts are being made to surmount this difficulty so that the essential survey and the mapping work required for the development of Pakistan's resources in minerals, power, agriculture and industry and to meet the increased requirement of the army and aviation does not suffer.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINAGE

100,000 is one lakh (1,00,000)

10,000,000 is one crore (1,00,00,000).

COINAGE

3 pies make 1 pice
4 pice make 1 anna.
16 annas make 1 rupee.

Re 1 is approximately 2sh 1·9 pence and $\frac{100}{331}$ $.

MAUND, SEER AND TOLA

The principal units in all the scales of weight are the maund, seer and tola and the standard weights for each of these are 82·28 lbs., 2·057 lbs. and 180 grains troy respectively.

The tola has the same weight as the rupee, *viz.*, 180 grains troy; the standard or the railway seer is equal to 2·057 lbs., while the standard or Railway maund of 40 seers is equivalent to 82 lbs.-4 oz.-9 drams.

FORESTS

THE total area under forests in Pakistan excluding States is estimated at 14,502 sq miles, which is about 6 4 per cent of the total area of the country This area is very small and is distributed unevenly In Eastern Pakistan, the percentage of forests is 14; N-W F P, 4, Punjab, 3, Baluchistan, 4, Sind, 2 7 According to the accepted standard, it is necessary to have 25 per cent of a country's area under forests Pakistan has thus a great deficiency to make up Government is, however, fully alive to the great importance of forests in the economy of the country Many development schemes are in hand in various Provinces and the extension of plantations is receiving attention

In the Kotri Barrage area, the Forest Department has been promised a large area for plantations In Baluchistan, more area was declared as reserved forests New areas were allotted to the Forest Department for plantation in Mianwali District of Punjab The second measure which will improve conditions is to bring all private forests under proper control This is also being done Guzara forest of Hazra District was brought under the control of the Forest Department in North-West Frontier Province, and a Bill for the control of Zamindary forests was passed in East Bengal A third measure which can be helpful is to exploit forests which are not yet exploited This was also done during the year Some of the unexploited forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts need large and expensive mechanical equipment and proposals to provide these were actively considered during the year A fourth way is to increase the yield from existing forests by research To provide this a Forest Research Institute has been started.

Pakistan's requirements are timber for purposes of furniture, agricultural implements and minor rural needs, industries such as sports industry, packing cases, plywoods, tea chests, and building and heavy constructions including railway sleepers, firewood, and paper pulp, match wood and cellulose In timber, the country is, or soon would be, more or less self-sufficient so far as furniture, agriculture and industries are concerned For packing uses, enough material is available in Eastern Pakistan and self-sufficiency in this respect might be achieved in the near future when facilities for manufacture become available For building and heavy constructions, Western Pakistan is definitely short, but Eastern Pakistan is self-sufficient When undeveloped areas in Eastern Pakistan are exploited, Western Pakistan's requirements of construction timber may be met to a large extent.

As regards firewood, the objective in Western Pakistan is to produce enough quantities at reasonable price For this purpose extensive plantations of firewood species in the new canal irrigated areas are being planned In Eastern Pakistan firewood is plentiful and there is a surplus for export

In paper pulp and cellulose, Pakistan is extremely deficient at present There is practically no pulp, mechanical or chemical Some good raw material such as Bhabar (Eliolops is binata) grass and firs in Western Pakistan and Bamboos in Eastern Pakistan is available, but there are practically no manufacturing facilities

There are a number of match factories, but at present all are suffering from short supplies of timber Apart from a search for new suitable species for this purpose, attempts are being made to increase the production of species of known suitability such as Bombax malabaricum, Poplus enphratica, etc

Arrangements were made for supplying sufficient timber to the match factories in the country And with experiments new substitutes were found for the timber so far imported The possibility of establishing a paper mill in Chittagong has been thoroughfully investigated and the scheme is now in the final stages of the investigation.

In March 1949 the first Convocation of the Forest College at Upper Topa took place when 12 officers and 26 Forest Rangers were awarded diplomas and certificates The Research Section has been strengthened by foreign trained scholars The Institute renders all possible aid to users of forest products and gives practical advice to factory owners industrialists and private individuals An Entamologist has been appointed recently and it is proposed to open two more sections dealing with silviculture and chemistry A survey of medicinal herbs and plants from throughout Pakistan has been started, and a party went to Gilgit in Kashmir for this work

Tree planting was undertaken in the various Provinces and a large number of trees were planted especially in the Punjab and N-W F P Considering the importance of this work two days are now fixed for the whole of Pakistan to be devoted to tree-planting

At present there is only one college already mentioned at Upper Topa. Mr Anvary is in charge of the College The annual examinations at the Forest College were held in April 1950 Four students obtained the diploma in the Officers' Class and 12 students obtained Rangers' diploma

FOREST CONFERENCES

The Pakistan Forestry Conference, held on July 1 and 2, 1949, recommended that the forest research should be conducted by the Central Government, that the emoluments of technical subordinates in the Provincial Forest Departments be improved, that a Central Forest Library including photographs be set up and that forest surveys by air and land should be undertaken The observance of two tree plantation days all over Pakistan, and the publication of official and semi-official journals were also recommended

The Resolution embodying the forest policy said .—

"Whereas it is essential to reserve in perpetuity for the benefit of the present inhabitants and posterity, sufficient land, as well distributed as possible, either already under forests or capable of afforestation, so as to supply the rural and urban population with fuel, fodder and timber for domestic and agricultural requirements, to produce a sustained yield of timber and other forest produce and to maintain a regular flow in the rivers and mitigate the severity of floods, to sustain essential services and industrial development and to improve conditions for the preservation of wild life.

The Conference recommended that —

(1) a high priority be given to the claims of forestry and adequate facilities provided for large scale afforestation and harvesting,

(2) the practice of sound management in privately owned forest should be ensured by legislation or negotiation and by technical and, if necessary, financial assistance,

(3) legislation be enacted appropriate to the needs of the country to provide powers to control utilisation of land and define the scope of work of forest services in a co-ordinated programme of soil conservation and land utilisation,

(4) it is of paramount importance to associate public opinion in the execution of forest policy, through education, propaganda and demonstrations,

(5) forests be classified, on the basis of their utility and objects,

(6) the commercial aspect of forestry be generally subordinated to the over-riding necessity of integrating it into the general context of the economy of the country as far as possible

(7) in view of acute deficiency of forest area in the country, a bold and well-planned action programme be undertaken for increasing forest area by —

(a) reserving at least 10 per cent of canal irrigated land and 10 per cent water supply for raising irrigated plantations under new projects,

(b) growing trees on canal banks, road and rail-road sides and arable waste-land, and

(c) farm forestry, preferably in compact plots of cropland, set apart on co-operative basis by village communities.

(8) existing forests be developed by encouraging the most economical utilisation of timber and other forest products,

(9) policy be executed by the agency of forest service consisting of only trained foresters;

(10) forest research, an important requisite for success of a dynamic science like forestry, be organised on suitable lines and be centralised in Pakistan Forest Institute, with ancillary field units in different problem areas of the country,

(11) more effective measures be taken for the preservation of the fauna of the country.

The Conference recommended the constitution of an All-Pakistan Forest Service, East Bengal dissenting

These recommendations have generally been acted upon

Early in May, 1950, the Third Senior Forest Officers' Conference met at Upper Topa to review the work so far done and to lay down plans and directives for the future A small survey was planned to collect information on many aspects of the various problems, and a Screening Committee was set up to gauge correctly the demand and supply position of timber, firewood and charcoal.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD

PAKISTAN is an agricultural country. Cultivation of land forms the main occupation of the people and 80 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on it The total area sown in 1945-46 (the year for which the latest figures are available) was nearly 45,000,000 acres of which 38,000,000 was under foodgrains In 1944-45 Western Pakistan, excluding Baluchistan had 9 8 million acres under wheat, 2 3 million under rice, 2 5 million under millets, 1 million under maize and 5 million under barley The acreage under cotton in the same year was nearly 3 million with an yield of about 1.2 million bales of 400 lbs each

The area and the yield of principal crops is given in the table below —

Crops	(Area in Lakhs of Acres, and Yield in Lakhs of Tons)					
	Eastern Pakistan		Western Pakistan		TOTAL	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
Rice	20 6	74 3	24 2	9 9	230 9	84 2
Wheat	0 7	0 2	106 7	32 4	107 4	32 6
Gram	1 8	0 4	29 2	6 6	31 0	7 0
Sugarcane	2 6	3 9	4 0	4 8	6 6	8 7
Jawar			11 4	2 4	11 4	2 4
Bajra			23 9	4 7	23 9	4 7
Barley	8	·2	4 5	1 4	5 3	1 6
Maize	·1	·4	10 0	4 26	10 1	4 3
Tobacco	1 4	6	6	3	2 0	·9
Tea	8	2			8	2
Rape and Mustard	4 3	·7	9 9	1 8	14 2	2 5
Linseed	8	1			8	1
Cotton	·9	2 (bales)	32 3	13 9	33 2	14 1 (bales)
Jute	18 2	62 9 (bales)		. . .	18 2	62 9 (bales)

Rice is the principal food crop of Pakistan and accounts for more than half of the total area under food crops. The production is concentrated in Eastern Pakistan, which has about 90 per cent of the total area under rice in Pakistan Rice is the staple food of the population of Eastern Pakistan. Although 97 per cent of the total area under food crops in Eastern Pakistan is under rice, yet the production is insufficient for local requirements and the deficit has to be met from Western Pakistan Though the production of rice in Western Pakistan is much smaller than in Eastern Pakistan, Western Pakistan is able to meet the deficit of Eastern Pakistan This is because wheat which is the staple food of the people is available in abundance so that a substantial part of the rice produced is not required for local consumption

Wheat is the most important food crop next to rice. Out of the total area under food crops about one-fourth is under wheat The cultivation of wheat is concentrated in Western Pakistan, which accounts for 99 3 per cent of the total acreage under wheat in Pakistan This production is more than sufficient for local requirements and a small surplus is available for export.

The other important food crops are gram, bajra, jowar, maize and barley The production of these crops is confined mostly to Western Pakistan On the whole the production of food crops is more diversified in Western than in Eastern Pakistan

The non-food crops are mainly produced for the market and are an important factor determining the volume of purchasing power and the general prosperity of the country In this connection it is significant that the area under these crops is very small, being only 15 per cent of the total sown area Jute, cotton, tobacco, tea, oilseeds, etc , are among the main cash crops

As during the previous year Pakistan was self-sufficient in food In 1949 the wheat surplus was half a million tons In 1950 it was estimated that the wheat surplus would be in the neighbourhood of 300,000 tons If the price fell below a certain level, Government would intervene to buy wheat and export it to foreign markets In Karachi the control price of wheat was reduced by about 20 per cent Pakistan was also self-sufficient in rice the needs of East Pakistan were met from West Pakistan

There was progressive decontrol of food grains It began in 1949 October when control over price and movement of barley, maize, jawar and bajra were removed Then came the decontrol of wheat in the country parts of West Pakistan and of gram in the whole country Next wheat was decontrolled in Lahore and Rawalpindi Rice was dealt with sometime later It was decontrolled everywhere in West Pakistan except in the border area and the towns of Karachi and Quetta Finally came the derationing of wheat in Karachi itself

Soil erosion is an urgent problem From the coast for hundreds of miles deep into the interior in Sind there is scarcely a living plant bigger than a bush to hold the dry soil in place In the Punjab where there are great rivers and heavy monsoon rains the need for afforestation is no less The surplus water has created a very serious water-logging problem 2,350,000 acres have already gone out of cultivation due to water-logging and the process is continuing at a rate of not less than 40,000 acres a year, while reclamation is proceeding only at the rate of 33,000 acres a year So far as forest is concerned Pakistan has only 4 per cent of its surface under forest The minimum necessary for the safety of the soil is 20 per cent The Government is, of course, keenly aware of the dangers inherent in the situation Dr A M Malik who was at one time Minister for Health and Works has advocated the organization of large-scale agricultural and rural co-operative societies which would relieve individual cultivators of their anxieties He has also expressed the hope that the Provincial Governments would introduce a new system of land tenure which would give land to the landless and ownership to land-holders

PUNJAB

Crops and agricultural methods differ from province to province according to soil and climate.

In the Punjab with its sandy loam, a dry climate and an average annual rainfall of about 10 inches, a good irrigation system is vital A network of canals, reputed to be among the best in the world, has made the Punjab the principal wheat-producing area in Pakistan. The most important of these canals are the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Lower Jhelum Canal, the Upper Chenab Canal, the Lower Chenab Canal and parts of the Upper Bari Doab Canal and the Lower Bari Doab Canal

As a result of this network of irrigation many parts of the Punjab are "double cropped" Apart from wheat which is the main crop, millet, barley and maize are also cultivated Oilseeds are grown mainly for export while the most important cash crop is cotton of the "American" or long staple variety.

Agricultural practices in the East are generally old-fashioned and Pakistan is no exception. Agricultural implements are generally made in the village blacksmith's and the village carpenter's shops Draught power is supplied by bullocks, the crops are sown and harvested entirely by hand and the grain is thrashed by cattle These practices are dictated by the economic limitations of the cultivator and the absence of large-scale industry in the country Fruit cultivation in the Punjab has made rapid progress in recent years and large quantities of citrus fruits such as orange, lemon, sweet lime, and grapefruit are grown Other fruits grown in the province are melons, mangoes, mulberries and dates.

Animal breeding is also an important occupation of the cultivator, and the Punjab is famous for some breeds of horses such as the Baluch and Dhani The stock has been improved by the utilisation of Arab and English thoroughbred stallions Sheep are reared for their wool in the south-west Punjab and the *Docwba*, or the fat-tailed sheep, is found in the Salt Range High yielding milch cattle—cows and buffaloes—are bred in large numbers

SIND

Sind with its poor rainfall, the annual average being 4 inches only, is even more dependent on irrigation than the Punjab Formerly irrigation was carried on by what are called "inundation canals" which carry water only when the river is in flood But now a great dam has been built across the Indus at Sukkur and has helped bring nearly 6,000,000 acres under cultivation. The Sukkur, or the Lloyd Barrage as it is also known, is one of the largest works of irrigation ever attempted This great water-regulator consists of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the opening being regulated by steel gates each weighing fifty tons The barrage is about a mile long—approximately five times the length of the London Bridge. The total length of channels and water courses connected with it is 36,000 miles.

The chief crops of Sind are wheat, rice, millets and long-staple cotton Large quantities of fruit such as dates, figs and melons are also grown The province rears some of the finest breeds of milch-cows Among the other domestic animals are the one-humped camel, buffaloes and a hardy breed of ponies.

BALUCHISTAN

In Baluchistan the average annual rainfall is from 6 to 7 inches and there are no perennial rivers The agriculturist is certain of his crops only where cultivation is carried on by the curious Karez or underground water channels, by springs and small streams Rice is grown on carefully terraced hillside fields while wheat and millets are sown on the plains.

Baluchistan is the fruit orchard of Pakistan Melons, dates, several kinds of high quality grapes, apricots almonds, apples, pomegranates, peaches, nectarines, quinches, plums and cherries are grown here in profusion Large-scale mulberry cultivation has helped build up a small but growing sericulture industry The province is famous for its horses An exceptionally fine breed comes from Barkhan, the average specimens being about 15 hands in height, with small, delicately modelled heads, and long, slender arched necks

N.-W. F. P.

In the North-West Frontier Province, as in the rest of Western Pakistan, cultivation largely depends on irrigation The Peshawar and Bannu valleys are irrigated by wells and are intensively cultivated In the foot-hills water is obtained by the damming of streams In the riverain strip, wells and the flood water of the Indus and other hill torrents supply the required water. The valleys of Kohat are the most fertile because the soil is a good, clear loam, retentive of moisture and able to resist drought The value of rotational crops is fully realised and crops such as wheat, cotton, tobacco or turmeric are followed by cloves, maize and barley The chief crops in order of importance are wheat, barley, gram, maize and millets Cotton and oilseeds are also produced but the acreage under them is small

The North-West Frontier Province also produces a large quantity of fruits, which find their way to the markets of India The fruits grown are grapes of several varieties Orleans plums, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, pomegranates, melons, loquats, mulberries grow wild almost everywhere.

EAST BENGAL

Agriculture in East Bengal is very different. While the cultivator in Western Pakistan is almost always short of water and is dependent on irrigation for the watering of his crops, the cultivator in East Bengal has to wade waist-deep through water to transplant the young rice seedlings

Here the great rivers are still building up their deltas and every year huge quantities of silt are brought down by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. With an average rainfall of 60 inches in the year irrigation is unnecessary On the contrary, due to the perennial overflow of rivers large areas of Eastern Pakistan are under water for at least six months in the year The people build their cottages on high ground and move about by boat all the year round in some districts and for a part of the year in others The surface is flat and much of it is covered with huge marshes where rice and jute grow in almost wild luxuriance The total acreage under rice is about 15,000,000 and the entire produce is consumed So fertile is the land that there are two major crops and a subsidiary crop in the year the winter rice, which is the main crop, the early rice and the spring crop.

Winter rice is grown on low lands A piece of high ground is usually selected for a seed nursery. In July or August the seedlings are transplanted to flooded fields which have been ploughed and reploughed till the whole surface is reduced to mud Between November and January the crop is harvested In the swamps, however, a variety of long-stemmed rice is sown broadcast after one or two ploughings.

The summer crop grows with the rains By harvest time the fields are well under water but the ears maintain a fair margin as against the water-level At times the reaping has to be done from boats By the time the winter crop is reaped the fields are half dry

The most important cash crop of East Bengal is jute of which it has an unquestioned monopoly, as it produces about 80 per cent of the world's supply The total acreage under jute is nearly 2,000,000 Jute has been called the "brown paper" of world industry as it makes the best, the cheapest and the most durable packing material Attempts have been made in different parts of the world to produce a synthetic substitute or, failing that, to grow it on a sufficiently large scale, but nowhere has the attempt succeeded The average annual world consumption of this wonderful fibre runs into 10 million bales of 400 lbs each, the principal markets being the U S A and the U K, but almost all countries require it in substantial quantities

The seed is sown broadcast from February to May on finely prepared seedbeds It is weeded and thinned at least twice and is cut after four or five months The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet and are submerged under water for retting In about ten to twenty days the retting is completed and the plants are removed The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk and after a process of cleaning and drying it is ready for its varied uses The other crops are gram, oats, sugar-cane, chillies, turmeric, ginger, tea and tobacco The last named is grown in very large quantities and is exported while nearly 4 million pounds of tea are produced annually by the Sylhet District alone.

Tropical and sub-tropical fruits such as mangoes, of which the Malda variety is very well known, pine apples, custard apples, jackfruit and bananas grow in abundance Cocoanut and areca palms cover large parts of the countryside and impart a pleasing appearance to the landscape.

ORGANIZATIONS

The All-Pakistan Food and Agricultural Conference has set up a Council of Food and Agriculture An organisation for the study, research and active prevention of plant diseases and in particular locust pest was formed Pakistan and its neighbouring countries, have large breeding areas of locust and the Locust Warning Organisation has, therefore, to keep a vigilant watch

Arrangements for plant protection service have also been made In Baluchistan, 61,345 trees were cleaned and 237,416 hibernating larvæ of codling moth were removed The infestation in the treated orchards was reduced from 80-90 per cent to 10-20 per cent Similarly, hairy caterpillars were dealt with and 13,257 trees were cleaned of the pest, thereby removing 274,568 colonies each having 117 larvæ on an average

The Plant Quarantine Organisation is intended to prevent exotic pests from entering into Pakistan A Quarantine Station has been started in Chaman to prevent the introduction of Palearctic pests from Afghanistan.

Pakistan is rich in its potentialities for the development of horticulture, fruit and vegetable preservation To place this industry on a sound footing, a Fruit Products Control Order was issued An Inspectorate has also been set up to inspect the factories and to give necessary assistance and guidance to the industry To ensure that the products are manufactured under hygienic conditions, the Inspectorate constantly check samples some of which are examined at the Fruit Technological Laboratory, Lyallpur

The Statistical Directorate, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health has organised crop forecast work on a sound basis It now issues regular forecasts for the benefit of commercial interests in respect of as many as thirteen principal crops grown in Pakistan, such as rice, wheat, barley, gram, cotton, jute, etc Statistics of the area and yield of the different principal crops have also been compiled on all Pakistan basis for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49

The Directorate has also arranged to collect information regularly regarding the prices of agricultural commodities containing over 100 quotations relating to as many as 26 commodities, and is circulated to all the Ministries, Provincial Governments and Pakistan Embassies in foreign countries In addition to this, a fortnightly All Pakistan Agricultural Index of the wholesale prices of the principal food and agricultural commodities is being issued It also assists the Government in the consideration of important policy questions, and also tenders expert advice on questions relating to price stabilisation, sterling balances, etc

Great importance is attached by the Government to agricultural development schemes to be completely financed by the Centre These schemes cover agricultural research and development, plant protection, co-operation and marketing, fisheries, forests and animal husbandry Priority is given to research and technical training

*

Most of these schemes are expected to be completed by 1953 The total cost of the schemes is estimated to be approximately Rs 2 71 crores, whereas the cost in the two years, 1950-51 and 1952-53 is expected to be about Rs 1 56 crores Out of this over Rs 22 lakhs is to be spent on research and training schemes These include schemes for the establishment of an Institute of Development Research in herbs drugs, etc , a Central Institute of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Engineering and Traction Technology Institute, Central Fruit Technological Institute, Soil Conservation Research Institute, Forest Research Institute, Forests Products Laboratory, Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Fisheries Department and Laboratory, and sending scholars abroad for training in fisheries Almost all of these are expected to be completed in two years The schemes further include horticultural development, setting up of a fish market at West Wharf (Karachi) and running of fish trawlers, a qualitative cattle census, breeding of cattle and poultry, establishment of wool-washing, shearing and grading centres, eradication of rinderpest, etc.

Besides the above schemes the Centre will also be responsible for the financing of Baluchistan's agricultural development schemes, for Baluchistan under the existing constitutional arrangement is the exclusive responsibility of the Centre The Baluchistan agricultural development plan covers about seven schemes These include distribution of improved variety of seeds, establishment of central and district farms, forest and soil conservation, introduction of machinery in agriculture, pest protection and minor irrigation like sinking of wells The total cost of these schemes is estimated to be about Rs 54 lakhs and almost all the schemes will be completed in two years.

SOME STATISTICS

The classification of areas in different provinces according to the latest available information is as follows :—

(In millions of acres)

Province or State	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Culturable waste other than Fallow	Current Fallows	Net Area sown	Total Area
East Bengal . .	3 0	5 7	3 0	2 4	15 7	29 8
Sylhet Distt.	2	3	·7	2	1 7	3·1
East Pakistan . .	3 2	6 0	3 7	2 6	17 4	32 9
Punjab	1 2	6 8	10 5	2 1	16 6	37 2
N.-W.F P	4	2 7	2 9	6	2 1	8 7
Sind .	·7	13 4	5 2	5 2	5 6	30 1
Bahawalpur ..		9	1 3	3	2 0	4 5
West Pakistan	2 3	23 8	19 9	8 2	26 3	80 5
Pakistan .	5 5	29 8	23 6	10 8	43 7	113 4

The area under forests is very small The area which is not available for cultivation is considerable (29 8 million acres), particularly in Sind. Culturable Waste Land other than fallow is also substantial It is largest in the Punjab (10 5 million acres), followed by Sind (5 2 million acres) and in Eastern Pakistan (3 7 million acres) However, substantial parts of this area can be brought under cultivation without further irrigation facilities

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK plays an important role in the agricultural economy of the country. Mechanized cultivation being practically unknown, livestock is the only source of power available for the various agricultural operations.

Besides livestock is the source of milk and milk products, meat, hides and skins, wool, bones, farmyard manure, etc The animal industry of Pakistan is worth about Rs. 90 billion

Though the total bovine population of Pakistan is rather large, its quality leaves much to be desired The poor quality of the livestock means in effect a great drain on the fodder resources of the country.

BREEDS

The well defined breeds of cattle are Red Sindhi and Sahiwal for milk, Tharl, Bhagnari and Dhani for draught Lohani and Rojhan are lighter types, the former especially being useful for hill tracts Ravi and Nili are well-known buffalo breeds The total bovine population is estimated at about 30 million but the bulk of it, particularly in Eastern Pakistan, is of poor quality

Some efforts are being made to improve the quality of animals through better breeding, feeding and management and more efficient disease control, but there is scope for improvement

The important breeds of sheep are fat-tailed Hashtnagri, Harnai, Bibrik, and Waziri, and thin-tailed Damani, Kaghani and Lohi Most of the sheep population is confined to Western Pakistan The important sheep breeding areas are N-W F P, Baluchistan and Sind The total population is estimated at about 6 million and the average yearly production of wool is 289,000 maunds, the rate per adult sheep being approximately 4 lbs Sheep are kept for a dual purpose, mutton and wool though generally speaking the former is regarded as more important Pakistani wool is generally used in carpet-making as most of it is not fine enough for manufacture of good work A scheme of grading is shortly to be introduced in the country

The well-known breeds of goats are Kaghan Valley, Dera Din Panah, Dhanni, Barbari, Kamori, Black Bengal and White Bearded Bengal Their main utility lies in the production of hair, skin and meat Some breeds are good milkers and are being preserved as the poor man's cow Since goats contribute to soil erosion in certain areas, the policy is to restrict the numbers or stall feed them or to replace them by sheep in areas where they cause erosion Goat skins from Eastern Pakistan are of superior quality. The total population of goats is estimated at a little over 9 million Every year 7,564,000 pieces of sheep and goat skin are produced

Horses play an important part in transport Their number is estimated at 540,000 Baluchistan and the Punjab are the best horse breeding areas Pakistani horses are exported to India and Ceylon In addition, Pakistan has about 913,000 donkeys and 41,000 mules which are used mainly for transport

Camels are bred in arid regions particularly in Sind, Bahawalpur and Mekran Mekran produces good race camels They are used for ploughing and transport and as pack animals They also produce hair and hides The total population is estimated at 4,54,000

Poultry exists in Pakistan in large numbers (nearly two-thirds in Western Pakistan) but is not very productive Chittagong, Aseel and Sarail are the important indigenous breeds Replacement of the indigenous stock by suitable foreign breeds is a chief aim In Eastern Pakistan there are a large number of ducks and their breeding is being encouraged in Western Pakistan also The total number of fowls is estimated at about 23,000,000 and of ducks at 5,000,000 A private association—the Pakistan Poultry Association—has been formed for the purpose of assisting the poultry industry and one of its activities is to assist members in getting land Similar associations have also been formed in other Provinces

The cattle have gone to Indo-China, India, Philippines, the horses to India, the poultry to Persian Gulf countries and in part for use as food A few animals, *viz*, deer, partridge, camels have gone to zoos

Pakistan is recognised as the homeland of some of the best heat-resistant Zebu cattle, which are so much in demand for upgrading Zebu and other cross-bred meat cattle in foreign countries Red Sindhi and Sahiwal are the most popular breeds abroad Owing to heavy demand for cattle within the country and maintenance of normal meat supplies for the people, Pakistan permits only a limited export of cattle Export of all domestic animals is subject to Export Control regulations One hundred and forty-one cattle, 147 horses, 1,257 sheep, 82 ducks and nearly 12,000 poultry were exported during 1949 Apart from export of cattle overseas, Pakistan is required to build up good stocks of Red Sindhi in Eastern Pakistan It is hoped that this policy will, in due course, transform the animal economy of that Province

The Government of Pakistan are engaged in developing a Red Sindhi Cattle Breeding Farm and a poultry at Malir near Karachi with a view to undertaking general improvement of the Red Sindhi breed Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn and Minorca breeding stock will also be maintained Similar provincial breeding farms are doing useful development work

There are two Veterinary Colleges in Pakistan, namely, Punjab Veterinary College at Lahore and East Pakistan Veterinary College at Comilla The Punjab Veterinary College is affiliated to the Punjab University and awards the degree of B V Sc The East Pakistan Veterinary College at present, awards a diploma but negotiations are going on for the rehabilitation of the College with a view to its affiliation with the Dacca University These colleges produce about 60 veterinary graduates every year

Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Peshawar with its regional sub-station at Comilla in East Pakistan, is a Federal agency for research, Post-Graduate training and the manufacture of biological products Approximately 400,000 doses of vaccine, sera and diagnostics were prepared during 1949 and supplied to provinces, States and the Army as well as to certain Middle East countries Ranikhet virus vaccine is expected to be supplied to certain European countries also

Very useful research work is being done at the Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute A survey is being conducted on all cattle breeds of Pakistan in accordance with a proforma drawn up by the Food and Agriculture Organisation Work is proceeding on certain important pathological, bacteriological, virus and parasitic diseases Encephelomyelitis in mules and a virulent strain of Salmonella in indigenous fowls was detected for the first time in the country Pathological material is received from the provinces for purposes of diagnosis The research staff is also called upon to actively assist the provinces in their animal husbandry problems The Institute is being expanded and a new regional sub-station at Quetta (Baluchistan) is expected to be set up mainly for research on problems of sheep and wool

A number of national schemes financed by the Central Government are in operation in the provinces and States

Pakistan participated in three International Conferences during 1950 Dr S A Yasin, who is Deputy Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Director of the Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute represented Pakistan at the Annual Conference, in Paris in May, 1950 of the Office International des Epizooties as well as the Food & Agriculture Organisation Meeting on Foot and Mouth Disease and contributed to discussions on a number of animal diseases Mr Abdul Wahid a Research Officer attended a Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference on breeding of livestock held at Lucknow

FISHERIES

PAKISTAN has abundant resources in fish They may be classified broadly into three main categories, namely, marine, estuarine and inland fresh water East Bengal, Sind and Baluchistan have access to marine fisheries The Gangetic delta of the Sunderbans and the Indus delta are extremely rich in estuarine fisheries. So are also the inland fresh water fisheries.

Eastern Pakistan is exceptionally rich in fishery resources. Fish is an important article of diet of the population of that area and large quantities are consumed locally East Bengal exports its surplus fish to West Bengal.

The Governments of East Bengal, the Punjab and Sind have well organised Departments of Fisheries and have formulated schemes for the development of their fisheries resources still further.

Deep sea fishing has been undertaken with the help of a motor trawler, on an experimental basis, in the sea along the coast of Karachi where some of the finest fishing grounds have been located

A scheme for the construction of a new Fish Harbour at Karachi has also been approved in principle as a first step towards the systematic development of marine fisheries This harbour is intended to provide all modern facilities for berthing of fish boats and trawlers, modern hygienic fish curing, extraction of shark liver oils, cold storage arrangements and wholesale marketing of large catches of marine fishes

The question of extending the activities of the Central Fisheries Organisation now working in Karachi to the coast of East Bengal is under consideration Pakistan has become a member of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations which aims at tackling fisheries problems of the Indo-Pacific region on a collective and co-operative basis

East Bengal

The value of the fisheries of this deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters-rivers, creeks, *beels*, *baors*, swamps —to say nothing of paddy fields and more than a lakh small and big tanks All these swarm with fish and, as the population has no aversion to fish the demand is enormous Rice and fish are the staple food of the population and no less than 90 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet It is estimated that about one per cent of the population is actually engaged in fishing and a higher

percentage in connected trades. There are over 2,55,000 families of fishermen in East Bengal and as many as 4,50,000 subsist by fishing.

As a freshwater fisherman, the Bengali is very ingenious his nets, traps and other devices are exceedingly clever and effective. The most lucrative inland fishery is that of Hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*) which annually ascends the rivers from the sea and estuaries in big shoals in search of suitable spawning grounds in the Meghna, Padma, Arialkhan and other rivers. Other valued and abundant river and tank fishes are rohu (*Labeo rohita*), the Katla (*Catla catla*), mrigal (*Cirrhina mrigala*), Kalbaus (*Labeo calbasu*) and some catfishes Prawns and shrimps abound everywhere Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the eastern part of the Sundarbans, the Bhetki (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets (*Mugil sp*) are best liked Apart from these estuarine fishes the most valuable marine fishes are the Mango-fish or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) and pomfrets The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited Enormous quantities of *Jiol fish* (*Heteropneustes fossilis, Clarias batrachus, Anabas testudineus, Ophicephalus punctatus, Ophicephalus marulius*, etc) grow in the derelict tanks, paddy fields, ditches, swamps, etc, almost everywhere in East Bengal and apart from meeting local demand to a great extent, they are much in demand in the local area as they are generally marketed in live condition Some of these fishes are specially good for the invalid and the convalescent Taking all the facts into consideration it can safely be said that the fishery wealth of East Bengal is enormous and is far in excess of any Province in Pakistan and India

History

Following the enquiry begun in 1909 by Sir K G Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities at the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler "Golden Crown" being employed for the purpose As the result of surveys a chart showing important fishery grounds was prepared A suitable area among these was one adjacent to Chittagong abounding in sharks, skates, sea catfish and Indian Salmon This part of the Bay was not, however, thoroughly surveyed on account of its long distance from Calcutta, the main consuming centre, and it is generally believed that a more thorough survey would reveal many more fishing areas Attempts are now being made to requisition trawlers to carry out the preliminary investigation before launching any ambitious scheme

The Directorate of Fisheries was re-established in Bengal in 1942 after a lapse of 20 years, with Dr S L Hora of the Zoological Survey of India, as its Director Dr Hora left the Directorate in 1946, after the expiry of his term and was succeeded by Mr. Q M. Rahman who continues to hold the post after the partition of Bengal

The inclusion of the district of Sylhet in the province of East Bengal, added much to the fish wealth of the province A large quantity of fish is exported to Assam from this district while from the districts of Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Faridpur about 5,00,000 maunds of fish are exported to Calcutta every year It is estimated that about 3,00,16,000 maunds of fish are produced in East Bengal annually, the approximate price of which will be in the neighbourhood of Rs 100 crores.

Freshwater mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls are also found in the mussels which the pearl dealers collect and sell in the various parts of Pakistan and India The Dacca bangle factories constitute an important local industry of very ancient origin, their raw material is largely obtained from Madras and Ceylon chank fisheries.

East Bengal's existing and potential fishery resources are immense, its more than a lakh small and big tanks, numerous *beels* and *baors*, when properly developed, can not only make every village self-sufficient as regards fish supply but produce substantial marketable surplus. There is no dearth of suitable areas for nursing and rearing fry and fingerlings and stocking fish for fattening The province has also very important spawning grounds of carps in the rivers Padma, the Brahmaputra and the Halda and in some smaller streams also From all these areas millions of fry are collected and distributed to tank owners within and are also exported outside the province. Fry are also grown in the Government nurseries for distribution to tank owners at comparatively low rates Annually over 5,00,000 young fish were distributed from these nurseries in different districts for cultural purposes

Demonstration fish farms on a small scale have been established in some districts for teaching tank owners the scientific method of carp culture All these farms are run on a commercial basis Similarly a saltwater fish farm has shown wonderful results in a short spell of time Owners of tanks are taking to fish culture now in right earnest and this is bound to add to the fish wealth of the province.

To augment the supply of seeds experiments for collection and hatching of fish eggs were carried out in the district of Chittagong by the officers of the Directorate and recommendations made for the improvement of the industry

One of the greatest needs of the time is the protection of brood fish and young fry during certain months of the year At present the fish at different stages are slaughtered recklessly with the result that sufficient quantities of prime fish are not available throughout the year As soon as steps are taken with a view to their protection, substantial progress will be made in the production of fish.

A very large quantity of dry fish is produced annually for which there is a good demand both in the markets at home and abroad To effect improvement on the existing methods employed by the local fish curers, Government have opened centres at important places to demonstrate scientific and hygienic methods for the production of dry fish Some prime fishes like Hilsa, Pomfret, Bhetki, etc, which are very suitable for canning are available in the estuarine areas and can be suitably canned for use in lean seasons

Refrigeration facilities with respect to fish industry is undeveloped in this country. To solve the fresh fish transport problem cold storage and ice plants are going to be erected in selected fish assembly centres Arrangements for *en route* refrigeration both by rail and by boat has been included in the long term programme

By-Products

There is very good scope for a by-product industry in the fishing centres of this province The most important of the by-products is Shark Liver Oil Large numbers of sharks are caught annually in the coastal belt of East Bengal The livers obtained from these sharks were generally thrown away by the fishermen With the opening of Shark Liver Oil extraction centres at various places by Government these livers are now utilised for the manufacture of medicinal Shark Liver Oil The species of Shark caught has been found to contain a high percentage of vitamin A Suitable Oil factories can be set up in Cox's Bazar, Khulna and Bakerganj areas Other by-products include fish meal and fish manure These are obtained from waste fish and fish wastes in the innumerable fish curing yards Fish meal and manure are now prepared by the Fisheries Directorate for meeting home demand

Fish-glue is another important product prepared by the Fisheries Directorate from wastes collected from the local markets as well as from the fish curing yards. There is good scope for cottage industries which can utilise these raw materials Floating canneries with equipment for manufacture of glue, meal and manure, etc, can also be set up in coastal areas where permanent stations cannot conveniently be put up With a view to tackling the various scientific problems arising out of the day to day field activities on fish technology, a laboratory has been set up in Comilla for conducting analytical study of fish, fish by-products, waste, soil, preservatives, etc, so as to disseminate research findings to the public interested in the development of fish industry. Pilot plant experiments on the manufacture of various kinds of processed fish and fish by-products are also carried out in the laboratory.

On the whole the prospect for factories for the large scale manufacture of various fish by-products are very bright. Government has been helping private enterprise especially those run on co-operative basis for developing the by-product industry

The welfare of fishermen is also receiving the attention of Government Capital goods are procured and distributed to *bona fide* fishermen. They are also being organised into Co-operative Societies and are given preference to others in the matter of settlement of state fisheries There is an overall shortage of fishermen's capital goods (yarn, coal-tar, sail cloth, etc) and the supply is scanty and fitful. This is one of the real reasons why the fish crop cannot be harvested in full

Sind

Taking into consideration the limited seaboard and the number of fishing villages, Sind has a rich sea fishery

The fishing grounds are located not only around Karachi, but as far away to the south east as Seer and towards west as Sonmiani and even Pasni, Ormara, Jiwani up to the Gwater Bay Vigorous drift net fishing is carried on in the sea-board specially up to 12 fathoms contour line throughout the coast Fishing industry is better organised on the Sind coast than towards Las Bela and Kalat coast, for Ghol, Surmai, Rawas, Kargan, Pitho, Hiro, Dothar, Sangro, Gissur, Kar, Lisro, Kanatyan, etc, etc

Extensive fish curing operations are carried out on the coast individually with coloured salt as no Government fish curing yards are in existence A fish curing yard has been sanctioned for Karachi along with a modern fish harbour Another yard may be set up at Mai on the Sind coast and others will be set up later

There is a very large export of dry fish to Ceylon and Burma Fresh fish packed in ice was being exported to up-country towns but now owing to the increase of population in Karachi the surplus is very little

Schemes

1 Edible oysters culture and establishment of an oyster park at Ibrahim Hyderi.

2 Development of prawn fishery and manufacture of semi-dried prawns

3 Stabilising the fishing industry and improving the socio-economic conditions of the fisher-folk

4 Deep-sea fishing experiments with modern type of power crafts and tackle One trawler "ALA" is under operation and another "MARY MUDIE" is being rigged up.

5. Research and collection of data for the future development of Marine fisheries.

6. Establishment of an up-to-date wholesale fish market with cold storage, fish-curing yard, Marine Biological and Technological station, pilot plants for the manufacture of fish manure, fish meal and liver oil of sharks and other fishes close to the new fish harbour at Karachi proposed by the Port Trust.

One motor fishing trawler "ALA", 75 footer with 160 H P Diesel engine, fitted with power winch, has been fishing with Otter trawl since 1948 It is at present working towards the Sind coast upto cape Monze and has done many cruises. Another trawler, "MARY MUDIE," 95 footer with 200 H P Diesel marine engine is working towards Baluchistan coast

A fishermen's Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society is functioning at Karachi and many such Societies have been formed in the interior. Steps are being taken to improve the condition of the fishermen and the fishery schools.

Prawn Fishery—Seasonal fishery, which commences from the month of November and ends by end of March, is also a very important fishery of this province On an average 60,000 mds of cured prawns are exported every year to Colombo and other places.

The important fishing areas for prawn fishery are :—

Kurangi creek
Phiti creek
Kudi creek
Patiani creek
Gorablo creek
Dhabo creek
Chaan creek

Of the above, Phiti, Patiani and Dhabo creeks are the most prolific among the prawn fishing areas

The prawns caught in Sind waters belong to a big marine group "Penaeidae" which are normally inhabitants of sea but migrate to estuaries of lower salinity in quest of their food which is predominantly diatomaceous in character

The prawns comprise the following three kinds. The names are naturally in the local language.

1.	"Jhairo"	the biggest	5"-9"
2.	"Kaliri"	the medium	4"-6"
3.	"Kidi"	the small	2"-4"

A good number of sharks (Saw fish, Hammer Head, and several other ordinary sharks) are captured specially during the months of August, September and October and again February and March One variety, the "Basking" shark (Rhineodon typus) which grows as large as 60 feet, is occasionally fished with harpoons Its liver yields a large quantity of oil

There are two distinct oyster-fisheries in Sind,—both present in the creeks which constitute the mouth of the Indus and its net-work, specially between Karachi and Ketibunder These are (1) edible oyster and (2) the window-pane oyster which yields pearls.

The most popular fish from the Indus is the Pulla or Palloh (the well-known Indian Shad). This is under the control of the Revenue Department who lease out different stretches of the Indus The Dumbra and other fresh-water carps and prawns are other items in the Indus fisheries

The Hub River which forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, contains the well-known sporting fish—Mahseer (Barbustor).

The most important fishes, of the inland waters besides Palla, are Dhambro (Labeo rohita), Theli (Catla Catla) and Morakhf (Cirrhina Mrigala). Sind has got many large dhands, one of which Manchar Lake is about 20 miles × 10 miles and yields more than 20,000 maunds of fish annually · 450 miles of river Indus is very rich in fish fauna and steps are being taken to improve the fisheries of other dhands also which are not so productive as they should be, owing to the brackish nature of the water

There are many indigenous larvivorous fishes also which are being utilised in controlling malaria and other mosquito borne disease

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATION

THE Pakistan Government maintains a central organisation which is responsible for co-ordinating activities in marketing and co-operation It is called Co-operation and Marketing Department From April 1, 1950 the Co-operation and Marketing Adviser also took over the duties of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies The Department also maintains close contact with international organizations like Food and Agriculture Organization and so on It carries out detailed marketing surveys of various agricultural commodities and livestock products with the help of the provincial marketing staff and for the preparation of final reports dealing with almost all the aspects of marketing such as supply, demand, preparation for the market, prices, assembling and distribution, transport, storage, grade standards, processing and seed requirements On the basis of these surveys, development work in the marketing of various commodities is undertaken The object is to secure for the primary producer a better return for his produce

The Intelligence Section issues the daily Wholesale and Retail Prices Bulletin to Radio Pakistan and the press and publishes the monthly, *Markets and Prices* which gives market conditions and prices of more than 200 commodities for Karachi and other important centres all over the country

The Co-operation and Marketing Department also brings out a quarterly journal called the "Co-operation and Marketing Review", which deals with problems relating to the rural economy of Pakistan Arrangements for a monthly Review on various commodities from Radio Pakistan are in hand

The Department also issues brochures dealing with the marketing of certain groups of commodities. One such publication is 'Livestock Wealth of Pakistan' which has already been issued Brochures on 'Agricultural Crops', 'Horticultural Crops' and 'Co-operatives' are in hand

The results of the surveys mentioned above have shown that the present marketing methods leave much to be desired The share of the producer in the price paid by the ultimate consumer is rather low due to a number of reasons, such as, unregulated market, lack of standard weights and measures, inefficient and expensive means of transport and defective storage and containers

Action has been taken in certain provinces to regulate markets under provincial legislation. The regulated markets are looked after by Market Committees in which the producers are in a majority. Market charges have been fixed, market functionaries have been licensed and the markets are looked after by a competent staff. Legislation for standardisation of weights and measures has also been enacted in certain provinces.

QUALITY CONTROL

Pakistan, essentially an agricultural country, has to ensure quality control in respect of agricultural and animal husbandry products, especially those which are exported Measures have therefore been adopted to fix quality grades and standards in the case of certain commodities under Pakmark Pakmark is a Government mark which guarantees the purity of a product bearing this name, according to standard specifications laid down by the Co-operative and Marketing Adviser

Two schemes for the grading of ghee (clarified butter-fat) and eggs are already in operation Another scheme for the grading of cotton-seed under Pakmark is being operated in Western Pakistan The oil-seed crushing industry of the country have specially welcomed this scheme with a view to procuring regular supplies of clean and uniform qualities of cotton-seed

The Development Board of the Government of Pakistan has recently approved this Department's scheme for the grading of wool for export under Pakmark. Two schemes for improving Pakistan's trade in hides and skins have also been prepared by the Co-operation and Marketing Department One relates to improvement in flaying, curing and storage, and the other to Pakmark grading of hides and skins, intended for exports

The Department also scrutinises various proposals and schemes referred to it by various Ministries and other Government organisations and non-officials It supplies relevant statistical and other information to the Government, international organisations and private individuals In short, the Co-operation and Marketing Department acts both as a 'Clearing House' and 'Information Office' for matters connected with Agricultural Economics of Pakistan

The Department's Central Control Laboratory at Lyallpur, deals with the analysis of ghee, oils, fruit and fruit products

The Department also maintains a Model Ghee Grading Station at Lyallpur This Grading Station assists the local packers of Pakmark ghee in refining and testing ghee for purposes of packing it under the Pakmark seal A number of other laboratories, equipped and run by private individuals (Pakmark ghee packers), are under the charge of the Government Ghee Chemists

In addition to assisting the Pakmark Ghee Grading Scheme and carrying out quality control work connected with the grading of agricultural produce, this laboratory also conducts research on several problems connected with agricultural produce and products

CO-OPERATION

The Centre also maintains an advisory service for co-operation, and it co-ordinates the activities of provincial departments. Pakistan being a country of small producers, it is essential that the people should be approached on a collective basis. The need for assisting the primary producers in the disposal of their crops has been realised for a long time and although a satisfactory solution has evaded so far, it is agreed that in any scheme aimed at improving the lot of small producers, the correct approach is through co-operation Co-operative societies can undertake the disposal of their members' produce in a collective and organised manner and can ensure better financial results. Similarly, the requirements of producers can be met through co-operatives A third form of co-operative has been evolved recently, *viz*, Co-operative Multi-Purposes Societies which combine the above two types Such societies not only undertake the sale of their members' produce after it has been harvested but also make arrangements for purchasing the commodities and articles required by them both for production and consumption.

After the partition of India the staff of various joint-stock companies and banks in Pakistan which were almost wholly manned by non-Muslims left the country and migrated to India This resulted in a complete dislocation of credit facilities in Pakistan. The private money lenders who were almost wholly non-Muslims also left their ancestral homes thus making the credit conditions in Pakistan still worse The Central Co-operative Bank in the Punjab and N W F P, however, rose to the occasion and with the limited resources and insufficient staff at their disposal, opened branches in various districts and markets and met the credit requirements of the people In East Bengal, however, a new provincial bank had to be organised as the provincial co-operative bank of undivided Bengal was located at Calcutta

The Co-operative movement is being utilised in Pakistan in various directions for many purposes It is believed that the salvation of the small man lies only through co-operatives. For the purpose of putting him on his legs, for educating him in the broader sense of the word education and for organising him and canalising his efforts, it is realised that there is no better media than co-operatives An idea of the extent of the co-operative activities in Pakistan can be formed from the types of societies which are operating at present. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Co-operative Farming Societies, Fruit Growers' Societies; Consolidation of Holdings Societies, Anti-Erosion Societies, Co-operative First-Aid Centres; Co-operative Medical Aid & Public Health Societies, Multi-purpose Societies, and Co-operative Commission Shops.

The popularity these societies have gained is very encouraging.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

THE Development Board has so far considered 202 schemes at its 15 meetings held so far, and approved of 105 The estimated cost of these, schemes amounts to Rs 112 crores, nd the relative expenditure is planned to be spread over five years

The following are some of the more important schemes approved by the Development Board — Distribution of improved varieties of seeds in Baluchistan, Mechanical Cultivation Scheme in Baluchistan, Horticultural Scheme in Baluchistan Drainage and Re-excavation Scheme in East Bengal, Power Pumping Irrigation Scheme in East Bengal, Mechanised Cultivation Scheme in East Bengal, Distribution of fertilizers in Sind and East Bengal, Scheme for the improvement of marketing, flaying and curing of hides and skins Scheme for the improvement of wool in the N-W F P, The Karnafulli Multi-purpose Project, Hydro-electric Projects of Mianwali, Rasul and Dargai The Warsak Multi-purpose Project, Extension of Malakand Hydro-electric Scheme, The Thal Development Project, Construction of a Weir at Kurram Garhi in the N-W F P The Anambar Weir Project Development of the Chittagong Port, Development of Roads Development of Tele-communications, Setting up of a Paper Mill, Setting up of a Cotton Mill in East Bengal Development of Woollen Industries in the Frontier regions of the N.-W F P and Baluchistan, Establishment of Bureau of Laboratories, Central Testing Laboratory, Central Drugs Laboratory, Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute, etc

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

These schemes cover a wide range of subjects, but topmost priority is given to schemes designed to increase the availability of electric power at all points where it is required for the optimum development of agriculture industry, commerce and communications The total generating capacity of Pakistan at its inception was 40,000 odd kilowatts The major portion of this power was generated by old and inefficient diesel and steam stations, which had been in continuous operation for several years without repair and overhaul due to the ever-increasing demand for power and non-availability of spare parts during the war As regards hydel energy, in spite of the unlimited possibilities of developing water power, Pakistan inherited only two small hydel power houses, generating about 10,000 kW in all The Punjab, which was largely dependent on hydro-electric power generated at Joginder-nagar in India was threatened with stoppage of supply The situation was further aggravated when several electric supply companies ceased working because of the communal upheavals of the time

As an initial step towards improving the power supply position under these circumstances, Government directed their attention to the condition of the existing thermal stations and their rehabilitation, and in order to assist the Central Engineering Authority in dealing with the many complex technical problems, appointed Messrs Rendel & Vatten (Pakistan), M R V (P), a combine of three firms of Consulting Engineers of international repute, namely Messrs Merz & McLellan of London, Messrs Rendel Palmer & Tritton, also of London, and Messrs. Vatten-byggnadsbyrans of Stockholm, Sweden, as their Consulting Engineers A few of the salient points brought out by the survey made by M R V (P) are given below —

The total installed capacity of different power stations in Pakistan (excluding small sets which certain units of industries are using for their own purpose) is 69,074 kW, which is distributed as follows —Diesel, 24,450 kW, Steam, 32,868 kW., Gas, 56 kW, Hydel, 10,700 kW.

In 1948, the average number of units generated per month was 1,13,53,300 kW H In 1949 the average monthly output was 1,45,71,473 kW H, indicating an increase of 3,218 473kW H, *i e*, approximately 20 per cent in the average number of units generated per month.

An overall plan is under preparation, and will take about another six months, but authorities are going ahead with measures to relieve power shortage, by the improvement of existing and the construction of new hydro-electric and thermal stations at different places. All the existing and projected stations, and others that will follow in their wake, will form part of an all-embracing plan and will be linked up with each other enabling the transmission or flow of electric power from one end of the country to the other, to be tapped wherever it is needed These inter-linking wires carried by high towers or pylons are technically known as "grids".

In terms of improvements expected in the near future in respect of increased power supply in the Provinces of Pakistan, it is hoped that by the end of the current year, the total output of hydro-electric power will be doubled By the end of 1951, or in early 1952, when the Rasul Project comes into operation, it will be quadrupled, the country's generating capacity having risen to 42,000 kW The Dargai Hydro-electric Project is expected to be completed by the end of 1952 adding another 15,000 kW raising the total output to 57,000 kW The Warsak Project in the N.-W F P and the Karnafulli Project in the Chittagong region are still at the investigation stage, but at Warsak these investigations have advanced sufficiently to enable construction to start during 1950 winter Both the projects are expected to be completed by 1956-57

In anticipation of the preparation of an overall Master Plan already mentioned Government have sanctioned the following Hydro-electric Schemes which will be co-ordinated with the long-term plans

Malakand (N.-W.F.P.) :—It has already been stated that the installed capacity of the Malakand Power House which is now 9,000 kW, will be increased to 19,000 kW during 1950

Dargai (N.-W.F.P.) :—This scheme will utilise the water from the tail race of the Malakand Power Station, which makes a further drop of 250 ft, before falling into the Upper Swat Canal, and will have an installed capacity of 20,000 kW Order for machinery has been placed with the Westinghouse Electric Company of the U S A, and the work is expected to be completed in 1953, at an estimated cost of Rs 1 5 crores

Rasul (Punjab) :—This is in fact a pre-Partition Scheme It proposes to utilise a drop of 86 ft between the Upper and Lower Jhelum Canals by the construction of a link channel The Scheme is intended to have an installed capacity of 22,000 kW, and is expected to be completed by the end of 1951

Mianwali (Punjab) :—Stage I of this Scheme has been approved by the Central Government. During this stage, the scheme will have an installed capacity of 21,000 kW, rising to a total of 70,000 kW in its final stage when its cost will be Rs 4 5 crores It is hoped that Stage I of this Scheme will be completed in 1952

Schemes Under Investigations

The Consulting Engineers are engaged in preparing a detailed Project Report on the Karnafulli Hydro-electric and Flood Control Project in East Pakistan It is estimated that the hydel station will have an installed capacity of 40,000 kW, the Project will also mitigate to a very large extent the ravages caused by floods in the Chittagong region Nearly 60,000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation besides making inland navigation possible for approximately 100 miles from Chittagong In conjunction with the hydel station, the Consulting Engineers have been asked to prepare a Project for a 20,000 kW. thermal station at Chittagong as a stand-by to ensure a firm supply It is expected that work on the Scheme will be completed in three years from the date of its commencement

The Warsak Dam Project in the N.-W.F.P. is again a multi-purpose project, and envisages the construction of a dam on the Kabul River in the N.-W F P The hydel station will have a capacity of 1,25,000 kW and will help not only in the rapid industrialisation of the country but also in the electrification of railways, local buses and trolley traffic The Project is expected to promote fish-culture on a large scale and bring under irrigation 65,000 acres of land in the Peshawar District and the adjoining Tribal Areas It will also make the Kabul River navigable between the N-W F P and Afghanistan, cutting out the circuitous Khyber Pass route The Project is estimated to cost approximately Rs 10 crores and will take six years to complete The Consulting Engineers to Government are now preparing a detailed report, and drilling operations to test the foundation rocks are in active progress

A few somewhat small canal hydel schemes under consideration in Sind are —(i) Rohri Canal Hydel Scheme, 9,000 kW, (ii) Eastern Nara Canal, 7,500 kW, (iii) Yusuf Dhri Hydel on Rohri Canal, 5,000 kW, (iv) Kumb Luma Hydel on Rohri Canal, 2,000 kW

These, however, are still only in an embryonic stage as also a scheme for a fair sized hydel station in conjunction with the Lower Sind Barrage which is being worked out by the Central Engineering Authority

From the above it will be observed that within the next six to seven years, about 3 lakh kW of the water power potential of five to six million kW will have been harnessed in the service of the country (For more details see 'Power Resources')

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The proposed expenditure on industrial development is relatively low, but it may be mentioned here that the development of industries in Pakistan is aimed largely through private enterprise, and as such, the allocation under this head is meant only for such measures by Government as may aid industrial development In the case of industries for which large capital investment is required, and there is little response from private enterprise, the Government of Pakistan will enter the field. To enable Government to do so the Pakistan Industrial Development Act has been passed Under this Act, Government is establishing a Corporation responsible for the setting up of industries like paper, fertilizers, jute manufacture, heavy chemicals and heavy engineering Government will also subject all development schemes to a very careful examination not only by their own experts and officers but also by foreign experts of international repute

As noted above, the total expenditure to be incurred by the Government of Pakistan during the next five years on the 105 development schemes approved by the Development Board so far, will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 112 crores This amount, however, does not include expenditure on those schemes which can be met by Provincial Governments out of their own resources (as for example expenditure on the Lower Sind Barrage, which has so far been met by the Sind Government) Similarly, expenditure that is being incurred by the Centre on schemes which are regarded as part of normal departmental activities of the various Ministries is not included in this figure of Rs 112 crores.

Agricultural Development.—The Central Government has made outright grants to the tune of Rs 1 crore (Rs 10 million) to the Provincial Governments for agricultural development during the year 1949-50 The allocation of this direct grant among the various Provinces is as follows —

Punjab, Rs 25,00,000; East Bengal, Rs 32,00,000; N.-W F P., Rs. 15,00,000, Sind, Rs. 25,00,000, Total, Rs. 97,00,000; Balance, Rs. 3,00,000.

It has also been estimated that when all the irrigation and agricultural schemes so far approved by the Board have been implemented, irrigation facilities will be provided for 36 5 lakh acres The increased irrigation facilities and the agricultural improvements planned will yield additional 10 5 lakh tons of crops per annum of which 8 5 lakh tons will be foodgrains and 2 lakh tons other crops. Of these East Bengal's share will be 3 lakh tons per annum composed of 2 lakh tons foodgrains and 1 lakh tons other crops These figures do not include the additional area in which irrigation facilities will be provided by the Lower Sind Barrage, which is estimated to be 28 lakh acres and an additional yield of 2 lakh tons of crops per annum

TRANSPORT

Although a comprehensive road development programme of Pakistan has not yet been prepared, it is estimated that as a result of the schemes which have so far been approved by the Board, 3,500 additional miles of road will be constructed in the course of the next five years

Special attention is being paid to the development of the Port of Chittagong Its capacity to handle cargo, which was of the order of 5 to 6 lakh tons per annum at the time of Partition, will ultimately increase to over 30 lakh tons per annum

Special attention is also being paid to the tele-communication system of Pakistan for the purpose of linking together not only the two parts of Pakistan but also for linking each of these two parts with the rest of the world It is proposed to spend over Rs 8 crores on the development of this system in the course of the next five years

The Development Board has so far been busy with the examination of schemes put forth by the Provincial Governments and the Ministries of the Central Government in compliance with its directive mentioned above The second phase of planning consists of formulating a plan of national development spreading over a period of ten years This will be a comprehensive plan integrating schemes pertaining to all spheres of the economic life of the country

TABLE I.

UNIT-WISE ESTIMATED COST OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY DEVELOPMENT BOARD UPTO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1950.

Units	Total estimated cost of approved schemes	Estimated cost during 1948-49	Estimated cost during 1949-50
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Centre	31,97,50,000	1,51,94,000	3,17,05,500
Baluchistan	1,04,50,000	47,41,000	25,12,500
East Bengal	24,67,15,000	43,90,000	5,92,55,000
Punjab	37,29,22,000	5,23,27,000	7,60,85,000
Sind	4,23,83,500	2,30,09,000	1,93,74,000
N -W F P	13,07,28,500	68,07,000	1,43,79,500
	112,29,49,000	10,64,68,000	20,33,12,000

TABLE II.

SUBJECT-WISE ESTIMATED COST OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY DEVELOPMENT BOARD UPTO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1950

Subjects.	Total estimated cost of approved schemes	Estimated cost during 1948-49	Estimated cost during 1949-50.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Agriculture	16,04,45,500	20,43,000	3,69,13,000
Broadcasting & Publicity	50,00,000	32,00,000	18,00,000
Communications	33,12,00,000	3,67,46,000	7,19,30,000
Electricity	29,53,00,000	3,88,83,000	3,14,00,000
Health	3,04,71,000	63,63,500	1,14,08,000
Industry	7,50,10,000	1,49,15,000	81,95,000
Irrigation	22,16,89,500	39,44,500	4,03,28,000
Veterinary	27,73,000	3,73,000	11,78,000
Commerce	10,60,000	—	1,60,000
	112,29,49,000	10,64,68,000	20,33,12,000

IRRIGATION

WESTERN Pakistan is one of the most intensively irrigated areas in the world Irrigation is made possible by the rivers Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, which rise in the Himalayas and flow southwards, dividing the great Punjab plain until they join the Indus in its two-thousand-mile journey to the sea The water supply is perennial as it comes from the glaciers of the Himalayas

The preliminary surveys in Western Pakistan have often been carried out under extremely adverse conditions The scorching heat, the constant illness of the staff and the labourers made progress slow and difficult On the frontier the working parties had to be guarded from hostile tribesmen, who however later turned into peaceful cultivators The difficulty of getting fuel to make bricks and lime often hindered construction

After the failure of canal projects depending on private enterprise, Government decided in 1866 to take over irrigation construction The Lower Swat Canal was begun in 1876 with the object of inducing the tribesmen to settle down and become peaceful farmers In 20 years the treeless and uninhabited country became a vast expanse of cultivation dotted with villages, the canal irrigating a total area about 160,000 acres

The canals between the Jhelum and the Sutlej led to extensive colonisation and settlement Though the greater portion of the region had a yearly rainfall of less than 10 inches, the soil was good Colonists were encouraged to occupy irrigated land, and so successful was the experiment that the Government obtained large revenues from the project

The Lower Chenab Canal of 1890 commanding an area of over 3 million acres, is one of the world's great irrigation works The area was mapped out in squares of 27,25 or 16 acres, each square with its separate inlet of water The squares were subdivided into one-acre fields by the cultivators, and grouped in villages of 1,500 and 2,000 acres Peasants were offered land on a square basis, yeomen four to five and the monied upto 500 Each colonist was given land for two or three years, if at the end of that period the settler was satisfactory he was given a permanent right of occupancy and the rights became hereditary Only the purchasing landholder had full proprietary rights The settlers were rewarded by an excellent crop, and thousands applied for land

In the Jhelum and Bari colonies, the railways were built even before colonisation, and towns were laid out In ten years the population increased from 8,000 to 800,000.

The Triple Canals Project is also a remarkable piece of engineering A large area to the west of the Sutlej—the Bari Doab—needed irrigation The Chenab and Ravi had no water to spare and the Sutlej water was required to irrigate the territory on its own banks The engineers in charge proposed to take the water from the Jhelum, the most westerly of the four Indus tributaries, and bring it by canal to the Chenab and turn it into the Lower Chenab Canal The water from the Chenab, which was now not required for its own canal was tapped higher up by a second great canal and the Chenab waters, conducted through another desert waste, which incidentally benefited *en route*, were taken in a level crossing over the third river, the Ravi, to irrigate the Lower Bari Doab region The great scheme was completed between 1912 and 1915 It consisted of 433 miles of main canals, the total area commanded being 3,997,000 acres, or 6,250 square miles

SIND

Till then the irrigation of Sind had received comparatively little attention, and the great Indus itself remained almost untapped The design for a barrage at Sukkur and preparation of the canal projects were finalised in 1919-1920 This project is perhaps the most spectacular yet attempted in Western Pakistan, comprising as it does a mile-long barrage across the Indus and seven large canals, four at one end of the great dam and three at the other It is the largest irrigation work of its kind in the world The following figures give some idea of the immense scope of the project and the planning and labour involved in its construction The canal system irrigates an area of nearly six million acres, equal to one-quarter of the area of England, or about one-fifth of the total irrigated area of Pakistan, which is 30 million acres

The largest of the Sukkur canals, the Eastern Nara and the Rohri, are 226 and 208 miles long respectively The total discharge of the seven canals is 46,617 cusecs The cost of the barrage and canal-head regulators was Rs 4 04 crores, about £ 3 millions The maximum number of the workers working on the project at any time was 60,000, the excavation being divided between manual labour and dredgers.

Work on the site started in 1923 Townships had to be built on both banks, with hundreds of living quarters, hospitals, shops and recreation centres Twelve miles of metalled roads were laid, and 40 miles of track to connect Sukkur with the broad guage railway Cut-stone for the barrage was obtained from a quarry at Rohri, over about three miles of narrow guage rail The immense amount of stores and machinery necessary for this gigantic project had all to be assembled The barrage fleet numbered four steam tugs, four motor-launches, and forty 100-ton barges.

Work on the barrage itself started in 1926, and the whole scheme was formally opened by the Viceroy on the 13th January 1932

A solid construction on sand foundations across the wide, deep waters was accomplished by using "cofferdams" Steel piles were driven into the river-bed projecting well above the flood-water level, like the sides of a huge box, these were supported on the inside by a rampart of sand dredged from the river, and the water was pumped from the hollow enclosure The piers were built on a stone flooring And the piles were removed on completion.

The foundations of the barrage were run out in two cofferdams from either side of the river, and one in midstream enabled the piers to be completed On the piers were built two tiers of connecting arches, the lower tier carrying a roadway Under each arch was fitted a gate of steel plate to be raised or lowered, the gates of both tiers being used in conjuction to control the flow of water

The area irrigated by the barrage, nearly 6 million acres of land with an average rainfall of two to three inches, produces annually over a million tons of rice and millet, and about ninety thousand tons of cotton The barrage changed the desert into the "granary of the East."

Recently some cracks were noticed in the facing stones of aschlary masonry of nine piers of the Sukkur Barrage The Sind Government after a close and thorough inspection of the Barrage and examination of seven different reports submitted by various Pakistani and foreign experts, adopted a Rs 54,000-scheme proposed by the Chief Engineer of Sind

The repairs of the cracks were immediately taken in hand and the work completed soon after

Pakistan has a total area of 200 million acres out of which 155 million is still uncultivated and 170 million unirrigated. Two multi-purpose hydro-electric schemes are under way, one at Warsak in the North-West Frontier Province and the other at Rasul in the West Punjab. These will provide power for Pakistan's industrial expansion programme and water for irrigation.

NEW PROJECTS

The biggest development scheme in agriculture is the Lower Sind Barrage This scheme will be ready in the year 1959 and the area that will come under cultivation, after the completion of this scheme, will be 2 70 million acres As soon as the Barrage starts working, enough foodgrain will be produced not only for supply to East Bengal and other deficit areas, but also for export.

The other major scheme is the Thal Project in the Punjab, which is already under construction There is also the Rasul Tube-well project.

With regard to the North-West Frontier Province a number of schemes have already obtained the sanction of the Centre, one of which the Khashmi Lift Irrigation scheme, for instance, will bring under cultivation, 10 to 12 thousand acres of land Under the Lift Irrigation for Muqam Nullah about 2,000 acres of new land will be brought under cultivation A third scheme which is sanctioned is the irrigation tube wells in Qasba Begram.

Other schemes include the extension of Mama Khel Jadid canal, the remodelling of Takharwat distributary in the N W F P and the Rod Kohi Irrigation scheme, the last of which will bring 6,187 acres under cultivation All these schemes have been sanctioned by the Centre and the Provincial Government can have the money for putting the schemes into execution These schemes have all been approved by the Development Board and by the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance.

About the vast undeveloped area of Baluchistan, which is directly under the administration of the Central Government, it is clear from budget statements that about 30 to 40 Lakhs will be spent on development schemes Three irrigational schemes, bringing large areas of uncultivated and barren land under cultivation have been sanctioned and will be financed by the Centre In addition to that, nine other schemes costing about 30 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Centre and these will also be put into execution soon

A new era of well-irrigation is being planned The Government of Pakistan invited Sir William Stampe, former Chief Engineer of the United Provinces, India, to explore the possibilities of tube-well irrigation A large number of tube-wells are being manufactured in the Tube-well Workshops in Lahore for irrigation purposes in Lyallpur, Jhang, Sheikhupura and Sargodha Districts under the Ravi River system. The electrical power for these wells will be provided by the Rasul Hydro-Electric Works

The Irrigation Research Institute in Lahore started 25 years ago as a modest laboratory to investigate problems in certain aspects of irrigation engineering, is now generally recognised as one of the leading research institutes in the East Work on future irrigation projects and on those now under construction will be greatly facilitated by the work now being done at the Institute as identical conditions can be reproduced by means of models in the Institute, thus avoiding the costly delays caused by faults in the actual construction.

MINES AND MINERALS

ACCORDING to the expert opinion of Dr. E. R. Gee, who helped to establish the Geological Survey of Pakistan, there are mineral resources sufficient in Western Pakistan to enable the Government to industrialise the State to an appreciable degree. Geologically speaking, Pakistan is very young, having been under the Tethys sea for long epochs before its birth The age of the land is hardly 100 million years, while the earth is more than 1,000 million years old.

Limestones, sandstones, clays, calcium, sodium and potassium salts and gypsum are found in abundance in almost all the provinces of Pakistan While there are Tertiary coal and petroliferous shales in several parts, there are quantities of glass sands, sulphur, alluvial gold, iron ore and mica in restricted areas.

Some intrusions of the ultra-basic type took place in the Mesozoic and Tertiary ages as a result of igneous activity in the mountains of the North-Western Frontier Province and the Baluchistan plateau Rare minerals like chromite are thus found in numerous veins.

SALTS

The Khewra mines in the Punjab Salt Range, with hundreds of feet of thick seams of rock salt, are very remarkable The floors, the ceilings and walls are of solid translucent salt, a light torch is reflected from a myriad points About 200,000 tons of pure rock salt are extracted annually from the Khewra and Kohat salt mines.

Very rich potassium salts, which can be used as agricultural fertilizers and in other chemical industries, are intercalated with this salt in the Salt Range in some horizons.

Huge deposits of common salt are located in Tharparkar District (Sind), the beds in some cases, being six feet thick It is believed that these deposits alone would serve the entire population of Pakistan for over 2,000 years Common salt is also manufactured by solar evaporation of brine at Mauripur (near Karachi) Large quantities of this commodity are exported to East and West Bengal About 50,000,000 maunds of salt are produced annually at the Mauripur works.

Over a dozen mineral springs in fractured anticlines of Tertiary rocks in Kohistan, Laki (near Kotri) and Mangho Pir (near Karachi) have medicinal properties and can be developed into first class spas.

Some valuable natron-producing lakes (Kharo chanlho) are also found in Sind, Khairpur State and in the East Nara valley Two to three thousand tons of soda and other sodium salts are extracted every year and exported to Arabia, Bombay and Aden. Kharo chanlho can also be used in making light biscuits, washing clothes, hardening treacle and manufacturing soap and tobacco products.

Another precious possession of Pakistan is gypsum, which is embedded in Tertiary rocks, associated with shales and clays The deposits of gypsum are widespread throughout Western Pakistan in accessible areas and in very large quantities Gypsum which can be useful in the manufacture of calcium salts, plaster of Paris, plasterboards and wall boards, is yet to be worked on a commercial basis Selenite which is a crystal is also available in certain parts of the country.

Glass sand is found in large quantities in Jungshahi (Sind), the Trans-Indus Salt Range, Mianwali and Basharat (the Punjab) and Paniala (N.-W F.P). Glass industry of the modern type was first established in the subcontinent in 1892 in Jhelum, the Punjab One of the chief components in the manufacture of glass and of sodium silicate is silica sand, which is found in abundance in the soft sandstones of Tertiary age. According to Dr. Crookshanks, Director of Archæology, Government of Pakistan, there are about 230,000 tons of silica sand, which with normal exploitation should last about 20 years.

Pakistan has the second largest deposit of high-grade chromite in the world Chromite, associated with serpentine, was discovered in segregated masses of ultra-basic intrusions along the hills, bordering the Zhob valley, and in the Upper Pishin Valley in Baluchistan About two miles east of Khanzai, a mass of pure chromite, 400 feet in length and five feet in breadth, has also been discovered More important than this is a deposit, in the same Zhob valley at Hindubagh with nearly 50 per cent chromium oxide Chromite has also been discovered recently in the N-W F P, on the Dattakhel road in North Waziristan and in Chitral State There is some possibility of finding the ore also in Kalat State.

The mineral is essential for making ferrochromium and other special steels required for projectiles, gun-lining, armour plates, high-speed tools, springs It can also be used for manufacturing refractory bricks for furnaces, pigments and leather tanning The average annual production of chromite during the last decade was nearly 12,000 tons, but lately the output has fallen So far a little over 500,000 tons of chromite have been extracted from the time the mines started functioning

IRON AND COAL

There appear to be substantial deposits of coal below 250 feet in Baluchistan and the Punjab The coal was of sufficiently good quality to raise steam and generate electricity, which, in conjunction with Pakistan's hydro-electric schemes ought to provide motive power for a rapid industrialisation of the country Tertiary coal has been mined from the Dandot coalfield in the Punjab Salt Range for many decades Some of the rocks are of Jurassic age, and the coal is poor in carbon contents A small amount of lignitic coal occurs a mile east of Mira Kawand in the Spi Toi (South Waziristan) and beyond Pir Karal, a hill to the north-west of Kaniguram There are traces of Tertiary coal in Chittagong (East Pakistan) as well The main source of Pakistan's annual production of about 500,000 tons of coal is from the Salt Range (the Punjab), Khost (Baluchistan) and the Sind Kohistan mines. The Pakistan Government is setting up two briquetting plants of 20-25 tons capacity, one for the Punjab and the other for Baluchistan for briquet slack coal

Owing to the devaluation crisis coal deliveries from India were suspended for sometime Pakistan used to get 170,000 tons of coal a month from India, and the stoppage of supplies from this source resulted in a great deal of hardship in the country Pakistan, however, succeeded in finding alternative sources of supply particularly in South Africa, England, France and Poland. An offer of coal from the Chinese Peoples' Government proved abortive on account of transport difficulties

There are iron deposits in the valley of the Panj-Kora river, specially in the Barawl and in the Laspur Jandawal Hills, and also among the Hills south-east of Bannu in the N-W F P Brown hæmatité of low grade is found in the limestone and sandstone beds in some parts of Sind Kohistan At Tatta (about 70 miles west of Karachi) smelting operations were carried on in the past, and swords and other weapons were manufactured Iron ore is also found in association with lead ore in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Baluchistan region

It is estimated that there are about 200,000 tons of sulphur located in Koh-i Sultan, at Sanni in Kalat State, and in the Chitral State, and Mardan in the N.-W.F P Between 1941 and 1944 nearly 66,300 tons of sulphur ore were extracted and transported from Koh-i-Sultan, which was one of the main sources of supply for the sub-continent during the Second World War Sulphur is also found in the alluvium in the Khairpur and Jacobabad areas and in the neighbourhood of hot springs like the Laki Spring.

An Association of Industrialists has been formed to exploit the sulphur resources of Pakistan, and as a first step the industrialists have decided to instal a pilot-plant to refine sulphur on a semi-commercial scale

Cores of excellent flint nodules are found in the Nummulitic limestones beds, as for instance, near Sukkur and Rohri (Sind) There are also remains near Aror Flint pieces are found in alluvial deposits from Jurassic rocks.

Copper was worked near Mohenjo-Daro (Sind), nearly 5,000 years ago Today copper ore of good quality is found in Mohmand (tribal area country) in Loral Pass (Chitral), North Waziristan, and in the Ras Koh Range in West Baluchistan.

Alluvial gold is secured from the gravels of old terraces in the higher reaches of the Punjab rivers, particularly in the Indus, and in the gravels in the Attock, Mardan, Hazara, Jhelum and Khyber Agency.

Antimony is only found in irregular veins in slates and gneisses in the Chitral State (N-W F P) and Sakrand (Kalat State).

Granite, limestone, marble and slate occur in Sind, the Punjab, and the N.-W F P. Portions of the Lushai and Chittagong Hills in East Bengal also yield good limestone and associated minerals Marble of good quality is found at Maneri in the Swabi Tehsil, Mardan District, Shahimina and Kanbela Khwar.

Good road metal is available throughout Western Pakistan in a large number of open limestone and other quarries worked by the inhabitants for centuries The best use for the Tertiary limestone found in Sylhet, Salt Range and Sind is in the manufacture of cement, which can be exported to foreign countries There are cement factories at Karachi, Sukkur, Dandot, Wah and Sylhet

Fireclay deposits are found in Paniala in the Dera Ismail Khan (N-W F P) to the extent of 15,000 tons Orchre is found in Gaj deposits of Sind Coloured clays are also found in Laki range in Sind

Arsenic in orpiment and realgar deposits occur in Chitral State in Tirich valley.

Lead of galena deposits is available in the Chaghai District of Baluchistan Cerussite or lead carbonate which is found in limestone breccia and is associated with antimony occurs in Sakran (Kalat State) Jamesonite deposits are found in Chitral (N.-W F P) and Hazara Districts, while native lead is also available. There is large scope for oil exploration in Western Pakistan Petroleum rocks which are mostly Nummulitic of Eocene and Miocene ages, can also yield precious oil These extend from the Indus valley across the Salt Range and Sulelman-Kirthar Ranges to the plateau of Baluchistan The Assam belt in Eastern Pakistan and the Lushai Hills in East Bengal, also have petroleum deposits Government asked in the course of the year certain U.S businessmen to help in the development of the oil resources of the Pathaiia forest area.

The Punjab wells have so far yielded about 15 million gallons of petroleum annually There is also an oil refinery established at Rawalpindi

INDUSTRIES

"PAKISTAN would welcome foreign capital seeking investment with a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges," said a statement on industrial Policy issued by the Government of Pakistan on April 1, 1948—the blueprint of Pakistan's industrial development.

The statement ranged over the whole field of the country's economy, dealing with aims, and objectives, the role of the Centre and the provinces in industrial planning and development, the relation of state to industry, state-owned and operated industries, assistance to industry, establishment of industrial trading estates, tariffs, taxation and participation of foreign capital.

Government announced that the following 27 industries would be subject to Central Planning Arms and ammunitions of war, Cement and Cement products, Edible Oil, hydrogenated or otherwise, Electrical communications and broadcasting equipment, Electricity including hydro-electric power, Electrical equipment, appliances and goods; Glass and Ceramics, Heavy chemicals, Iron and Steel, Machine tools, precision tools, guages and workshop equipment, Manufactures of heavy engineering industry, Minerals including salt and coal, Non-ferrous metals and alloy manufactures; Paper, cardboard and pulp, Petroleum and mineral oils, Pharmaceuticals, drugs and light chemicals, Power and industrial alcohol, Preserved and prepared foods; Products of Carbonisation industry, Rubber manufactures, Scientific and mathematical instruments, Sea fish and its products, Ships, barges, river boats and lighters; Sugar, Tanned leather and leather goods, Textiles—cotton, woollen, jute, silk and rayon, and Tobacco.

The Government of Pakistan believes in planned economy as distinguished from the nationalization of industry

In 1949 September a body called the Pakistan Council of Industries was inaugurated It was a further step towards the promotion of industries in the country. The Council consists of the representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, States and private enterprises and advises the Central Government on all vital matters concerning industries At its first meeting it approved of the targets fixed by the various Advisory Committees

There are today, as many as seven such Advisory committees dealing with the groups of Industries like Heavy Engineering, Ship Building and Ship Repairing, Light Engineering, Chemical and Leather, Glass and Ceramics and Food These Committees have done quite valuable work in spite of the various matters coming before them and as an implementation of their recommendations for developing Pakistan's industrial structure, Government have recently started a regular campaign—"Patronize Pakistan's products"—to popularize the industrial products of the country The hand loom industry and other industries depending chiefly on cotton and wool yarn already occupy a predominant position and have a fairly wide market within Pakistan The Ant-War and Craft Wave, it is hoped, will find an easy market with the foreign connoisseur

The most striking feature of Pakistan's present economy is the marked contrast between its vast natural resources and its extreme industrial backwardness For instance, the country produces nearly 75 per cent of the world's production of jute but does not possess a single jute mill. There is an annual production of over 15 lakh bales of good quality cotton but there are very few textile mills in the country There is also an abundant production of raw material such as hides and skins, wool, sugarcane and tobacco, while the country's considerable resources in minerals petroleum and power also remain as yet untapped.

The aims and objects of the Industrial policy of the State were defined as follows "... Free play will be given to private enterprise and individual initiative subject to certain conditions ."

"In view of the predominantly rural economy of Pakistan, initial emphasis must perforce rest upon the reconstruction and development of agriculture and of industries based upon or connected with it; and on the promotion of medium, small and cottage industries But the development of large-scale industries essential to the security of the state or its general prosperity will also receive the utmost attention and encouragement."

The statement added "Pakistan would therefore seek, in the first place, to manufacture in its own territories the products of its raw materials, in particular jute, cotton, hides and skins, etc for which there is an assured market, whether at home or abroad"

Important legislation in connection with the planning of industries was passed in December 1948 and March 1949 The December legislation placed the entire control of mines and mineral development in the hands of the Central Government The March legislation provided the planning of the 27 industries enumerated above to be under Federal control

To enable the Centre to perform the responsibilities taken upon itself by this legislation the Government of Pakistan set up a Development Board to co-ordinate development plans, Central and provincial, so that the available resources are put to the best possible use, to make recommendations regarding priorities among development plans, and to keep a watch on the progress of development schemes in order to remove bottle-necks and difficulties in the way of uniform progress in all fields.

Industrial Panels and Committees were also established by the Central and Provincial Governments

Regarding assistance to Industry, the Government of Pakistan have made it absolutely clear that their role in industrial development will not be merely negative On the positive side the Government would give all reasonable help for the establishment and development of private industry Pakistan's considerable resources of minerals and mineral oil will be surveyed and energetically exploited. Schemes for development of the country's power resources are being worked out and their implementation will be given the highest priority Plans for the improvement of the important ports of Chittagong and Karachi are in hand and steps are being taken to gear the transport services to the maximum efficiency.

The Government passed the Industrial Finance Corporation Act in December 1948 and a Corporation has since been set up with a capital of Rs 3 crores This corporation has been giving loans for development of cottage industries and other small industries This loan would be repayable in instalments along with a nominal interest.

The Corporation has also been providing implements and other machines on hire purchase to small investors

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Regarding foreign capital, the Government made it clear that they would welcome such capital seeking investment from a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges. Participation of nationals of Pakistan must however be ensured, both in the administrative and technical services manning the industry, and training facilities should be provided to Pakistan nationals by concerns that wish to establish themselves in Pakistan. Where trading facilities rather than establishment of an industry are desired by foreign firms, subsidiaries should be registered in Pakistan. Government consider that in the national interest, nationals of Pakistan should ordinarily be given the option to subscribe at least 51 per cent of all classes of share capital in the following industries —1 Cement, 2. Coal; 3. Cotton spinning and weaving mills; 4 Fish canning and fish oils; 5 Generation of electric power (other than hydro-electric), 6 Glass and Ceramics; 7. Heavy chemicals and dye-stuff, 8 Minerals; 9. Preserved and prepared foods, 10. Power alcohol, 11 Shipbuilding, 12 Sugar and 13 Tanning and leather

With regard to other industries, an opportunity should normally be given to Pakistan Nationals to subscribe at least thirty per cent of all classes of share capital and debentures But if in either case Government are satisfied that the required amount of indigenous capital is not forthcoming the balance might with their approval be subscribed by foreign nationals.

Clarifications of these principles were sought and late in 1948 the Government gave an assurance that the minimal percentage of indigenous capital did not apply to existing units nor to any transfer of an established business nor to foreign companies which start subsidiaries in Pakistan and engage solely in trading activities and not industry If however a trading company established in Pakistan wishes to expand its activities and undertake industrial production, the appropriate association of indigenous capital in the additional issue will be required

Private limited companies would be on the same footing as public companies in regard to participation of indigenous capital

The Government also made it clear that there was no intention to place any restrictions on the remittance of "reasonable proportion of profits" The only restrictions, said the Government, on the remittance of such profits would be those of general application arising from foreign exchange limitations and policy to which such remittances are subject everywhere.

The Government in a statement issued at the time said: "Cases have come to notice where direction and control which would naturally accrue to Pakistanis from their share in the capital of a business is diverted by a managing agency agreement which secures control to the foreign element in the business If the object of such control is the maintenance of the quality of a product and of the standards of raw materials, Government would be prepared to condone this diversion and to let the managing agencies work to the primary objective of creating Pakistani administrative and executive control of the industry during the next ten years."

COTTON

The Indus valley has been the home of cotton cultivation from time immemorial The recent excavations at Mohenjo Daro in the Larkhana District of Sind have brought to light among the relics of prehistoric civilisation a small piece of fabric and a length of string which have been conclusively proved to be made of cotton Other evidence showing that cotton was grown in the Indus valley in ancient times are the Babylonian and Greek words for cotton, Sindhu and Sindon

The total exports of cotton from the Pakistan areas (in undivided India) including cotton received by the Indian mills, amounted to 1,540 thousand bales, which is 15 per cent of all cotton entering the international market. Indian mills absorbed over a million bales of 478 lbs. each, over two-thirds of Pakistan's total cotton exports. The annual production is about 1,200,000 bales of 400 lbs each. The total area under crop is about 3,091,000 acres

Export of cotton to countries other than India from August 1947 to July 1948 totalled Rs. 320 millions

The cotton grown in Pakistan may be classified into two broad groups: Desi (indigenous) and the American varieties. The American varieties occupy the bulk of the cotton area of Pakistan (about 80 per cent) and have found favour with the West Pakistan farmer on account of their better yield per acre and higher prices Due to their superior spinning qualities and longer staple lengths, these varieties are greatly in demand in the textile industries of the world for manufacturing cloth of finer counts.

The trade has however classified the American varieties of Western Pakistan cotton into the following three groups:

1. 4 F, where F stands for Foreign. This has a standard staple length of not less than 3/4 inches and its highest standard warp count is 24

2. L.S S where the initials stand for Labh Singh's Selection This is a selection from 4 F made by Sardar Labh Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Lyalpur in 1928 It has a standard staple length of 27/32 inches and its highest standard warp count is 40 The chief defect of this variety is its late maturing quality which is a drawback from the water supply aspect and which also renders it liable to damage by early frost.

3 289 F N T, where the initials stand for "Foreign New Type" This group comprises American varieties with staple lengths of not less than 7/8 inches The actual staple lengths of the various varieties included in this group extend to over one inch During the pre-war period 4 F occupied the bulk of cotton area under American varieties During the war period, however, 289 FNT came to the forefront and covered over half the area under American varieties This change which was stimulated by war time conditions has come to stay during the post-war period 4F now covers a little over one-tenth of the area under American varieties and the balance is covered by 289 FNT and LSS.

There are a number of cotton research stations in Sind and West Punjab Lyalpur Central station originally conducted all research work but sub-stations were later opened at Multan, Khanewal and Jhang In Sind research stations at Mirpurkhas and Sakrand are doing useful research work in connection with the selection, breeding and expansion of improved varieties A Pakistan Central Cotton Committee has now been established to carry on the direction and control of all such research work.

There is no cotton textile industry in Pakistan worthy of the huge quantities of excellent cotton grown in the country. At the time of partition there were 14 textile mills, with 4,874 looms and 184,616 spindles. Nine of these were in East Bengal, four in West Punjab and one in Sind.

The total productive capacity of these units in terms of cloth output, on the basis of shifts of 8 hours per day, comes to 103 5 million yards as against Pakistan's normal requirements of about 675 million yards per annum.

In order to meet the country's ever increasing demand for cloth Government have decided to permit the establishment of textile mills with a total capacity of one million spindles in the first five years, and 1½ million spindles in the next five years. Machinery for immediate development is being procured from various countries, notably the United Kingdom, United States of America and lately from Japan Three new textile mills, one each at Karachi, Rahim Yar Khan (Bahawalpur state), and Lyallpur (Punjab) have already started working and four others are likely to go into production by the end of 1950.

In East Bengal the Provincial Government have a proposal to set up a big mill of 50,000 spindles.

Cotton ginning and pressing factories account for about one-fourth of the total industrial employment in the country In 1949 there were 322 factories in Pakistan, 244 of which were in the Punjab All raw cotton is exported after being ginned and pressed into bales The gross weight of a Pakistani bale is 400 lbs, about 392 lbs. net after allowing for the weight of hessian wrapping and iron hoops The dimensions of a bale are about 48 inches by 18 inches with a density of 45 lbs per cubic foot, compared with the U S 35 lbs and the Egyptian 23 lbs.

An important provision of the Factories Act is that the owner must put a distinct mark and serial number on every bale. Thus any importer in any land can bring to book the owner of a ginning and pressing factory even six months after the purchase if it is proved that a bale contains a mixture of a variety inferior to what it purports to be

JUTE

Jute is one of the most important commercial fibres grown in the world today In bulk its annual production ranks second only to that of cotton The province of East Bengal, in Pakistan, accounts for about 80 per cent of the total world production, although the acreage under Jute is only 8 to 10 per cent of the cultivated area The exports of raw jute constitute about 75 per cent of the total value of Pakistan's exports, and this extremely valuable crop is obtained only from a fraction of cultivated land

The total production is about 7 million bales a year worth Rs 1,100 million

Jute is extracted from plants of the genus Corchorus The plant is an annual, growing in a single stem, without branches or twigs until it reaches maturity It consists of a woody stick surrounded by a bast layer in which the fibre is developed. It grows to an average height of 8 to 10 feet, the yield varying according to the District, soil, river and weather conditions and seed employed An average crop produces about 1,300 lbs of fibre per acre but yields as high as 2,500 lbs have been recorded.

There are various qualities with different trade-names, the variation in quality usually being attributed to the district in which the jute is grown or the method by which the jute fibre is extracted

Sowing commences in February in low-lying lands and on the highlands as late as May. *Capsularis*, the white jute, varies in colour from white to dark grey, largely depending on the water in which the plants are soaked It is grown on both high and low lands, sown early and harvested from June to September The *Oletorius* fibre is of a finer texture, stronger than white jute and varies in colour from golden yellow to slaty brown, also being influenced by the water, it is mainly a highland crop, sown later than white jute and harvested in August and September

The flowering time of the plant is considered best for yield, though earlier cuttings may give finer qualities. After cutting the plants are tied up in bundles and left for about three or four days to allow the leaves to drop off. The bundles are then submerged in water and allowed to remain for ten days to three weeks. This process called "retting" results in the fermentation of the sift pith of the plant, which dissolves and leaves the fibre, which can then be easily separated from the stick. The fibre is then washed, dried, and made ready for sale and transport

Pakistan produces nearly 80 per cent of the world's jute but has a 100 per cent monopoly of the really fine varieties of the fibre, grown largely in the Districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Commilla, Faridpur, Pabna, Bogra and part of Rangpur. Mymensingh grows about 25 per cent of the total crop.

Jute is a regulated crop and the acreage is controlled by Government.

While Pakistan has a virtual monopoly of jute production, India has almost all the jute mills which are concentrated round Calcutta. The Calcutta mills are naturally the largest importers and consumers of raw jute from Pakistan, requiring a minimum of 4,500,000 bales a year.

The United Kingdom imports form 20 to 25 per cent of the quantity exported from Pakistan. The manufacturers of Dundee produce a wide range of fabrics, yarns, twine and specialised lines for export such as hessian and sacking, tarpaulins, carpet, backing, linoleum cloth, rugs, upholstery, foundations, buckram, etc For these Dundee requires superior qualities of jute grown in East Bengal only About 80 per cent of the total exports of raw jute from Chittagong goes to the U.K

Between 20 and 25 per cent goes to the U S A

Belgium is Pakistan's third best consumer of raw jute This country imports about 15 per cent of Chittagong's export closely followed by Italy which imports about 15 per cent. Another country which imports jute from Chittagong is France It accounts for about 10 per cent of Chittagong's exports. Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Scandinavian countries are among other importers of jute

A pucca bale normally weighs 400 to 410 lbs. and is packed by hydraulic presses to a density of 10½ cubic feet A kutcha bale is loosely packed by hand or steam presses and ranges in weight from 120 to 320 lbs, the 280 lbs bale being the most common The carrying capacity of a meter-guage railway wagon is 50 standard pukka bales and 30 to 40 kutcha bales. The Government of Pakistan has made arrangements for the import of baling presses and it is hoped that eventually the uneconomical kutcha bales will be eliminated from the export trade.

But with all this abundance of raw jute there is no jute manufacturing industry in East Bengal Government are encouraging private enterprise to establish jute mills Three private parties have come forward to set up three small units in East Pakistan It is expected that these mills will begin functioning in the near future producing hessian cloth and gunny bags, both of which are in great demand. But on the whole the response from private industrialists for setting up of jute mills has not been encouraging, specially in the matter of setting up large jute mills Government have therefore decided to establish initially five jute mills each of 1,000 looms The first is expected to be working by the middle of 1951, the second by 1952, and the third in 1953

WOOL INDUSTRY

Next to Jute and Cotton, the most important fibre in Pakistan is wool Pakistan produces 26 5 million pounds of wool per year and imports through its land frontiers another 8 3 million pounds There are thus 35 million pounds of the fibre available for the development of a large-scale woollen industry in the country The wool is of eight main varieties, namely Harnai, Bibrik, Baluchi, Kharani, Taraki, Shanwari, Khandhari and Regi The Harnai and Bibrik species have an international reputation and fetch good prices in the Liverpool auctions. Pakistan wool is used in the manufacture of tweeds, rugs, carpets and blankets. Twelve million pounds of wool is required for use by the local cottage industry for the manufacture of rough blankets and carpets With the partition, all centres of organised woollen industry went to the Indian Union, and Pakistan was left entirely dependent on imports for her requirements of woollen and worsted goods. Pakistan has at present only one worsted mill (with 2,000 worsted spindles and necessary weaving capacity) A woollen mill with 4,000 spindles has recently started production at Karachi. It is however, decided to instal some 24,000 woollen and 20,000 worsted spindles in the

country by 1954-55 It is also proposed to open finishing centres—each centre comprising 2 sets of raising and finishing machinery.

Woollen spinneries are also being designed to produce woollen yarn, blankets, carpets, coarser, tweeds, rugs and flannels at various centres in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province A portion of the yarn produced by these spinneries will be distributed to the Training-cum-Production centres in Baluchistan

SPORTS GOODS

For three quarters of a century, the name of Sialkot has been synonymous with sports goods Champions have wielded its rackets on the Centre Court at Wimbledon while its hockey sticks have brought fame to teams from undivided India.

A special kind of wood and superior tanned leather are two essential materials required for the manufacture of sports goods, and both are available in abundance in Pakistan White and yellow mulberry wood, which is used in the manufacture of about 80 per cent of tennis rackets, badminton rackets and hockey sticks comes from the N -W F P , and the States of Dir, Swat and Chitral and is found nowhere else in the whole sub-continent Sialkot draws all its supplies of essential wood from these areas The skilled labour of the city has always been predominantly Muslim and remained in Sialkot after partition.

The U K leads the list of importers of Sialkot sports goods with over 39 per cent of the total export from Pakistan Australia comes second with over 9 per cent U S A. comes next with about 8 per cent India is a close fourth Among sports goods, cricket bats are the ones which are most in demand

The total annual production of buffalo hides, cow hides, goat skins and sheep skins is 8 lakhs, 4 5 million, 5 3 million and 2 million respectively There are a number of tanneries in the country There are also a number of factories which manufacture footwear with power machinery Additional tanning and leather goods factories are being established with Government aid

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

At a critical stage in the Second World War, when surgical instruments were unobtainable elsewhere, Sialkot came to the rescue and made a notable contribution to the Allied war effort, saving many thousands of lives The surgical instruments manufactured at Sialkot have been widely approved for the design, the fineness of the material and their general soundness Experienced workmen possessing great skill are employed in the factories and every instrument is manufactured under expert supervision

The value of the annual output of surgical instruments at Sialkot during the pre war period has been estimated at about Rs 4,00,000, during the war years it exceeded Rs 35,00,000 With the termination of the war there has been an inevitable decline in production but it remains higher than the pre-war level Pakistan's main customers are the Indian Union, Middle-Eastern countries, East Africa and Burma Many other countries also import smaller quantities.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Three sulphuric acid plants, two of 10-ton capacity and one of 20-ton capacity will soon be operating, the last in the Punjab In addition there are two small units manufacturing sulphuric acid by the Chamber process—one at Rawalpindi and the other at Sukkur, the first with a capacity of 300 tons per annum and the other with 30 tons per annum

The factory producing soda ash at Khewra which closed down due to the migration of the technical staff after partition and the non-availability of coal, iron and steel required for repairs and the maintenance of the factory, has re-started production since December 1948 and is producing light soda ash at the rate of about 20,000 tons per annum. The production of soda ash (heavy) will also be started at this factory shortly It has further been decided to instal a 10-ton a day capacity plant for the production of caustic soda and chlorine by the electrolytic process. A small unit with a capacity of 5 tons a month will shortly start producing chlorine for the needs of the Federal capital's water-supply system

For the manufacture of fertilizers, it has been decided to set up an ammonium sulphate plant in Western Pakistan with an annual production capacity of about 100,000 tons To work out details of the scheme, two teams of experts one from the Power Gas Corporation of England and the other from the Union Chemique Belge of Brussels, Belgium, were invited to carry out the necessary survey Both teams have completed their survey and have gone back to their countries where they are preparing their final survey reports

PHARMACEUTICALS

Pakistan is rich in some of the herbs required by the pharmaceutical industry It has also substantial quantities of alcohol from molasses for conversion into tinctures like iodine, etc.

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Bureau of Laboratories which is already preparing vaccines and will soon start manufacturing Sera A factory at Quetta manufactures Ephedrine Hydrochloride, etc Another for the manufacture of Santonin is being shortly installed

Pakistan wants private enterprise to establish five self-contained pharmaceuticals and drugs manufacturing concerns in the country—three in West Pakistan and two in East—within the next two years These units will meet the internal requirements of Pakistan so far as tinctures and chemicals are concerned Proposals to establish one such unit are already under scrutiny Others are in the process of formulation

GLASS

The glass industry in the sub-continent was initially started in 1892 at Jhelum (Pakistan) Pakistan's annual requirements are estimated at 21,000 tons of glassware and 7 million tons of sheet glass Production capacity is about 3,000 tons of glassware per annum There are three factories working in Western Pakistan and two in Eastern Pakistan which are mainly producing containers, pressed and blown table wares Two units are being erected in West as well as East Pakistan to produce all kinds of glassware like jars, tumblers, dishes, bowls, etc One of these units is located at Chittagong in East Pakistan and is awaiting the supply of power to start production for which arrangements have now been completed The capacity of this factory will be about 7 tons a day The other glass manufacturing plant is to be located at Karachi with a capacity of 20 tons a day for which the machinery has already arrived and the construction of the factory is in progress The plant will include a tube drawing machine and equipment to make lamp shells which are being imported at present from abroad It is also intended to instal a sheet glass factory using the Fourcalt process which will meet part of Pakistan's requirements

PAPER, SUGAR

Papers worth Rs 30 millions is imported annually into Pakistan With a view to meeting the growing demand for newspapers in the country an up-to-date paper factory with a capacity of producing 100 tons of paper per day is being established in East Pakistan. The factory will be located somewhere in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and is estimated to cost about Rs 5 crores. Kuptaimuk has been suggested as a suitable site The mill is expected to go into production by the end of 1952.

Two industries, sugar and power alcohol from molasses which is a by-product of the sugar industry, are in the course of establishment. A 50,000 ton modern sugar factory—the biggest in Asia—is being set up at Mardan in North-West Frontier Province where it is also intended to instal a distillery for the manufacture of power alcohol with a capacity of 10,000 L.P. gallons per day

Permission has also been granted to another sugar mill in the N -W.F P. to instal a distillery of a capacity of 1,100 gallons per day. Another power alcohol plant is being established in East Bengal

At present there are two factories—one at Rawalpindi and the other in East-Bengal —producing industrial alcohol and liquors on a commercial scale There are two other small distilleries, at Kotri in Sind and Quetta in Baluchistan

The most recent achievement on the food industrial front comprise the establishment of two factories—one at Karachi and the other at Hyderabad (Sind) for hydrogenation of edible oil with a capacity of 3,000 tons each To these factories which are expected to render the country self-sufficient in its requirement of 'Vanaspati' cooking medium, will be attached plants for refining the cotton seed oil to be used in the manufacture of Vanaspati

Soap is mostly produced on a cottage-industry scale in Pakistan There are 812 big and small factories and the country is self-sufficient in washing soap A toilet soap manufacturing plant has been installed in Karachi while two more (one in Karachi, one in Bahawalpur) are being installed

Most of the engineering industries that existed at the time of partition were closed when the labour engaged on it, migrated to India The majority of the industries are once again operating up to their previous capacity level

A firm which was previously manufacturing electric lamps of the general service type of certain sizes, is now manufacturing train lighting lamps and higher voltage lamps of the general service type Two more firms are manufacturing battery plates for lead acid accumulator cells

HEAVY INDUSTRY

Besides, industries like steel melting, re-melting and re-rolling, manufacture of hurricane lanterns from brass, complete storage batteries, electric accessories from plastics and fabrication of C I pipes are under planning. One of the existing fan manufacturers hopes to produce very shortly both table and pedestal type of electric fans

For the development of ship-building and ship repairing, a conference of the Industrial Advisory Committee was held on June 25, 1949, in Karachi Three sub-committees were appointed to examine the possibility of immediate provision of a floating dock till such time as a dry dock is constructed , fixation of industrial targets for the next five years and preparation of a scheme for training technical supervisory staff in Pakistan and abroad and also devising ways and means to ensure regular supplies of raw materials

For the exploitation of mines and minerals a team of geologists are investigating the mineral resources of Pakistan Schemes for scientific exploitation of the country's resources are being worked out.

Pakistan has large mineral and ore deposits but its present output of coal is insufficient to meet its requirement Indigenous production from the existing resources is about 300,000 to 400,000 tons per annum. Though of an inferior quality it can be used in specially designed engines for manufacturing briquettes

In the opinion of an expert agency Messrs. Powell Duffryn Technical Services Ltd., London, there are large deposits of coal below 250 feet in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

Production of coal from the Sharigh Mines, Baluchistan, is being stepped up The scheme involves an expenditure of about Rs 7 lakhs including the purchase of certain mining stores and means of transport

In addition to the existing briquetting plant at Quetta it is proposed to instal two additional plants—one in the Punjab and the other in

Baluchistan In the Quetta plant imported coal-tar pitch is being used as binding material The possibility of using indigenous bitumen produced by the Attock Oil Company is being investigated.

Lignite (brown coal) has been discovered in East Bengal It is reported that it is scattered over an area of 170 square miles in Mymensingh and at Habibgunj (Sylhet) Coal in both places is expected to be useful for house-hold consumption as well as for stationary boilers in industries Further survey is in progress

Among the active explorers of Pakistan's mineral resources are the Burmah Oil Co (Pakistan Concessions) Ltd and the Attock Oil Co , Ltd A considerable amount of geophysical prospecting has been done by the Burmah Oil Co in many parts of the country Test wells are in the process of drilling, by the A O C and the B O C in the Potwar region in the Punjab The B O C test operations at Lakhra in Sind have since been abandoned as it proved to be a failure Prospecting stopped when a depth of about 12,000 feet was reached

Pakistan is rich in salt It produces some of the purest rock salt in the world and has also some excellent sea salt It is also rich in gypsum, nitrates and potash Chromite of high quality (the second longest deposits in the world) antimony, copper, lead and sulphur are also found. Glass sands are also available It is round these minerals that Pakistan expects to build its chemical industries

For cement there are four factories at present in West Pakistan with a total annual production of 5,00,000 tons, while in East Pakistan, there is one factory with a production capacity of 75,000 tons per annum

The Associated Cement Companies are expanding their Wah Works so as to produce an additional 10,000 tons of cement The production of the cement factory in East Pakistan is being doubled and for this purpose the Government recently advanced a loan of Rs 8 lakhs to the Assam Bengal Cement Company

West Pakistan is surplus in cement and is exporting the commodity to countries in the Middle East and India

Efforts are being made to manufacture fine bricks to improve the quality of which bauxite has to be added to the fire clay Arrangements have therefore been made to import bauxite

FRUIT INDUSTRY

The N -W F P is sometimes described as the California of Pakistan while the fruit drinks of the Punjab have as wide a reputation

The total area under fruit cultivation is about 409,500 acres, of which 200,000 acres are in East Bengal, 150,000 acres in the Punjab, 50,000 acres in Sind, 80,000 acres in Baluchistan and 1,500 acres in the N -W F P The estimated annual production is 70,000,000 maunds worth Rs 100,00,00,000 (about £75,000,000) Approximately 40 per cent of the fruit is consumed within Pakistan in fresh condition, 15 to 30 per cent is used in canning and preservation industry and the rest is exported to India and other adjoining countries, either in fresh condition or after drying and processing.

Fruit varies from the world's best bananas of Munshiganj (East Bengal) and the Sylhet Orange to the peaches and plums of N -W F P , the grape fruit of Sind, the grapes, apples, cherries, apricots and muskmelons of Baluchistan, the dates of the Makran coast and of Bhawalpur, the mangoes, lemons, sweet limes and " Malta ' oranges of the Punjab plains and the pears grown as far north as Peshawar.

Pakistan has thus a great variety of fruit and some of it is so cheap that the poorest labourer can afford to buy it.

East Bengal grows 43,565,000 maunds of bananas every year. The N.-W.F.P. has the same latitude, elevation and variations of climate and produces the same varieties of fruit as California Perhaps in some respects the N -W F P is even more advantageously placed than California as it has areas which can produce tropical fruit such as mangoes, bananas, and lichis which are not grown in temperate zones

To raise the standard of fruit preservation, the Government passed the Fruit Products Control Order Under this order no factory can manufacture fruit and vegetable products unless it is licensed and agrees to abide by certain quality standards and sanitary and hygienic requirements in the factory premises as laid down in the order. The Fruit Products Control Order is a check on malpractices and as such has played an important part in making available genuine and wholesome products prepared under sanitary and hygienic conditions At present there are nearly a hundred license holders in the country The check samples are analysed at the Central Control Laboratory at Lyallpur

TEA INDUSTRY

The Sylhet and Chittagong districts of East Bengal are the only two tea producing areas in Pakistan Pakistan has been allotted a standard acreage of 76,700 acres and the export quota as fixed under the International Tea Agreement is 35 million lbs In Pakistan there are at present about 130 gardens and the annual production is estimated to be about 50 million pounds.

The 1949 crop was estimated at 45 million lbs and the carry-over of unsold 1948 crop at 5 million lbs , a total availability of 50 million lbs for sale and clearance between April 1949 and March 1950 The export value of the tea crop was thus of the order of Rs 5,00,00 000 and the trade pays about Rs 1,00,00,000 in direct revenue to the Government.

Pakistan's best tea customer is the United Kingdom, which makes bulk purchases through an agent of the U K Ministry of Food under a contract

To facilitate and encourage industrial development in general the Sind Government have undertaken the construction of three industrial Estates situated at Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Sukkur These Trading Estates aim to provide the services necessary to enable manufacturers to establish their factories with the minimum trouble and delay All sites are leased out on a rental of approximately Rs 750 per acre and leases may be obtained for any period desired up to a maximum of 99 years with options for renewal if necessary

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Apart from the regular artisans who invariably form an important part of a village community, the peasantry is often engaged in some suitable cottage industry during the slack season The industry is financed either by professional financiers, who purchase raw materials and supply them to workers or by middlemen advancing loans to artisans who purchase their own materials and sell the products to dealers who are either wholesalers or retailers, or the industry is self-financed and sold direct to consumers.

The main products of cottage industries are footwear, leather goods, leather curios, glue, guts and casings

Hand spinning and weaving as a cottage industry is carried on all over Pakistan especially by women as a part-time occupation In East Bengal women earn their livelihood by spinning and weaving Dacca and Chittagong are the chief centres The Dacca Muslins were world famous at one time The Government have today given a fillip to this industry by establishing a Spinners' Association. Jute spinning and weaving is a valuable cottage industry in East Bengal. A spindle is used for turning the jute fibre into thread. In one day over two lbs can be made into yarn Some families have been engaged in this industry for generations. After spinning the yarn, the men turn it into twine or ropes. A primitive loom is used for making gunny bags. Of late the Government have been trying to popularise modern appliances and demonstration parties have been visiting the people engaged in this industry with a view to training them up in the use of modern methods

The silk industry in East Bengal must also be mentioned " hikan" and "Kasida" are two well known varieties of Dacca silks. "Phulkari" in the Punjab and " Makrani " in Sind are made of silk in multifarious colours The N.-W F P has the " Kohat lungi " as an important cottage industry Patterns are distinctive for each clan or ' Khel " " Chikan doz " of Peshawar and some patterns done on muslin are of exquisite fineness and beauty.

Peshawar is famous for copper-ware done on Persian models Metal work is done all over Pakistan and consists of work in brass, bell metal, copper, iron, gold and silver

The Pathans are extremely clever at metal work One Frontier mechanic has succeeded in producing sewing machines entirely by hand. Rifles and revolvers are made by tribesmen on a cottage industry basis both in the Khyber and the Kohat passes On the artistic side gold and silver work is done in all the provinces of Pakistan At Dacca filigree work is done to perfection What is called the " Bidri-work " of East Bengal consists in inlaying of silver with a kind of copper In the Punjab enamelling is very popular

Woodwork in Pakistan ranges from simple photoframe to up-to date furniture Exquisite carvings on furniture, windows, screens and doorways are met with throughout the Dominion. The standard of carpentry is high and stands comparison with the best in the world

Tanning and leather goods form an important item on Pakistan s cottage industry list Side by side with rough and partial tanning there is high class tanning and chrome leather manufacture. Shoes, slippers, belts, purses, suitcases, portmanteaus, saddles, drums, bellows, etc., are produced Glue making is a side industry of tanneries In the Punjab hides and skins are tanned in small cottage tanneries by indigenous processes

The village potter turning out a pot a minute, as it were, is a familiar figure all over Pakistan The chief raw materials used are clay and sand. They are baked in a kiln which burns any available cheap fuel The primitive potter's wheel is still being used Earthenware cooking vessels, tea cups, pots and pans and " hookah tops ' are found in every village home Easily cleaned and cheaply replaced made by local labour from local raw materials they are well suited for villagers' needs In East Bengal tile and brick-making is an important branch of the potters work So is toy making Baking is done in earthen jars so as to prevent direct contact with the flames

Paper making is a supplementary occupation. Some of those engaged in agriculture during the summer and the rainy season are busy with paper making in the winter The raw material used is waste paper cuttings from book binders, as well as rags, old gunny cloth, fibres, and fishing nets The three popular varieties of paper are document, kite and blotting paper The special feature of such paper is its durability.

Bangles, combs, necklaces, caskets, buttons, paper weights are made from ivory in East Bengal where no less than 80 different tools are used Ivory work is also done at Lahore by means of simple tools such as chisels and knives.

Conch-shell work is done at Dacca Buttons, bracelets, bangles, chains, rings and small images are made out of conch shells

A scheme was worked out in 1949 for the rehabilitation of some of the refugees concentrated in Karachi This was estimated to cost the Government under Rs. 3,00,000 in the form of outright grants and Rs 18,00,000 as loans and advances. Under this scheme it was proposed to establish 34 Industrial Co-operatives to absorb 2,000 families of refugee artisans in as many as 17 different types of Cottage Industries.

LABOUR

LESS than one per cent of the total population of Pakistan is employed in organised industry. According to Government estimates the number of industrial workers in the country is about 700,000 The strength and distribution of labour employed in the various categories can be seen from the table given below :—

Factory Industries Group	200,000
Plantations (Tea) . .	150,000
Railways	150,000
Mercantile Marine	125,000
Docks	15,000
Mines .	7,000
Others .	50,000
Total .	697,000

It is extremely difficult to assess the number of landless agricultural labourers and wage-earners employed in quasi-agricultural home and cottage industries but there is no doubt that it runs into millions The problem of raising the standard of living of Pakistani workers both industrial and agricultural is one which the Government is giving the highest priority.

The principal Central Statutes on the subject of labour are —Railways Act, 1890 , Mines Act, 1923 , Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 , Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 , Trade Unions Act, 1926 ; Factories Act, 1934 , Dock Labourers' Act, 1934 , Payment of Wages Act, 1936 , Employers Liability Act, 1938 , Employment of Children Act, 1938 , Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 , Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 , Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 , Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 , Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 , Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

These are reinforced by fifteen I L Conventions coming from the pre-Partition period, one of which has been implemented since

It should be mentioned that in addition there is a volume of Provincial Legislation in each Province of Pakistan bearing on different aspects of labour, *e g* , subjects like maternity benefits and shops and commercial establishments This situation results from the fact that labour, as a whole, is in the concurrent field of legislation, confusion being avoided by a certain machinery in the Constitution Act relating to repugnancy The country is a member of the International Labour Organization and subscribes to its aims and objects including the Charter of Labour popularly known as the Philadelphia Charter of 1944 Regular visits are paid to Pakistan by experts from the I L O. and expert advice is thus obtained in regard to many important subjects An I L O. Correspondent is maintained at Karachi.

A Pakistan Labour Conference and a Standing Labour Committee have been established on a permanent basis on a tripartite principle, representation being given to Central and Provincial Governments, the employers and the workers This National Tripartite Conference has adopted a 5-year programme of labour legislation and administrative action, which is being progressively implemented The measures under examination include minimum wage fixing machinery, compulsory recognition of trade unions, revision of most of the existing laws, regulation of labour in plantations and transport services, housing and welfare

TRADE UNIONS

There are at present about 250 trade unions in Pakistan with a total membership of over 100,000 which are registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The settled policy of the Government of Pakistan is that industrial disputes are best settled by collective bargaining, and for this comprehensive provision is made in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Certain vital needs of the State made it necessary to amend this Act to prohibit lightning strikes and lock-outs at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong and in the defence services undertakings A Bill is under consideration providing for compulsory recognition of trade unions by employers , this will aid greatly in making collective bargaining universal

The happy relations existing between employers and employed in Pakistan is shown by the fact that there has been very little industrial unrest in the country since the Partition There have been only 72 strikes during 1949, involving 44,582 workers and a loss of 101,723 man-days The wages lost amounted to about Rs 49,237

The work of labour administration in the Central sphere is entrusted to the Central Labour Commissioner. The scope of administration is being widened under the discretionary powers vested by law in Government , for instance, the Payment of Wages Act which provides for prompt payment of wages without unauthorised deductions, originally applicable to railways and factories, has been extended to all mines

The Labour Division of the Ministry of Law and Labour is entrusted with the duties of maintaining the industrial peace of the country, setting up conciliation machinery for State undertaking and other industries in the central sphere of Labour administration and ensuring a free flow of technical personnel for Pakistan's industry and for this purpose a number of technical and vocational training schemes have been put into operation

The Technical Training Scheme which was inherited from undivided India has been converted into a Training-Production Scheme The students under this scheme are given training in manufacturing a limited number of marketable utility articles in a period ranging from one to two years After training a student will be given reasonable facilities in procuring raw materials, sale of finished goods and in solving other practical difficulties, if he desires to establish an independent cottage industry Six training centres have been reorganised in this manner without incurring extra expenditure.

Housing, hours of work, wages, education of workers and their children, recreation, employment of women and children are also problems which engage the attention of this Ministry.

A Chief Inspector of Mines assists the Labour Commissioner in the administration of the Mines Act, Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act and the Mines Maternity Benefit Act Under Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, a cess is levied for welfare measures including housing for colliery labour A scheme has been finalised under the Act for provision of housing, medical aid and education for the mining labour The Mines Maternity Benefit Act has recently been amended in order to extend the leave period from 8 to 12 weeks bringing the provision of the Act in conformity with the standards laid down by the I L O.

LABOUR WELFARE

For a study of the cost of living trends and collection of labour statistics, there is a Labour Bureau which is collecting retail price figures from 17 urban and 9 rural centres. Family budget enquiries into the cost of living of industrial workers have already been completed for Karachi, Lahore, Sialkot, Khewra and Narayanganj, and it is proposed to conduct two more enquiries at Chittagong and Mardan The cost of living indices for all the 5 places for which the family budget enquiries are complete are being prepared.

Labour Welfare on the Pakistan Railways received special attention during the last two years Each Railway, namely, North Western Railway and the East Bengal Railway, has a Welfare Organisation which is responsible for maintaining unimpaired the standard of welfare and for recommending improvements and extension of various amenities

The measures taken for the welfare of Railway Labour include safety, health and protection measures and the establishment of cheap tea and cooked food canteens Medical aid is rendered by 54 hospitals and dispensaries on the N -W.R and 48 on the E B R These hospitals are equipped specially for attending accidents In some centres X-Ray plants and Mobile Medical Vans are being maintained.

Recreational facilities for staff during the midday break are made available and include the broadcasting of news and music There are also facilities for sports, education and conveyance and other beneficial institutions like co-operative stores and co-operative credit societies A large number of employees are provided with houses but a distinction is made between essential and non-essential staff in this matter

The Seamen's Welfare-Directorate looks after the welfare of seamen belonging to the Merchant Navy both ashore and afloat Port Welfare Committees have been formed at Karachi and Chittagong to make recommendations concerning the welfare of seamen A Merchant Navy Seamen's Welfare Fund Committee has been instituted at the Centre to administer the Fund. Since the majority of Pakistani seamen are employed on foreign ships, welfare officers have been appointed to look after their welfare at New York, London, Liverpool and Glasgow It is proposed to appoint welfare officers also at Sydney and Calcutta A grave difficulty at present being felt by Pakistani seamen is that the shipping companies do not recruit them at ports in Pakistan The whole of this question is being examined

The Resettlement and Employment Organisation was originally set up for resettling ex-servicemen and discharged war workers in civil life That work having been completed its scope has been altered since the Partition. Twenty-two Employment Exchanges are open for purposes of voluntary registration They registered 551,744 applicants upto 28th February, 1950 and were successful in finding jobs for 173,817

The work of these Exchanges has been of supreme importance particularly in the resettlement of refugees from India and Kashmir. With the aid of the Training Schemes, a great number of these refugees have been turned into skilled labourers

There are at present 28 Training Centres in Pakistan with room for over 3,500 trainees per year, and this work is supplemented by an apprenticeship-training scheme To encourage diversion of suitable young persons to the ranks of skilled labour appropriate stipends are also offered.

The applicant is interviewed for the purpose of vocational guidance and posted to a Training Centre in accordance with his aptitude and capability. This is not the final check up as the applicant is again vetted after one month's training in the Centre as a final elimination to ascertain whether he is capable of becoming a skilled artisan, or a change of occupation is desirable. The co-ordination of both these phases eliminates to a large extent failures on completion of the training course, and also assures more accurate statistics of available skilled labour for future use.

FOREIGN TRADE

THE main exports of Pakistan consist of raw jute, cotton, wool, hides and skins, foodgrains, dry fruit, rock, gypsum, salt, potassium nitrate and livestock. Jute, cotton and wool form about, 90 per cent of the exports In jute Pakistan has a virtual monopoly, and in cotton it is number four It also exports about half a million tons of wheat a year The only manufactured goods which are exported in any measurable quantity are sports goods and musical and surgical instruments Pakistan's imports consist mainly of manufactured goods, coal, oil, iron, steel and machinery Most important of the imported goods are cotton textiles, which account for about 50 per cent of total imports Other important articles are sugar, woollen textiles, leather and footwear, paper, cycles, tyres and tubes, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

India, the U.K and the U S.A. are the principal exporting countries Pakistan has a favourable balance of trade with the rest of the world, but for the most part this has been due to an abnormal fall in imports because non-Muslim businessmen who controlled this trade left the country after partition, and it took time to fill the gap so created.

Pakistan has a favourable trade balance even with the dollar area This explains why when Britain devalued her currency and the rest of the countries in the sterling bloc followed suit, Pakistan let-her currency stay at the old level. This resulted in some hardship as trade with India came to a stop This stoppage lasted about seven months till 1950 April when temporary arrangements were made by which trade was re-started With the rest of the world the Pakistan currency found its normal level and the sea-borne trade continued as before

Jute exports in 1948-49 were of the value of Rs 51,85,00,000 Out of this the worth of the fibre exported to India was Rs 22,08,00,000 During the devaluation crisis when jute exports to India were cut off alternative markets were found in Europe

While the biggest single item of export from East Pakistan is jute, from West Pakistan the biggest single item of export is cotton, especially the long-staple variety In 1949-50 the number of bales exported was 800,363, which fetched as much as Rs. 35,50,00,000 The cotton trade was also affected by devaluation and the exports to India fell to zero The exports to the U K and Russia were also reduced, but new buyers came forward—Japan, Hongkong, Italy, Germany, Thailand and Poland, and it was expected that the new buyers would more than make up for the loss of the old

There was a slight fall in the export of wool In 1948-49 the export figure was 25 71 million pounds, while in 1949-50 the exports amounted to only 23 71 million pounds valued at Rs 3,16,00,000 The principal importing countries were Japan, Canada, Italy, U S A and U K, the last two being the two largest

Pakistan is also a large exporter of tea, about 70 per cent out of a production of 45 million pounds being sent out The exports went up in 1949-50 by 7 million lbs The figures for 1948 and 1949 were 26 3 million pounds and 33 3 million lbs respectively The value of the tea exported in 1949-50 was Rs 4,91,00,000, with the U K as the biggest customer

Hides and skins are an important item on Pakistan's list of exports In 1948-49 the best customers were Spain and India, who bought skins worth Rs 1,89,00,000 and Rs 31,00,000 respectively But in 1949-50 the exports to these countries dwindled to vanishing point There were, however, new buyers like U K, U S A, France, Germany, Sweden, Italy and the Netherlands The total value of the exports was Rs 2,40,00,000

Other exports in the year 1949-50 were

	Rs
Fish	52,00,000
Manures	45,00,000
Cottonseeds	40,00,000
Seeds	10,00,000

	1948-49 Rs (millions)	1949-50 Rs (millions)
U K	148	172
India	216	77
U.S A	88	61
Hongkong	24	58
Japan .	12	58
U S S R	44	45
Germany	31	34
Italy	32	30
Belgium	50	24
Czechoslovakia	17	13

The value of imports from the various countries is

	1948-49 Rs (millions)	1949-50 Rs (millions)
U K.	270	348
India	449	176
U S A	90	120
Japan	10	94
Italy	38	82
China	69	54
Netherlands	13	27

Other countries from which Pakistan imported goods were U S S R, Burma, Czechoslovakia Switzerland, Egypt, Iran, Ceylon

PAKISTAN'S THIRD BUDGET

THE budget estimates for the year 1950-51 reveal an excess of expenditure over revenue to the tune of Rs. 1 90 crores, revenue receipts being estimated at Rs. 113 64 crores and expenditure at Rs 115 64 crores The excess is, however, covered by additional taxation measures and the year would close with a surplus of Rs 10 lakhs

The budgetary position may be summarised as follows —

	(In Lakhs of Rs)		
	Budget Estimates 1949-50	Revised Estimates 1949-50	Budget Estimates 1950-51
GROSS REVENUE—			
Principal heads of Revenue	58,28	59,55	57,38
Railways and Posts and Telegraphs	39,27	41,35	42,44
Other heads . ..	13,73	12,98	13,82
TOTAL .	1,11,28	1,13,88	1,13,64
GROSS EXPENDITURE—			
Defence Services	47,22	50,90	50,00
Railways and Posts and Telegraphs	40,20	38,40	38,34
Other expenditure ..	23,80	24,35	27,20
TOTAL	1,11,22	1,13,65	1,15,54
SURPLUS +	(+) 6	(+) 23	(—)1,90
DEFICIT .. —			

Defending the non-devaluation policy of the Pakistan Government, the Hon'ble Mr Ghulam Mohammad observed that the most outstanding event of the year, in the economic and financial field, was the devaluation in September, 1949 of the pound sterling followed by the devaluation of a number of other currencies

It was decided that it would be in the best interest of Pakistan not to devalue the Pakistan currency This decision was based entirely on economic considerations and was intended to bring about conditions favourable to the country's development The Minister added that Pakistan was on the threshold of industrial development, necessitating the import of a large volume of machinery and capital goods in future years. This decision would, therefore, enable Pakistan not only to obtain capital goods from the dollar area at the same prices as before but also at relatively cheaper prices from other countries. The decision not to devalue the Pakistan rupee was thus taken on purely economic considerations He made the point that it was the increase in the Indian export duty on hessians from Rs 80 to Rs 350 per ton, and not the price of raw jute in Pakistan, which was preventing the Indian mills from entering the Pakistan market.

Reviewing general economic conditions, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad said that with the emergence of new export import agencies things had begun

to improve and the revival of export trade, which was the first to take place, was followed by the expansion of import trade The liberalisation of the import policy also gave considerable fillip to trade and commerce This welcome improvement continued during 1949, when goods worth Rs 103 crores were imported from countries other than India as against Rs 43 crores in 1948

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

Reviewing the financial position, the Finance Minister observed that a feature of the current year was improvement in revenue receipts to the tune of nearly Rs 4½ crores, mainly under Customs and Railway earnings

On the basis of the existing rates of taxation, revenue receipts during the next financial year were estimated at Rs 75 28 crores against Rs 75 46 crores in the current year Government had decided to spend Rs 50 crores under Revenue and Rs 25 crores under Capital on Defence, while increase in Civil Expenditure would be in the neighbourhood of Rs 4½ crores A considerable portion of this increase would relate to expenditure on nation-building activities

A grant of Rs 10 5 lakhs has been provided for each of the Universities of the Punjab and Dacca for scientific and technical research work A sum of Rs 2 lakhs has been earmarked for setting up a poor house in Karachi Considerable sums have been provided for the Central Jute Committee, the Central Cotton Committee, a Technical High School, a training institute for teachers in Karachi and three training centres under the T B Control Scheme

A provision of Rs 60 lakhs has been made for payment of compensation to the Government of Sind for loss of revenue incurred by them as a result of the separation of Karachi from Sind.

An ad hoc payment of Rs 1 crore has already been made by the Central Government to the Government of Sind on account of assets transfered to the Central Government

Dealing with Defence measures, Mr Ghulam Mohammad said that the year 1949-50 had witnessed a steady consolidation and strengthening of the country's Defences Heavy Defence expenditure had strained Pakistan's financial resources, but, added the Finance Minister, "we would have failed in our elementary duty if we had not given the highest priority to this expenditure"

The Finance Minister expressed satisfaction with the continued progress made by the Pakistan Railways as reflected in the surplus of Rs 3 crores during the current financial year against the anticipated deficit of Rs 82 lakhs He estimated gross traffic receipts for the year 1950-51 at Rs 37 33 crores and working expenses at Rs 33 33 crores, yielding a surplus of Rs 4 crores He referred to the large capital programme for 1951-52 estimated to cost Rs 12 crores including Rs 3 73 crores on the development of Chittagong Port Surveys for laying additional lines on the North-Western and the Eastern Bengal Railways were being conducted It had been decided to purchase 63 metre-gauge and 81 broad-gauge light-weight all-steel coaches of modern design Twenty-three broad-gauge and 39 metre-gauge diesel electric locomotives were also being purchased Provision has been made for the purchase of 1,500 wagons for the E B Railway, primarily for the movement of jute from the interior to the Port of Chittagong Conversion of locomotives from coal to oil-burning had continued, and 366 oil-burning locomotives were now in service Capital programme contemplated substantial expansion of telephone and other services for Karachi, Chittagong, Dacca and other places.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure in the current year was expected to reach a total of Rs. 35·16 crores, while expenditure in 1951-52 was estimated at Rs 41·58 crores including Rs 25 crores for Defence, Rs. 7 crores for Railways, Rs 4 crores for Industrial Development and Rs. 3½ crores for Civil Works. An additional capital expenditure of Rs 5 crores on Railways would be met from the Depreciation Fund On residential accommodation, Government would be spending Rs 2·62 crores in 1949-50 Government had also made substantial advances to their employees to enable them to construct their houses The amount advanced during the current year would be about Rs 35 lakhs, while provision of about Rs 70 lakhs had been made for the next financial year It had also been decided to develop 1,000 acres of land in Nazimabad (Golimar) at a cost of Rs 89 lakhs This would provide some relief to 25,000 homeless families in Karachi It was proposed in addition to construct 3,000 quarters for refugees in a part of this area at an extra cost of Rs 60 lakhs

He claimed that India had not yet paid assets worth Rs 49 crores due to the State Bank of Pakistan in respect of Indian currency notes already retired from circulation in Pakistan and returned to India India had also not yet discharged her liabilities in respect of Pakistan's favourable balance of trade The Finance Minister referred to the establishment of the National Bank of Pakistan, to function as a large commercial bank

Turning to the development programme, the Finance Minister said that Pakistan had to start from scratch and to begin by undertaking surveys of the vast natural resources of the country A broad survey of hydro-electric, mineral and industrial potentialities had nearly been completed and the stage of mere planning had been passed He revealed that in the field of private industry, four new textile mills had started production while another would go into production in a short time. A woollen mill at Karachi had started production, while three others had been planned for different centres Work on the 50,000-ton sugar factory, which would be the largest in Asia, had almost been completed He also mentioned the rapid development of tobacco, tanning and goods industries

He added that Government had decided to set up five jute mills, each of 1,000 looms, the first of which would go into production in 1951, the second in 1953 and the third in 1958 It had also been decided to set up a paper mill in East Bengal at a total cost of Rs 5 crores Survey work on the establishment of the fertiliser industry had been completed In this connection, the Finance Minister pointed out that the Development Board set up for co-ordinating the various schemes and assigning priorities had already approved 105 schemes costing about Rs 112 crores over a period of 5 years These figures were exclusive of the schemes of the Railway Department and such other schemes as may be financed by the Provincial Governments from their own resources Notable among the provincial schemes were the multi-purpose Thal Project of the Punjab, the hydro-electric and land reclamation schemes of the N-W F P and East Bengal and the Lower Lloyed Barrage Scheme of Sind A sum of Rs 8 crores had been provided for advancing loans to provinces to execute their respective development schemes

To provide further stimulus to the industrial development of the country, the Finance Minister revealed that Government propose to establish an Industrial Development Corporation He emphasised that the policy of the Pakistan Government had always been to afford the fullest opportunities to private enterprise to develop industries While private enterprise had come forward in some measure to develop certain industries, it had not shown the requisite enthusiasm for other industries requiring substantially large investment and technical skill.

FRESH TAXATION

Fresh taxation, which is expected to yield an additional net revenue of about Rs. 2 crores, includes the imposition of an estate duty under the Estate Duty Act from April which by itself will yield about 20 lakhs.

The rates vary from 6 to 30 per cent over estates ranging between Rs. 1 and 20 lakhs, and 35 per cent over estates exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs in value.

The maximum Super Tax rate for assesses other than companies has been reduced to nine annas from ten and a half annas

The minimum level for super tax has been raised from rupees one lakh sixty thousand to two lakhs fifty thousand.

The differential rates of super tax for earned and unearned incomes and capital gains tax have been abolished The business profits tax continues at the old rates for another year The rate of super tax on companies has been increased from two annas to four annas but, by a system of rebates, companies declaring dividends in Pakistan will pay only two annas in the rupee Companies which have not made effective arrangements for declaration of dividends or deduction tax in Pakistan will pay four annas super tax, if they are private companies, and three annas if they are public companies

There has been an increase in the taxation on luxury goods while relief has been provided for the common man and reduction in taxation has been effected on articles in short supply in Pakistan and on materials used in the country's industries

The luxury goods which have come in for increased taxation include alcohols, fans, motor cycles, costlier cigarettes, cosmetics and silk fabrics

Duties on Drinks

The import duty on beer, cider and certain other varieties of drinks has been raised from Rs 1-5 to Rs 1-8 per gallon while the duty on spirits like brandy and whisky has been raised from Rs 67-5 to Rs 75-8

Costlier brands of cigarettes will be taxed at a rate of Rs 18-12 per pound instead of the existing Rs 15-10

Confectionary including cakes, biscuits and tinned foodstuffs including jams, pickles will be taxed to the tune of seventy-five per cent instead of the existing sixty per cent and forty-five per cent instead of the existing thirty per cent respectively

The duty on motor cars costing Rs 7,500 or less has been raised from 42 to 48 per cent while the duty on motor spirit has been raised from Rs 1-2 to Rs 1-4 per gallon

It is, however, estimated that the retail prices of the goods which have come in for additional taxation will continue to be lower than the price levels which prevailed prior to the devaluation by certain countries of their currencies

The duty on kerosene oil has been restored to its old level of four annas per gallon Even after this increase a bottle of kerosene oil will cost one pice less than it used to in the pre-devaluation days

Goods in Short Supply

Taxation on goods which are either in short supply in Pakistan or are used to feed the country's industries is reduced The existing import duty of 42 per cent on mustard oil and of 30 per cent on jute manufactures has been abolished altogether.

The import duty on linseed oil has been reduced. Reduction has also been made in the case of import duty on pig iron On the other hand, the import duty on tea and betel-nuts has been increased to protect Pakistan's own products

To afford relief to the common man the Sales Tax on the supplies of fresh meat and fish has been abolished.

The Sales Tax payable by exporters of cement will be returned to the exporter even in cases when the exporter may not be the manufacturer

In the case of hides and skins, the tax at the stage of sale to the exporters has been exempted Hides and skins are now assessable for Sales Tax only at the stage of sale to the tanner

The import duty on silk fabrics has been raised from 40 per cent to 60 per cent or from six annas to eight annas per pound, whichever is greater

Sums paid by way of donations to the Quaid-e-Azam Memorial Fund on and after April 1, 1950 have been exempted partially from the payment of income tax The exemption will apply to both income tax and super tax except in the case of a company where it will apply to income tax and the extent of the tax remitted will be restricted to half the amount of the donation

The charges on book parcels have also come in for reduction Upto now book parcels were charged at a rate of one anna for the first five tolas and six pies for every subsequent two and a half tolas From now on every subsequent two and a half tolas will be charged at the rate of three pies

REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION

IN the third year of its existence, Pakistan was still struggling to rehabilitate millions of refugees who had come to seek shelter after the partition of the sub-continent Every 5th person in Western Pakistan would be a refugee, which is a fair index of the dimensions of the refugee problem It was hoped that in 1949-50 the influx of refugees would abate and the Government of Pakistan, would be able to concentrate its efforts on the stupendous task of the rehabilitation of 7,500,000 refugees who had already arrived in Pakistan, but refugees began to pour into Pakistan once again in large numbers towards the end of 1949

The major portion of the burden of rehabilitation fell on the Punjab, as this Province received 1,600,000 more refugees than the non-Muslim evacuees who had left for India The Punjab has, in a large measure, succeeded in absorbing most of these refugees and is ahead of all the other Provinces of West Pakistan in planning their systematic resettlement In the Punjab a detailed survey of abandoned evacuee property, both rural and urban has been completed and a scheme for the rehabilitation of refugees on land has been finalised These operations involving the examination of the claims of millions of landholders naturally took a long time

The urban refugees too are being rapidly absorbed in the economic life of the province

Towards the end of 1948 it was realised that there was a surplus population of refugees in the Punjab who could not be allowed to stay in the Province without jeopardising its economic life A decision was, therefore, taken to move them to Sind where there was more room for their rehabilitation As a census of refugees taken in Sind in May, 1948 revealed only 234,554 refugees had arrived in the Province while a much larger number of non-Muslim evacuees had migrated from Sind to India It was accordingly decided to move nearly two lakhs of surplus refugees from the Punjab to Sind

REHABILITATION STAFF

Both the Central and Provincial Governments have made strenuous efforts to resettle the refugees in the rural and urban areas A Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner, Additional Mukhtiarkars and Special Revenue Staff had to be employed to cope with this work The Central Government set up the Directorate of Movements and Quartering (Refugees) which rendered the necessary assistance to accelerate rehabilitation Each district was supervised by an Assistant Director, assisted by several Welfare Officers, who worked hard to check and revise the allotments and to give physical possession of land to the refugees The staff received full co-operation from the district officials with the result that a large number of refugees were resettled on land and started cultivation with the aid of *taccavi loans* advanced by the Provincial Government

Another agency established by the Central Government to help in the rehabilitation work was the Sind Field Publicity Unit The members of this Unit constantly moved from one place to another throughout the length and breadth of the Province to maintain discipline among the refugees and sustain their morale, and to help them in overcoming their difficulties They were a link between the refugees and Authority as well as the local population A fortnightly journal *Nai Zindagi* was also published by the Central Government for the benefit of refugees and local Sindhis in two separate Urdu and Sindhi editions The object of the publication was to educate the refugees in the new way of life they were to lead in this Province, and to help the local people in understanding the ways of their new neighbours This journal was supplied free to the masses in Sind and was very popular among all classes

Karachi, the capital of the Federation, had a meagre population of 300,000 before partition, but now more than 1,200,000 people live in this town, most of whom are refugees Thousands of refugees in Karachi are taking shelter in buildings which formerly belonged to educational institutions and a vast number is living in huts constructed on open plots and on both sides of the crowded thoroughfares Efforts are being made to provide better accommodation to these unsheltered refugees

With a view to minimizing the pressure on the city, a new colony has been established at a short distance from Karachi where residential accommodation will be provided to poor refugees This colony has been named "NAZIMABAD", after the name of the Governor-General of Pakistan Another area of 500 acres is being developed near the site of the proposed Federal capital for housing refugees

Rehabilitation work in Bahawalpur State has also been in full swing The State authorities have undertaken many fruitful schemes to rehabilitate refugees The most outstanding of these is the extension of the State's canal system and the creation of new colonies in the area thus developed The pressure of refugees on the N-W F P and Baluchistan has not been severe and it is proposed to divert the surplus refugee population from congested areas to these provinces

EASTERN PAKISTAN

Upto the end of 1949, the number of refugees who arrived in Eastern Pakistan was not large Most of them had come from Bihar and West Bengal, but the problem suddenly took a serious turn in February 1950, when no less than 1,000,000 refugees crossed the border as the result of large scale disturbances The Central and Provincial Government have maintained large camps where the refugees are provided with free food, clothing and shelter East Bengal has the highest density of population in Pakistan and there is hardly any room for the settlement of agriculturist refugees in the Province The Provincial Government has appointed a Relief Commissioner who has drawn up plans for the rehabilitation of refugees in towns and villages of East Bengal

In February 1950 a fresh influx of refugees also started into Sind *via* Jodhpur Early in March 1950, refugees were arriving in Western Pakistan at the rate of about 1,500 to 2,000 persons per day, and the tempo of the influx further increased to an alarming extent Early in April, refugees were reaching Pakistan at the rate of three to four thousand persons per day It was not easy to plan their rehabilitation when the influx was so heavy and continuous specially when the resettlement of those refugees who had come earlier yet needed considerable effort A Reception Camp at Pithoro, 60 miles inside the border, was opened where about 1,000 refugees could be accommodated at a time, but soon it was found that the Camp had to take about 10,000 refugees Special trains, with the the co-operation of the rail authorities were run to disperse the refugees who were mostly artisans or unskilled labourers to the various towns of Sind Feeding arrangements for refugees were also made at Khokhropar At Pithoro they were fed by the Central Government and arrangements were made by the Provincial Government to feed destitute refugees at reception centres opened in the towns until they were properly rehabilitated The Pakistan Medical Association rendered valuable medical aid to the refugees at Pithoro Camp and took preventive measures to meet the danger of outbreak of cholera and smallpox With the kind co-operation of UNICEF, powdered milk was supplied to children as well as infirm adults who needed nourishment badly It is estimated that up to the end of May 1950 more than 230,000 refugees crossed the border to take shelter in Sind and Karachi Some of the artisan refugees were rehabilitated by establishing industries on a co-operative basis, and more industries are being established In this connection the Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation took the lead by organising various co-operative societies and rendering financial aid to many refugees. A great deal of work, however, still remains to be done

EAST BENGAL PROVINCE

EAST Bengal, as a province of the Dominion of Pakistan, was constituted under the Indian Independence Act, 1947. It comprises the eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and the former Assamese district of Sylhet, with the exception of certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division The area of East Bengal is 54,091 sq. miles, and the total population 41,949,710 Out of this 29,481,099 are Muslims, 11,736,026 are Hindus 56,882 are Christians and 1,197 Sikhs. Owing to recent movements of population these figures are subject to alteration The density of the population is 776

The capital of the Province is Dacca and its chief port Chittagong. The language spoken is Bengali

The principal crops are rice and jute The province is rich in raw material but industries are not developed.

The districts included in the province of East Bengal are as follows :—

(1) Dacca Division : the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Bakarganj; (2) Chittagong Division : the districts of Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet; (3) Rajshahi Division : the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Kushtia, Jessore and Khulna

The districts with their sub-divisions are as follows :—

Rajshahi (Sadar, Nongaon, Natore and Nawabganj); Dinajpur (Sadar and Thakurgaon), Rangpur (Sadar, Kurigram, Gaibanda and Nilphamari); Bogra (Sadar), Pabna (Sadar and Sirajganj), Kushtia (Sadar, Chuadanga and Meherpur); Jessore (Sadar, Jhenidah, Magura and Narail); Khulna (Sadar, Satkhira and Bagerhat), Chittagong (Sadar, Cox's Bazar), Tipperah (Sadar, Brahmanbaria and Chandpur), Noakhali (Sadar and Feni); Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati, Ramgarh and Bandarban), Sylhet (North Sylhet, South Sylhet, Habiganj and Sunamganj); Dacca (Sadar, Manikganj, Narayanganj and Munshiganj), Mymensingh (Sadar, Tangail, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Jamalpur), Faridpur (Sadar, Goalundo, Madaripur and Gopalganj); Bakarganj (Sadar, Patuakhali, Bhola and Pirojpur)

East Bengal is deficit in cereals. The normal annual production of cereals (excluding seed requirements) is 6 41 million tons and consumption, at 14.8 oz. per diem per capita, 6 57 million tons. The province is subject to frequent floods which damage the crops and increase the deficit. Since the establishment of Pakistan the deficit is being made good mainly by imports by sea from Western Pakistan In order to procure and hold a large stock of rice which can be distributed equitably and at moderate prices, the provincial Government have been trying in addition to optional sale, an experiment of compulsory levy under which people owning 10 acres or more of rice growing land are asked to surrender to Government 75% of their surplus produce after meeting their requirements for food, seed and wages and rent in kind. East Bengal is also deficit in some other essential commodities, such as edible oils, sugar and textiles. Its 4 sugar factories produce annually 25,000 tons of sugar which is about half of its requirements. Its 6 textile mills produce 30,000 bales of cloth annually while it requires about 250,000 bales.

The last 24 months have been spent mostly in drawing up plans, holding surveys, collecting data and statistics and similar other preliminary activities

Four new taxation measures have been passed The Stamps (East Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950 seeks to increase the present rate of stamp duties by about 50 per cent, the Bengal Amusements Tax (East Bengal Amendment) Bill 1950 proposes to raise existing entertainment tax; the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax (East Bengal Amendment) Bill 1950 provides for levy of super tax on agricultural incomes on a graduated scale the exemption limit being up to Rs 25,000; the Court of Fees (East Bengal Amendment) Bill 1950 provides for the enhancement of court fees by about 50 per cent.

FOOD

Although 80 per cent of the total area of East Bengal is under cultivation, the province is as already mentioned a deficit area so far as food is concerned This is due to the fact that the yield per acre is very small. As against 71 mds per acre in Spain, 34 mds. in Egypt, 42 mds in Japan, only 12¼ mds. is the average yield per acre in East Bengal. This poor productivity has engaged the serious attention of the Government who are taking measures to effect greater yield, thus bringing about a permanent solution of the food problem of the province. In this connection, 15 schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs 24,20,000 are already in operation About 218,000 acres of land have come under these schemes and an additional yield of about 20,00,000 tons of food products is expected Another 15 crores scheme—extending over five years—has been prepared by the Provincial Government and has now been submitted to the Centre The Provincial Government expect to get the necessary funds for the 5-year plan from the Government of Pakistan as loan

All controls and restrictions on food were removed gradually in the course of the last two years

On April 1, 1950 the whole of East Pakistan went 'dry' when the East Bengal Excise (Amendment) Bill 1950 came into force

LAND REFORMS

The tillers of the soil in East Pakistan constituting about 95 per cent of the total population can look forward to the amelioration of their condition as a result of the various agrarian reforms and enactments undertaken by the Provincial Government.

To regulate the rights and liabilities of the tenants of the non-agricultural lands *vis-a-vis* their landlords—another important legislative measure—the East Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy Bill, 1949, popularly known as Chandina Satva Bill was passed by the Assembly The incidents of non-agricultural tenancies had so far been governed by the terms of contracts and the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 But as the provisions of that Act did not provide for adequate protection to the lessees, the Chandina Bill was necessary. The Chandina Bill seeks to give to the non-agricultural tenants, possessing non-agricultural lands for a period of twelve years or more, permanent heritable and transferable rights in such lands Provisions have also been made in the Bill for protecting all non-agricultural tenants against illegal exactions and arbitrary eviction and enhancement of rents

A more important measure is the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Bill which passed the second reading in the Assembly on 15th February 1950. The Bill aims at the abolition of the Zamindari system in ten years' time It provides for the payment of compensation to landlords at a rate ten times the net income not exceeding Rs. 500 at the bottom of the slab and two times the net income exceeding Rs one lakh on the top of the slab

As amended by the Select Committee the total compensation amounts to about Rs. 25 crores spread over a period of 40 years Land thus acquired will be distributed among cultivators with uneconomic holdings and landless agricultural labourers Land in big estates with incomes over Rs one lakh annually and estates under court of wards may be acquired by Government immediately after enactment Ad interim payment at one-third of the annual income and in the case of khas lands at the rate of 3 per cent of the amount of compensation would be arranged.

HEALTH

The rural population has claimed the special attention of the Government. An elaborate health scheme for them has been drawn up and when it is fully implemented East Bengal will have a thoroughly organised rural health service bringing medical aid within easy reach of the villagers in the remotest corner of the province.

Under the scheme already in process of implementation by the Provincial Public Health and Medical Department there will be a well-equipped dispensary for every two unions and the existing thana dispensaries. These will be provided with four beds each for the treatment of emergency cases and will be under the management of the District Boards.

Under the scheme about 300 health centres and over 400 thana dispensaries will be functioning under the direct supervision and control of the Government, within a period of 5 years All the sadar and Sub-division hospitals, hitherto controlled by public bodies, have already been provincialised and attempts are now being made to bring these upto a standard level.

In continuation of the anti-malaria campaign launched in 1948, the authorities are now taking vigorous measures in this direction with the assistance of malarial experts of the World Health Organisation East Bengal Government have sanctioned Rs 78,000/- in the first instance, in this connection Arrangements are being made by the health authorities to carry on such experiments in several other selected centres simultaneously Anti-Malarial drugs worth Rs 1,50,000/- have been distributed throughout the province through the Rural Health Staff

The East Bengal Anti-Tuberculosis Association was formed with H E the Governor as patron and the Provincial Health Minister as President Twelve 20-bed T I segregation clinics are now functioning in the districts While the construction of a 52-bed T B ward in the premises of the Mitford Hospital has been sanctioned, the question of establishing a permanent T B Hospital near Dacca, as a long term measure is being seriously considered One medical officer was sent to Copenhagen for specialised training in the treatment of T B

A society for the prevention of blindness in East Bengal has been formed recently The Provincial Government sanctioned a capital grant of Rs 16,000 for the purchase of an ambulance for use as an Eye Mobile Dispensary A Blind Relief Camp in the premises of the Medical College, Dacca, is capable of affording relief to over 500 patients per month

EDUCATION

For overhauling the present system of education, in conformity with Islamic ideology, East Bengal Government's Education Department has set up a high power committee known as the "East Bengal Educational System— Reconstruction Committee" The Committee has been asked to go into the question of how the system of education can be reconstructed. While these arrangements are in progress, the usual form of teaching is continued to avoid any dislocation in the sphere of education Separate arrangements for suitable education of the minority communities are also being made Along with various other reports, the 'Reconstruction Committee' has been asked to suggest if any change is necessary in the present form of female education

The task of standardising the Bengali language through which education is to be imparted in the province has been entrusted to another high power Committee known as the "East Bengal Language Committee".

While various schemes for the improvement of Dacca University, involving heavy financial commitments are under consideration, a committee appointed by the Government of East Bengal has been asked to enquire into and report about the financial condition of the University.

The Eden Intermediate College for girls, the Dacca Intermediate College and the Jagannath College have been turned into first Grade Colleges. A Primary Teachers Training College, started at Mymensingh in 1948 has been functioning smoothly.

By promulgating the East Bengal Educational Ordinance, Government have transferred the management and control of the Old Madrasas from the Dacca University to a Madrasa Examination Board formed on the lines of the

Central Madrasa Examination Board of undivided Bengal. The syllabus of the Old Madrasa has been provisionally determined according to the recommendations of the Madrasa Syllabus Committee of undivided Bengal.

An Institution of Fine Arts has also been established at Dacca.

There are already over 30 Government Secondary Schools and 1,260 non-Government Secondary Schools. The Eden High School for girls which was so long housed in the premises of the Eden Intermediate College has been amalgamated with the Qamrunnisa Girls High School Arrangement for imparting education through the medium of Urdu in all the classes of the Khulna and Jessore Zilla Schools and the Qumrunnissa Girls School at Dacca, is being made Government sanction for opening such classes has already been accorded

The Government of East Bengal have assumed control over the finances of the East Bengal Secondary Education Board, while a Bill for controlling and regulating the secondary education in the province is under the consideration of the Government

Free Primary Education has been introduced in more areas

The Ahsanullah Engineering School which has since partition been converted into a first-grade Engineering College with arrangement for teaching both Degree and Diploma Courses is functioning properly Equipment of the latest model for the Engineering College is being imported from overseas

On the Commercial Education side, B Com., classes have been opened in the Jagannath Intermediate College, while arrangements for imparting such education in the Dacca University, the Chittagong Commercial College and the Dacca Intermediate College continue Facilities for teaching commerce have been provided in M C. College, Sylhet

HOUSING

The most pressing need in the capital of East Pakistan is the expansion of accommodation —residential, office, commercial and for industries, schools, colleges, hostels and a number of other institutions Engineers are now busy with the construction of permanent and semi-permanent buildings for the purpose.

Forty-two three-storied buildings are being erected at a cost of about Rs 67 lakhs containing 504 flats—456 two-room and 48 three-room Another 42 similar 3-storied buildings are also in the offing. Temporary hostels for 500 University students and semi-permanent sheds to house nurses and medical students have already been constructed Besides, extensive additions and alterations have been made to the Medical College Building Construction of a Central Medical Store at Tejgaon at an estimated cost of Rs 4 lakhs is in progress

One of the buildings of the University Hall, the Jagannath Hall which after make-shift arrangements was made to serve as the Legislative Assembly Hall has now been thoroughly renovated.

Similar construction work has been taken up at Chittagong, Khulna and other outlying stations. Nissen huts have been erected at Chittagong while temporary quarters for clerks at Kushtia and 15 additional food storage godowns for the Civil Supplies Department are under construction

Among other projects are quarters for officers and staff of the State Bank of Pakistan, quarters for officers and staff at Mandi where the headquarters of Noakhali district have recently been shifted, construction of a second storey over the Mitford Hospital at Dacca for a tuberculosis patients ward and 25 quarters for members of the University teaching staff

ROADS

Sixteen roads covering 300 miles are under construction Of these the most important are the 50 miles long Mymensingh-Tangail road, the 33 miles Chittagong-Rangamati road, the 20 miles Mymensingh-Haluaghat road, the 23 miles Chuadanga-Jhenidah road, the 18 miles Satkhira-Ellispur road and the 18 miles Meherpur-Chuadanga road With a view to starting work on more projects as soon as those in hand are completed, a survey of 28 projects involving about 550 miles of roads is proceeding at present While work on the immediate needs of the province to improve its neglected road communication system is being pursued, a comprehensive five-year road plan has been prepared for the systematic development of national and provincial highways as well as district and village roads The scheme envisages construction of 5,000 miles of roads at an estimated cost of more than 35 crores of rupees

JUTE

The Government of East Bengal formulated their policy about the production and export of jute in such a way as to maintain the supply of the commodity throughout the world and to create circumstances under which the growers can receive a fair price for their produce

About 75 per cent of the entire world production of jute, and indeed cent per cent of the best quality of it, is grown in East Bengal The normal annual consumption of jute overseas is about 3,000,000 (three million) pressed bales of 400 lbs each. The output of pressed bales from East Bengal increased from 904,674 during the year 1947-48 to 1,135,823 in 1948-49

In order to enable the growers to sell their crop with a full knowledge of the prevailing market rates in Calcutta as well as the baling centres in this province, Government made elaborate arrangements for disseminating quotations of prices of different grades of jute through the 58 jute grading parties and other agencies throughout the province. To further safeguard their interests against all sorts of prevalent malpractices a sub-committee has been formed and entrusted with the task of devising ways and means for fixing definite standards of the different grades of jute, weights used by the buyers while purchasing it, etc. For regulating and controlling the jute prices and for standardising the baling capacity of presses two other sub-committees have been formed, while steps have been taken to acquaint the growers with the art of assortment of jute in different grades.

To minimise the chances of exploitation of the growers by the purchasing parties, the East Bengal Jute Dealers Registration Ordinance, 1948, under which all categories of dealers are to be registered and licensed, has been promulgated while a monthly bulletin giving a summary of jute statistics comprising all possible data relating to the condition of jute markets both inside this province as well as abroad is regularly published The utility of this bulletin having been recognised both in U K and the U S A, many foreigners have become regular subscribers.

The preliminary forecast of jute crop for the 1950 season shows the total licensed area under jute at 1,275,330 acres as against 1,566,675 acres in 1949

To give a lead to private enterprise, which is shy at present, Government are trying to set up two jute mills.

For popularising cottage industries in jute such as carpets, cushions, sacks, etc, a Jute Weaving Demonstration Party has been stationed at Narayanganj.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Only 12 per cent of the industrial establishments that were in existence in undivided Bengal fell to the share of East Bengal, where there were only about 7,000 industrial workers on August 14, 1947. Ever since the advent of the British whatever industries developed in Bengal were located in and around Calcutta, the districts comprising the new Province of East Bengal being a mere hinter land supplying raw materials for those industries. The task of development of industries in a Province primarily agricultural is therefore, a very difficult one, requiring well drawn up plans, crossing of many initial hurdles and, above all, time. The Government of East Pakistan have taken up the question of industrialisation in right earnest The past years have been spent mainly in collecting the requisite data and statistics, holding site surveys, and preparing plans some of which have been finalised

While plans are being drawn up for the establishment of various industries, like paper, jute, leather, sugar, etc, which will be set up more or less on a large scale, Government have already chalked out plans for the revival and rehabilitation of cottage industries like shell and horns' button industries, conch industry, hand-loom industry, etc It may be mentioned here that cloth produced by hand-loom has been selling at a proportionately cheap rate in the market and there is a great demand for it specially in the rural areas

AID TO INDUSTRY

To render all possible assistance to private enterprise in developing Industry, Commerce, and Trade, the Provincial Government amended the State-Aid to Industries Act and are now making arrangements for giving loans and grants to *bona fide* Industrialists Sufficient funds have been sanctioned for the purpose.

The Soap Industry of East Bengal which has had a century old reputation and extensive market, experienced great difficulties during the period of control It has now been thoroughly rehabilitated with a steady supply of caustic soda and soda ash All the factories of East Bengal are now normally functioning with Government assistance

Help is being given to industrialists in the procurement of machinery and raw materials in transport and in the acquisition of land.

A number of schemes relating to the establishment of a Ceramic, a Tanning and a Textile Institute have been finalised and arrangements for imparting Sericultural as well as other Technical Education, have been made Some of these schemes are already in execution.

A Tanning Institute is now under construction at Hazaribagh, Nawabganj, and Dacca Pending establishment of the Laboratory of this Institute, arrangements have been made with the Dacca University to conduct research in tanning questions A Textile Institute has been provisionally started at the Dacca Government Weaving School, Narinda. A site has also been selected at Narayanganj for opening a full-fledged institute, the construction of which will start at any time

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Feroze Khan Noon

MINISTRY

Prime Minister-in-Charge of (1) *Prime Minister's Department, Planning Department, Prime Minister's Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat,* (2) *Home Department excluding the Jails Branch,* (3) *Judicial and Legislative Department and* (4) *Public Relations Department,* The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin

Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Mr Syed Muhammad Afzal

Minister-in-Charge of Education Branch of the Department of Education and Registration, The Hon'ble Mr Abdul Hamid.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Communications, Buildings and Irrigation, The Hon'ble Mr Hassan Ali

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Health and Local Self-Government, The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Chowdhury

Minister-in-Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, Registration Branch of the Department of Education and Registration and Jails Branch of the Home Department, The Hon'ble Mr Mafizuddin Ahmed.

Minister-in-Charge of the Revenue Branch of the Finance and Revenue Department, The Hon'ble Mr Tafazzal Ali

Minister for Minorities, The Hon'ble Mr. Dwarka Nath Barori

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr Hamiuddin Ahmed

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

THE North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan is an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan.

The greatest length of the Province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39,276 square miles The territory falls into three main geographical divisions the Cis-Indus district of Hazara, the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan Hazara and the five districts in the second division contain 14,200 square miles

The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 24,986 square miles and in it are situated from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies.

Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier A few hundred miles of the trans-border territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war with Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris and Mahsuds in 1919-1920 These resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the plains immediately below the hills A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provided communications and transport with this force and facilitated its mobility The effect of this measure was a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal Area

The separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab aimed at achieving the double object of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901 To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with head quarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer; an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected.

The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate it The Committee, presided over by D de S. Bray, the then Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses Its members were Messrs Raza Ali, T. Rangachariar, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N M Samarth and K B Abdur Rahim Khan, then members of the Legislative Assembly, H N Bolton, I C S (Foreign Dept.) and A H Parker, I C S (Punjab) The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Muslims and Hindus on communal lines The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore The Muslims on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the border.

The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India,

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister,

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which was later sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving, we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, N.-W.F.P. became a full-fledged Governor's Province, and on the division of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan the people of the Frontier Province in a referendum voted for joining the latter and so the Province became part of Pakistan.

THE PEOPLE

The total population of the N.-W F P. (1941 census) 5,415,666, is made up as follows:—

Hazara	.. 796,280
Trans-Indus Districts .	..2.241,837
Trans-Border Area ..	.. 2,377,599

This last figure also includes estimated population for these parts of the Agencies and district tribal territory where no census was taken. Peshawar, the capital, had in 1941 a population of 173,420.

There are only 632 3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 887.6 females per 1,000 males in rural areas. This disproportion of the sexes in the N.-W F P cannot at present be explained. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports (1945) is 16 74 and the death-rate 11 14.

The dominant language of the Province is Pushtu and the population contains several lingual strata The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions The Muslim tribes constitute almost the whole population and before partition Hindus amounted to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousand This percentage has further decreased owing to the migration of Hindus and Sikhs to the Indian Union since the establishment of Pakistan The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

Under the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat Act) Application Act VI of 1935 Shariat or Muslim Law governs all questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts or any religious usage or institution including Waqf (trust and trust property) in cases, where the parties are Muslims, except in so far as such Law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment or is opposed to the provisions of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

In cases where the parties are Hindus the rule of decision applicable in such matters is usually custom or in the absence of custom the Hindu Law (*see* Section 27 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901).

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P., which is mainly a mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverain tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District are extremely diversified The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the sub-continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the south-west monsoon, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

TRADE AND OCCUPATION

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture Wheat covers about 972,250 acres of land of which the area under irrigation is about 380,000 acres The total area of the province under maize is about 460,000 acres, and the total area under sugarcane 112,100 acres. The Province is practically without manufactures There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the Province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connects the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with Pakistan and India,

but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poor means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to outside markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. The cultivated area of the land amounts to about 25 per cent and uncultivated 75 per cent.

A notable event was the passing of the Tenancy Bill granting occupancy rights to tenants on payment of compensation to landlords. It was explained by the Revenue Minister in the Assembly that the object of the Bill was to raise the status of the peasant and to remove many 'injustices' imposed on them by landowners.

The work of civilisation makes steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes has generally improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief is vastly extended, police administration is reformed and the desire of people for education judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there was complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, and the lesser work of the Paharpur canal, completed some years ago, are bringing ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General with a Council of three ministers:—

His Excellency I. I. Chundrigar (Governor)

(1) Hon'ble Abdul Qayum Khan (Chief Minister)

(2) Hon'ble Mian Jaffer Shah (Education, Revenue & Civil Supplies)

(3) Hon'ble Mohammad Farid Khan (Health & Local Self Govt.).

Nationalization of the key-services was completed during 1949.

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise similar powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some other parts of the sub-continent is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancestry, real or imaginary.

Modern municipal local government has been introduced into the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses two forest divisions, that of Hazara and of Kohat. The P.W.D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D., who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H.E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the Government. The revenue administration of all the six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Development Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are Civil and Sessions Judges and additional District and Sessions Judges and several Magistrates and Sub-judges. The court of the Judicial Commissioner which consists of the Judicial Commissioner and another judge is the controlling authority in the judicial branch of the administration and is also the highest criminal and civil tribunal in this Province.

Among the various nation-building schemes of the Province, education has very rightly received prior attention of the Government, provision for this head having been enhanced by as large a sum as ten lakhs.

The outstanding feature of the Province's educational scheme has been the formulation of a 3-year educational expansion programme which provides for the establishment of 3 high, 6 middle, 6 lower middle and 60 primary schools for boys and 4 middle, 12 lower middle and 30 primary schools for girls. It also makes provision for a degree college for women with science and medical courses.

The Government also initiated a scheme for opening more primary, middle and high schools in tribal areas, not neglecting at the same time, the education of refugee children, who were given priority and afforded full facilities for free education throughout the Province.

Female and adult education also received particular attention of the Government, the number of institutions during the year being 8 high, 9 anglo vernacular middle, a vernacular middle, and 136 primary schools in the first category. Altogether 76 adult education centres are functioning in the Province.

Another noteworthy feature was the introduction of compulsory religious education in schools. There is also provision for the establishment of a theological college. All Islamia schools in the Province have been taken over by the Government including the Islamia College.

Tribal education has also received an impetus. An Assistant Director was appointed for the first time. An increase in the salaries of teachers has also been sanctioned.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

With its vast resources, the North-West Frontier Province could make rapid progress in industrialization.

While coal prospecting in the Province has been successfully carried out, with a coal-mine already functioning, sugar production in the Province also promises to be very considerable. One sugar mill is already working and another is being built, with an auxiliary distillery, capable of producing not only a very large tonnage of sugar but also power alcohol out of its molasses.

Soaking of hides has begun at a big tanning factory at Nowshera which is capable of handling one thousand hides and skins per day and a pharmaceutical factory established at Peshawar is manufacturing tinctures, spirits, medicinal syrups, etc.

Since no industrial development is possible without cheap power, the Government have been endeavouring to increase the production of cheap power as far as possible by harnessing the Province's hydro-power resources.

The extension of the Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme to Wah started functioning on May 1, 1949 thereby linking the Frontier Province's power supply to the Punjab Electricity Grid System which marks the completion of another phase of electrical development in the country.

It is noteworthy that this new transmission line was designed, fabricated and erected by the staff of the N.-W.F.P. Electricity Department and it is claimed to be the first extra high tension line in Pakistan which has been engineered entirely by a single Department.

Two other schemes, one designed to produce 16,000 kW of electricity at Dargai, and another ten-crore project at Warsak to produce as much as one lakh kW, are well under way. This power, in addition to irrigating more than 65,000 acres of tribal land, will help the development of sugar, cement textile and other industries and the electrification of railways.

The activities of the Agricultural Department of the Province may be divided into various sections, namely, botanical activity under which a new Basmati variety of rice, much superior in quality to the local variety, has been found, and experiments to produce hybrid corn by crossing suitable combinations, as also the work of inbreeding maize varieties are well under way, chemical activity under which some very useful work was carried out and hundreds of samples comprising soils, manures, sugarcane, juices, drug plants, fruits, etc., were chemically analysed both for the Department and the public, entomological activity, under which valuable work in preventing crops and fruit trees from damage by pests of various kinds was recorded.

In addition to carrying out survey and control of plant diseases, the Department of Agriculture, N.-W.F.P., also produced two very useful sugarcane varieties which are expected to increase the production of sugarcane in the Province.

The question of agricultural development of tribal areas under a planned scheme is receiving the active consideration of the Government.

Agriculture being the chief occupation in the Province, the Government pursued a bold and progressive agrarian policy, aiming at the elimination of middlemen. The tenancy reform has already been mentioned.

Extensive Government lands in the Dera Ismail Khan District which were on long leases with private individuals were resumed by the Government on the expiry of lease periods and split into holdings of 12½ and 25 acres each. They were partly leased out and partly sold to actual tillers of the soil, both local and refugees.

Yet another bold measure on the part of the Government was the abolition of the medieval jagirdari system, directing the savings thus accrued for the welfare of the people of the Province. There were 300 jagirs in the N.-W.F.P. costing the Government over Rs. 1,000,000 annually in one form or another. Some of these jagirs were pre-British while others were granted by the Government of undivided India prior to the introduction of provincial autonomy.

The Government have also inaugurated a scheme of colonisation of tribesmen, specially Mahsuds, on lands on banks of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District. The scheme, which involves an area of nearly 10,000 acres, will in addition to help improving the economic condition of the tribesmen, also go a long way towards easing the food problems of the Province. So far a little under 2,000 acres has been allotted for settlement and a further area of 5,000 acres is being cleared and will be distributed as soon as it is fit for cultivation.

As agricultural development without healthy livestock is hardly possible, the Government have in their Animal Husbandry Department a very useful auxiliary to the Agricultural Department. This Department runs about 80 veterinary hospitals treating as many as about 4 lakhs of animals of all description.

The Provincial laboratory produces various kinds of vaccine, with which animals are inoculated against contagious diseases, thereby reducing fatalities to livestock to the minimum.

A testimony to the valuable work done by the Province in this respect is provided by the fact that the Central Pakistan Government chose to convert the Provincial Laboratory into the Pakistan Animal Husbandry Institute.

Training of doctors and compounders and a scheme for the organisation of Blood Banks, in order to meet the requirements of civil hospitals for blood serum and blood plasma in times of emergency has also been initiated.

With a view to increasing production, and thereby diminishing shortage of food from which the North-West Frontier Province generally suffers, several irrigation works of considerable importance, in addition to the remodelling of two important aqueducts, were undertaken by the the Public Works Department. The irrigation works include, among others, remodelling of Katha Jang Distributary, the Toland Flood Irrigation Scheme and the Kri Sheikhan Irrigation Scheme in the Kohat District, the extension of the Mamakhel Jadid Canal in the Bannu District, the remodelling of the Takarwah Distributory in Dera Ismail Khan District, provision of tube-well irrigation in Qasba Bagram, Peshawar, etc.

Seven new roads have been completed, either wholly or partially, in various Districts of the Province at a total cost of Rs. 13,62,803.

Work is in hand on the priority drinking water schemes in the Southern Districts of the Province. An expenditure of Rs 2,82,000 in 1950-51 and 2,11,000 in 1951-52 has also been sanctioned Similarly, a sum of Rs 1,50,000 in addition to the Rs 1,00,000 provided in the 1949-50 Budget has been sanctioned for extending such schemes in the southern half of the Kohat District An expenditure of Rs 2,50,000 in 1950-51 and 1,59,000 in 1951-52 has also been sanctioned for this District.

The North-West Frontier Province has introduced a road transport service of its own, which has proved to be immensely popular with the public, while at the same time financially profitable to the Government.

A fleet of 73 vehicles—40 buses and 33 trucks—is now operating on various routes in all the six districts of the Province, affording to the public regular, quick and comfortable movement.

A notable achievement of the Provincial Government in this sphere of life is the marked decline in violent crime, including murders and dacoities, in the tribal areas. In the Province also complete peace prevailed during the year.

There was also important legislation calculated to wipe out corruption

Development of the Peshawar museum on scientific lines and the establishment of a Central Record Office for the preservation of official records and historical documents for the encouragement of historical research has been yet another notable development in the North-West Frontier Province.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of Pakistan out of Central Revenues.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker.—The Hon'ble Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law (*D I. Khan South Mohammadan Rural*)

Deputy Speaker.—Nawab Qutab-ud-Din Khan (*Tank, Mohdn Rural*)

The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Bar-at-Law (*Peshawar City, Mohdn Urban*), Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (*Utmannama, Mohdn. Rural*); Khan Abdullah Khan (*D I Khan North, Mohdn. Rural*), Pir Mohd Abdul Latif Khan (*Lakki West, Mohdn. Rural*), Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, B A, LL B (*Upper Pakhli, Mohdn Rural*); Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan (*Doaba Doudzai, Mohdn. Rural*), Khan Amin Jan Khan-Khalils (*Mohdn Rural*), K. S Assadullah Jan Khan (*Kulachi, Mohdn Rural*); Qazi Ataullah Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Ammazai, Mohdn. Rural*); L. Bhanju Ram Gandhi, B.A., LL.B. (*D. I. Khan Town, General Urban*); Sultan Hassan Ali Khan (*N.-W. F. P. Landlords*), Sardar Ishar Singh, Bar-at-Law (*Hazara Mardan, Sikh Rural*); The Hon. Mian Jaffar Shah (*Nowshera South, Mohdn. Rural*), Khan Jalal-ud-Din Khan (*N.-W. F. P. Towns*); L. Kanwar Bhan (*D I. Khan, General Rural*), Mehta Madan Lal, B A., LL.B. (*Peshawar West, General Rural*); L Mehr Chand Khanna (*Peshawar Cantonment, General Urban*); L. Kewal Ram, B A, LL.B. (*Bannu Town, General Urban*), L. Kotu Ram, B.A, LL B. (*Bannu, General Town*); Dr. Khan Sahib (*Hashtnagar South, Mohdn. Rural*); L Mohan Lal Gulati (*Kohat, General Rural*); Khan Mohd Ishaq Khan (*Kamalzai, Mohdn. Rural*); Khan Mohd. Aslam Khan (*Teri North Mohdn. Rural*); The Hon. Khan Mohd. Farid Khan (*Tanawal, Mohdn Rural*); Arbab Mohd. Sharif Khan (*Bara-Mohmands, Mohdn. Rural*); Khan Mohd. Yaqub Khan (*Bannu East, Mohdn. Rural*), Syed Mohd Yaqub Shah (*Nowshera North, Mohdn. Rural*), Mohd. Zaman Khan (*Haripur North, Mohdn. Rural*); Khan Mohd Zarin Khan (*Baizai, Mohdn. Rural*); Khan Mufiatullah Khan (*Razar, Mohdn. Rural*); Mian Musharaf Shah (*Peshawar Landlords*), S. Partab Singh (*Peshawar, Sikh Rural*), Pir Shahinshah (*Kohat, Mohdn. Rural*); S. Qaim Shah, B A, LLB (*Hashtnagar North, Mohdn. Rural*); Sardar Ram Singh (*Southern Districts, Sikh Rural*); Khan Sahib Gul Khan (*Teri South, Mohdn. Rural*), Captain Zain Mohd Khan, S B, O.B I. (*Abbottabad West, Mohdn Rural*); Khan Yahya Jan Khan, M A. (*Peshawar City, Mohdn Urban*); Khan Raza Khan (*Lakki East, Mohd. Rural*); Lt. Mirdad Khan (*Haripur South, Mohdn Rural*); Raja Sardar Khan (*Abbottabad East, Mohdn. Rural*), Khan Malik-ur-Rahman Kayani (*Hangu, Mohdn Rural*)

THE PUNJAB PROVINCE

THE PUNJAB Province was formed after the partition of August 15, 1947. It comprises the whole of the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions, the Districts of Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Lahore minus half the Kasur Tehsil and the Shakargarh Tehsil of the Gurdaspur District.

The correct figures for area, population, etc are as follows —

Area	63,134 sq miles
Density	302
Population	1 crore and 90 lakhs
Males	102 5 lakhs
Females	86 0 lakhs
Muslims	184 25 lakhs
Christians	4 25 lakhs
Others	0 01 lakhs
Villages	19,700

AGRICULTURE

Nearly 50 per cent of the total area (20 million acres) is under arable farming, nearly 3 per cent under forests, and 28 per cent and 19 per cent respectively, lying as 'culturable' and 'uncultivable' wastes. A little less than 50 per cent of the cultivated area depends upon rain and the rest is irrigated from a network of canal system and by surface percolation wells, tube-wells, etc.

The Lower Jhelum, the Lower Chenab, the Sutlej Valley and the Haveli Canals, respectively, command 3 3, 3, 1 3 and 1 3 million acres. A new project, known as the Thal, when completed, will irrigate another 2 million acres Irrigation from this project has already begun.

Wheat and rice are the chief staple crops of the Province and cover about 37 and 5 per cent. (respectively) of the total area sown. Cotton is the chief cash crop of the Province and covers 10 per cent of the total area sown under crops Short-staple indigenous cottons are chiefly for home use and long-staple Punjab American Cottons for export The improved strains are of over 1 inch staple length and spin more than 40 highest standard warp counts. Sugarcane and oilseed are other important cash crops and occupy 1½ per cent each of the area under all crops Other important crops are gram and pulses 13 per cent, millets 12 per cent and fruits and vegetables 4 per cent.; of fruits citrus is by far the most important

The first crop of wheat sown and harvested after partition produced a normal total tonnage in spite of the chaotic conditions which were then prevalent The second crop (harvested in April-May 1949) proved to be a record crop in the history of the Punjab It left the Province with an exportable surplus of well over 5 lakh tons The final figures for the third crop (harvested in April-May 1950) are not available at the time of writing But it is estimated to be as good, if not better than the preceding one. These bumper crops have more than solved the food problem of Pakistan

The Punjab's cotton temporarily received a setback after the partition When the non-standard cotton of 1947-48 reached the buyers abroad, there were some protests which gave rise to several disputes Due to the use of a mixed variety of seed in the sowing of cotton during 1948, the Punjab had a poor cotton crop both in quantity and quality The Government, therefore, felt it necessary to enact a law prescribing the sowing of particular varieties of cotton in particular areas of the Province. The result was that a cotton crop conforming to the old standard was once again sown in 1949 This crop has re-established the position of the Punjab's cotton in the foreign markets It has also given a better total yield than the Punjab had seen for several years, the latest estimate being some 733,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) which is about 60 per cent of the total produce in Pakistan Surgarcane and oil seeds are other important cash crops and occupy 1½ per cent each of the sown area

Livestock is important from the agricultural as well as food and commercial points of view The bovine population aggregates to nearly 9 million heads and sheep and goats 4 million. Large profits are derived from cattle and dairy trades The productions of hide and skin are also important industries

A special census taken after the partition showed that the total number of cows and bullocks in the Province has decreased since the census of 1945 The number of buffaloes, however, showed some increase over the 1945 figures The decrease in the number of bullocks which were needed for agricultural work has been made up to a large extent through imports from Baluchistan, Sind and elsewhere

Breeding of cattle in the Punjab is mainly the business of the private owners Government helps by providing bulls of suitable breeds, by maintaining the sources of supply from where private individuals can buy foundation stock at reasonable prices and by holding through local bodies exhibitions of cattle of good breeds

INDUSTRIES

The number of factories registered under the factories Act, 1934 can be divided into two categories seasonal and perennial Cotton ginning and pressing factories form more than 90 per cent of the total number of seasonal factories, the remaining are engaged in rice husking, sugar and fruit canning. Among the perennial factories the most important are textile mills, foundries and engineering workshops, cement factories, flour mills, glass and rubber factories, chemicals including turpentine,

matches, paints and varnishes, petroleum refineries, sports and surgical goods. The two largest textile mills are situated at Lyallpur and Okara respectively Sialkot enjoys international fame on account of its sports goods and surgical instruments Other industrial concerns of note in the Province are a turpentine and rosin factory at Jallo, a factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils at Lyallpur, cement factories at Wah and Dandot, tanneries at Wazirabad and Sialkot, factories for the manufacture of electrical apparatus at Lahore and Rawalpindi and for the manufacture of sewing machines at Lahore.

Small-scale and cottage industries form a heterogenous group comprising industries of a most varied character and of different sizes and forms of organisation Some cottage industries are of considerable importance such as the manufacture of iron safes at Gujranwala, veterinary and surgical instruments at Sialkot and Lahore pottery making at Gujrat ivory carving at Chiniot; cutlery at Nizamabad and Wazirabad and utensils at Gujranwala There is a big factory of footwear near Lahore The manufacture of cycle parts has been taken up at Lahore and Sialkot The sericulture industry has to make almost a fresh start as it has only one silkworm rearing station at Murree but a large number of agriculturists in submontane tracts are taking an increasing interest in silkworm rearing and reeling operations There is an Arts and Crafts Depot at Lahore which provides a market for artistic wares and helps to secure improvement in design and workmanship.

The oil industry has a big future The Attock Oil Company is engaged in extracting and refining mineral oils in the Rawalpindi District

Much reconstruction work had to be done at the beginning as a number of industrial establishments were disrupted by the partition Before the partition there were 800 registered factories in the Punjab More than 90 per cent of these closed down immediately after partition The rehabilitation of these factories has been one of the main problems of the Government By now about 700 registered factories have been restored to normal working, providing employment to about 73,000 persons including about 12,000 employees of seasonal factories

With an abundance of fine varieties of cotton the Punjab offers good opportunities for the growth of the cotton textile industry Two new textile mills, one at Lyallpur and the other at Multan, have come into being since partition A third mill which specialises in the manufacture of towels is nearing completion at Rawalpindi The total number of new spindles and looms that have been installed in the new textile mills since partition is 53,100. Another 80,000 spindles are expected to be installed in the near future Three colonies of hand-loom weavers have sprung up after partition A large number of refugee hand-loom weavers from India have been settled in these colonies Calendering and finishing plants are also being set up for the benefit of this cottage industry. Already 12 calendering plants and 3 woollen cloth finishing plants are working in the Province Another finishing plant for the woollen hand-loom weavers of Jhang is expected to start work during 1950.

The well-known cottage industries of Sialkot namely sports goods, surgical instruments and E P N S goods which were disrupted by the exodus of non-Muslims who financed it are also being revived. It is expected that the pre-partition volume of production will be reached during 1951. An attempt is being made to organise the workers and small producers into co-operative units The cutlery industry of Wazirabad and Nizamabad (Gujranwala District) which came into prominence during the last war is also being reorganised.

The tanning industry has also considerable scope in this province. Three new tanning factories are being set up and three more are at the stage of planning The Provincial Government has sanctioned a scheme for establishing a tanning and leather institute in Gujranwala to produce trained personnel for this expanding industry A big footwear factory already exists near Lahore Sericulture is also being encouraged The production of silk in 1950 was about 2,000 ounces and is expected to rise to 3,000 ounces the following year The Provincial Government is setting up a silk reeling and throwing factory to utilise this raw material. A first rate sugar factory has also been set up at Mardan, North-West Frontier Province.

A Commercial and Industrial museum is being set up in Lahore. It will display to the general public products of cottage as well as large-scale industry in the Province.

The Provincial Government has recently appointed an Industrial Planning Committee to prepare a five-year plan for an all round development of medium and small-scale industries in urban and cottage industries in rural areas This Committee is already at work

COMMUNICATIONS

The P W D Buildings and Roads Branch looks after the communications in the Punjab The mileage so far metalled and maintained is as under —

P W D	.. ..	2,871 miles
District Boards	.. ..	332 miles

In addition to this, it has been proposed to construct the following categories of roads for the post-war period in the first five-year programme —(*a*) Arterial Roads, 2,391 miles, (*b*) District Minor Roads, 847 miles; (*c*) Village Roads (soil stabilized) 1,115 miles

The Department hopes to complete the above programme by the end of 1952-53 when the mileage available for traffic in the province is expected to be as follows —

Metalled roads	6,238 miles
Village roads (soil stabilized)	1,115 miles

In addition to the above existing and proposed road mileage, the Department looks after 1,340 miles of unmetalled roads and controls through the District Boards, a mileage of 11,933 of unmetalled roads, thus bringing the total of unmetalled roads to 13,273 miles.

Capital expenditure on development schemes could only be financed with loans In this respect the provincial Government entered into an agreement with the Central Government early in 1948 that the former would raise no loans in the open market but obtain them from the latter These loans were to be given for schemes which the Central Government approved For capital expenditure on development schemes planned by the various departments the provincial Government prepared an ambitious budget of about Rs 10 crores for the financial year 1949-50, but an allotment of only about 7 crores could be made, and only a little over Rs. 4 crores could be spent actually on account of non-availability of material.

Sec. 92-A GOVERNMENT

The departments remained under the control of an elected Ministry only for a part of the financial year Owing mainly to the abnormal conditions through which the Punjab had passed, certain healthy and important conventions of democracy did not start operating in the province as they should have done in the interests of good administration There was a growing tendency on the part of Members of the provincial Legislature to interfere with the day to day working of the administrative machinery, with postings, transfers and promotions of officials and so on Matters grew worse when the party supporting the Ministry in the Legislature divided itself into two almost equal groups, one of them determined to keep the Ministry in office the other seeking to oust it The extent to which M L A 's were allowed to interfere with the work and discipline of public servants during this period of political intrigues and strife had a most unfortunate effect on the tone and morale of the administration H E the Governor-General at last intervened and dissolved the Legislature and the Ministry on January 24, 1949 and instructed the provincial Governor to take over the administration of the province under Section 92-A of the Constitution Act, pending new elections These, according to the present plans, are to be held towards the end of 1950.

Among the first important steps, taken under the Section 92-A regime to put the progress of West Punjab on a sound basis was a penal law enacted to save the province from the danger of losing foreign markets for its cotton The Punjab had developed over a long number of years special varieties of long-staple and medium staple cottons which had gained distinction and popularity in international markets After Partition the new allottees of ginning factories in their hurry and inexperience mixed up these types with the short staple *desi* cotton and dumped on the market a commodity very much different from what the buyers were used to get. Muhajir (refugee) agriculturists, used to sowing *desi* cotton in east Punjab, preferred to stick to it In any case, pure seed of improved types had become rare owing to the admixture of all types of cotton seeds in the ginning factories The most important cash crop of this province, which was the main source of its prosperity in the past, was thus faced with a very dark future To remedy this state of affairs at once a law was enforced in April 1948, making it an offence for any one to grow any but a prescribed type of cotton in a particular area Along with this a hurried, but successful, effort was made to provide the necessary amounts of pure cotton seed for the various areas concerned This and a widespread campaign of publicity by officers of the Agriculture Department has ensured a proper standardisation of the cotton crop that the province will grow in the future

The enforcement of prohibition and the enactment of a series of agrarian laws with far reaching effects are the most important measures of social and economic reforms that have been taken in the province during the past three years Under the Prohibition Law there is total ban on the consumption of liquor so far as Muslims are concerned (subject to individual exemptions on medical grounds) and some restrictions in the case of non-Muslims A law has also been enacted to control opium smoking in the province

The main features of the agrarian reforms are the abolition of the distinction between "agriculturists and non-agriculturists" except for the existing population in the Thal area, the annulment of the eviction of tenants by landlords effected during the past one year whether carried out by means of legal process or otherwise, a permanent protection for the tenants for the future who cannot now be evicted by landlords except under specified contingencies *e.g.*, non-fulfilment of the term of tenancy, and the abolition of certain customary cesses which the tenant in certain cases was paying to the landlord over and above the latter's proper share in the crops or the rent.

Another bold step taken towards emphasizing equal rights of citizenship for all, is the adoption of adult franchise as the basis on which the new Provincial Legislative Assembly will be elected. The law about corrupt practices in elections has also been amended to ensure a greater measure of purity during the election and to discourage any attempt to influence votes in the names of tribes or clans The original cause that produced the dismissal of the Ministry also led in the end to the resignation of the Advisers who had taken the place of the Ministry —namely group politics

THAL PROJECT

Special attention was also paid to a scheme to irrigate and colonise a wide expanse of desert, known as Thal, in the north-west of the province, which is by far the most important scheme of economic development that the province has in hand It is an old scheme, which remained in

abeyance for various reasons in the past. Construction work on it was eventually started shortly before the 1939 War and partly completed during the War. The scheme was revised after partition by the Punjab authorities and efforts were made to speed it up. The work of colonization is entrusted to a statutory body called Thal Development Authority which has been created under the Thal Development Act of 1949 on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority of America. The colonisation of this inhospitable desert where sand-storms sometimes undo within a few hours what man may take months to build, presents special difficulties in the beginning. Once, however, this area has been properly developed, it will not only add 15 to 18 lakhs of acres to the Punjab's good agricultural land, but also become a beehive of trade and industries. Afforestation and agriculture will, it is expected, completely change the present forbidding aspects of its climate.

The colonization of the Thal is now proceeding at a vigorous pace, and nearly 100,000 acres have already been occupied by the settlers. A considerable area has been reserved for the settlement of the families of refugee soldiers in the Pakistan Army. Land has also been allotted in the Thal to displaced Christian families. The Thal Development Authority takes up land, block by block, demarcates it into chaks and breaks it with the help of tractors and other modern machines, before settlers are sent for colonization. The Authority not only operates on Government owned land but is also competent to acquire privately owned lands in the Thal so as to plan and carry out the development of the area as a whole. The over-all plan of development of the area comprises elaborate schemes of plantation of trees, afforestation, construction of roads, establishment of model farms and the setting up of new markets and industrial towns.

Another of the basic problems of the Punjab is that of arresting the deterioration of land through water-logging in canal-irrigated areas. The remedial measures, never quite adequate, that were taken of before partition, could not be fully maintained during the subsequent years. They are now being changed in the light of the present needs and conditions of the province. Similarly, steps have been taken to give fresh impetus to departmental work in connection with long-term schemes of developing and expanding the provincie's scanty forest wealth, improving the number and breeds of its cattle, developing its supply of electric energy and expanding its industries and other basic factors of economic prosperity. The proposed hydro-electric power plants will make this province independent of the Indian Punjab and will provide a network of grid stations which will supply energy everywhere at economic rates.

After three years of independence conditions in the Punjab present a happy contrast to those which the province has passed through. Nature has helped the efforts of its people by giving the province a bumper wheat crop which has surpassed the records of a long time. The problem of the shortage of food is now a thing of the past. There is practically no black market in the province in any of the essential commodities. About 40 lakhs of the refugee population have been settled in the rural areas and about 15 lakhs in the urban areas. It has been estimated that between 75 and 80 per cent of the refugees resettled in urban areas have been properly absorbed in the economic life of the province at a level not lower than their pre-partition position. The problem of finding full and useful employment for the rest has still to be solved. It is being studied by an Inquiry Committee and whatever interim steps are possible are being taken to solve it. For the agriculturist Muhajir population an elaborate plan of giving semi-permanent proprietary rights to those who were land-owners in their original homes is being implemented. It has meant the study and tabulation of voluminous records and claims. The work of allotment under this scheme has also started and would be in full swing shortly.

ADMINISTRATION

After the establishment of Pakistan, the Provincial Government has been and is being carried on according to the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as modified by the Pakistan (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947.

The two Financial Commissioners in the Province are also Secretaries to Government in the Revenue and the Resettlement and Colonies Departments. The Development Commissioner and the Secretary, Civil Supplies are also Secretaries to Government in their respective departments. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department a Secretary to Government. The Headquarters of the Government is at Lahore. There are three Commissioners (for Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—16 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the Province are the two Financial Commissioners, the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies, the Development Commissioner, Secretary, Civil Supplies, the Director of Public Relations and the Legal Remembrancer.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges and one additional Judge. Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (12 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district, of a Corporation at Lahore or of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession and other taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of the Lahore Corporation and Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi and other forms of taxation, from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. In order to modernise the towns of the province, the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, which provides for the constitution of Improvement Trusts, has been extended to five important towns.

POLICE

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab Constabulary and Border Police. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him four Deputy Inspectors-General, three in charge of ranges comprising several districts, one in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Lahore. The Railway Police is under an Assistant Inspector-General. The Punjab Constabulary and Border Police are controlled by their commandants. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

EDUCATION

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab since the partition. There has been considerable expansion during 1949-50. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. A popular adult education programme, the Iqbal Academy, the Translation Board, Overseas Training Scholarships and a programme for the physical development of the youth are some of the features newly introduced into the system. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains 16 arts colleges (including one for residential public school and 4 for women), 11 normal schools for males, 10 training classes, and combined institutions for females, 106 secondary schools for boys and girls, 33 centres for vocational training and nine agricultural centres attached to the Normal Schools. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains 10 higher grade professional institutions, *viz*., the King Edward Medical College, Fatimah Jinnah Medical College for Women, de Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the College of Engineering and Technology at Moghalpura, the Central Training College for Women, Lahore, one school at Ghoragali on European model and one school, *viz*., the Engineering School at Rasul.

At present the Department of Education is in the charge of the Director of Public Instruction who is also Secretary to Government in the Education Department. The percentage of literacy is 11. To raise this percentage the Government has launched a vigorous campaign.

HEALTH SERVICES

As the Medical and Public Health Departments have been amalgamated the Head of this amalgamated Department is the Director, Health Services, Punjab. The present Director is assisted by four Assistant Directors including an Assistant Director of Health Services (Women). Three of the Assistant Directors are P H S Class I Officers functioning as planning officers in their own specialized subjects. The fourth is a non-technical Officer who at present is a P C S Officer meant for administrative work. In ten districts out of the 16 districts of the Province there is a District Health Officer responsible for both preventive and curative work. At the headquarter towns of 5 districts, *viz*., Lyallpur, Sargodha, Multan, Rawalpindi and Sialkot, Civil Hospitals on the standard of Mayo Hospital, Lahore, have been started. Each of these hospitals is in charge of a Medical Superintendent, and the one in charge of the Civil Dispensary, Lahore, is also Additional District Health Officer.

Besides the District Officers there are 117 Medical Officers (P H S Class II Officers) working in various districts of the Province as well as the King Edward Medical College and other institutions at Lahore. There are in all 303 men Assistant Medical Officers and 54 women Assistant Medical Officers serving in the Health Department.

An Anti-Malaria Organisation consisting of 1 Entomological Assistant, 3 Anti-Malaria Sanitary Supervisors, 15 Anti-Malaria Sanitary Patrols, 1 Laboratory Assistant (Junior grade) in 8 districts and 2 Anti-Malaria Sanitary Supervisors, 10 Anti-Malaria Sanitary Patrols, 1 Laboratory Assistant (Junior grade) work in the remaining 8 districts of the Punjab under the control of the Officer In-charge, Anti-Malaria Operations who is assisted by one Assistant Meteorologist in the district field work.

These units are detailed for duty in the malarious areas of the Province.

A field epidemiological unit for the investigation of outbreaks of epidemics especially malaria is functioning in the Province under the control of an Officer In-charge, Anti-Malaria Operations

There is also a malaria field epidemiological research station the main object of which is to work out biological methods for the control of malaria in the Province, especially in the water-logged areas.

Two chemical laboratories are functioning in Punjab —A Headquarters Laboratory at Lahore and a Divisional Laboratory at Rawalpindi The Headquarters Laboratory is in the charge of the Provincial Public Analyst who is assisted by 4 Analytical Assistants The Divisional Laboratory is in the charge of the Deputy Provincial Public Analyst with 2 Analytical Assistants working under him.

There are 24 Government Food Inspectors employed in addition to those appointed by local bodies, who regularly sample wholesale and retail stocks Samples are examined at the Headquarters laboratory and also at the Divisional Laboratory at Rawalpindi

Government has recently expanded maternity and child welfare work There are now throughout the Province 76 maternity and child welfare centres staffed by fully trained Lady Health Visitors, who supervise the training and work of indigenous *dais*.

There exists a special organisation under the control of the Officer In-charge, Punjab Epidemiological Bureau for the investigation of hookworm disease in the Province

Other institutions which help to fight disease are given below. The Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine was established in October 1949 The main object of this institution is to train medical graduates for diploma in public health. The Epidemiological Bureau—Bacteriological and Pathological laboratories –trains Sanitary Inspectors.

The Punjab Vaccine Institute trains sanitary inspectors, sanitary supervisors, lady health visitors, medical students and vaccinators and produces vaccine lymph The Punjab Health School trains Lady Health Visitors

Whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health are in charge of health work in the towns of Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sargodha, Lyallpur, Sialkot and Kasur

RURAL, NURSING

With the amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Departments with effect from 2nd September, 1949, the rural dispensaries of both the departments—204 in all are now functioning in the Punjab under the control of the Punjab Health Directorate. The idea that curative and preventive medicine should go hand in hand, has thus been given a practical shape.

These dispensaries are required to perform both curative and preventive work The doctors in charge of these dispensaries tour within five miles radius of their dispensaries to attend on the sick in their homes and also carry out preventive health work.

With a view to improving the existing condition of the rural dispensaries which, in most cases, are running under the control of dispensers, it has been decided by Punjab Government to provincialize 150 out of 204 dispensaries in the Punjab during the 1949-50 financial year and the remaining 54 dispensaries during the next financial year

In addition to the rural dispensaries mentioned above the Punjab Government have also accorded sanction to the establishment of 20 mobile dispensaries for providing relief from door to door.

Government have decided to provincialize the nursing cadre and all the nursing staff of the Province will be on the regular cadre of the Health Department from 1st April, 1951 A Chief Nursing Superintendent will also be appointed by this Directorate as an administrative officer to control the nursing service.

There are 4 training centres for nurses in Lahore alone, *viz*, Mayo, Lady Aitchison, Sir Ganga Ram and United Christian Hospitals A scheme for opening a Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting School has been chalked out under the U N I C E F programme and was expected to be started in Lahore from October, 1950

Nurses are also deputed for training abroad both for the basic and post-graduate trainings

The statistics Directorate maintains records of vital statistics and conducts research pertaining to them under the supervision of a Statistical Officer.

There is a Public Health Branch of the Public Works Department, which is concerned with the planning and carrying out of work in connection with the provision of water-supplies and drainage and sewerage schemes in towns and villages The Branch functions under an expert in Sanitary Engineering who has the status of a Superintending Engineer and is assisted by a number of Executive Engineers, Sub-Divisional Officer and Subordinates

There is also a Provincial Sanitary Board consisting of official and non-official members, the Assistant Director of Health Services (Preventive), Punjab acts as the Secretary The functions of the Board are advisory, the Board also give grants-in-aid to local bodies for the execution of sanitary works

FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE

The budget for the year 1949-50 showed a surplus of Rs 9 lakhs Towards the end of the financial year it was found that the budget surplus would be well over Rs. 175 lakhs—Government thereupon sanctioned certain supplementary items of expenditure and decided to refund part of the increased taxation that had been imposed earlier By these operations the expected surplus was reduced to Rs 102 lakhs

For the current financial year (1950-51) the receipts are estimated at 19 62 crores and the expenditure at 18 6 crores, the surplus being 102 lakhs The Provincial Government has on the one hand, abolished the 40 per cent surcharge imposed a year ago on the canal water rates and on the other provided boldly for new beneficial expenditure Provision for this sort of expenditure during the current financial year includes a sum of Rs 38 lakhs for a campaign to expand adult education as well as school and college education in the Province and over 20 lakhs for the expansion of health services A sum of Rs 80 lakhs has been earmarked for giving effect retrospectively to a scheme for revising the scales of pay of the lower-paid Government servants

A part of this scheme has recently been implemented and the scales of pay of peons, constables and head constables and patwaris etc. have been increased.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor, H. E. Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary, S. Ghias Uddin Ahmed, P.A.S.

Military Secretary, Major M. Mobin Khan.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain S. Durrani.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, H. A. Majid, P A S.

Secretary, Electricity and Industries, and Development Commissioner, M H. Hussain, P A S

Secretary, Medical and Local Government, A D. Arshad.

Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, R. D. Howe, P A S

Secretary, Finance Department, A K. Malik, P A S

Home Secretary, S Ahmed Ali

Financial Commissioners, Akhtar Hussain, P A S (*Resettlement & Colonies*), Nawabzada Saidullah Khan (*Revenue*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch.

Chief Engineer and Secretary, Central Administration, K. B M A Hamid

Chief Engineer (*Western Adm*), K. B S I Mahboob

Chief Engineer (*Northern Adm*), K B Kh Abdul Ghafoor.

ELECTRICITY

Chief Engineer, J H. Appleby

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

Secretary and Chief Engineer, Khan Mohammad Azam

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Chairman, Wazirzada Sardar Gul Mohammad Khan

Members, Ch. Nazir Hussain, B A, LL B, Gazi Zahur Hussain.

Secretary, F. D. Saifey

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture, Khan Abdur Rehman Khan

Director of Land Records, Rai Sher Muhammad Bhuttir

Director of Public Instruction, S M Sharif.

Inspector-General of Police, Khan Qurban Ali Khan

Chief Conservator of Forests, Mian Allah Bux

Director, Health Services, Lt -Col S M K. Malik

Addl Dir, Health Services, Dr P H K B M Yacob

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt -Col. Bashir H Sayed.

Accountant-General, M. Bashir Ahmad

Postmaster-General, Lt -Col S A Siddiqi

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir Edward Maclagan, K C I E, C S I ..	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K C S I, C I E .	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O, C B E	1928
Sir Herbert William Emerson, G C I E, K C S I, C I E, C B E, I C S	1933
Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart, G.C I E, K C S I, I C S	1938
Sir Bertand James Glancy, G C.I.E., K C S I, K C I E.	1941
Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K C S I, K.C I E, I C S	1946

(*After Partition*)

Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.S.I, K.C.I.E., O B.E.	1947
Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar	1949

SIND PROVINCE

SIND is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is not of recent origin. It was as early as twenty years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims were in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations later became an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference formally put forward the demand in London in 1930 The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind Its findings can best be summarised by the remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind"

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being consumed by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy was inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935

The assets and liabilities were divided roughly as follows Lands, forests, buildings property, etc, would pass to the province where they were situated. Arrears of taxes would belong to the province where the taxed property was situated or the taxed transaction took place Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs 2,74,96,384, including Rs 73,687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, would be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay

Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) would be borne by Sind The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme would be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works would be chargeable to the province where the works were located.

It was also understood that the Central Government would have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other deficit provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Centre and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert was asked to conduct an inquiry. He completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind got a cash subvention of Rs 105 lakhs for a period of ten years after which the aid would be progressively decreased According to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind would get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent., of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

POPULATION

Sind has an area of 48,136 sq miles and a population of 4,535,008 (1941 census). Of this, the Hindus (including Scheduled castes) numbered 1,229,926 and the Muslims 3,208,325. As a result of the recent upheaval nearly 8 lakhs of Hindus including 20,000 Sikhs have migrated to India since August 1947. There has been a corresponding migration of Muslims into Sind as a result of which the Muslim population has vastly increased.

According to the census of 1941, 889,333 males and 90,020 females in the Province of Sind are literate, representing 15 6 per cent. and 4 4 per cent of the male and female population respectively.

The language of the Province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language

On March 31, 1947 there were 3,778 educational institutions of all kinds in Sind out of which 537 were for girls. There were ten colleges in the province with 4,236 students on the rolls. There were 235 secondary schools for boys with 41,922 students on the rolls, and 38 for girls with 9,251 students There were 2,511 primary schools for boys with 168,937 students on the rolls, and 426 schools for girls with 41,735 students

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry Ten per cent. are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being only a few factories in Sind

LLOYD BARRAGE

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of Lord Lloyd, an ex-Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932 It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being completely at the mercy of the vagaries of the Indus What it means to the Sindhi, the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The Lloyd barrage is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 30,000 miles. The total length is thus some 36,000 miles.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 628 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 115 miles

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to the requirements of cultivators The distribution is made through seven great canals through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal, the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,763 cusecs or 285,100 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 54,300 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7,500,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres cotton 850,000 acres, rice 625,000 acres, *jawari*, *bajri*, etc., 635,000 acres, and oilseeds 410,000 acres

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities

Wheat 1,133,000 tons; cotton 549,000 bales, rice 447,000 tons, *jawari*, *bajri*, etc., 271,000 tons, and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

PROGRESSIVE BUDGET

In the field of provincial economy a balance has yet to be struck between revenues and expenditure, but the 1950-51 deficit budget with about half of the total estimated revenues allocated to a gigantic development programme cannot be considered typical. One colossal project that of the Lower Sind Barrage alone would account for a capital expenditure of Rs. 3 5 crores provided for in the current year's budget Other productive schemes such as the nationalisation of electrical undertakings, the hydro-electrical project in Lower Sind, the mechanisation of agriculture, bringing under the plough 21 thousand acres of rich alluvial soil by pump irrigation from Indus, which have also been provided for in the budget, would require a total out-lay of about 7 crores of rupees spread over five years.

The previous year's allocations to nation-building departments such as Medical and Public Health, Education and Agriculture have all been increased though there has been no additional taxation

The Sind Government have already started work connected with the building of another barrage across the Indus river in Lower Sind involving a total cost of 23 57 crores The foundation stone was laid by the Governor-General on February 12, 1950 The project consists of a barrage to be constructed above Kotri, a quarter mile below the Jamshoro regulator of the Fuleli Canal a feeder on the right bank of the Indus. The barrage is designed to be strong and big enough to pass a flood of 750,000 cusecs as against a maximum in the last 40 years of 613,000 reduced by future Punjab and Upper Sind withdrawals. The barrage, when completed in 1953 is expected to irrigate 28 lakh acres, out of which 1 7 million will be under peasant proprietorship The consequential increase in out-turn of crop is expected to be more than four times the present yield at a conservative estimate It is expected that by the end of 1950 fourteen out of 44 spans on which will rest the mighty framework of this new Barrage will be completed, and the entire structure is expected to be completed by 1954. The total cost of the Barrage is estimated to be Rs. 20 5 crores

The Sind Government have proposed to develop Hydro-Electric Power for industrial purposes and home use in middle and upper Sind Apart from Kalri-Baghar Scheme, waterfalls in Rohri Canal and Eastern Nara are proposed to be exploited and it is estimated that 16,300 kW of electric power would be generated on the three falls of Rohri canal at Sukkur, Yusuf Dhari and Kumblima and one fall at mile 23 of Eastern Nara.

Final schemes are not yet ready but the preliminary estimates show that the whole project will cost about Rs 559 5 lakhs.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, innumerable changes have been effected during the years 1948-50 They may be summed up as under.

Primary :—(*a*) Compulsory Primary Education was introduced in 12 more Talukas which bring the total number of such Districts to 25 out of 60 Compulsion will be gradually introduced in all Talukas Urdu primary schools (15) have been started for Muhajir children. In the year 1949-50 alone the number of primary schools (boys' and girls') increased by 324.

(*b*) Compulsory Quranic Teaching and teaching of Urdu in Sindhi Schools and Sindhi in Urdu Schools were enforced

(*c*) Training of Primary Teachers for 2 years has been made compulsory for which 4 training institutions—two for men and one for women teachers—have been established

(*d*) The Sind Zamindari Education Act has been enacted for educating the children of Zamindars in Primary Education compulsorily

(*e*) 566 scholarships of the value of Rs 2 each and 75 of Rs 5 each were sanctioned in Primary Schools.

Secondary :—(*a*) 3 abandoned High Schools were restarted and 3 middle schools were raised to the status of High Schools. Suitable Private bodies were encouraged to start abandoned schools

(*b*) Hur boys were exempted from the payment of Fees

(*c*) At present in the 14 Government Secondary Schools, there are 50 per cent studentships besides 2,011 School Scholarships

(*d*) Additional Divisions in several Government High Schools have been opened.

Higher :—(*a*) Government took over two Arts Colleges (at Shikarpur and Hyderabad) and one Science College at Karachi and one Commercial College also

(*b*) A special Grant-in-aid was given to the Technical Institute, Sukkur, to accommodate suitable trainees selected by P.W.D of Sind Government

(*c*) 150 scholarships of Rs 50 each were awarded by the Government to deserving trainees at this Institute and at the N E D. Engineering College, Karachi

(*d*) 372 College-scholarships were sanctioned by the Government

(*e*) Government also sanctioned 107 scholarships of Rs. 30 each p m. and 14 of Rs 40 for Arts & Science Colleges and 4 of the value of Rs. 40 each p m. for the Commerce College

Technical :—(*a*) Scholars are awarded stipends every year for overseas training in various technical subjects, under the scheme sponsored by the Central Government.

(*b*) The Government of Sind arranged a two year special overseer course in 1948 at the Indian Institute Sukkur and the N E D Government Engineering College, Karachi These men will be required at the Lower Sind Barrage where work is in progress

(*c*) The N E D Government Engineering College has also been arranging classes for training of Ex-service personnel of the Government of Pakistan at their request It will now arrange for the training of Mechanical Engineers for Pakistan Railways

(*d*) To give impetus to the air and sea training the schemes of (1) Pilot Training Course and (2) Naval Scholarship have been sanctioned.

Women's Education.—(*a*) 11 Girls' Primary Schools were reopened in 1949 and in the following year 10 more schools were started

(*b*) The Government has taken over a Girls' High School at Hyderabad and opened additional Divisions and classes in the Middle Schools

(*c*) 60 College Scholarships and 526 School Scholarships were awarded to deserving girls

In all the Government have taken over a thousand Secondary Schools abandoned by Hindus, and 7 Colleges including the Engineering and Medical College

A compulsory literacy campaign for adults has been in operation since 1949 December.

In order to promote the Education of Muslims in the Province, the Government have also established a fund called "Sind Muslim Education Cess Fund" consisting of Rs 10 lakhs set apart from the proceeds of the cess levied under the Sind Muslim Education Cess Act The interest realised from the investment is utilised for awarding scholarships for higher education abroad.

To enrich the Sindhi Language, two Monthlies "Akhbar-Taleem" and "Mulla Magazine" are published by the Principal Training College, Hyderabad The Government have also constituted a Central Advisory Board of Control for Sindhi Literature, which collects old manuscripts of Sindhi authors and publishes them in original and translations

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The future of Sind depends on Agriculture, which is the chief industry of Pakistan The area actually sown in this Province is more than 5,108,000 acres and the area under current fallows is over 5,006,000 acres The canals issuing from the Sukkur Barrage together with their distributaries and water courses measure nearly 50,000 miles in length—all from a river passing through 300 miles of the territory

The Province grows almost all kinds of agricultural crops—Rice, Wheat, Barley, Jowar, Bajri, Maize, Gram, Pulses and Cotton Sugarcane and tobacco are also grown.

In each Taluka Farm there are demonstrative plots and the Department gives out thousands of maunds of wheat, paddy and gram seed to the registered growers In 1948, for instance, the total quantity of cotton seed given to growers was about 50,000 maunds Their "puttles" are ginned in the presence of Department officers so that there is no mixing Recently a scheme has been evolved by Government to take 7,000 acres of land in the cotton belt and then sublease it to a recognised Co-operative Society, for reproducing nucleus cotton seed, which would come in all to about 30,000 maunds Along with this Co-operative Training Society, a Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Factory will also be established, and only 50 per cent of its shares will be held by the Government. This will push up development work in cotton—the certification and sealing of 2 lakh maunds of cotton will further ensure purity and germination of the cotton seed An Act aiming at the zoning of cotton may also be introduced

The Research Department apart from Research Stations at Sukrand, Dokri and Mirpurkhas maintains four auxiliary Farms, which will be soon mechanised The main research work which is concerned with wheat, tobacco, sugar-cane, manures and control of pests and diseases is carried on at Sukrand Research work on rice is carried on at Dokri, and on fruit at Mirpurkhas, where it is now proposed to establish a Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, to can fruit and prepare Jams, Jellies and Squashes. The Sukrand College and Institute is now being shifted to Hyderabad and is meant to be the biggest and best equipped institute of its kind in the country It is expected that all research work on agriculture will be concentrated here.

Once the agricultural resources of the Province are exploited to the full Sind will be the richest unit of the State Even at present it is helping to feed the people of East Pakistan to which Sind would be exporting 125,000 tons of rice during 1950

As the Province is short of sufficient agricultural labour, the future will depend on mechanised cultivation. Six complete units of wheel-type tractors from Canada have been procured. Three self-propelled turbines have also arrived Two mobile workshops will be made available to the Zamindars interested in mechanised agriculture

The Tenancy Act passed during the Budget Session this year has in a way liberated 25 lakhs of cultivators from vexatious rules. The new Act grants the peasant hereditary 'harap' rights after three successive years of cultivation, awards a more equitable share in the produce, prevents undue exactions and for the settlement of his disputes with the landlord by a tribunal. To create a strong class of peasant-proprietors Government lands with an area of 77 thousand acres have been allotted as "Harap Grants" in the Lloyds Barrage Zone A further area of 2½ lakh acres there has also been reserved for the same purpose The same policy is expected to be followed in the Lower Sind Barrage area too

The allied problems of 'jagirs' and their abolition is also under the consideration of the Government.

Being a surplus Province in all major foodgrains, Sind is feeding today millions in East Pakistan The Province is the chief supplier of the Pakistan Army, too, and through it, it has also given 6,000 tons of rice to Kashmir refugees. In the same way supplies are sent to small States, like Makran, Kalat and Lasbella, etc In 1949-50 the surplus is 75,000 and 20,000 tons of wheat and gram respectively and it might be increased still further to 100,000 and 30,000 tons respectively

STATISTICS OF MAJOR FOODGRAINS (in tons)

		Acreage.	Yield.	Procurement.	Export.
Rice	1948–49	12,41,000	4,13,600	1,78,000	1,41,000
Wheat	1948–49	11,27,000	3,00,000	1,18 000	20,000
	1949–50*	14,43,000	3,91,000	not available	75,000
Gram . . .	1948 49	4,18,000	89,000	37,000	7,000
	1949-50*	4,14,000	70,000	not available	20,000

* Acreage, yield, etc. are all estimates.

LIVESTOCK

The following is the animal population of Sind :—

Buffaloes	7,01,618	26,60,952
Cattle .	19,59,334	
Sheep .	6,38,040	
Goats ..	14,14,285	
Horses . .	1,05,784	
Poultry ..	8,03,438	
Camels	1,05,475	
Donkeys .	1,25,740	

Cattle breeding is receiving due attention The demand for the Red Sindhi Breed, which ranks among the finest in the world, has increased so much after Partition that the Government instituted a special census of this breed to find what number can be exported to other parts of the world The Government proposes to hand over its Willingdon Cattle Breeding Farm to the Central Government and open similar Farms at Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad, instead Research on Bhagnari breed and Thari breed is being carried on at Dokri and Sukrand respectively. The Government also maintains over 200 stud bulls and there is a proposal for the castration of scrub bulls

Sind's poultry is undeveloped But a scheme has now been prepared to control poultry diseases and establish a first class poultry multiplication Centre which should produce 30,000 chicks annually and train Hari's sons in poultry, at the rate of 48 a year.

Sind has 40 Veterinary Hospitals, of which 13 are under the control of the Government and the rest under the dual control of the Government and the District Local Boards

The Veterinary Department has to be in constant touch with the public and besides the investigation and control of disease it has to carry on research work and manufacture Rinderpest Vaccine The deadly disease of Rinderpest is controllable now, but sometimes it is not possible to reach the scene of outbreaks of contagious diseases because means of locomotion on bad roads are slow So the Government are now planning to start mobile dispensaries.

FORESTS

The total area of forests in Sind is about 727,000 acres Of this, the Interior Forests occupy 269,500 acres and the Riverain Forests, 457,500 acres No change occurs in the former, but area under the latter varies from year to year due to erosion and accretion activities of the river Irrigation also varies from year to year according to the size of floods The Inland Forests receive irrigation through sluices provided in the embankment to let in flood water The supply of water is uncertain and irrigation has become more unsatisfactory by the construction of Barrages in the Punjab and Sind

The present annual rate of production of firewood is 12-15 cu ft per acre in Inland Forests, and 25 to 30 cu ft in Riverain Forests Though the firewood requirements of Sind and Baluchistan are about 55 million cu ft, the normal yield of Sind Forests is about 16 million cu ft—the balance is being met by Revenue and Zamindari Forests As with the increase of population in town the demand for firewood will rise to 80 million cu ft within 10 or 15 years, the Forest Department intends to raise Irrigation Plantations in about 350,000 acres, in the Sukkur Barrage, Lower Sind Barrage and Upper Sind Barrage Zones In the Sukkur Barrage Zone plantation work is in progress in about 25,000 acres. Trees will be planted in all the strips along the Sukkur Barrage canals, minors and channels, which cover 6,000 miles This will go a long way in meeting increased demands.

The major Forest Produce of Sind is firewood, charcoal and timber. The principal Forest species are (1) Babul, (2) Kandi, (3) Lai, and (4) Bahan Babul yields timber used for carts, agriculture implements, poles, etc Kandi and Babul also make excellent charcoal. Lai gives firewood of medium quality. Bahan is used for building, turnery, lacquer work and packing cases After the creation of Pakistan there has been a keen demand for Bahan in match manufacture and in 1948, 17,000 cu. ft. of it were supplied at the rate of Rs 2 per cu ft to West India Match Company, Lahore.

The minor Forest produce are (1) Kauh Sar and reeds, (2) Babul Bark, (3) Lac, (4) Lai brushwood and branches of mulberry, (5) Gum Of these 10,000 tons of Kauh Sar is available and can be used to establish Straw Board Mills Babul bark is utilised in Tanning Factories and there is one at Hyderabad. The estimated out-turn of lac is about 120 maunds.

As for the production of Exotics, useful for industries, the following species have been tried with good results (1) Tali, (2) Mulberry, (3) Simal, and (4) Bamboos Of these Tali makes excellent timber for building construction, mulberry is suitable for sport goods and its leaves for silk worm Rearing Farms. Simal and Bamboos can be grown easily in Sind

In 1949 the Province exported 5 lakh maunds of charcoal and 6 5 lakh maunds of firewood to Quetta and the Punjab For achieving a balanced economy for the Province in this respect a "Tree Day" was celebrated in 1949 August and a "Grow More Trees" campaign launched

Early in 1949 some very useful experiments were conducted with Mulberry plants in order to make a beginning in sericulture in Sind Researches and experiments connected with Simal or Silk Cotton Tree, useful for match manufacture, African Wattle Tree for tanning purposes, *bidi* wrapper leaves and with Sabai grass, which is excellent for paper-making are also in progress

By virtue of the unique geographical features of the coast-line and the so far unexploited vast expanse of water replete with large-sized fish, Sind is destined to become one of the leading centres of fish industry in the country Extensive surveys have already been conducted in inland waters and schemes for the development of edible oyster, manufacture of semi-dried prawns and fish meal, the construction of fish-canning yards have been worked out Some concrete steps have been taken to ameliorate the lot of Sind's fishermen, who total about fifty thousand Until recently half of their income fell to the share of the money lender who gave them money But now Fishermen's Co-operative Societies have been formed.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Medical Department of Sind maintains 8 District Civil Hospitals in which there is a total indoor accommodation of over 900 beds. Most of the rural dispensaries have provision of 4 male and 6 female indoor accommodation The total number of dispensaries in the Province is about 90

The Province of Sind is singularly fortunate in that plague is totally absent Nor is influenza a public health problem any more Likewise cholera has never been a serious menace.

Smallpox is the only principal epidemic disease prevalent in this Province throughout the year, but generally it assumes a mild form. Vaccination, therefore is compulsory in all towns and arrangements for it exist in each Taluka.

The post-partition era has brought in its wake a rise in the incidence of Malaria, by the influx of shattered refugees The resources of the Department were therefore harnessed and drugs issued liberally—6 million anti-malaria drugs have been given free, at a cost of Rs 1,30,000 to the Department. A special anti-Malaria drive was also undertaken in Larkana District and Lower Sind.

Local Self-Government in the Province comprises 8 District Local Boards, 6 Borough Municipalities and 20 District Municipalities. Notified Area Committees and Sanitary Committees in towns and villages respectively also come under Local Self-Government.

Conditions, though better than before are not yet normal A number of Municipalities are under supersession. They will be restored when conditions become normal At present their administrators are assisted in matters of general policy by Advisory Committees appointed by the Government.

The administration of the local bodies will further improve, as the Government have decided to take over the control of key posts of Local Bodies services

LAW AND ORDER

Immediately after Partition due to political upheavals, the state of security in the Province deteriorated Serious crimes reached their highest peak by the first quarter of 1948 And so an additional armed force, about 1,600 strong, was raised That did not help much, for the Hurs were regularly absconding from Camps and committing violent offences, and there were plenty of bad characters everywhere

Operations and surprise raids by the police continued, patrolling was speeded up and several police posts were established on the border

At first the Hamzo Rind gang was liquidated Then members of the Usman Bingoro were engaged and destroyed Next Abdul Mari, Miro Nizamani and Phul Machi, terror of Sind were all dispersed Operations against Khosas were equally successful

In order to curb the Hurs and other criminal tribes the members were all transferred to criminal settlements of which there are eleven in all, with a total population of 6,237 Settlers placed in them are engaged in agriculture or other avocations by which they earn their living The settlers are not only usefully employed but an attempt is made to reform them by religious discourses and adult instruction Free Primary Education is provided for their children.

Incidence of crime in the interior has thus on the whole considerably decreased of late. The Hur settlements have been a useful factor in checking criminal tendencies There are now only about 20 serious crimes per week as against 40 two years ago The main disturbed area is now the eastern border which extends over 400 miles.

On the anti-corruption front, out of 384 registered offences 204 cases have been charged Of these 114 have been disposed of the number convicted being 65 Besides, 46 departmental cases have been launched and due publicity given to all such cases Among highly-paid officials, an Inspector-General of Prisons, two Superintendents of Jails, one Divisional Forest Officer and one Mukhtiarkar have been forced to retire from public service

INDUSTRY

After partition, the rate of progress of industry in Sind has been steady. The different Sections of the Department of Industries have been well co-ordinated The Industrial and Commercial Intelligence Section attended to thousands of enquiries, made progress in the compilation of a Trade Directory, conducted a census of Industrial Production and economic surveys of handloom, pottery, oil milling, lacquer, soap industries, etc The Section for "Dissemination of Technical Information" is building up a technical library.

The "Technical Assistance" Section carried out a rapid survey of the Province regarding the availability of raw material The Department of "The Development of Cottage Industries" also did good work in its handloom Cotton Centres, Demonstration Parties, Training Schools, Wool Centres and its Handicrafts School for Women

Sind has great industrial possibilities particularly for the development of those industries which may help the agriculturists directly or indirectly, such as (*a*) Glass, Cement, Pottery

and Paints; (*b*) Fish oils, Fish meal and Manures, Fish Glue and Gelatine and Pearl Buttons, (*c*) Biscuit and Confectionery, Starch, Glucose, Cotton Textiles and Oil milling, Soap and Glycerine, Straw Boards, Sericulture and Cigarettes, (*d*) Tanning Extracts, Match Industry, Sugar, Plywood and Shellac; and (*e*) Tallow, Leather, Animal Glue, Bones and Bone Fertilizers, Wool and Animal Hair, Dairy Products and Fruit Canning.

The Central Government has assumed full responsibility in respect of the more important of the large-scale industries while the Provincial Department of Industries is concentrating on the development of cottage industries

The most important of the Province's cottage industries is Textiles, providing employment for roughly 7,000 weavers and 3,000 other workers scattered all over the Province and producing about 2 crore yards of cloth as against the total requirement of 5 crores for the whole of Sind Of the older industries silk factories at Sukkur, Rohri, Shikarpur and Hyderabad are still flourishing Embroidery employs a fairly large number of women and has a good market abroad Pottery and lacquer industries are concentrated in the hands of a few craftsmen in some of the older towns

Since partition many new cottage industries have sprung up with the influx of refugee artisans and craftsmen Soap-making, toy-making, Zari manufacture, manufacture of cutlery, utensils and reed chairs have recently developed into promising industries Blanket making is also a lucrative trade Factories manufacturing durries, woollen carpets and hosiery have only recently been started The shoe-making industry is also rapidly expanding

Of the large-scale industries Sind has about 111 rice-husking factories, 128 ginning factories, 7 roller flour mills, 10 oil mills—the one at Hyderabad being the biggest in Pakistan—and two big tanneries Glass industry is also making steady progress The Mangharam Biscuit Factory is still the biggest of its kind in this country.

A review of the Province's progress will not be complete without some reference to the Government's nationalisation policy The Government Commercial Transport has done well in its new venture The original fleet of 20 buses at the inception of the scheme in June 1948 is now enlarged and consists of 60 buses operating on nine routes The other important undertaking which was nationalized is the production of electric power So far five out of 20 concerns in the Province have been nationalised The rest will follow suit as soon as equipment and personnel become available

The Sind Foodgrains Nationalisation Board which replaced Sind Purchasing Board tackled the procurement scheme very efficiently ensuring a high standard of quality along with maximum procurement Its main function has been to procure foodgrains from the Province and make them available to the Central Government for feeding the deficit areas of the country, specially East Pakistan

The Sind budget for 1950-51 shows a deficit of Rs 61,72,000 The estimated revenue is Rs 670,63,000, and the expenditure Rs 732,35,000 No additional taxes were imposed to cover the deficit. The Minister in charge explained that he expected the deficit would be made up partly by the Central Government which would compensate Sind for the loss of Karachi Part of the deficit had already been made up by economy in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee About Rs 13 lakhs had accrued from the nationalized transport run jointly with the Centre The educational cess would continue as it was necessary for the development of education The abolition of jagirdari would bring an extra Rs 18 to 20 lakhs a year

With the arrival of about 8 lakhs of refugees from all parts of India Sind is today the most cosmopolitan province of Pakistan Out of these refugees, about 5 lakhs have been settled on agricultural land, and due care has been taken not to create a new class of petty or absentee landlords In pursuance of the Pakistan-Sind Refugee Council's policy evacuee holdings were evenly distributed between the native haris and the new settlers The Checking Committee consisting of Central and Provincial staff revised and verified allotments and enquired into grievances on the spot

The Government incurred an expenditure of more than Rs 2 crore in advancing taccavi and supplying rations to the refugees. Another 2¼ lakhs were spent from the Premier's and the Quaid-e-Azam's Relief Funds. The desertions which occurred in the first half of 1949 caused the Government a loss of 20 per cent of taccavi

After enacting necessary legislation a scheme for permanent settlement has now been worked out which will confer permanent rights on refugees as in the Punjab In order to fill the vacuum in the urban economy of the Province created by the large-scale exodus of Hindus, the refugees in Sind have been allotted 75 per cent of the evacuee shops, business premises and abandoned houses

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Shaikh Din Mohammad.

CABINET

Chief Minister, The Hon'ble Kazi Fazlullah.
Ministers, The Hon'ble Mir Gulam Ali Khan Talpur, Miran Mohammed Shah, Agha Ghulam Nabi Pathan

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[At the time of the partition of India and the establishment of Pakistan, the Sind Legislative Assembly had 60 members but the representation of the European community was reduced from three seats to one After the budget session of the Assembly, held in the last week of February 1948, eight members of the Congress Party resigned from the Legislature In the by-election caused by the elevation of the late Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as the Governor of the province Mr Ghulam Nabi Khan Pathan was elected. The Congress members who submitted their resignations were Prof Ghanshyam Jethanand, leader of the Congress Party, Swami Krishnanand, N. R. Malkani, Nevandram Vishindas, Nihchaldas C Vaziram, P V Tahiramani, R K. Sidhwa and Vishnu Nenuram Sharma]

Speaker —The Hon'ble Mr Agha Badruddin

Secretary —Zafar Ali Shaikh.

Members —Mir Ahmed Khan Abdullah Khan Talpur, Aliakbarshah Ahmed Shah Sayed, Haji Allmahomed Attamahomed Mari, Ali Gohar Khan Haji Khan Mahar, Pir Ali Shah Bhawanshah, Agha Badruddin Ahmed Shamsuddin Khan Durani, Mir Bandehali Khan Talpur, Choithram T Valecha, Haji Fazul Mahomed Khan Laghari, Fazullulah Ubeidullah Kazi, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur; Ghulam Nabi Khan Pathan, Makhdum Ghulam Hyder Zahiruddin Qureshi, Ghulam Muhammad Muhummad Hashim Wassan, Ghulam Nabi Muhammad Ibrahim Dehraj, Haji Ghulam Rasool Khan Jatoi, Dr Gobindram D Punjabi, Haridas Lalji, Holaram H Keswani, Lt-Col W B Hossack, Mir Haji Husseinbaksh Khan Talpur, Pir Illahi Baksh Nawazali; Issardas Varindmal, Jaffer Khan Taj Mahomed Khan Jamali, Mrs Jenubai G Allana, Miss Jethi T Sipahimalani, Sardar Kaisar Khan Gulmahomed Khan Bozdar; Madhowdas Shivalomal, Mahmood Abdullah Haroon, Menghumal Perumal, Miran Muhammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah Sayed, K B Haji Moulabaksh Muhammad Umer Soomro, Dr Muhammad Akbar Abdul Qavoom Kazi, Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khan Khuhro, Muhammad Azam Muhammad Ibrahim, Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghaibi Khan Chandio, Haji Muhammad Hashim Gazdar, Muhammad Mujtaba Muhammad Mustafa Kazi, Sardar Nabibakhsh Illahibakhsh Khan Bhutto, Nur Muhammad Khan Sher Muhammad Khan Bijarani, Nur Muhammad Shah Muradali Shah Partabrai Khaisukhdas; Rahimbakhsh Allahbakhsh Khan Soomro, Sardar Khan Dilmurad Khan Khoso, Sirumal Kirpaldas, Sirumal Vishindas Tahiram Tekchand, Togachi Mir Mahomed Noharl

BALUCHISTAN

BALUCHISTAN is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of Pakistan.

It is divided into two main divisions: (1) what was called British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by a treaty signed in 1879; (2) Baluchistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers. The States of Kalat, Las Bela, Makran and Kharan with an area of 79,546 square miles, which were also regarded as parts of Baluchistan have acceded to Pakistan.

The legal position in regard to the former British Baluchistan and the Leased and Tribal territory is fluid.

The whole Province embraces an area of 134 002 square miles and according to the census of 1941 contains 857,835 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Iran. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839, the country was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication The districts of Kachhi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country After the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat

The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorarud, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence

INDUSTRIES

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14.72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3.

The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes.

The Mekran coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing

Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass also in Sur Range in Qu tta-Pis i District Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh Limestone is quarried in small quantities Gypsum is mined in the Sibi District near Spintangi Railway Station.

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds. There is a widespread desire for education among the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres, but on the whole education or the desire for it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts

GOVERNMENT

The Baluchistan administration is directly under the Centre.

The Interim arrangement for associating the people of Baluchistan with the administration of the province, the Baluchistan Council, was installed on June 11, 1949 at Quetta, almost fifteen and a half months after the historic announcement by the Quaid-e-Azam at the Sibi Durbar in 1948.

Baluchistan has much the same kind of Government as the British Indian Provinces had under the Reforms of 1919

The Baluchistan Council advises the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner on the following :—

1. Matters of general policy relating to administration, schemes of development and proposals for legislation but NOT on matters relating to day to day administration and to individual appointments,

2. Financial matters including proposals for budget estimates,

3. Questions affecting the implementation of general policy and schemes of development and

4. Such other matters as the A G G may refer to it for advice In case of dispute as to whether any matter falls within the scope of the Council, the decision of the Chief Commissioner, who is also the President of the Council is final

The rights and privileges of the member of the Council in regard to resolutions and interpellations are analogous to those of the members of the Central Legislature, but the President may in public interest prohibit the discussing or asking of questions on or giving information on any matter

The Council meets at least once in four months.

The Advisers discharge their functions under the direction of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner and may be dismissed by the Governor-General The Governor-General may, if he considers it in public interest to do so, suspend or dissolve the Council at any time.

Political Agents and their Sub-Divisional Officers discharge many functions They are Magistrates, Revenue officials, Customs officials, Excise officials, Rationing officials, Custodians of Evacuee Property, Assistant Rehabilitation Commissioners, Registrars of Marriages, Commissioners under the Workmen Compensations Act, etc.

The Marri and Bugti tribes enjoy a special position in that no land revenue is collected from them and in the case of the Marri tribe, the tribe is administered through the Tumandar who maintains his own jails and levies

Apart from Quetta where there is a Municipality, other large towns are Bazar Fund areas The Political Agents concerned administer the Bazar Fund funds.

Individual Service Allowances are granted to important Sardars and Maliks and the system of tribal responsibility is strictly enforced

Apart from tribal levies, there are four corps of Civil Armed Forces for the protection of the frontiers with Afghanistan and Iran They are Zhob Militia, Pishin Scouts, the Chagai Levy Corps and the Mekran Levy Corps

Magistrates in Baluchistan exercise powers both under the F C R and under the regular law.

There is a small separate Judiciary consisting of the Judicial Commissioner, the District and Sessions Judge and the Sub-Judges Civil cases under the regular law are referred to the Sub-Judges.

The Baluchistan Police Force operations in "A" areas which are the larger towns and villages where the Headquarters are located In these areas the regular Law is enforced, but under the provisions of the F C R certain cases where the parties are tribesmen and a more satisfactory solution is likely to be found under the F C R, cases can be referred to the Jirga

In "B" area the Police have no jurisdiction and law and order is maintained by the tribal levies The cases are referred to Jirgas under the provisions of the F C R and orders passed by Magistrates having powers under the F C R.

Jirga members are appointed by the Political Agents and are always men of standing in their tribes.

Cases referred to these Jirgas are decided according to *riwaj* which varies between tribes

Important cases and all changes in *riwaj* are referred to the Shahi Jirga whose members are appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General Members of this Jirga are all important Sardars and membership is almost hereditary.

Cases between the members of tribes of two different Agencies are referred to Joint Jirgas, and these are held between Agencies and States and inter-Provincial Jirgas with other Provinces.

PERSONNEL

The following is the full list of the 15 members of the Baluchistan Council.

MUSLIM LEAGUE :

Qazi Mohammad Isa Khan (First Adviser), Mir Qadir Bakhsh, Malik Jan Mohammad Kansi, Seth Mohammad Azam ; Sardar Baz Mohammad Khan Jogazai ; Malik Dad Khan ; Mir Ismail Khan Khosa ; Malik Shah Jehan.

SARDARS · Sardar Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogazai ; Sardar Khan Bahadur Noor Mohammad Khan Gola (Second Adviser, *Muslim League*), Sardar Gulistan Khan Sherani, Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan Sanjrani, Sardar Baz Mohammad Khan Belkhel.

QUETTA MUNICIPALITY : Fida Ali Ali Bhoy (Chairman of the Council), MINORITIES : A K. Patel (Parsi).

Out of the five Sardars, two, Sardar Mohammad Khan Jogazai and Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan Sanjrani did not attend meetings of the Council.

The Sardars, who have formed themselves into a Tribes Federation are pressing for election of the members of the Council on the basis of adult franchise. They claim that if elections were held the Tribes Federation would sweep the polls

The Governor-General promised in a speech in October 1949 that 'free and impartial' elections would be held as soon as conditions permitted

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon'ble Mr. Amin-ud-din, C I E, P A S

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Major R. K M Saker, O B E, P A S

Secretary to the A G G, and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Major W P O' C Tandy, P A.S

Under-Secretary to the A. G G, Khan Sahib Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, P.A S

Deputy Inspector-General, Frontier Corps, Col Khushwaqtul-Mulk

Secretary to the A G G. in P W D, Lt-Col R H. Muirhead, O B E

Director of Education, Miss A Qazi, B A, B T.

Chief Medical Officer, Inspector-General of Prisons and I/C Anti-Malaria Operations, Col F T Harrington

Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr R G Mellor, M B E

Additional Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibbi, Khan Sahib Mirza Bashir Ahmad.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. A A Khan

Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan (Food), Khan Abdullah Khan

District and Sessions Judge in Baluchistan, K S Qazi Ghazanfar Hussain

Rehabilitation Commissioner,-Cum-Custodian, Khan Sahib Mirza Ahmadali

Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, K B. Shah Zaman Khan.

Political Agent, Zhob, Nawabzada Mohammad Aslam Khan.

Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.—Mr Afza Agha

Political Agent, Baluch States, Major D G. Thornburgh

Political Agent, Loralai, Lt-Col. Azizullah Khan.

Political Agent, Sibi, Major H A. Arthington Davy.

Political Agent, Chagai, Khan Sahib Said Ali Khan

Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Khan Ghulam Haider Khan.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer, Nasirabad, Khan Sahib Abdullah Khan.

Supdt of Census Operations in Baluchistan, K. S Agha Mir Yakub Shah.

KARACHI ADMINISTRATION

THE Karachi Administration came into existence on July 23, 1948 after the separation of Karachi from Sind This was the time when all Provinces were faced with the refugee problem Karachi being the Federal Capital attracted more people than it could accommodate According to census taken by the Sind Government in May 1948, 422,184 refugees had come to Karachi by then The population of Karachi has during the last three years shot up to nearly 1,200,000 from the pre-partition figure of 3½ lakhs.

The Karachi Administration took over 22 Refugee Camps from the Sind Government In these camps refugees were given free food, milk, blankets and warm clothes Arrangements for free medical aid were also made A Mobile Dispensary is still functioning in all the existing Camps. A sum of Rs 15,000 per month is being spent on the sanitation of the refugee camps.

The Rehabilitation Department of the Karachi Administration is carrying on the allotment of evacuee property This Department allotted by the end of 1949, 582 shops and godowns, 8 unregistered factories, 1 hotel, 2 cinema houses, 6 incomplete buildings, 60 miscellaneous properties, 125,000 square yards of non-agricultural land for building purposes and 1,514,772 square yards of agricultural land

The Government of Pakistan, constituted in July 1949 the Karachi-Sind Industrial Rehabilitation Board for the purpose of allotting evacuee industrial concerns so that the economic dislocation caused by the exodus of non-Muslim owners of these concerns might be restored The Board has so far allotted in Sind and Karachi 123 industrial concerns which include cotton ginning and pressing factories, cinemas, rice husking and flour mills

The problem of housing has been one of the most difficult problems in Karachi in the post-partition days When the Karachi Administration was created, the position was that a number of people were in occupation of accommodation much in excess of their needs and had intentions to part with that accommodation on payment of *pugree* money. In order to stop this anti-social activity the Pakistan Parliament passed an Act by which the Rent Controller was authorised to allot excess accommodation Since the separation of Karachi from Sind the Rent Controller was able to issue about 6,000 allotments But what is really needed in Karachi is more housing as no scheme of distribution of the present accommodation can satisfy the needs of all those who have found shelter in Karachi Since the separation of Karachi from Sind the Central P W D has constructed 3,000 houses for the employees of the Central Government.

Nearly 3,000 acres of land has been granted to the various housing societies of whom the most important are the Pakistan Employees' Housing Society and the Karachi Co-operative Housing Society which comprehends 17 other housing societies These societies have not yet started construction of houses because the land is not quite ready.

The Jinnah Central Hospital is expanding rapidly and has now 430 beds There are separate departments for Medicine, Surgery, Gynæcology and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat under highly qualified specialists There is a first class laboratory working under an experienced pathologist and an X-ray Clinic.

To cope with the demand of more beds for pulmonary tuberculosis the old Ojhha Sanatorium has been taken over as the Jinnah Central Hospital Tuberculosis Annexe. An Outpatient Department has been opened with a 24-hour service for casualties and emergencies A Blood Transfusion Unit has been opened in the Hospital The affairs of the Jinnah Central Hospital are managed by a Committee of which Begum Liaquat Ali Khan is the President.

As a result of the Primary Education Act of 1947 the control of primary education was taken over by the Government of Sind from the Karachi Municipal Corporation with effect from April 1, 1948 On the separation of Karachi from Sind the control passed to Karachi Administration from the Sind Government on July 23, 1948.

The Central Government have opened 5 new secondary schools for boys, 4 secondary schools for girls and 12 primary schools for boys and girls.

A Central Government College for Women teaching upto the Degree Course is now being run by the Central Government. An Urdu College started by the Anjuman-e-Taraqui Urdu is also functioning in the capital.

The police force is now adequately manned The increase in crimes is only due to the fact that there has been an increase in the population and a number of bad characters flocked to Karachi after partition Still the proportion of crime to the population is not higher than it was at the time of the partition

A scheme called the Nigheban scheme under which volunteers from the public are being enlisted to help the police in emergencies and also in the suppression and detection of crime was started on the 8th February 1950 and so far 4 platoons consisting of 148 officers and men have been formed Rifle Clubs are another important scheme which was started at the end of 1948 to train the people in drill and use of arms 100 persons including women and boys have already been trained, and another batch of 80 persons is under training in the Jinnah Arms Club Another club called the Bahadur Yar Jung Club has also been started.

Prostitution has been banned in Karachi under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution (Karachi amendment) Act 1949 Schemes are now under preparation for providing honest living to the prostitute

The labour situation has been peaceful on the whole Though the number of factories has increased from 134 before partition to 282 and though the labour population has also increased considerably, there has been no corresponding increase in the number of strikes and lock-outs The number of trade unions has also increased to 46

Complete prohibition of dangerous drugs like charas, ganja and opium-smoking has been enforced and the use of other drugs restricted. Full control under the Dangerous Drugs Act is exercised on the chemists and druggists whose number has shot up from 150 to 750. Fresh licences for liquor shops have been stopped.

A number of new mosques have sprung up during the post-partition period. A mosque which is under construction in Karachi will be the biggest when completed It is called Memon Mosque and will cost nearly Rs 16 lakhs

THE STATES OF PAKISTAN

THE 1947 June 3 plan of Lord Mountbatten met the somewhat baffling question of the States by by-passing it It gave to the States what technically amounted to "freedom of action" It also implied a similar freedom for the two successor States, India and Pakistan, to formulate their own policies towards the States Pakistan's policy in this matter was to respect the right of every State to decide its own future The success of this policy was amply demonstrated by the ready and willing accession of all the States expected to accede to Pakistan except Kashmir.

The ties which now bind these States to Pakistan are all the stronger for having been freely entered into.

BAHAWALPUR

It is the only State in the former Punjab which, due to its geographical position acceded to Pakistan. This it did on October 7, 1947.

Situated in the extreme south-west of west Punjab, it lies 300 miles from north-east to south-west, while its breadth is nowhere more than 40 miles. The state has an area of 17,494 sq. miles. The general appearance of the land is one of barrenness There are no hills, and no streams except a few pools and back-waters of the rivers, Sutlej, Chenab and Indus Three separate tracts can be distinguished —(*a*) Rohi or Cholistan which is the eastern part of the State and western part of the Rajasthan desert This part gets hardly any rain Water level being 80 ft below the sandy surface of the earth, subsoil irrigation is also not possible Hence there is hardly any cultivation (*b*) The soil of the central tract consists of clay mixed with sand The Sutlej Canals have been instrumental in bringing a large part of this tract under cultivation The State is in fact the major partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project (*c*) The western strip called Sind is an old dry river valley This is the most fertile part of the State because the river Indus has always been the ch ef source of the country's irrigation Th climate is abnormally hot and dry

Apart from the main agricultural products such as wheat, gram, dates, mangoes, fruits and cotton, 'kankar' abounds in several places—more especially in the Minchinabad Tahsil Manufacture of carbonate of soda and saltpetre from saline earth is a common industry in most of the villages in Minchinabad and Khairpur Leather goods, metal and porcelain vessels are also made and exported to the neighbouring Provinces

The average revenue of the State is over Rs 3,35,00,000 per year

Considering the area of the State, the total population is low, 1,341,209 About 9,000 sq. miles being desert the majority of the population live in the Sind tract

In the upper parts of the State the language is Multani or Bhawalpuri whereas the dialects of Rajasthani, Jathi and 'ubhechar' are commonly used in the rest of the State.

The rulers of Bahawalpur claim their descent from the Abbaside Caliphs of Egypt. During the days of Nadir Shah Durrani, Daud Khan occupied this part of the country, and his son Mubaruk Khan and grandson Bhawal Khan later consolidated their position as Chiefs of the State

In 1833, Bhawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which his independence under British suzerainty was recognized

The present ruler, Nawab Haji Sadiq Mohammed Khan, succeeded his father in 1907

The administration is in charge of the ruler as the head of the State He is assisted by a number of Ministers who are in charge of different portfolios The whole State is divided into three Nizamats, and each Nizamat is under one Nizam who is the chief executive of the area The principal court of judiciary known as Sadr Adalat was established in 1870 A large number of the Acts, including the Penal Code and Procedure Code, in force in the area formerly known as British India have been adopted

The sixteen municipalities in the State are administered by the official and non-official representatives of the State The P W D working under the Mushir-i-Tamirat has carried out some very useful schemes of reconstruction

KALAT

Bounded on the west by Persia, on the east by Bolan Pass, the Marri and Bugti Hills, on the north by Chagi and Quetta-Pishin Districts and on the south by Las Bela and the Arabian Sea, Kalat, the biggest State in Baluchistan lies on the western border of Pakistan It has an area of 53,995 sq miles Except for the plains of Kharan, Kachhi and Dasht in Makran the whole country is mountainous The main ranges of mountains are the central Brahui, Kirthar, Pab, Siahaw, and Central Makran They are intersected here and there by many small rivers the biggest of which is the river Rakhshan flowing from south to north.

The country consists of rugged, barren and sunburnt mountains, rent by chasms and gorges, alternating with arid deserts and stony plains, so that the whole State is deficient in water The soil is sandy but here and there alluvial deposits of bright red clay are found in the northern parts of Makran.

Permanent irrigation is possible only in the few tracts where water is obtained from karez, springs and rivulets of which there are not many, for the rest most of the vegetation depends upon the flood-water of the rivers

The staple food of the people is wheat and jawar but on the coast of Makran dates are consumed in very large quantity Rice, barley, millet, tobacco, potatoes and melons are also cultivated on a comparatively small scale Pomegranate, apricot, almond, mulberries, vine and apple are also grown and exported.

Marri, Kachhi and Sarawan are famous for the excellent breeds of their cattle and horses. Among the forest products are medicinal drugs, and gum Arabic All these products are exported but not in large quantity.

A few minerals have been discovered but no schemes for developing them on scientific lines have yet been prepared In the Sor Ranges of Sarawan coal is mined but it is not of superior quality Good earth salt, which is a very profitable industry in Kalat, is obtained from swamps by means of lixiviation Ferrous sulphate is obtainable in Jhalawan while iron ore, sulphur and petroleum are found at Shoran

Cloth is made from cotton at Kachhi and Brahui. The womenfolk of these places are expert at needle work. Experiments in sericulture were conducted at Mastung but the industry could not thrive. Dark, coarse wool from sheep and goats is exported in large quantities. Fine and artistic embroidering, the Persian type pile-carpet making, manufacturing of leather goods, palm bags and mats are the commonest professions of the men and women in Kachhi, Mastung, and Kalat.

The total population of the State is 2,53,305. The people live in small villages in huts and tents In the whole area of 53,995 sq. miles there are not more than 1,500 villages.

Brahuis, Baloch, Dehwars, and Jats form the agriculturist class, "Loris" are artisans, while fishermen and seamen, who live on the Makran coast come from "Meds" and "Koras" communities The whole of the population is organized in tribes who usually pay their revenues in kind Barter is still in vogue in some parts of the country. The languages spoken are Balochi, Brahui, Dehwari and Sindhi

Before the birth of Pakistan, the revenue of the State used to be derived from three main sources —(1) Subsidies and rents by the British Government according to the treaty of 1876, (2) Interests on the investments and, (3) Land Revenue From the first two the average annual income amounted to about Rs. 1,30,000 The land revenue is paid in kind, the rates varying from ¼ to ⅛ of the produce There are some other taxes as well which bring the total rate of taxation up to almost ⅓ of the total produce Zar-i-Kalang and Zar-i-Shah are also levied at some places Transit dues and Octroi (Sung) are additional sources of income The total average revenue is over Rs. 14,00,000 per annum

The whole State is divided into 5 divisions, Kachhi, Sarawan, Jhalawan, Makran and Kharan, the last being quasi-independent In Makran the Gichkis, Nausherwanis, Bizanjans and Marwaris are the principal holders of Jagirs They enjoy almost complete independence in revenue, civil and criminal matters. But they are still under the suzerainty of Kalat in accordance with the practices of the feudal system.

The forefathers of the present ruling dynasty were under the suzerainty of Kabul, but during the Afghan War of 1838, they established direct relations with the British Government.

In 1854, their alliance with the British was further strengthened and the Kalat rulers came under complete British protection.

The present ruler, H H. Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, takes a keen interest in the welfare of his people and pays Rs 50,000 out of his own privy purse towards the cost of education which is free.

The State which until sometime back was absolutely without any regular means of communication is now closely linked with Quetta, Pasni and other places of importance in the neighbourhood.

The State acceded to Pakistan on March 31, 1948 Since then all possibilities of development have been and are being explored

KHAIRPUR

This State covering an area of over 6,000 sq miles lies in Upper Sind The climate is hot and dry and the average rainfall is never more than 15" a year.

The soil is cultivable and agriculture is the chief occupation of the people Wheat, cotton and other grains are the main products Irrigation is by canals branching off from the river Indus at the Lloyd Barrage.

Oil seeds, ghee, tobacco, hides, wheat and cotton are exported and fetch a good price Carbonate of soda, Fullers' Earth and wool are also produced Among the manufactures are cotton, silk and woollen cloth. Lacquer work, carpet making and pottery are other important means of livelihood which are open to the artisan class The population of the State is about 3,05,787 and the language spoken Sindhi. The average annual revenue of the State is about 52 lakhs.

The founder of Khairpur was a nephew of the ruler of Sind with the name Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur. The State was recognized by the British in 1882. The present ruler, H. H. Mir Faiz Mohammed Khan, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1935.

LAS BELA

The State of Las Bela lies one hundred and fifteen miles to the north-west of Karachi. It is separated from Sind by the river Hub The greater part of the State consists of the valley and delta of the Purali river. The area of the State is 7,043 sq miles and the population 69,067 The average annual revenue is a little over Rs. 5,00,000 per year.

The rulers of the State claim their descent from Abdul-Manaf of the Quraish tribe of Arabia. The name of the present ruler is Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan He is assisted in matters of administration by a Wazir The State acceded to Pakistan on March 17, 1948.

KHARAN

This small State lying in the south of Kalat has an area of 18,508 sq miles The geographical and economic conditions are almost identical with those of Kalat

The ruling dynasty belongs to the tribe of Nausherwanis who are the descendants of the old Kiani dynasty of Persia. The present ruler Sardar Bahadur Nawab Habibullah Khan Nausherwani is assisted by a Wazir in matters of administration The State is divided into fifteen Naibats, five major and ten minor ones The Naibs are appointed by the Chief himself

CHITRAL

This is another border State lying in the north-west of Pakistan Surrounded by the Hindu Kush mountains on the north, Badakhshan and Kafiristan in the west, Dir in the south and Gilgit, Mastuj and Yas in the east, it covers an area of about 4,000 sq miles

The State can be divided into the valleys of Turikho Mulkho, and Tirich These valleys are extremely fertile, and wheat, barley, maize and rice are grown in abundance

Iron, copper, and orpiment of superior quality are found in Kashkar. The mines are not however, fully worked. According to geologists it is possible the State contains more mineral wealth which is not yet explored.

The population of the State is 80,000 and the average annual revenue about Rs 80,000 The exports of Chitral consist of daggers, sword hilts, and embroidered pieces of cloth, while fruits are another important source of income Under British rule the Mehtar of Chitral used to receive an annual subsidy in return for services in the defence of the border line

H. H. Mohammed Muzzaffarul Mulk, the present Mehtar of Chitral, is a descendant of Baba Ayub who in the beginning of the 17th century settled in Chitral and entered the service of the then Rais of Chitral, who was a member of his own family After a hundred years the Rais line became extinct and a descendant of Baba Ayub, Muhtaram Shah known as Shah Kator I, became the Chief of Chitral

DIR

The territory of this State, over 3,000 sq. miles in area, includes the country drained by the Panj Kora and its affluents down to its junction with Bajaur Rud.

The Nawab of Dir is also an over-lord, drawing tributes from a number of petty chiefs. In Dir proper live the Yusufzai Pathans while the non-Pathans are confined to the upper valley of Panj Kora known as Dir Kohistan. The river valleys are fertile and produce fruit in abundance There are some forests on the flanks of the mountains wherefrom timber is procured and exported. The average annual revenue of the State is over Rs. 3 lakhs. This income is mostly drawn from the forest of Panj Kora Valley. The population of the whole State is a little over 80,000.

The State was founded in the 17th century by Mulla Ilias known as Akhund Baba, but real power was first acquired by his grandson, Ghulam Khan.

Recently much improvement has taken place in the State A motor road has been constructed to join Dir to Malakand A private telephone line has also been established between Chakdara and Dir.

SWAT

This small State is situated in the valley of river Swat flowing on the borders of the N-W F P The State can be divided into two sections, Swat Kohistan and Swat proper The former is drained by the upper reaches of the Swat river and its affluents as far South as "Ain". The area of the State is about the same as that of Dir, about 3,000 sq miles The lower valley is peopled by the Akazai branch of the Yusufzai Pathans while Swat Kohistan is peopled by Torwals and Garhwis The fertility of the State depends upon the Swat river The main commodity which is exported is fruit

The ruler who consolidated his position in Swat during the period 1917-22, is a descendant of Akhund Saheb The ruler's headquarters, Saidu Shareef, are 38 miles from Malakand and are linked with it by a motor road

AMB

This State is situated in the upper valley of the Indus where the river divides the State territory into Trans-Indus territory and Feudal Tanawal The latter section lies on the left bank of the Indus and occupies the centre of the western part of Hazara district The area of the state is only 225 sq miles and the population 47,916 The main occupation of the people is agriculture

The capital contains an arms factory where breach loading mountain guns, rifles and ammunitions are made by hand

PHULERA

This is a minor portion of feudal Tanawal It consists of 98 small villages with a population of 8,757 The name of the ruler is K S Abdul Latif Khan

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OWING to the small number of Muslims in the Civil Services of undivided India, one of the main difficulties which Pakistan encountered immediately after Partition was shortage of officers Efforts were made to reduce this shortage to some extent by reemploying certain European officers of the former Secretary of State's Services on contract terms These contracts were offered only to officers whose records showed that their ability and experience were above the average and the terms offered to them were attractive but not extravagant In order to obtain officers for Junior Secretariat and Administrative posts, the General Administrative Reserve, which had been constituted in India, was expanded in Pakistan and 50 candidates were selected for appointment to it towards the end of 1948 from those who had been recommended as suitable by the Pakistan Public Service Commission.

Nine war-service candidates, who had been recommended by the Federal Public Service Commission (India) as suitable for appointment to the war-reserved vacancies in the Indian Civil Service, and 18 candidates who qualified in India in the July 1947 examination for recruitment to the Superior Services have been appointed to the Pakistan Administrative Service, which is the successor of the Indian Civil Service Another examination was held at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca, in January, 1949

An Academy for the training of P A S probationers was established at Lahore The probationary course is for two years, the first year to be spent at Lahore and the next year, or the major part of the next year, in East Bengal The Director of Academy is a senior member of the former Indian Civil Service The probationers are given instruction in law and in Islamic culture In addition they visit various centres of Government activity in West Pakistan, *e g*, G H Q at Rawalpindi, the Secretariat at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur. They are also taught to ride.

SUPERIOR SERVICES

During the year under review, 27 candidates passed out of the P A S Academy. Subject to their passing the final examination held by the Pakistan Public Service Commission in March 1950, they have been provisionally appointed to the P A S and posted to the various Provinces

On the results of the Central Superior Services competitive examination held in January 1949, 20 candidates were selected for appointment as probationers in the P A S They have almost completed their training at the P A S Academy, Lahore, and they will proceed to East Bengal in the near future for the final phase of their training.

During the year under review there was a considerable influx of displaced Muslim officials from Hyderabad Deccan, and from the Indian Provinces. Some of them possessed experience of secretarial, administrative and executive work and their services have been utilised in making up the shortages in various services.

In spite of the various measures adopted in 1950 to reinforce the depleted services, the shortage of officers, especially of those who can be appointed to the post of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary, still continues It was therefore considered necessary to resort again to *ad hoc* recruitment of suitable persons for appointment to the G A R The Pakistan Public Service Commission invited applications and after interviewing suitable persons, have made their recommendations which are now being considered by the Cabinet Secretariat

RECRUITMENT POLICY

In undivided India, direct recruitment to the All-India and Central Services had to be made in such a way as to secure certain fixed proportions of vacancies for Muslims and other minority communities The question of the reservation on a communal or territorial basis of the vacancies to be filled in Pakistan engaged the attention of Government early in 1948 It was decided that, in view of their educational advancement, the minorities in Pakistan do not require any reservation in their favour There is, however, a 6 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Castes In general, 15 per cent of vacancies are to be reserved for candidates who may not have acquired Pakistan domicile The remaining 85 per cent of vacancies will, in the case of the All-Pakistan Services, be divided among the candidates belonging to the various provinces of Pakistan in the ratio of the Provincial cadre strengths, while, in the case of the Central Services, the vacancies will be divided on 50 50 basis between candidates belonging to East and West Pakistan The Scheduled Castes reservation will be reckoned against the quota of the Province of origin of the Scheduled Castes candidates concerned.

A concession in age-limit for recruitment to the Central Services by open competition or selection has been made to candidates belonging to the Tribal Areas, in order to enable them to compete on equal terms with other candidates It was decided to relax the upper age-limit in their case as follows Tribal areas of N -W F P and Baluchistan, Frontier States and Baluch States and the Tribal areas adjoining the Dera Ghazikhan Dist by 3 years, Excluded areas of the East Pakistan by 2 years

SURPLUS STAFF

The existence of staff, surplus to requirements, was a very serious problem for Government to deal with and it took some time to settle the difficulties arising out of this problem However, a considerable portion of the surplus staff was absorbed by the middle of 1948 and final orders on the subject were issued in July that year Such of the staff as were not capable of absorption were served with notices of termination of their services but orders were issued to the effect that, *ceteris paribus*, they should receive priority over direct recruits in the filling of future vacancies.

A number of persons belonging to Indian Provinces were employed before the Partition by the Government of India. Although no options were allowed to employees of Provincial Governments in India, this class of Government servants exercised an option under a misapprehension and such of them as opted in favour of Pakistan came to Pakistan after Partition, and brought with them a difficult problem It was, however, decided to accept them as regular optees

A number of persons who were not given the right of option left their posts and came to Pakistan The question of transfer of their service records was taken up with the Government of India and arrangements were made with that Government to transfer and obtain their records on a reciprocal basis

It was brought to the notice of the Cabinet Secretariat that persons who originally opted for Pakistan provisionally but changed their option finally in favour of India within the time limit allowed for the purpose were not being entertained by the Government of India That Government was asked to take steps to ensure that the undertaking given to these optees that their provisional option would not in any way adversely affect their terms and conditions of service was honoured

In 1949 orders were issued for confirmation of staff against post upto and including those of Assistant Secretary in the Secretariat, and posts of corresponding rank in Attached Departments During the period under review it was decided that 60 per cent of posts of the following categories should also be placed on a permanent basis and confirmations of individuals made against them —(*a*) Posts higher in status than the post of Assistant Secretary in the Secretariat, and posts of corresponding rank in the Attached and Subordinate Offices (*b*) Posts outside the time-scale of the regularly constituted services (*c*) Posts borne on the cadres of regularly constituted services

The Cabinet Secretariat are considering the question of future recruitment to the ministerial staff in the Central Secretariat

To meet the future requirement of the Central Secretariat and its attached Departments, examinations for the grades of Assistants and Clerks were held by the P P S C in June 1949

The Establishment Branch of the Cabinet Secretariat is being consulted daily by other Ministries on various matters relating to the administration of Government This Branch, is in fact, the custodian of the rights and privileges of Government servants and it may be said that one of its most important duties is to exercise constant vigilance in seeing that the rights of Government servants are not overlooked or flouted.

PAY COMMISSION REPORT

The report of the Pakistan Pay Commission covers about 300 printed pages Government dealt first with the recommendations affecting the scales of pay and allowances of non-gazetted officials They decided to accept the pay scales recommended by the Commission for the non-gazetted staff and in the

case of many of the categories, in order to afford as much relief as possible, to some extent improved on the Commission's proposals specially in the matter of the starting salaries The following are the pay scales accepted by Government —

Serial No		Existing scales.	Scales sanctioned by Government.
1	Superintendents in offices other than the Secretariat where there is a departmental examination, as for instance, in the Audit and the Posts and Telegraphs Departments	175–15–400	200–15–380/15–500
2	Stenographers	125–5–180–10–300	160–10–250–15–325 330–10–400
	,, (Selection grade)		
3	Assistants	140–10–310–15–400	100 (probation) 160–10–250–15–400
4	Promotion posts for Upper Subordinates		
	(*a*) *vide* 7 (*a*) below	No comparative scale	(*a*) 185–15–350 with special pay upto Rs 50.
	(*b*) *vide* 7 (*a*) below		(*b*) 185–195–15–300
5.	Divisional Accountants, Superintendents in Departments where there is no departmental examination	80–8–200–25/2–225	125–10–225–E B –10–275–E B –25/2–350
6.	Graduate Clerks	60–5–100–10–120	85–6–115–15/2–175–E B – 10–225
7.	Upper Subordinates, *i e*, Matriculates with 2 or 3 years' training in technical institute; Selection grades for skilled workmen	70–5–150–10–200	(*a*) 125–25/2–350. (*b*) 125–10–225
8	Highly skilled, Grade I	No comparative scale	75–5–180 with efficiency bar at 100
9	Routine Clerks	40–5–80	60–4–100–E B –5–120
10.	Skilled workmen, car drivers and trained non-Matriculates	45	60–2–80
11	Posts requiring literacy in English, Record sorters, etc.	20–1–40	40–2–60
12	Semi-skilled, duftries, etc .	15–1/2–20–1–30	38–1–45
13	Unskilled workmen engaged in manual or manipulative work or required to walk long distances.	14, 15, 16	33–1/2–37
14	Unskilled workers ..	14, 15, 16	28–1/2–32
15	Peons ..	14, 15, 16	28–1/2–32
16	Jamadars	22–25	28–1/2–32 with special pay of Rs 5

It should be noted that the above are standard scales into which the numerous existing categories of non-gazetted Government servants have to be fitted The Commission have dealt with this in Part III of their Report

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Government also accepted the rates of Dearness Allowance recommended by the Commission for the non-gazetted staff which were as follows —

Employees drawing pay below Rs 50 . ..	Rs 26 if residential accommodation is not provided otherwise Rs 24, plus a washing allowance of Re 1 In the case of Class IV employees
Employees drawing pay from Rs 50 to 100	Rs 30
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 101 to 175	27½% subject to a minimum of Rs 30.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 176 to 400 .	17½% subject to a minimum of Rs 48
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 401 to 500 .	Rs 70 p.m.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 501 to 750	Rs 85 p m

In Eastern Pakistan an extra dearness allowance of Rs 6 p m will be drawn in addition to the above as the cost of living is higher there

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

(*a*) In stations where accommodation is difficult, *i e*, Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Dacca, Chittagong, and Saidpur, Government also accepted the Commission's recommendation to grant the following House-rent allowance for other than Class IV Government servants, subject to the usual conditions —

Govt servants drawing below Rs. 55 p m	Rs. 6
,, ,, ,, from ,, 55 to 100 ,, .	Rs. 8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 101 to 250 ,, ..	Rs. 10.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 251 to 400 ,,	4% limited to a maximum of Rs 15

(*b*) In the case of Class IV Government servants the Commission recommended and the Government agreed to provide them with free residential accommodation or the payment of the following rates of house-rent allowance in lieu thereof.—

Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Chittagong, Dacca and Saidpur. .	Rs 5 p m (inclusive of Rs 2 included in the rate of Rs. 26 for dearness allowance mentioned in para. 2 above)

Again, in the stations mentioned in para. (*a*) above where the accommodation problem was difficult and a Government servant whose pay did not exceed Rs 175 was forced to live at a distance of 3 miles or more from his place of duty, the Commission recommended the payment of a Conveyance Allowance of Rs 5 p m This recommendation was also accepted by Government.

HOUSE BUILDING ALLOWANCE

In order further to ease the difficulties caused by a shortage of accommodation Government also agreed to grant house-building advances to Government servants posted in Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Dacca, Chittagong and Saidpur on the following terms

(i) the amount of advance will be limited to 18 months' pay,

(ii) the advance will be recovered over a maximum period of 6 years.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Government decided to give retrospective effect to these recommendations from the 1st January, 1949 with the following modification in the case of railway employees The latter are, at present, in addition to certain cash dearness allowances, receiving benefits from the railway grain shops The Pay Commission recommended the abolition of the grain shops concession and to give railway employees the same rates of cost of living allowance as have been agreed to for other Government servants The winding up of the railway grain shops was also recommended by the committee which was specially appointed by Government to enquire into the working of these shops The Government, therefore, decided to abolish the grain shop concession from 1st April, 1949 and to give the railway employees from that date the Dearness Allowance at the rates recommended by the Commission The improved pay scales for railway employees was, however, given as in the case of other Government servants from 1st January 1949 and the arrears payable in this respect to the railway employees upto 31st March 1949 was the difference between their new pay in accordance with the improved pay scales and their existing pay plus the Interim Relief In order not to inconvenience the railway employees who were availing of grain shops concession and who will now have to make their purchases of cereals, etc from the civil shops, Government decided to continue the existing railway grain shops upto 30th June 1949, but the sales of various commodities to the railway employees was at controlled rates and where no controlled rates existed at local market rates The present cash emoluments of railway employees show a marked improvement on the old rates of pay and allowances including the benefit of grain shops concession.

The minimum emolument which the lowest paid employee now gets is Rs. 55 p m in Western Pakistan as against Rs. 40-12 drawn by him before If he is also entitled to house-rent and conveyance allowances in big cities, like Karachi, Lahore, etc his emoluments will be Rs 63 p m. In Eastern Pakistan he will be entitled to an additional Rs 6 p m. making a total of Rs 69

COST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The net extra cost resulting from these decisions was approximately Rs. 4 crores Government have accepted this burden on their resources at a time when the strictest economy is called for in every direction and the demands for the defence of the country are also heavy in the conviction that this relief to the lower paid employees is quite essential.

ARMED FORCES

THE three-year-old Pakistan Army is today in fine shape Beginning its career under a series of handicaps, and faced with grave difficulties and problems, it has been moulded and consolidated into a compact and efficient military force.

Soon after the formation of Pakistan it was decided to form a Corps of National Guards who should be in a position to look after themselves and help the country in stress In 1948 at a Lahore gathering of women leaders, presided over by Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, means of creating a Women's Wing of the Guards were discussed.

The Pakistan Women's National Guard is now in full swing Initially two battalions were raised. Now training is being given at a number of places in East and West Pakistan, including Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dacca.

Emphasis in the training of the P W.N.G is laid on Nursing, First Aid and A R P work

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, with a rank equivalent to that of a Brigadier, is the Comptroller of the P W N G

Members of the P.W.N.G. are also trained in drill and in the use of arms for this inculcates in them a spirit of discipline and self-defence

In March 1950, a mass assembly of smartly dressed young women, gave a display in physical training, drill, first aid, and A R P in Karachi in the presence of H.I.M. the Shahinshah of Iran

THE NAVY

Pakistan desires to build up an effective and balanced fleet It needs more ships Hence, under the expansion scheme, two "O" class Destroyers H M P S. "Tipu Sultan" and H M.P.S. "Tariq" have been added Another "O" class Destroyer H.M.P S "Onslaught" has been purchased and will join the fleet as soon as the ship has completed her refit.

On partition, Pakistan received more ratings than it could immediately absorb, but there was an acute shortage of officers.

A partial solution to this problem was found by giving commissions to a number of suitable Warrant Officers, arranging selected ratings to undergo courses to qualify for Commission, and recruiting civilians with requisite qualifications in the commissioned cadre of technical branches. Selected officers were sent for advanced and conversion courses to the United Kingdom.

The aim has been to attain the highest naval standards in the Training Establishments H M P S. "Dilawar," a shore Establishment situated on the mainland, has been turned into R P.N. Barracks The Draughting Office, the Recruiting Organisation and the R.P N. Band function from "Dilawar" Recently "Dilawar" has added a Physical Training School to its list H M P S. "Bahadur"—Boys Training Establishment—is situated at Manora Island which overlooks Karachi harbour. It is equipped with the latest training appliances and staffed with well-qualified instructors, many of whom have done specialised courses in the United Kingdom The Establishment has been enlarged, too, to cater for a greater intake The first batch of boys who had joined the Navy at the age of 14 or 15, after the birth of Pakistan and had received their full two years' training entirely in "Bahadur" passed in May.

The Combined Training Establishment—H.M.P S. "Himalaya"—which includes Gunnery and Radar Schools has started several new courses "Himalaya" is another key Training Establishment of the R.P.N. and trains the new entry ratings and those who require advanced or conversion courses. The Reserve Officers are also trained here, and the boys who join the R P.N. as Cadets receive their initial training here before they are sent to the United Kingdom.

The lack of satisfactory arrangements for mechanical training, which hampered progress in the Royal Pakistan Navy has been overcome Now the R P N. Artificer Apprentices can receive satisfactory training at the recently commissioned Mechanical Training Establishment—H M P.S. "Karsaz" The Establishment trains all branches of Artificers, Engine Room, Electrical, Ordinance and Shipwright. It has a modern and well-equipped laboratory. Short courses on Damage Control and Fire-fighting are also arranged by this Establishment.

To complete the training programme, a frigate, H M P S "Shamshare," is being turned into a Training Ship

To maintain an efficient operational fleet it is necessary to build up repair and maintenance facilities in its own ports As Pakistan has no dry-docking facilities, her naval units have to proceed to Singapore, Malta, and sometimes, the U K, if they require any repairs But work has now started on the site of the proposed dockyard in Karachi

THE AIR FORCE

The Royal Pakistan Air Force came into being with the birth of the Dominion on August 14, 1947. Though newly created, it was actually as old in training and experience as the Air Force of the Indian Dominion of which it formed part since its inception in 1931.

The partition of the Indian sub-continent was followed up by the division of its armed forces, their equipment, stores; and other ancillary services were likewise divided In August, 1947, the Royal Pakistan Air Force consisted of (*a*) Nos 5 and 9 Fighter Squadrons, (*b*) No 6 Transport Squadron, (*c*) Air Observation Post Flight, (*d*) A Communications Flight.

There were no training institution in the country and the training for the Royal Pakistan Air Force was done in India till September, 1947 The R P A.F had to tackle the Herculean task of organizing training centres from scratch Today the Royal Pakistan Air Force possesses the bulk of its own training institutions in Pakistan run on modern scientific lines where stress is laid on quality rather than quantity.

The R P A F College, Risalpur, trains cadets in all the branches of pilot training to be the future permanent officer nucleus of the R.P A.F.

Arrangements for training of officers abroad were finalised in 1949 to fill six vacancies at the R A F. College, Cranwell.

A certain number of vacancies were also obtained in the R A F Staff College, Andover, for training Senior Pakistani Officers in all aspects of staff and higher administrative duties

Pilots, navigators and signallers were also sent abroad for specialist and advanced courses A number of pilots were sent to the Central Flying School and Central Gunnery School in the United Kingdom for All-Purposes Instructors Course and the Pilot Attack Instructors Course

As a special measure, to relieve the strain on the College, 22 cadets were sent last year to America for flying training in both initial and advanced training

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The third year of Pakistan has been marked by a steady increase in the number of training institutions in the country An Apprentices and Trade Conversion Training School has been established at Korangi Creek (Karachi) and a Radar School for the three Services at Malir Two more schools—the Wireless Observer Wing School to train ground observers and the Multi-engine Conversion School, to train the regular R P.A.F. Volunteer Reserve and civil air line pilots, navigators and Radio operators upto the International Civil Aviation standards, have also been opened. The instructional and servicing staff for the Multi-Engine Conversion School have been provided, for a period of two years, by the Air Services Training, Hamble, United Kingdom.

The Apprentices and Conversion Training School is to train boys, between 15 and 17 years of age, for the advanced ground technical duties necessary for the maintenance of aircraft, aero-engines, and their equipment. At present the school also provides for conversion training of the R P A F. technicians who have completed their initial training at the Technical School, and are working at the various R P A F units and establishments. The instructional staff of this School, too, has been provided by the Air Services Training, Hamble

Considerable progress has, also, been made by the training institutions established shortly after the birth of Pakistan The R P A F. College, the Recruits Training Centre, the Technical Training School, and the School of Administration have registered progress and improvement. In keeping with up-to-date requirements the initial training at the R P A F College now starts straight on Harvards So far the Technical Training School, Drigh Road, has passed 1,000 trained airmen.

The mission of Air Vice-Marshal R L. R Atcherley with two Senior Staff Officers, to Australia, to explore possibilities for the air and ground training of the R P A F personnel was fruitful, and as a result, the first batch of trainees left for Australia in April this year

Similar facilities are now available, as a regular feature of R P A F training abroad, in the U.S A. and the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom particularly, where the majority of the R P A F personnel are receiving advanced training, four hundred seats have been allowed at Halton and Cranwell for the training of R P A F. Apprentices. Three batches of Pakistan boys have already reached England for training as Apprentices. A number of R P A F officers and Airmen are being trained in Aeronautical Engineering and Radio at the Air Services Training, Hamble A certain number of graduates from Hamble have been selected for advanced training at the College of Aeronautics at Dranfield At the R A F College, Cranwell, eight vacancies have been allotted to R P.A F. Cadet Officers.

EQUIPMENT

Side by side with the training of its personnel, the R P A F. is steadily equipping itself with the most up-to-date aircrait Jet-propelled aircraft—the future machine of all modern air forces—have been procured The R P.A.F. Fighter Squadrons have been re-equipped with Furies. One of the Furies, in its delivery flight, established London-Rome and London-Karachi records, breaking the existing record for the latter by 3 hours and 56 minutes Only recently, a flight of the R P A F Fury Squadron completed the journey from West to East Pakistan in a single hop in less than 3½ hours.

In the Transport Command of the R.P A F., the process of replacing Dakotas with Bristol Freighters was completed during the year under review Bristol Freighters which can carry twice the load of a Dakota for the same speed and power are specially designed for Military operations with a view to easy loading and unloading, transport troops, freight and vehicles and dropping paratroops and supplies.

In order to stimulate interest in flying and to make the younger generation more air-minded Air Scout Clubs have been set up in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kohat and Dacca Here young boys are encouraged to learn the theory and practice of flying. Training is given in flying, gliding, model-making, physical training, aeronautical science and allied subjects.

A further step towards the building up of a sound foundation for Pakistan's Air power has been taken by the R.P A F through the introduction of gliding in the country A Central Gliding School has been formed at Drigh Road In the first instance the School gave gliding training to the R P A F pilots selected as future instructors for Air Scouts. The Central Glider School also supervises the gliding instruction given to Air Scouts at the various Scouts Clubs.

Another institution aiming to produce highly qualified specialists for the R P.A F is the University Air Squadron. Such Squadrons have been established in Dacca, Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi Students enrolled in the University Air Squadrons are taught to fly and also receive instruction in navigation, meteorology, aeronautical engineering, radio, radar, service administration, etc Successful students, after a short probationary period, are gazetted in the R P A F Reserves as Pilot Officers, and are, entitled to the rank, uniform and privileges of regular air force officers

Plans have been laid for 50 young men, who may volunteer and be selected, to receive free flying training at the Civil Flying Clubs at Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca After about a year's flying as such the candidates will be embodied in the Service for advanced training for a further period of about 18 months. When this training is completed the trainee will be at liberty to take up a profession of his own choice but will be required to join the R P.A F Volunteer Reserve, and do the annual training with the R P A F

No country in the world can keep a regular air force as large as may be necessary for fighting a war To overcome this, the R P.A F. has evolved a plan of forming Auxiliary Squadrons which will come into operation in an emergency It is only designed to act as a deterrent to aggression

Fully alive to its responsibility for the defence of East Pakistan the R P.A F have established air bases in East Pakistan and on November 25, 1949, H E the Governor of East Bengal formally inaugurated the R P A F Headquarters in Dacca

The R P A F is doing over 2,500 hours of flying every month Throughout the year it has maintained an average of 80 per cent with regard to the serviceability of the aircraft This compares with 60 per cent of serviceability maintained by the R A F

FOREIGN RELATIONS

DIPLOMATIC relations are established by what is known as the exchange of diplomatic Missions This process started soon after the establishment of Pakistan and today Pakistan is in diplomatic relations with all her neighbours, the great Powers and with many other European, Asian and American countries

The opening of Pakistan's Missions abroad has proceeded apace There are at present 28 Missions in 20 countries, consisting of 8 Embassies, 4 High Commissions, 5 Legations, 2 Deputy High Commissions, 1 Consulate-General, the rest being Consulates and Vice-Consulates Before the end of 1950, Embassies were expected to be established at Paris and the Hague and a Legation at Rome. Two more Vice-Consulates were expected to be opened at Akyab (Burma) and Meshed (Iran) Thirty-one countries have so far opened 38 diplomatic Missions in Pakistan

Pakistan was admitted to the U N on the 30th of September 1947 Soon after the Pakistan delegation took its seat in the General Assembly, it was involved in the Palestinian issue It took up the cause of the Palestinian Arabs and voted against the partition of Palestine On the future of the Italian colonies too Pakistan took up a definite position in safeguarding the interests of the Muslim inhabitants of the territories The final solution which had Pakistan's support was satisfactory enough—full independence for a United Libya, a ten years' Italian trusteeship for Somaliland under the U N , for Eritrea an enquiry commission The part played by Pakistan and the value of her advice was recognised by her election to the Advisory Council for Libya and the Enquiry Commission for Eritrea Pakistan has also made its voice heard and its influence felt in the various subsidiary bodies of U N O

During the last three years Pakistan has been a member of the Economic and Social Council and of two of its functional commissions—the Fiscal Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission Pakistan was also elected a member of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans and the Far Eastern Commission At the 1949 Session of the U.N. Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

INDIA

The terrible events of the early days of independence opened a breach between India and Pakistan which did not close up till the minorities agreement was signed by Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in April 1950. Pakistan had to provide for no less than 7 million homeless and destitute refugees Then came the dispute over the States of Junagadh and Manavadar, whose rulers had acceded to Pakistan on September 15, 1947. Finally and worst of all fighting broke out in Kashmir, which created a whole new problem

1948 saw further points of difference arise between the two countries, such as the deadlock over the canal waters, Pakistan's share of military stores and finally, Indian action in Hyderabad also produced an unfavourable impression in Pakistan There was some improvement during 1949 with the cease fire in Kashmir, but acute differences continued especially over the question of evacuee property and the truce in Kashmir In the latter half of the year relations deteriorated again when India devalued her rupee and Pakistan did not. This brought about a complete cessation of all trade between the two countries The Kashmir dispute also dragged on and on Early in 1950 communal disturbances suddenly broke out all over again in the Bengal area The minorities on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan frontier became panic-stricken and mass migrations on the pattern of 1947 took place this time in the east Feeling became so embittered that there was even talk of war As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru subsequently described the situation, both countries were on the brink of disaster

In January 1950 the Prime Minister of India proposed that both Governments should make a joint declaration that they would not resort to war as a method of settling their disputes The Prime Minister of Pakistan agreed in principle and sent certain concrete proposals regarding the methods to be followed for the settlement of major issues A dramatic meeting was held between the two Prime Ministers in New Delhi during the first week of April when the situation was very critical indeed and a frank exchange of views took place The outcome was the Minorities Pact signed on April 8, 1950, generally called the Liaquat-Nehru Agreement.

The Agreement guarantees complete safety of life and property, culture, way of life and fundamental rights of the minorities in either country and prescribes measures to be adopted by the two Governments to safeguard these fundamental rights To help restore confidence the two Governments deputed a Cabinet Minister each who would remain in the affected areas. The Prime Ministers also agreed to include minority representatives in the Ministries of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam The Agreement also provides measures for the prevention of communal violence, stoppage of propaganda inciting communal hatred and propaganda directed against the territorial integrity of either country The Agreement recognises the right of ownership, sale, transfer and exchange of the evacuee over the property left by him.

This Agreement was welcomed by the entire public as well as the press of Pakistan and no stone has been left unturned to implement it in the spirit in which it was concluded As a result the relations between India and Pakistan have shown considerable improvement. Taking advantage of the changed atmosphere a short term Trade Agreement followed by an Inter-Dominion Rail Traffic Agreement have also been concluded and dried up channels of trade have come to life again There has been an Agreement on movable evacuee property Several non-official goodwill missions of journalists and public men from one country have already visited the other and have been warmly received Many difficult problems still confront the two countries, the most important being the question of Kashmir, followed by that of Evacuee Property and Canal Waters

AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

It came as a rude shock when Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's admission to the United Nations Pakistan did not take this to heart After protracted negotiations it was agreed in February 1948 to exchange diplomatic representatives on an Ambassadorial level H E Mr I I Chundrigar was sent as Pakistan's first Ambassador to Kabul and H R H Sardar Shah Wali Khan came to Karachi as Afghanistan's envoy Hopes were high that the two countries had entered on relations of friendship and good neighbourliness Important personalities of one country visited the other H E Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, the then Minister of Communications, led a delegation which participated in the Jushn celebrations at Kabul, and Hazrat Nurul Mashaikh of Sherbazar received a warm and spontaneous welcome from the people of Pakistan

In March 1949 relations began to deteriorate The Afghan Government protested against a statement of H E the Governor-General affirming that the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province formed an integral part of Pakistan. This protest was rejected by Pakistan as an unnecessary interference in her internal affairs The Afghan Government then started through the press and over the Radio a campaign the purpose of which was to support the so-called 'Pashtoonistan' demand This campaign still continues. According to previous agreement the Durand Line constitutes the international boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan and agitation in favour of its revision is considered by Pakistan as legally and morally indefensible It is explained on behalf of Pakistan that the exact nature of Afghanistan's demands have not been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan in writing. They may be concerned with the renaming of the N.-W F P or the setting up of an independent State of "Pashtoonistan" Pakistan for her part has no demands on Afghanistan except that agitation in favour of "Pashtoonistan" should be withdrawn. Afghan-Pakistan relations thus continue to be unsatisfactory.

Pakistan's relations with Iran remained most cordial throughout the period under review. A treaty of friendship was signed in Teheran on the 1st of February, 1950, and a Civil Air Agreement was concluded on June 20, 1950. Karachi and Teheran are now linked by Radio Telegraphy as well as Radio Telephone Their

Royal Highnesses Princess Ashraf and Princess Fatima Pehlevi visited Pakistan in December, 1948, and were guests of the Government of Pakistan. In 1949 the Prime Minister of Pakistan paid a brief visit to Iran The close relations that existed between the two countries were further cemented by a highly successful visit to Pakistan of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pehlevi, Shahinshah of Iran, in March, 1950. The visit lasted a fortnight, during which His Imperial Majesty accompanied by high officers and dignitaries of Iran visited all the Provinces of Pakistan.

Pakistan's relations with Burma are cordial and Pakistan has throughout supported Premier Thakin Nu's Government Pakistan along with other Commonwealth countries agreed to give a loan to Burma to help stabilise her financial position The amount which Pakistan agreed to lend was £500,000

SOUTH AFRICA

The Government continued economic sanctions against South Africa which had been imposed by the undivided Government of India as a retaliatory measure against the Union Government's discriminatory policy towards persons of Indian and Pakistani origin The matter had been previously raised in the United Nations and the General Assembly in its resolution of 8th of December, 1946, held that India's complaint was justified On May 14, 1949, the General Assembly by another resolution invited the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa to enter into discussion to resolve the question in a friendly manner at a Round Table Conference The preliminary talks were fixed for the 6th February, 1950, at Cape Town To create a favourable atmosphere the Government of Pakistan announced its decision to lift the ban on trade with South Africa This decision was very favourably received in that country.

Preliminary talks between the three countries took place as planned and resulted in an agreement to hold a Round Table Conference on an agreed agenda In the meantime the Malan Government with unseemly haste passed the Group Areas Bill in May, 1950, which set the seal on its policy of Apartheid, the avowed object of which is the liquidation of the 'Indian Problem' The Act would be put into operation on the 1st of December 1950 Realising the futility of entering into discussions when one party has already announced its final decision, the Government of India declined to attend the proposed Round Table Conference. Pakistan urged the Union Government to postpone the implementation of the Group Areas Act until after the Round Table Conference and in return offered to use its good offices with the Government of India to persuade them to participate in the Conference This was not agreed to and a counter suggestion was made to hold the Conference before December 1, 1950, the date fixed for the execution of the Act. Negotiations were still going on at the time of writing.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Diplomatic relations have been established with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. Treaties of Friendship have either been concluded (for instance, with Iran on 18th February, 1950, and with Iraq on 26th February, 1950), or are being negotiated between the Government of Pakistan and various other Muslim Governments Commercial agreements are also being discussed. A Civil Air Agreement between Pakistan and Iraq was signed at Baghdad on 20th June, 1950.

From the very beginning, it was the endeavour of the Government of Pakistan to develop and strengthen the cultural bonds linking the country with the rest of the Muslim world. To this end exchange of scholars has been arranged with some of the Muslim countries and similar proposals with regard to others are under consideration. These contacts have been made closer by the grant of scholarships to students of Muslim countries on a reciprocal basis. Students from Iran are already studying at Pakistani Universities. Several visits of cultural import have taken place from the Middle East countries to Pakistan. For instance there were visits from prominent Iranian newspaper editors in April, 1948, and of Turkish students and professors in November, 1949 At the invitation of the Pakistan Olympic Association, Turkish athletes participated in the Olympic games at Lahore in 1950.

Visits of members of the Pakistan Cabinet to Muslim countries have greatly contributed to the cementing of closer relations between Pakistan and the Middle East The Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, visited Egypt, Iran and Iraq The Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, visited Turkey, Syria and Egypt A goodwill mission led by Khwaja Shahabuddin, the Minister of the Interior, went to the Hejaz during the Hajj season in 1949 and was received by His Majesty King Ibn-i-Saud

In the economic sphere, Pakistan was host to no less than 21 Muslim countries which participated in the International Islamic Economic Conference held in Karachi in November, 1949 Far reaching decisions were taken at that conference to promote economic co-operation and industrial development in the Muslim countries, and a permanent Secretariat has been established to give effect to these decisions

EUROPE

Pakistan's relations with the U S S R have been cordial from the very beginning An invitation was extended to the Prime Minister of Pakistan in the beginning of 1949 to visit Moscow This invitation was accepted and still stands. Pakistan opened an Embassy in Moscow in November, 1949, and His Excellency Mr Shuaib Qurashi was sent as Ambassador The U S S R opened their Embassy in Karachi in March 1950, and His Excellency M Alexander Georgievich Stetsenko was appointed Ambassador Prior to that date a Trade Delegation from the U S S R visited Pakistan in July, 1949 No agreement was however finalised

A Trade Delegation from France visited Pakistan in October, 1949 A Trade Agreement for one year was concluded and it will be considered as renewed if it is not denounced by either party on two months' notice The French Government offered some scholarships to Pakistani students and the selected scholars are now taking advantage of it by getting training in that country.

Some misunderstanding with Italy arose because of the support which Pakistan gave in the United Nations to the claims to self-Government of the inhabitants of the former Italian Colonies Later, however, Italy welcomed Pakistan's attitude on the question of Eritrea Commercial relations between the two countries are rapidly developing, a trade agreement having been signed in June, 1950 The Minister for Commerce paid a visit to Italy in 1949 Pakistan was to open a Legation in Italy and Mr Habibur Rahman of East Bengal had been appointed Minister Designate

UNITED STATES

U S A. was one of the first countries with which Pakistan established diplomatic relations Embassies were opened both in Karachi and Washington in 1947 soon after the establishment of Pakistan. Visitors to and from the U.S A., both officials and non-officials, and members of various technical and advisory missions have created a close understanding between the two countries. A Treaty of Commerce, Friendship and Navigation with the U.S A is under consideration and an agreement under the Fullbright Act to exchange teachers and students was expected to be concluded any time Pakistan has agreed to contribute $25,000 annually for the next ten years for the Pakistan Section of the Near and Middle East Institute of Columbia University. The U S A. have offered scholarships to Pakistani students. Officers of the Pakistani armed forces, students of technology and scientific subjects have been going to the Universities and Institutes in the United States in increasing numbers. Much valuable help has come from American charitable associations for the relief of refugees, in particular medical supplies and medical workers

There has been a reciprocal liberalisation of visa rules as between the two countries and this has facilitated travel of tourists, businessmen and students The high-light of three years of cordial relations has been the Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan's recent visit to the United States

They stayed in the U S.A. for about two months and during a country-wide tour, the Prime Minister addressed several important gatherings, including the two Houses of the Congress, gave innumerable press conferences and interviews, and met important industrialists and businessmen, besides visiting many technical, scientific and educational institutions.

ASIAN COUNTRIES

In the Far East are some of the greatest concentrations of peoples professing the Islamic faith For instance, in Indonesia out of a total population of 70 millions, 85 per cent are Muslims Pakistan was, therefore, deeply interested in Indonesia's struggle for independence and gave to the Indonesian people all the support it could A goodwill Mission under the leadership of Chaudhry Nazir Ahmed Khan, Minister of Industries, participated in Indonesian Independence celebrations in December, 1949 Pakistan had an occasion to welcome at different times both President and Madame Sœkarno and Dr Hatta Formal diplomatic relations have now been established between Pakistan and Indonesia.

Pakistan has a common frontier with a part of Sinkiang, and the emergence of the Central Peoples' Government in this area is a fact of considerable significance. In January, 1950, Pakistan extended *de jure* recognition to the new Government and at the same time withdrew recognition from the Kuomintang regime Negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were due to be initiated with the Central Peoples' Republic Pakistan has an Officer in Peking where arrangements were being made for the visit of a Pakistan Representative to conduct negotiations Pakistan has also a Consulate-General at Kashgar, whose functions are in abeyance pending the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the new regime in China

There is a Philippines Consulate in Karachi and a Treaty of Friendship with that country was under negotiation In May, 1950, the President of the Phillippines convened a Conference of South and South-East Asian countries at Baguio in which Pakistan fully participated along with other countries such as Australia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Siam The Conference was convened to discuss ways and means to bring about closer economic, social and cultural co-operation among the participating countries

A definite line in Pakistan's relations with Japan is developing Several Japanese Trade Delegations, sponsored by the present occupation authorities in Japan, visited Pakistan Pakistan for its part has allowed Japan to set up a permanent Trade Agency at Karachi The Government was also contemplating the establishment of a Trade Mission at Tokyo Japan is rapidly developing as one of Pakistan's best customers and a source of supply of manufactured goods. Towards the end of 1949 Pakistan became a member of the Far Eastern Commission which is to consider the terms of a peace settlement with Japan.

The chief centre of interest, however, is for the time being, Korea. On 30th June, 1950, Pakistan clarified its attitude to the hostilities now in progress in Korea by recognising that North Korea has committed an act of aggression by invading the territory of South Korea. Pakistan supported the resolutions of the Security Council for restoring peace in that area.

In July 1949, visa procedure was simplified, transit visas abolished and reciprocal agreement was concluded with Norway resulting in total abolition of visas between the two countries. Visas were also abolished in the case of holders of the United Nations' *laossez-passers* travelling on United Nations' business. Agreement was concluded on reciprocal basis with the United States of America which simplified visa procedure, reduced visa fees and provided for the grant of multi-journey visas within a period of one year Reciprocal agreements were made with Turkey and Iraq liberalising visa procedure Similar agreements with Iran, France, Portugal and Switzerland were under consideration.

PASSPORTS

Passport and visa work which to begin with was performed in foreign countries by the United Kingdom representatives is being gradually transferred to Pakistan Missions except in places where Pakistan has no representatives.

After Partition the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became administratively responsible for the conduct of Hajj affairs The first and foremost difficulty was the provision of shipping space which was under the direct control of the Government of India The Partition placed Pakistan in an unfavourable position because the two companies owning pilgrim ships were registered in India. India, however, agreed to give Pakistan 50 per cent of the available Hajj tonnage. This was not enough and passages had to be controlled and allotted on the basis of priority of receipt of application to prevent profiteering in tickets. Efforts are being made to encourage indigenous shipping to participate in the pilgrim traffic and 1951 may see pilgrim ships registered in Pakistan making their first journey to the Hejaz.

For the first time in 1949, air services were introduced for pilgrim traffic and 2,000 persons travelled to Jedda and back. The entire operation was undertaken by Pakistan Air Companies and was completed without any mishap.

THE FRONTIERS

THE frontier regions of Pakistan are Persia, Afghanistan, India, Burma and, of course, the wild and mountainous country lying between the Arabian Sea and the confines of Kashmir, which used to be called the North-West Frontier in the pre-Partition days So far as Pakistan is concerned (and for that matter India too) this is the real frontier, one which should give most trouble India is also vitally interested in this region since after the trouble in Kashmir the north-west frontier of Western Pakistan is also India's frontier in the far north where the frontier country borders on Kashmir

The west and north-west frontier of Western Pakistan is, for reasons of security, the most important of the frontier regions.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

It would be useful to see the problem in its historical perspective, to begin with. The Frontier problem has had a two-fold character—the local issue and the international issue For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the undivided Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face But the tendency of later times before the Partition was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation

The local problem, in its broadest outline, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains down below. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the frontier problem of India and more especially of Pakistan

So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order.

That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land Thus so far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economic and constructive policy

AFGHAN FRONTIER

Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three-quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear Moreover, on this section of the frontier, the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have remained out of the difficult mountainous zone and met the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth

THE TWO POLICIES

The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises were profoundly unsatisfactory. The Government pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the tribesmen, and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. The Government preserved between their administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated the Indian frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called the Tribal Territory, in which neither the British nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it

Now it was often asked why the Government did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. The answer was there were essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal chiefs, or maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard.

The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Kashmir. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it Even this large force owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made

The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and

the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army.

Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

THE AFGHAN WAR

Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Wazirs built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war It broke down under the strain of the invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919 On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed his success was the cause of his assassination When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne.

But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in the Indian sub-continent, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiers the traditional loot of Hindustan The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten Dakka, beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent the British occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising.

RUSSIA AND THE FRONTIER

The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it.

The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses The Agreement embraced the whole frontier zone and placed Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement especially in regard to Persia, for which the British had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War.

Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem With the establishment of the Soviet Government in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor.

GERMAN INFLUENCE

As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf Now successive British statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured British relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise.

Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the War of 1914-18 the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished into thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially flashed when the Armistice was signed.

FRANCE AND THE FRONTIER

It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Muscat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. The British were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule.

Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and Britain and France were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between them But as in the case of Penjdeh and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about They found there was nothing of vital interest involved and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROBLEM

The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian and Pakistan frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey.

The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed Old dangers have disappeared Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman in the north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gun-running was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias.

It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. The position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, here was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable, that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions, and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with the military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long It resulted in a compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which the British found themselves in 1922, when the troops were in occupation of Waziristan. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the " halt-forward " policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Razmak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. In South Waziristan, Wana had been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them.

In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into Indian territory.

The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given elsewhere in this chapter. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37 A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there were far from settled. The extent of the trouble there resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again

The main railhead, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

THE WITHDRAWAL

With the establishment of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan what is called the North-West Frontier has passed into the hands of the Dominion of Pakistan. At the beginning some anxiety was felt about the attitude of the tribes towards the new State, but a number of tribal jirgas hastened to offer their allegiance to the new Government For example, the Mohmands, the tribes of the Khyber Agency, the Shiranis and the Bhittanis are reported to have expressed their loyalty to Pakistan and given assurance of help to the State in time of need.

Three months after the new State came into being it carried through what it called a new policy in regard to the frontier ; a policy based on trust and friendship unlike the old policy which, it was claimed, was based on fear and hostility. In pursuance of the new policy troops were withdrawn from south and north Waziristan The withdrawal operations started on December 6 and were completed on December 27 The famous frontier outposts of Wana and Razmak were given up and the Pakistan troops fell back to military stations in the settled districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat Pakistan troops have also been withdrawn from the Khyber Pass where sufficient strong forces used to be kept, particularly at the outposts of Torkhan and Kamind Fort.

Necessary administrative arrangements would obviously be made till such time as the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in consultation with tribal leaders decides the future of their Government A committee has already been appointed for the purpose during the preliminary session

One of the objects of the withdrawal is to save the Pakistan exchequer several crores

The effects of this 'close border' policy are likely to be far-reaching For instance, the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan the so-called Durand Line has never been clearly defined or demarcated In the old days the tribes have profited by the existence of these military outposts a number of economic advantages have accrued to them, a very important point in a barren and rugged country. The question may be asked Does the Pakistan Government intend to substitute other economic aids to keep the tribesmen contented ? If not is there not a danger of a recrudescence of tribal raids across the border in search of food and loot ? What effect will all this have on north-western Pakistan or Kashmir in which India is interested ? Again, what is the position to be in respect of that natural but strongly defensible gateway to the Indian sub-continent, the Khyber Pass which itself lies in the Afridi country ?

AFGHAN INTEREST

It is presumed that the withdrawal of troops would help maintain happy and peaceful relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan A point which must be mentioned here is the strong interest which the Government of Afghanistan evinced in the future of the N W F P during the referendum A note presented by the Government of Afghanistan in London in the middle of June appeared to revive its claims on the N W F P, the land between the Indus and the Durand Line But closer scrutiny showed that what the note actually demanded was that the Pathans should be given the choice to be completely independent of the rest of the sub-continent, a demand which appeared to be in harmony with that of the Red Shirts who were agitating for an independent Pathanistan

The Afghan press and radio for sometime emphasized the close kinship between the Pathans and the Afghans and suggested that that was the opportune moment for the Pathans to come back to their 'mother country'. A further suggestion was that Afghanistan should be allowed to send its own mission to conduct the referendum.

The Afghan note was rejected both by Britain and India. The British reply said that the question of the future of N.W.F.P. would be decided by the Pathans themselves while the Indian reply took the line that the boundary between Afghanistan and India was settled once and for all by the Durand Line.

The status of the border area is once again causing trouble between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The withdrawal of British rule reopened the whole question of the future of the native States in Baluchistan. Persia and Afghanistan were greatly interested and the Khan of Kalat sat on the fence for a long time. Eventually the question was decided by the accession of Kalat, Kharan and Las Bela to the Dominion of Pakistan.

Beyond Afghanistan and Persia was Russia who was credited with the desire of uniting the inhabitants of north Afghanistan with allied groups in the U S S R and offering Afghanistan compensation in N W F P. There also appeared to be an impression that Russian eyes were directed on a warm water port in the Indian Ocean as an outlet for Central Asian produce and that this warm water port might be Karachi.

Altogether, the whole frontier question may be described as being once again alive.

WAZIRISTAN

After a general discussion of the north-west frontier problem we may next pass on to a detailed discussion of the past history and present conditions of Waziristan which is the most unruly and turbulent part of the whole region.

Geographically, Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Sulaiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating Pakistan from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the water-shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are the outposts of Wana and Razmak some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall

Inhabitants—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, materially aided British dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of the frontier however these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched

The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required, also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were constructed and occupied Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs Similarly the Tochi in 1816 In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A COMPROMISE

A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument

Sir Denys referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now The task is infinitely more difficult today, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years"

Dealing with the Close Border prescription Sir Denys Bray showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism.

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys stated, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 6,500 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops This was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most turculent and aggressive tribes on the border.

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

PACIFICATION

The roads were policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic The roads, as the king's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains and towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway.

Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute

Wana was occupied, following an encouraging petition from the local Wazirs, in 1929. A motor road had already been run out from Jandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabout the Takki Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from central Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929 It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them A road was built connecting Fort Sandeman *via* Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sarwekai-Wana road A motor road was also constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

Congress Movement.—A startling new development upon the North-West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of the agitation which was then in full swing in the interior of India In the N-W F P the agitation was carried on by Congress organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees It started as an attack on the Sarda Act which makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages Gradually the tribal areas were affected. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city. Within a short time Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs to join in the fray. The Mohmand tribes became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the Air arm of the Government came into play Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing The road system meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, made no descent in force The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar Even two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border were drawn into the fray Combined air and ground action threw them back The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily repulsed. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sororogha, in the valley of the Takki Zam

The entire uprising was suppressed and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, indicated the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khel plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in and accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but were not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves or construction successfully to proceed.

MOHMAND OUTBREAK

Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the new Frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it was to be of any use at all The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place had long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the frontier by what was described as the Presumptive Frontier The exact position of this latter had never been settled between the two governments and it was consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belonged to one side or to the other of it

In 1932 during the Red Shirt campaign in the Peshawar plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar occurred

The Lower Mohmands were described as the Assured Tribes The meaning of the description was that the British authorities assured them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand were bound by promises of good behaviour The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands in raiding the plain, and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help which the latter were obliged to give

About the same time as this movement was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan This compelled the British authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Peace —Road construction from the Peshawar Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed from Malakand up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with British troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan Thus, the trouble ceased The final result of it all was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along with it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935 The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the plain which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

TORI KHEL REBELLION

The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 in North Waziristan when a Muslim lad was accused of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the faqir of Ipi was alleged to have started an agitation about it in the Tribal country There was also in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision The faqir of Ipi is said to have lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and to have raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." Whether the accusation against the faqir was true or not a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan rose. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their own way out. Efforts to round off the engagement before it developed into a major rebellion failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs to fight the authorities and others connived at such acts Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under daring leaders beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 100 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made But north Waziristan remained, in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939 It was therefore, found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by land and air but normal conditions were not restored

Unrest during War.—In the summer of 1938 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Pir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan, constituting as it did a heart-breaking set-back to the "policy" which had seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results, provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield who visited India on behalf of the British Government towards the end of 1938

Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operations was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of the Governor of the N-W F P, in his capacity as A G G for the tribal areas Sporadic disturbances continued into the period of the second world war and the Faqir remained an elusive figure

During 1939, Waziristan was in a state of continual unrest The number of offences said to have been committed by the Ahmedzai tribesmen by the end of the year amounted to over fifty cases of major outrage They included blasting of bridges and destruction of communications, holding up and looting lorries, sniping, kidnapping and several cases of murder The situation became difficult necessitating military operations Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements.

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the preoccupations of the war.

IRAN

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Pakistan frontier policy has receded until it is of no account Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement (1904) left the British a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when World War I broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the south, and after the fall of Kutal-Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran.

With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles.

It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were —

To respect Persian integrity;
To supply experts for Persian administration;
To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order;
To provide a loan for these purposes;
To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources

When however the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

The general situation in Iran was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co's concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

In July, 1941, Britain drew the attention of the Iranian Government to the danger of allowing German tourists in their country A large number of German technicians and camouflaged agents had been infiltrating into Iran The Iran Government's reply being unsatisfactory, the British and Soviet representatives made a new *demarche* to Iran in August, 1941, without any result On one point, however, the Government of Iran made some concession to British feelings, that of restraining the activities of Rashid Ali and his supporters from Iraq who had been actively consorting with Axis representatives. The British and Russian *demarche* requested the expulsion of Germans from Iran.

On the Iran Government's failure to do so in August, 1941, the British and Soviet Governments decided to take action. The Soviet Government in their note to Iran pointed out that they found themselves confronted with the necessity of taking immediate steps and exercising their right by virtue of paragraph 6 of the 1921 treaty in the form of sending troops to Iranian territory for temporary occupation in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet. It assured the Iran Government that those measures were not in any way directed towards Iran. The Soviet

had no territorial desire nor any intention of infringing the independence of Iran. The note also assured the Iran Government that as soon as the danger threatening them was past the Soviet Government, in obedience to the obligations undertaken in the 1921 treaty, would withdraw their forces from Iranian territory The British Ambassador in Teheran presented a similar note simultaneously.

Following on the Allied plan of action British and Indian forces entered Iran at three points The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus The Allied forces met with a slight resistance at first but on August 28th, 1941, the Iran Government issued to their forces an order to cease fire, a new Cabinet being formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr Ali Furughi. It entered into negotiations with the Allies and concluded peace. One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Iranians should facilitate the transit of supplies and war materials to Russia. Iran agreed to the closing of German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian Legations Further, German nationals were handed over to the Allies. The terms also included the withdrawal of the Iranian troops from certain zones In September, 1941, the Shah of Iran, Reza Shah Pehlvi abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince, Shahpur. Reza Shah Pehlvi died in July 1944

All through the War Persia was a life-line in the communication of the Western Allies with Russia After the War differences between America and England on the one hand and Russia on the other broke out chiefly on the question of oil America and England appear to be pursuing a common policy in this regard Briefly the Russian demand on Persia is that Persia should fulfil the provisions of the treaty which she has signed with Russia in regard to oil rights. In effect Russia is demanding the same rights in north Persia as those which she claims the Anglo-Americans are enjoying in the south Two incidents in this triangular struggle were the starting of an autonomous movement in the border region of Azerbaijan in the north and the resignation of a Prime Minister Ghavam-es-Sultaneh The whole question is still hanging fire Of late however there have been signs that Persia is striking out an independent line in international politics.

Pakistan has an embassy in Iran.

AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain towards successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

GATE-WAYS TO PAKISTAN

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of the sub-continent brought home to the administrators the conviction that there were only two main gate-ways to Pakistan—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open.

To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines.

Nor was Great Britain idle A great military station was created at Quetta This was connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The whole of Baluchistan was also brought under British control Quetta is thus one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength In the opinion of many military authorities it should firmly close the western gate to Pakistan, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan

Further east, the first railway system was carried to Jamrud and by 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier A first-class military road, sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to an advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan Frontier at Landi Khana. In this wise, to continue the story, the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line

RELATIONS WITH SUB-CONTINENT

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan The end of British policy was to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it largely succeeded The second aim may also be said to have been attained When Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition Step by step his position was regularised The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and Britain until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmund in Seistan. This frontier was later reaffirmed by a Turkish boundary commission appointed by Iran and Afghanistan conjointly.

It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces But if Afghanistan was made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

FIRST WORLD WAR

These relations were markedly improved during the reign of the Amir Habibullah Khan. He visited India soon after his accession He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality It is believed that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

MURDER OF THE AMIR

It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919.

The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained, but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man

His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army Nasrullah found it impossible to make headway against him and withdrew.

The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties multiplied, he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts.

A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. Disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. The result of all this

was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with the British His troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dakka. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated and asked for an Armistice

The Afghans tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising attitude they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi. On 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 196-197.

It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace This Mission crossed the border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

AFTER GREAT WAR I

Since World War I the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good. The main object of the Afghan government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education.

The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by the Amir, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Soviet Penetration—Taking a long view a much more notable development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply, was the penetration of the Russians, who had converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics. The object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan. In Chinese Turkestan it was pursued with qualified success In Afghanistan it also made certain progress

The first step of the Russians was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed In return the Russians received important trading facilities

RUSSO-AFGHAN TREATY

Outwardly the relations between the two States were friendly In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, were as follows —

Clause 1—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party

Clause 2—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organised against the other party Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Governments. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions

THE KING'S TOUR

In the closing months of 1927 King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour of India and Europe King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities He then took ship for Europe He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by any untoward incident Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanulla returned to his realm full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform". In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West.

Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed; it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil, the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed, in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrears

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of the King advised him to moderate the pace They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train

In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Ghilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and he was equally frank in his hostility to them Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A CHANGE OF KINGS

Events moved rapidly in 1929 A notorious north Afghan *budmash*, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken.

King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship for Europe King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained

Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all

The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Waziris from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom.

He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the

provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him He gave ample evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India The trade routes were reopened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesman-like manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

MURDER OF NADIR SHAH

This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of Nadir Shah on 8 November 1933 The king was attending a football tournament prize giving when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots at him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant.

The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner.

The new King started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past during which the young king has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade, done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people

A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1938 to exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement.

All the great European Powers maintain Embassies or Legations in Kabul, and it must be recorded of the present Afghan Government that in tune with the ideas of their predecessors and in the interest of their continued independence as they see it, they have pursued a policy of balance in their relations with the Powers, but with careful adjustments

The Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan have exchanged ambassadors

RAILWAYS FROM WEST

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with the Indian subcontinent, always lain in the direction of lines approaching Pakistan. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the British House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germany to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting the Indian sub-continent, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia in the first decade of the present century

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their aim to overthrow the British Empire The outbreak of the First World War and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and was in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisbin and Mosul The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *via* Nasirieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul.

LINKS THROUGH PERSIA

Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' motor run, north-west from Mosul Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service is linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kochek The gap in the railway has now been closed, and through communication was established at the end of 1940 A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Pakistan railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911 Both the Russian and the Pakistan railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus During the First World War this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Pakistan railway system, on the borderland of Pakistan and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

A railway connection between the Pakistan and the Russian systems again assumed considerable importance after the German attack on Russia and the alignment of Britain, India and Russia along with other democracies like China and U S A against Germany and Japan With the whole of the European west coast under German control or domination and the eastern shores of Siberia rendered unapproachable by the Japanese, the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia could take was *via* Iran The Quetta-Nushki line which had been extended during the First Great War upto Duzdap (or Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok-kundi This was again set in order

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Pakistan railway systems by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan should be linked to the Pakistan line which, proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border at Chaman The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Pakistan railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

SCOUTING

(GENERAL HEADQUARTERS 119, Intelligence School, New Queen's Road, Karachi 2)

THE Pakistan Boy Scouts Association was registered with the International Scout Bureau on the 7th April, 1948

The Official Organ of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association is the 'Pak Scout' monthly, the first issue of which appeared in September, 1948

The Association has also published an illustrated pamphlet entitled "Our National Flag" with a foreword from the present Chief Scout of Pakistan The Pakistan Boy Scouts Association has also published a Scout Diary for 1949-50

During this short period the General Headquarters of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association has in addition been able to set up a Scout Shop dealing with uniforms and Scout gear in general

On partition the Dominion of Pakistan was faced with many problems which demanded attention Representative Scouts from undivided India had gone to attend the World Jamboree at Moisson near Paris and on the 15th August, 1947, fluttered in the sky the national flags of the different countries of the world While the flag of the undivided India was up in the air, the Muslim Scouts did not know how to represent the new Dominion of Pakistan Fortunately someone had read in the local papers about the Pakistan National Flag which had been devised and they proceeded to improvise the new Pakistan Flag as the Scouts often do, with a piece of their green turban and an arm of their white shirt This flag was accepted and rose up amidst the applause of the crowd This was the official beginning of the Pakistan Boy Scout Association at the first World Jamboree in France.

On their return to Pakistan the Scouts were received by Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the first Governor-General of Pakistan who entertained them to tea and joined them in their group photograph. The Quaid-e-Azam had always included character building in the immediate programme of national reconstruction Addressing the Scouts on the occasion he said.

"If we are to build a safer cleaner and happier world, let us start with the individual, catch him young and inculcate in him the Scout Motto of Service before Self, and purity in thought, word and deed."

In December, 1947, the first conference of officials and non-officials interested in the Movement was held at Karachi The Quaid-e-Azam was requested to become the first Chief Scout of Pakistan, the Hon'ble Mr Fazlur Rahman the Chief Commissioner while Mr J D Shuja was appointed as Honorary General Secretary

The Scout badge of Pakistan has a superimposed Crescent and Star, with two side-stars, representing East and West Pakistan The Scout Motto "Be Prepared" has been translated as "Al-Mustaid", for adoption in Pakistan Three special Scout awards have been instituted -

(i) *The Silver Camel* which corresponds to Silver Wolf in Britain, Silver Elephant in India and Silver Buffalo in U S A It is the highest award granted for Service of the most exceptional character.

(ii) *The Silver Palm* It has deep religious significance and is an award for long and special distinguished service. This award corresponds with the Silver Acorn in Britain.

(iii) In memory of the first Chief Scout and the Founder of the Boy Scout Movement in Pakistan *the Jinnah Scout Badge* has been instituted. This badge will be awarded for striking high character, devotion to duty, together with great courage, endurance or gallantry It will be composed of the word Jinnah in Arabic script, with the Pakistan fleur-d-lys superimposed on it

The Pakistan Boy Scouts Association was represented at the International Commissioner Conference at Kinderstag and International Youth Conference in London, by Mr. Qureshi Iqbal in July, 1948.

A Pakistan contingent of 20 Boy Scouts went to the Pan-Pacific Jamboree, held in Australia from the 30th December, 1948 to the 9th January, 1949, under the leadership of Mr. J. D Shuja, Honorary General Secretary As no sea passage was available, the boys reached Australia in a specially chartered aeroplane. The expenditure was mostly borne by public contribution The contingent created a very good impression in Australia and proved to be a veritable ambassador of peace and goodwill The Scouts had a splendid opportunity for fraternisation with the Scouts of other nations *en route* and at the Jamboree and besides sight-seeing each member also underwent a course of vocational training for 6 weeks in animal husbandry, agriculture and allied trades, banking, commerce, etc.

ASSOCIATIONS

PAKISTAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Association was established in 1902 and registered in 1925 It had 157 members on the roll on 31st December 1949

The aims and objects of the Association are to protect and promote Pakistan trade and industry in and around Karachi, settle members' disputes and secure equitable dealings in trade, negotiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain departments devoted to particular trades or industries, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organisation, and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to the International Labour Conferences

The Association is represented on various public bodies, *e g*, the Sind Legislative Assembly, the Karachi Port Trust, the Karachi Municipal Corporation, the N W R Local Advisory Committee, the Sind Cotton Committee, the Provincial Marketing Board, the Traffic Committee for the City of Karachi, the Advisory Communications Board, the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, the Income-Tax Appeal Panel the Lloyd Barrage Advisory Committee, the Sind Provincial Board of Agriculture, the Advisory Board for Labour, the State Bank of Pakistan, the Pakistan Council of Accountants, etc

It has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se* It is affiliated to the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and International Chamber of Commerce

President Sukhdev Udhavdas, M C A , *Vice-President* Haji Abdul Latif Ebrahim, *Chairman Produce Exchange Department* Haji Habib Haji Mohamed , *Secretary* . M A Sozer, A C I S

Office —Nicol Road, Karachi 2.

ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION (W. PAKISTAN)

This institution was started in October 1948. Its chief object is to conduct systematic research in Islamic History and Philosophy, with special reference to movements in Islamic history from the 10th century A D to 13th century A D.

It has a large and rare collections of Arabic manuscripts, dating back to 1000 years and dealing with Islamic sociology, theology, philosophy, history and literature. The manuscripts are of unique importance to students who want to specialise in Islamic history of the Fatimid period

Two well-known scholars, Prof Jawad Muscati (Ustad-fi-Uloom-Arabiya) and Prof. Khan Bahadur A M Moulvi are engaged in research work at this institution.

Board of Executive President: Vazir Dr. Peermahomed Hoodbhoy, M.B B S , J P , *Hon. Chief Secretary* K. Sherali, M A , LL B. ; *Hon. Treasurer* · Vazir Kassim Jinnah.

Office —Harris Road, Kharadar, Karachi.

A TOURIST'S GUIDE

KHYBER Pass : one of the gateways into Pakistan from Afghanistan is situated 10½ miles west of Peshawar in the North-West Frontier Province The Pass is rich in historical association as it was the route by which all of the sub-continent's invaders swooped down on the inhabitants for conquest or plunder It still remains a great highway for continental trade between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the countries of Central Asia on the other On Tuesdays and Fridays one could see long caravans of men and camels laden with merchandise of every description passing into and from Afghanistan

Lahore · one of the most ancient and famous cities of the sub-continent is the capital of the Punjab Province The city has been notable since the 11th century when Babar the first of the Moghul dynasty made it a place of royal residence, the remains of which are found in the tombs, mosques, pavilions, and pleasure gardens of the city But, the man who laid the foundations of the city's greatness was the Emperor Akbar Today the city is almost wholly Muslim with a population of 671,659 *Places worth a visit* 1 Ranjit Singh's mausoleum, 2 Jehangir's and Nurjehan's tombs, 3 tomb of Asaf Khan, 4 tomb of Anarkali, 5 Guru Arjun's Shrine, 6 Badshahi Masjid, 7 Sunheri Masjid, 8 Wazir Khan's mosque, 9 Moti Masjid, 10 Minto Park, 11 Shalimar Gardens, 12 Lawrence Gardens, 13 Gulabi Bagh, 14 Museum, 15 Zoo, 16 Chauburji, 17 the fort The chief means of conveyance are cars, taxis and hackney carriages *Clubs* 1 Cosmopolitan Club, 2 Gymkhana Club, 3 Punjab Association Club, 4 Y M C A

Hotels Braganza Hotel
Falettis Hotel, Telegrams "Falettis"
Napier Hotel
Stiffle's Hotel

Lahore is on the North Western Railway and is connected with Karachi

Mohenjo-Daro : the ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles by car off Dorki station on the Kotri-Larkana branch of the N W Railway Indian archæological history dates from the 3rd century B C The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city, which had been built on ancient cities which are suspected generally to be lower than the water-level Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of a still older period

It is a very remarkably well-planned city All the streets were laid south to north as nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind Homes were two-storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence The courtyards are somewhat small

Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city Mohenjo-Daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun burnt It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere They are large and high and provided with manholes The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structure, now very much lost to view It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures (human and animal) and toys The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered Most of them are of steatite and are square The more common animal is difficult to identify It has features both equine and bovine, with one horn only

Murree : hill station in the Punjab, is about 40 miles from Rawalpindi and is 7,500 feet above sea-level It lies on the main road leading into Kashmir from Pakistan In pre Partition days it was the summer headquarters of the Northern Command, and was a great social and sports centre *Places worth a visit* · 1 Kashmir Point, 2 Panch Pandu Park, and 3 Pindi Point The Himalayan views are an additional attraction The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, dandis, horses and buses *Clubs* 1 Mountain View Club, 2 Rawalpindi Club

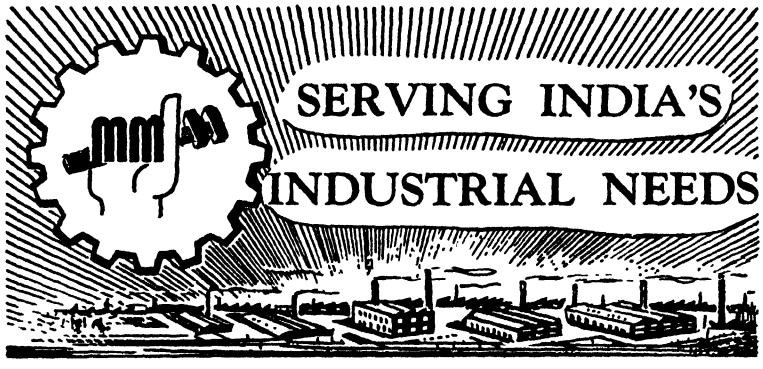
Hotels Brightlands Hotel
Cecil Hotel, Telegrams "Cecil"
Viewforth Hotel

From Rawalpindi the journey is usually made by car

Taxila · seat of a famous Buddhist University in the 7th century, is situated about 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi The Indian name literally means stone-cut city of the Takka clan The remains are actually of three cities within three and a half miles of each other The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered this territory and the capital took its name from his son Taksha It is believed that the great snake sacrifice recorded in the Mahabharata was held at Taxila

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B C to the 5th century A D Seven different peoples ruled at Taxila Achæmenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have left almost no records The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and lapidaries, which surely indicate that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones, and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa) It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers Around it there are a number of Stupas, Chaityas, Viharas, etc The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th) The original stupa was built in the Scytho-Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period The most important architectural features are trefoil arches and Erothian pillars



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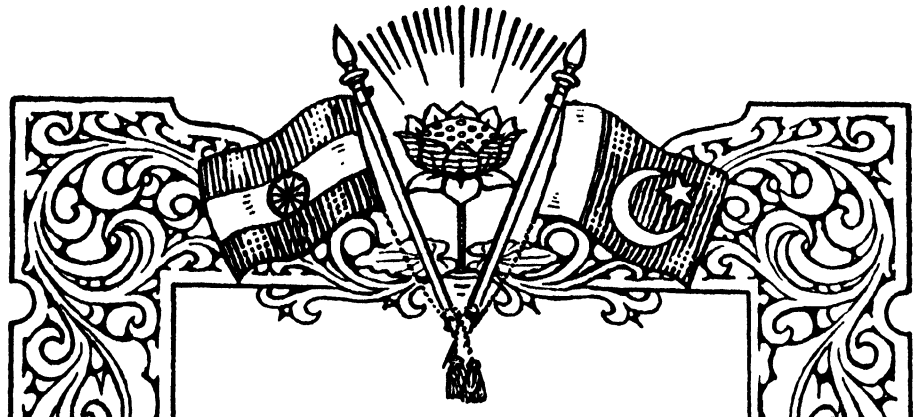

WHO'S WHO

IN

INDIA & PAKISTAN

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PRINCES, CHIEFS, NOBLES,
ZEMINDARS, STATESMEN,
POLITICIANS, ADMINISTRATORS,
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,
BUSINESSMEN, BANKERS,
FINANCIERS, LAWYERS,
DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, Etc., Etc.

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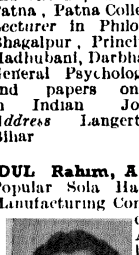
1950



WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

ABDIN, Mohamed Zainul, B A (Hons.) (London) in Psychology, Professor of Experimental Psychology and Head of the Department, Patna College, Patna *b* Dec 15, 1910, *s* of M. Ahsan, *m* Jehan Ara, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. R M R Seminary, Patna, Patna College, University of London Lecturer in Philosophy, T. N J College, Bhagalpur, Principal, Ram Krishna College, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Bihar *Publications*. General Psychology and Child Psychology and papers on Psychology published in Indian Journal of Psychology. *Address* Langertoli, P O. Bankipore, Patna, Bihar

ABDUL Rahim, A., Founder and Proprietor, Popular Sola Hat Works, a leading Hat Manufacturing Concern in Western and Eastern India *b* 1920, *s* of A Abdul Subhan, retired businessman of Madras Presidency, *m* Miss Aysha Begum, three *d*, *Educ* North Arcot Dist Has been taking active interest in business and industries, actively participates in social affairs, Pres, Bombay Hat Manufacturers' and Traders' Assoc, member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and Indian Manufacturers' Assoc, Delhi, Military, Naval, Govt and Railway Contractor *Address* C/o Popular Sola Hat Works, Baria Building, opp Crawford Market, Bombay 3



ABDULLAH, Hon'ble Sheikh Mohamad, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, popularly known by the name of Sher-I-Kashmir *b* 1905, in the mud hut village of Soura, seven miles from Srinagar, *m* Begum Abdullah, *Educ* Srinagar Jammu, graduate with distinction from Lahore, M Sc, Aligarh Univ while at college formed a Union of Kashmir College, 1927 Was science teacher in the State High School, initiated a regular campaign for responsible Government, crystallising in the formation of the Kashmir Muslim Conference, created political consciousness among the people and took the opportunity of converting the Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1938 launched the 'Quit Kashmir' movement 1946 which aimed at complete democratisation of Kashmir was put in prison elected Pres, All-India States Peoples Conference, released 1947, organised a Peace Brigade to maintain communal harmony in the State, organised national defence against the tribal raiders, was invited by the Maharaja of Kashmir to be the Head of the Emergency Administration at the time of the signing of the Instrument of Accession, member, Kashmir Delegation from India to the U N O., M P for Kashmir *Address* Srinagar



ABHYANKAR, Shankar Keshav, M Sc, L T, Acting Principal Victoria College, Gwalior *b* April 4, 1904, *s* of K M Abhyankar of Dewas, Madhya Bharat, *m* Godavari, *d* of G P Tambankar, Pleader, Burhanpur, C P, four *s* and two *d*, *Educ* High School, Dewas, Holkar Coll, Indore, Univ Coll, Allahabad, Spence Training Coll, Jubbulpore, Victoria Coll of Science, Nagpur, M Sc (1928), first division and first position in Mathematics Professor of Mathematics in Gwalior State College, since 1928 *Publications* Algebra for Intermediate *Address* Victoria College, Gwalior, Madhya Bharat.

19

ABRAHAM, Emmanuel, Ethiopian Minister in India, since May 1949 *b* March 17, 1913, *m* Ellen Alemayehou, two *d* Ruth and Sarah, *Educ* Tafari Makonnen School, Addis Ababa Headmaster, Asba-Tafari School in Harar Province, 1931-35, Secretary, Ethiopian Legation in London, 1935-40, Secretary-in-Charge, Ethiopian Legation in London, 1940-42, Director-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ethiopian Govt, 1943-44, Director-General of Education Ethiopian Govt, 1944-47, Delegate to the San Francisco Conference on International Organisation, 1945, Delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 1947 and 1949 *Recreation* Reading *Club* Delhi Gymkhana Club *Address*. Imperial Ethiopian Legation, New Delhi

ACHARYA, Dr. Prasanna Kumar, M A. (Cal), Ph D (Leyden), D Litt (London), Mahamahopadhyaya (1945), Head of Oriental Departments, Allahabad University *b* April 21, 1890, *s* of late Rajchandra Acharya, and late Brahmamayi Devi, *m* Miss Shakti Chatterjee, grand niece of Rabindranath Tagore, 1923, two *s* Dibakar Acharya, B Sc, D S P and Prabhakar Acharya, M A, A I R S and one *d*, Mekhala *Educ* Oxford, Cambridge, London and Leyden (Holland) Principal, Rishikul College, Hardwar, 1914, Govt of Madras, Asst Secretary to Lord Pentland, 1919-20, Professor, Patna College, Patna, 1920, I E S, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1921, Professor Allahabad University, since 1923 *Publications Hindu Architeiture at Home and Abroad* (Vol VI), *An Encyclopædia of Hindu Architecture* (Vol VII), *A Summary of the Manasara No VIII* (Bill, Leyden, Holland, 1917), *Elements of Hindu Culture and Sanskrit Civilization No IX* (Meharchand Lachhman Das, Lahore), 1939; *Indian Culture, Arts and Religion No X* (1949), *A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture* (Vol I), *Indian Architecture According to Manasaraxilpasastra* (Vol II), *Manasara on Architecture and Sculpture* (Vol III), *Architecture of Manasara* (Vol IV); *Illustrations of Architectural and Sculptural Objects described in Manasara* (Vol V) *Recreations* Swimming, Walking, Motoring, etc *Clubs* Staff Club, University, Allahabad *Address* Swastika Mansion, George Town, Allahabad, U P

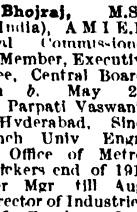
ACHARYYA, Chintamoni, M A (Gold medalist), L L B (Calcutta Univ), Vice-Chancellor, Utkal Univ, Cuttack, since Oct 1948 *b* Dec 9, 1893, *s* of late Choudhury Braja Sundar Patjoshi; *m* Srimati Ratnamani Devi; three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Ravenshaw Coll, Cuttack, Presidency Coll, Calcutta, Univ Law Coll, Calcutta Advocate for 31 years, Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor and Govt. Advocate for 12 years, Part-time lecturer in Law for 12 years *Publications* Author of several publications in English, and Oriya such as books on History, Law and other literary matters *Recreations* Rotary activities *Address* Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack (Orissa).

ADARKAR, Bhaskar Namdeo, M B E, M A (Cantab), B A (Bombay Univ), B A (Cambridge), M A (Cambridge), Dy Economic Adviser to the Govt of India, New Delhi *b* May 18, 1910, *s* of N V Adarkar and Mrs Adarkar *m*. Sarala Wagle (1935), two *s*; *Educ*: Wilson College, Bombay; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge Agent, Bank of India, Ltd (Kalbadevi Branch), Bombay, 1938, Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt of India, 1938-40 Chief Research Officer, 1940-41, Under-Secretary to the Govt of India, Commerce Department, 1941-43, Assistant Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1943-45, Deputy Economic Adviser to the Govt of India, 1945, Secretary, Reconstruction Committees, 1941-43, Member of various official committees, Government of India's Delegate to Preparatory Committee on Trade and Employment, Drafting Committee of that Committee, Havana Conference on Trade and Employment, ECAFE Sessions and Meetings of the I T O Interim Commission and Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Vice-Chairman of the Drafting Committee on Trade and Employment (1947), and Chairman of certain Committees and Sub-Committees of the bodies mentioned above *Publications Indian Tariff Policy, Devaluation of the Rupee; The Gold Problem, History of the Indian Tariff*, and several official publications. *Address* Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi

ADENWALLA, Nariman Dadabhoy, F C A (Chartered Accountant) *b* June 1900, *Educ* Sir B J P C Institute, passed various commercial examinations with 1st class and distinctions Started practice in 1928 as Chartered Accountant and Auditor; Ex-President and present Vice-President of the Byramji Jijibhoy Old Boys' Union; on the Managing Committee of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, the Bombay Shareholders' Assoc, Managing Committee of Dadabhoy Nowroji Memorial Association, member, Income Tax Cttee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, supervising Cttee of International Corporation of Secretaries of Australia, served on the Reception Cttee of the National Liberal Federation of India during its last session in Bombay Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1946-48, is a Freemason and a past master of two masonic lodges and a past "Z" of a Chapter and a Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Officer-bearer, on the Managing Committee of the Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India, was an A R P. Warden, and on the National War Front Committee, Kalbadevi section, was member, Municipal Local Schools Cttee, till 1948. *Publications Guide to Income Tax Refund and Income Tax Guide* in English and Vernacular, contributes articles to English and Vernacular papers on Income Tax matters. *Address* 418, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road *Residence* 41, Queen's Road, Bombay.



ADVANI, Pritamdas Bhojraj, M.Sc. Tech. (Manch), M I E (India), A M I E.E (Lond) J P Electrical Commissioner with the Govt of Bombay; Member, Executive Committee, Central Board, Irrigation *b*. May 21, 1891, *m*, Parpati Vaswani; *Educ* Hyderabad, Sind, and Manch Univ Engr, Bombay Office of Metropolitan Vickers end of 1919 and later Mgr till Aug. 1928, Director of Industries, Govt of Bombay from August 1928 to Jan 1944; Chairman, Board of Direction for Technical Education and Industrial Training, Bombay till Oct. 1944, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay 1938-48; member, Bombay Legislative Council 1932-36, on spl duty in U.S A 1939 in connection with proposal for the establishment of the automobile industry in Bombay Prov, Member of Senate, Bombay University, 1931 to 1945. *Address:* "Oceana," Marine Drive, Bombay.



AGA, Jamshed Burjor, F I.I.A., A.I.A A. & S. (Lond), M I S E., G D. Arch., Incorporated Architect and Surveyor. *b* Oct. 27, 1916, *Educ* After passing the Matriculation, obtained Govt. Diploma in Architecture being the youngest in India then. Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, and Member of the Indian Society of Engineers, is also an Associate of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London, being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction at the time; member, Insurance Institute of London, Partner, Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy & Co, Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, and Fire Loss Assessors for Insurance Companies, Director and Committee member of several Institutions, Charter Member, Rotary Club, Satara, Ex-President, Satara Suburban Municipality, is a Freemason and also founder of some Lodges *Clubs* Royal Western India Turf, Ripon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Mahableshwar and Poona *Address*. Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay



AGA KHAN, Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, P.C (1934), G.C I E (1902), G C S I (1911), G C.V O. (1923), K C I E (1898), Hon LL.D., Camb *b* 1875 Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class, has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India, head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War, led the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in 1932, 1934 and 1935, accorded the unique honour of being the first Indian President of the League Assembly, 1937, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his accession to the *gadi* of Imam, 1936, made an honorary citizen of Cannes, April 1947, presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept 1937, celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his Sultanate, 1945 *Publication India in Transition Address* Aga Hall, Bombay

AGARWAL, Prem Prakash, B Sc (Hons), M Sc (Lucknow), B A Hons (Cantab), and Certificate in Education (Cantab), I.C S, Special Officer and Addl Secretary, Appointment Dept, Bihar, since June 1949 *b* Nov 30, 1917, *s* of Madho Ram, U P Agricultural Service (Retd), *m* Snehlata, *d* of A V Gupta, I S E (Retd), *Educ* Lucknow and Cambridge Joined I C S, 1941, Asstt Magistrate and Collector, Berhampur (Orissa), 1941, Special Assistant Agent, Ravaghada (Orissa), 1943, Sub-Collector, Berhampur (Orissa), 1944, S D O, Sasaram, Oct 1944-April 1945, Under-Secy, Finance Deptt (Bihar), April 1945-July 1946, Dy Secretary, Finance Deptt (Bihar), July 1946-May 1948, Secy, Finance Deptt (Bihar), May 1948-April 1949, on deputation to the United Kingdom for Secretariat Training, April 1949-June 1949 *Recreations* Cinema, Bridge, Gardening *Clubs* Bihar Flying Club, Patna *Address* "Madhow Nivas", Sunderbagh, Lucknow, U P

AGARWALA, Amar Narain, M A, B Com, Reader, Faculty of Commerce, Allahabad University Some time Dean, Faculty of Commerce, and Head of the Depts of Economics and Commerce, Univ of Saugar, C.P *b* July 8, 1917 *m*. Rajeshwari Agarwala, *Educ* Christian Coll, Lucknow, K P I Coll, Allahabad, and Univ. of Allahabad Had a brilliant academic career, winning most of the prizes and scholarships including Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal (highest academic distinction, Allahabad Univ), Univ. M A Silver Medal, Faculty of Commerce Medal and Golden Jubilee Medal, an economist of balanced and national views, an expert on social security and economic planning, his book *Samajvad ki Ruprekha* recognized the best book in Hindi on Socialism by All-India Sahitya Sammelan (1939) which gave him Muraraka Prize on it, regular contributor to many learned journals in India and foreign countries including *Economic Journal* (London) and *International Labour Review* (Montreal), was for some time on deputation in the Labour Department, Government of India, associated with 21 economists in issuing a Manifesto on Government's monetary policy in 1946, edited a symposium on *Position and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade* (1946) with the co-operation of Trade Commissioners and on *Indian Labour Problems* (1947) containing articles of India's 24 leading labour experts, Managing Editor, *Indian Journal of Economics*, Organ of the Indian Economic Association, 1943-1947, Managing Editor, *Indian Journal of Commerce*, Organ of Ind Commr Assn, Member of A. U Committee of Courses and Studies, Faculty of Commerce, Academic Council and Court; Secretary and Founder-Member, Indian Commerce Association, Founder and Research Secretary, Indian Research Assn, devoted to research and literary activities *Hobbies* Journalism, cinema and badminton *Publications*. *Social Insurance Planning in India, Health Insurance in India, Pessimism in Planning, Gandhism A Socialistic Approach, Socialism without Prejudice*, etc *Address* Kundu Gardens, Allahabad



AGARWALA, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Bhan, M A, B L, Additional Judge, Allahabad High Court, since May 14, 1948. *b* 1897, *s* of Munshi Lal, *Educ* St Stephen's School, Delhi, Hindu College, Delhi and Calcutta University, Matric from Delhi, 1914, B A with Honours from Punjab Univ, 1918, M A in 1920 and B L, Calcutta Univ, 1921 Enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Alld, 1922, practised at Bulandshahr, 1922-32, practised at the High Court, 1932-48 *Publications* Author of the Commentary on U P Tenancy Act, 1939, etc. *Address*. 25A, Purshottam Das Tandon Road, Allahabad

AGARWALA, Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt (July 1943), late Chief Justice, Patna High Court *b* February 5, 1890, *m* Dorothy Muriel Lall, *Educ* Aldenham School, Herts, England, called to the Bar in July 1911 Appointed a Judge of the Patna High Court in July 1932 *Publications Workmen's Compensation, Law of Limitation, Trial by Jury*. *Address* Patna (Bihar)

AGARWALA, Rattanchand, M A (Punjab), Hons in B A, Businessman *b* June 6, 1906, *m* Sh Lajwanti, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Lahore Sanatan Dharam and Govt Colleges Devoted three years to social and public work, industrial research, harijan welfare, supporter of widow remarriage, eradication of social evils, women's education, etc in conservative marwari society, devotes much of his time in serving harijans and in social work *Recreations* Gardening and reading *Address* Civil Lines, Jullundur City

AGHARKAR, Dr. Shankar Purushottam, M A, Ph D (Bombay and Berlin), F L S, F N I, Director, Maharashtra Association for the cultivation of Science, since 1947 *b* Nov 18, 1884, *s* of the late Purushottam Jayaram and Mrs Rukminibai Agharkar, *m* Mrs Parvatibai Agharkar, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Berlin Univ Lecturer in Biology, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay (1910-13), Rashbehary Ghosh Professor of Botany, Calcutta Univ (1914-46), Hon Gen Secretary, Ind Sc Congress Assoc (1924-35), Hon Secretary, National Institute of Sciences of India (1935-45) *Publications* Numerous papers on various aspects of Botany in scientific periodicals. *Recreations:* Walking, Touring in hills for Botanical studies. *Address* 98/1, Yerandawane, Poona 4.

AGNIHOJ, Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar, B.A., LL B, Minister for Public Works, C.P. and Berar, since May 1946 *b* May 23, 1911, *m* Sh. Gulab Bai, *Educ.* Central Hindu College, Benares, LL B (University College of Law), Nagpur, C P., was a scholarship-holder upto the matriculation class Joined Congress Movement from the time of Simon Commission and while a student, was taken into custody by police in 1930, was sentenced to 6 months while at school, for taking part in politics, while studying for M A at Allahabad in 1937, was elected to C P Legislative Assembly, Minister for a few days while a Law Coll. student at Nagpur, 1938, practised as lawyer at Harda in Hoshangabad District (C.P.), jailed for 6 months as an individual satyagrahi in Nov 1940, repeated satyagraha within 10 days on Gandhiji's advice and again imprisoned for 9 months on April 13, 1941, after release resumed practice, was sentenced to undergo 3 years' R I in the 1942 August revolution, after release, *sanad* was suspended by the High Court of Judicature for some months and subsequently allowed to practise for the 3rd time, returned unopposed to C P Legislative Assembly, February 1946, led the Indian Delegation to the Second Session of the I L O Industrial Cttee on Buildings, Civil Engineering and Public Works held in Rome, March 1949 *Publications* Hindi poems, Hindi prose, lyrics and short stories, political essays in periodicals, all in tit-bits *Hobbies* Hindi literature, Drama, dancing and mimics *Address* Minister for Public Works, C P and Berar, Nagpur

AGNIHOTRI, Kunj Biharilal, B A, LL B., Member, Public Service Commission, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur *b.* Nov 9, 1884, *s* of late Pt Uma Prasad Agnihotri, Police Officer, *m el d* of Shyama Charan Dube, Advocate, Narsingpur, C P, *Educ.*. Municipal School, Bilaspur, C M H School and Govt College, Jubbulpore, Muir Central College and Univ School of Law, Allahabad. Practised as lawyer at Bilaspur, 1910-48; member, Central Leg Assembly, Delhi, 1920-23 and 1930, member, Court of Delhi Univ., 1921-23, thrice Pres, Municipal Cttee., Bilaspur, Founder-Dir, Co-operative Central Bank, Bilaspur, 1915-48, Pres, C P Kanya Kubja Sammelan, 1938, Founder Chairman, Mahakoshal Education Society, Bilaspur and the Sheobhagwan Rameshwarlal Arts College, Bilaspur, since 1944, took active part in all the political and social activities in C P, member of the Court, Executive Council, Sagor University *Recreations* Tennis, Shikar *Clubs* United Club, Bilaspur, C P.; Gondwana Club, Nagpur *Address* Member, C P and Berar Public Service Commission, 45, Palm Road, Nagpur

AGRAWAL, Pitam Chand, I S E, B Sc (Allahabad), C E (Roorkee), Rai Bahadur (1931), M B E (1942), Chief Engineer (Development), P W D., U P, since 1947 *b.* January 1896, *m* Shrimati Kapoor Sundri Devi, four *s* and five *d*, *Educ* Agra College, Agra and Thomason College, Roorkee Joined Indian Service of Engineers, 1919, appointed Divisional Engineer, 1926; Superintending Engineer, 1941, Member Institution of Engineers, India American Society of Civil Engineers, Civil Engineers Society (Paris), Senate, Benares Hindu Univ *Publications* Designed and executed numerous Irrigation and Power schemes for Government *Recreations* Reading Engineering books *Clubs* Muhammad Bagh Club, Lucknow, *Address* 2, Mall Avenue, Lucknow, U.P

AGRAWAL, Prem Narain, M A, Author, Journalist and businessman *m* Mrs Lil Rani. *Educ* Etawah, Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad Was one of the chief founders of

All-India Hindi Writers' Assoc and was its first secretary for 1½ years, was also one of the two editors of its chief organ monthly 'Lekhak', specially interested in the cause of the overseas Indians and was one of the founders and first general secretary of the Indian Colonial Assoc for ten years, Proprietor, The Narain Publishing House, Narain Horticultural Gardens, Director, Kanpur Journals Ltd *Publications Modern Problems of Overseas Indians* in Hindi and biography of Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannayasi, a public worker of South Africa, in English *Hobbies* Travelling, Collection of books Photography *Address* Ajitmal, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh

AHAMMEDUNNI, V. C., M P, Agriculturist and Congress Worker *b* Aug 15, 1917, *s.* of Vezhapillil Seethi Saheb and V K Aisha Beevi, *m* Fathimma Beevi, *d* of Mandayapurath Mohammed Moopan, one *d*, Noorjehan, *Educ*, EnglishMiddle School, Kottappuram, English High School, Malappuram, S Malabar After leaving School, joined the State Congress struggle in Travancore State, since 1939, staunch Congress worker in Kerala Province, 1934-50, Member Working Cttee, Travancore Dist Congress Cttee, Aikia Kerala Council, Central Food Advisory Cttee, Travancore State, A T C C, Secy State Congress Pradesika Sabha, Muslim Students' Assoc, Parur Tabuk Sugarcane Agricultural Co-op Society, Mohammed Abdurahuman Memorial School Fund, Lift Irrigation Co-op Society *Address* Veliyathunadu, P O, U C. College, Alwaye, Travancore-Cochin State

AHMAD, Muhammad, M A, LL B, Khan Bahadur (June 1946), Member, Public Service Commission, Uttar Pradesh *b* Sept 25, 1893, *s* of M Sayid Ahmad, *m* Hamida Khatun, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Bareilly, Bareilly Coll, Bareilly, M A O Coll, Aligarh Joined Govt Service as Deputy Collector, was Recruiting Officer during the First World War, was on special duty for several years for the trial of Gang and Dacoity Cases like those of the notorious Sultana Gang, Reforms Officer, promoted Collector and Magistrate of a district in U P. *Recreations* Cricket, Tennis. *Address* 33, Stanley Road, Allahabad, U P, *Residence* Bhoor, Bareilly, U P

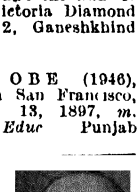
AHMAD, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushtaq, B A., LL B, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1948 *b* Feb 1893, *s* of Moulvi Abdul Rashid Vakil, *m* Begum Syeda Bibi, *d* of Syed Mohd Shafi, judge and niece of the Hon Sir Syed Abdul Rauf, late judge, High Court, Lahore, *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh Joined the Bar at Jaunpur, U P, 1916, joined the High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1921, appointed President of the Improvement Trust Tribunal, 1927, became Advocate before the Bar Councils Act, 1928, thrice appointed by the U P Govt as Special Crown Counsel in important cases of the province, 1928-30, appointed member of the Law-Reporting Council, High Court, Allahabad, 1936; nominated by the High Court to the Bar Council, 1943, elected Secretary, Advocates' Assoc, High Court, Allahabad, 1944. *Address:* 35, Canning Road, Allahabad.

AHMAD, Nayer Laiq, M A, B Litt, Professor of History and Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, since 1949 *b* April 26, 1902, *s* of Laiq Ahmad and Mrs Laiq Ahmad of Kairana and Sambhal, *m* Qamar Sultana Razaqui, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Aligarh Univ and New College, Oxford Asstt Professor of History, Patna College, Patna, 1927-30, joined Bombay Educational Service, 1930, Professor of History, Ismail College 1930-41 Prof of History, Elphinstone College, 1941-45; Prof of History and Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, 1945-47, and Ismail Yusuf Coll, Andheri, Bombay, 1947-49, member, Gujarat Univ Cttee, 1947-48 *Publications* Papers on Mughal History and Culture in Proceedings of Indian History Congress *Recreations* Tennis, Shikar and Gardening *Club* Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Bombay. *Address* Elphinstone College, Bombay 1.

AHMED, Fakhruddin Ali, M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Assam, since Oct. 1946 *b* May 13, 1905, *el s* of late Col Z A Ahmed, M D, I M S and Begum Rokaya Sultan, *m* Abeda Sultan, B A (Aligarh), *d* of M Sultan Hyder Joshi, one *s*, *Educ.* Govt High School, Delhi, St Stephen's Coll, Delhi, St Catherine Coll, Cambridge Univ, obtained second class in History (Tripos), also passed degree course in Economics, was called to the Bar at Inner Temple, 1928 Practised as Lawyer having enrolled as Advocate, primary member, Indian National Congress, 1931, member A I C C, since 1938, Assam Provincial Congress Working Cttee, since 1938, Working Cttee, Indian National Congress, under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 1946, was elected to Assam Legislative Assembly, 1937, Finance and Revenue Minister, Assam Congress Coalition Ministry, 1939, offered individual Satyagraha under the call of Mahatma Gandhi, 1941, underwent imprisonment for one year, was made Security prisoner and kept in detention, 1942-April 1945. *Recreations* Sports in general, Tennis *Club* Shillong Club. *Address* "Khayyam," Nongrim Hill Road, Shillong

AHMED, Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin, Kt (1932), Bar-at-Law, J P *Educ* Deccan College, Poona and King's College, London University; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1892 Had the honour of assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in her Hindustani studies and in the publication of her Hindustani Diary; visited Constantinople in the interest of England during the Cretan Crisis with introductory letters from the Foreign Office in 1895, had interviews with Sultan Abdul Hamid; as a mark of appreciation of his services, the Queen recommended to the Foreign Office that he should be admitted as first Indian member of the British Diplomatic Service and appointed to the British Embassy at Constantinople, first elected to Bombay Council, 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government, June 1928 and reappointed Minister, Bombay Government, November 1930, Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidia and Knight of the Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia; Holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal *Address* 2, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona

AHUJA, Mulk Raj, B Sc, O B E (1946), Consul-General of India in San Francisco, since April 1950 *b* Jan 13, 1897, *m* Gianwati, 3 *s*, 3 *d* *Educ* Punjab University. Dy. Director, Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, 1932-34, Dy. Trade Commr, London, 1934-35, Trade Commr, Milan, 1935-40 (Territory covering South Europe, including Mediterranean Islands), Trade Commr, London, 1940-41; member, International Tea, Sugar and Rubber Cttees, Adviser to Indian Delegation, I L O. Conference, Philadelphia, 1944; Govt of India's sole delegate on Governing Body of I L O Quebec City, 1945; Economic Adviser, Indian Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946, Member of the Indian Delegation to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva, 1947, India Government Trade Commissioner, New York, 1947, India Government Trade Commissioner in Canada, 1941 to 1949, Consul-General of India, 1950



Publications Numerous Papers on international trade, with special reference to India *Address* 25, Beale Street, San Francisco 5, California

AHUJA, Prithvi Raj, P S E I, M I E, B Sc (Civil Engg, London), A C G.I., Deputy Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, Simla, since Oct. 1947 *b* Feb 2, 1911, *s.* of late S N Ahuja, Bar-at-Law, *m.* Mrs. Kamla Ahuja, two *s* and one *d*; *Educ.* Univ. of London, City and Guilds Engineering College of Imperial College of Science and Technology, London Worked as Engineer in firms of repute in England for one year and in India for 6 months, served for 11 years under the Govt of India, including service both in Army as Garrison Engineer G S O III and in the C P W D as Executive Engineer, S D O, Punjab Irrigation Deptt, 1937-39, Executive Engr, Khanki Headworks (Punjab Irrigation Dept), 1947, represented India at the Executive Cttee meeting of the International Commission on Large Dams and the World Power Conference held in Brussels, June 1949, member Indian Roads Congress International Assoc for Hydraulic Structures Research, National Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Indian Roads Congress *Address* Deputy Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, "Kennedy House", Simla

AIYANGAR, K. R. Padmanabha, M A, B L (Madras), M B E. (1944), Member, Central Board of Revenue, in charge of Customs and Central Excise *b* March 12, 1905, *s* of Professor K V Rangaswami Aiyangar, *m* Srimati Pankajam, *Educ* The Madras University Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, April 6, 1929, after serving in different branches of the Audit Deptt entered the Finance and Commerce Pool Cadre of the Govt of India, 1939, Under-Secretary (1941), and Deputy Secretary (1943), Ministry of Finance, Govt of India, Secy, Central Pay Commission (1946); Joint Secretary (1947) and member, Central Board of Revenue, since 1948 *Club* Delhi Gymkhana Club *Address:* No. 3, Asoka Road, New Delhi

AIYANGAR, Hon'ble Shri K. T. Bhashyam, B A., B L (Madras), Minister for Law & Labour, Mysore *b.* April 12, 1895, *s* of K. T. Narasimhiengar, *m* Sreemathi Kalyanammal, *Educ* Central College, Bangalore, Law College, Madras Advocate, High Court of Mysore, Bangalore, 1919-40, member Rep Assembly, Mysore, 1926-39, Leg Council, Mysore, 1934-37, Municipal Council, Bangalore, 1930-39 President, Lawyer's Confce, Bangalore, 1938, Mysore Congress, Bangalore, 1940, Labour Assoc, Bangalore, 1927-49 *Publication*, *Women in Hindu Law* (1928) *Recreations* Cricket, Tennis, Billiards. *Address* Cottonpet, Bangalore City.

AIYANGAR, Diwan Bahadur (1923), Raja Bahadur (1946), S. Aravamudu, M B E. (1930), Senior Advocate, Federal Court, *b* October 1874; *Educ* Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College and Law College Apprenticed to the celebrated lawyer, Eardley Norton, set up practice in Hyderabad Deccan, appointed Government Pleader to the Residency; several times Under-Secretary to the Resident, President of Hyderabad Lawyers' Conference, 1937, one of the pioneers of the Co-operative Movement in Hyderabad, President of the All-India Co-operative Conference, 1935, held at Indore and the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras, keenly interested in civic affairs, was the Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazars Committee until the rendition of the Residency Bazars to the Nizam's Government, was President or Vice President of various public institutions like the State Temperance Committee, the Deccan Humanitarian League, the Young Men's Improvement Society, Sri Vaishnava Conference, etc, was Chairman

of the Reforms Committee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Minister for Medical Department, 1945 and later Minister for Law and Justice, H E H the Nizam's Govt.; Rao Saheb (1918), Rao Bahadur (1920) *Address* "Amritha Nivas", Hyderabad, Dn

AIYAPPAN, Hon'ble Shri K., B A, Minister, United State of Travancore and Cochin, since July 1949 *b* 1892, *s* of Kochavu Vydian and Innooli, *m* Srim E A Parvathi one *s* and one *d*, *Educ*., Sirkar High School, Parur, graduated from the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, completed course in Law there Is a journalist, started Sahodara Sangham in 1917 with the object of conducting a crusade against caste-system, was a member of Cochin Legislative Council for many years, member, Cochin Legislative Assembly, became Minister of Cochin State twice, was Pres, S. N. D. P Yogam several times, played an important role for attainment of responsible Government in Cochin, Ex-Minister for Works and Revenue, Govt of Cochin *Publications* Editor of Malayalam Weekly '*The Sahodaran*', Author of *Jathipilarpu* and *Padyakruthikal* (a collection of poems) *Address* 'Sahodara Bhavan', Ernakulam, Cochin State, Secretariat, Trivandrum

AIYAR, Rao Bahadur Chandrasekhara, B A, B L *b* 25th January 1888, *m* Sitalakshmi Ammal, *Educ* Conjeeveram Tirupati and Madras (Christian College and Law College) Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court in 1910, City Civil Judge, July 1927; District and Sessions Judge (Dec 1927), High Court Judge, Madras, July 1941—25th January 1948, member, All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) member, Indo-Pakistan Boundary Disputes Tribunal *Address* "Sri Sadma," 96, Mount Road, Teynampet, Madras

AIYAR, Sir C. P. Ramaswami, K C S I (1941), K C I E (1925), C I E (1923), ex-Dewan of Travancore, Fellow of Madras University *b*



Nov 12, 1879, *o s* of late C R Pattabhi Ramayyar Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge, Madras City Court, *m* Sitammal, *g d* of C V R Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras, three *s*, *Educ* Weslevan High School Presidency College and Law College, Madras Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923, Fellow of University, 1912 member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees, member, Indian National Congress and was its All India Secretary, 1917-18, Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference, Trustee Pachavappa's College Trusts, 1914-19, gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance, also before Mr Montague and Lord Chelmsford, gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras 1919, member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919 member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920, one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927, Law Member of Madras Government 1923-28 Vice President, Executive Council, 1924, resigned membership of Madras Government March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928 delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore 1928, represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R T C, 1931, Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; member, Consultative Committee of the R T C, delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932, Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932, Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India 1932, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933, member, Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933, Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933, drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934, member, Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935, Dewan of Travancore, 1936-47, conferred the title of 'Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness 1936, Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937 Vice-Chancellor Travancore University, 1937, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937, was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939, delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University Hyderabad, 1942, appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council 3-8-42, resigned on 20 8-1942, re-appointed as Dewan of Travancore, 28-8-42, Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov 1942, Chairman, Travancore Steam Navigation Co, 1944, Member of the Govt of India Post-war Reconstruction Cttee and of the Central Board of Education, 1944 President 1st South India Brahmana Conference, 1946, represented the Indian States before the British Parliamentary Delegation and the Cabinet Mission, 1946, member, Negotiating Committee on behalf of the States under the Cabinet Scheme, was invested with the rank and title of Lieutenant-General of the Travancore State Forces by His Highness, relinquished Dewanship of Travancore, August 1947; visited the U S A on a lecturing tour and later on travelled to South America, Australia & New Zealand in 1948 Delegate East & West Philosophy Conference, Honolulu 1949 (May & June) India, America Conference, Delhi, 1949 Pres, Nilgiri Rotary Club, 1948 *Publications* Contributions to various periodicals on political, Philosophical, financial and literary topics, A selection of his speeches and writings in two volumes, a volume of Essays, broadcasts & other addresses entitled *Pen-Portrait* published in 1948 A second volume of Essays on Religious & Cultural topics published in 1949, third volume under the title "*Mysticism*" and other essays published in 1950, President, Nilgiri Rotary Club 1948-49, delegate to the International P E N Congress at Edinburgh, 1950 *Recreations* Lawn-tennis, riding and walking *Clubs* National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan, Ootacamund Club *Address* The Grove, Teynampet, Madras, 8 Delisle, Ootacamund

AJITSINGH SAHIB, General Maharajadhiraj Shri Sir *b* May 1, 1907 3rd *s* of His Late Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur and the only uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur claims his descent from Rathore family of Marwar *m* the sister of His Highness Sawai Mansinghji Saheb Bahadur, the Maharaja of Jaipur and Rajapramukh of Rajasthan, two *s*, Rajakumar Sobhagsinghji and Rajakumar Swarupsinghji and five *d* *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College Ajmer Director, Veterinary Department, 1927, President; Consultative Committee of Sardars, 1936, Advisory Board, 1938, Councillor to His Highness, 1940, held Portfolio of Home Department, 1941-1946, President, Bombay and Motor Ambulance Fund, collection for which amounted to Rs 5 lakhs, Leader, National War Front in Jodhpur State, President, Jodhpur Railway Grievances Committee, Prime Minister, Jodhpur, 1947; Dewan, Jodhpur, 1948, effected various reforms and agricultural developments in his patta villages, conferred title of Malvaradhiraj by his late Highness for meritorious services, exempted from all tags such as Rekh Chakri Hukamnamahs, etc, and also from Excise and Customs duties, takes keen interest in the well-being and social activities of his village, introduced many agrarian reforms, awarded numerous prizes in polo, visited Europe twice as polo champion. *Address* Jodhpur, Rajasthan



ALBUQUERQUE, V. M., L R C P. (Lond), M R C S (Eng), F R C S. (Eng), M B E. (Military Division) (1937), Medical Commissioner, Employees' State Insurance Corporation *b* Jan 5, 1901 *s* of late Dr C F Albuquerque of Palitana, Kathiawar, *m* Mona da Cunha, *d* of C P da Cunha, one *s*, *Educ* St Xavier's High School, Bombay, St Joseph's College, Naini Tal, King's College Hospital, London. Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner, Commissioned Indian Medical Service, 1933, Surgical Specialist, Mohamand Operations 1933 and 1935, Waziristan Operations; mentioned in Despatches, World War II O C Indian Military Hospital, Alipore; Officer I/C, Surgical Division, Indian War Base Hospitals at Moradabad and Lucknow; Adviser in Surgery, Central Command; Medical Planning Officer and Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal, 1945-47, on transfer of power, appointed Additional Deputy Director General of Health Services *Publications* Joint Author "*Memorandum on the Formation of an Integrated Industrial Health Organization in India*" published by the Ministry of Health *Recreations* Tennis *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana, "The 300 Club" *Address* The Bank of Baroda Ltd, Bombay, 48-B, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi

ALEXANDER, George Patterson, C I E. (1947, Jan), (Companion, Indian Empire), Chairman, Madras Port Trust since 1944. *b* 1895, *e s* of Mr & Mrs George Alexander, Carnoustie, Scotland, *m* first Henrietta Moss (died 1930), second Irene Buller, 1945; one *s* and one *d* by 1st wife *Educ* Morgan Academy, Dundee; St Andrews University. Asst Civil Engineer, Rangoon Port Commissioner 1920-30 Executive Engineer, Madras Port Trust, 1930-33, Port Engineer, Madras Port Trust, 1933-44 *Recreations*: Golf *Clubs* Madras Club, Madras. *Address*: Harbour House, Madras.

ALI, Hashim Amir, B Ag (Bom), Ph D. (Cornell), Dean of Agriculture, Osmania University, since 1946 *b* May 8, 1903, *s* of Mir Ahmad Ali, Retired Revenue Commissioner; *m* Soghra Begum, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* St. George's Grammar School, Hyderabad, Fergusson Coll, Poona, Agricultural Coll, Poona, Cornell Univ; Univ of Chicago Fellow, Rural Research, Visvabharati, Bengal, 1931-34, Private Secretary to Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister, Hyderabad, 1936-38, Chief Marketing Officer, Hyderabad State, 1938-46 *Publications* '*Facts and Fancies*, 1946; numerous contributions to English and Urdu Magazines and Visvabharati Bulletins *Clubs* Hyderabad Club, Secunderabad Club *Address*: Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.

ALI, *H. E.* **M. Asaf,** Bar-at-Law, Governor of Orissa since June, 1948 *b* 1888, *Educ*, Stephen's College, Delhi, and Lincoln's Inn, London, *m* Aruna Ganguli, 1928 Tried under D I A in 1918 and acquitted, jailed several times in connection with Congress movement, travelled widely in Europe, Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934 active member, Nationalist Muslim Party, returned by large majority on joint votes of Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to the Legislative Assembly (1935) was member, Congress Working Committee and Secretary, Assembly Congress Party arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, Aug 1942, released, May 1945, re-elected, 1945 by large majority defeating Hindu Sabha and Muslim League Candidates, Deputy Leader, Congress Party, Central Assembly, Special subjects, External Affairs, Defence and Constitution, Member for Transport and Railways Interim Govt, Sept 2, 1946 to 7th Jan. 1947, first Indian Ambassador to Washington, Feb 1947 to 14th April 1948 *Publications Constructive Non-Co-operation*, *Life of Stalin & Bagha* in Urdu, *Report on N W F P*, etc. *Address* Government House, Cuttack



ALI, Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Fazl, Kt (Jan 1941), B A (Allahabad), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Federal Court of India since 1947 *b* September 19, 1886, *s* of Saiyid Nazir Ali, *m* Kubra Begum, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* London Mission School, Benares, Queen's College, Benares, Muir Central College Allahabad, Middle Temple, London Practised as a Barrister at Chapra and Patna till 1924, appointed Judge of the Patna High Court, April 1928, acted as Chief Justice, 1938, deputed by the Govt of Bihar to settle certain industrial disputes at Jamshedpur, appointed permanent Chief Justice, January 1943, appointed Chairman, R I N Mutiny Enquiry Commission, April 1946 appointed Member, Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission, Sept 1946 went as Delegate for India to the 2nd Session of the U N General Assembly at New York in Sept 1947 and elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly during that session *Clubs* Formerly member of the New Patna Club and Patna Flying Club *Address* 8, York Road, New Delhi

ALI, Syed Mehdi, B A (Madras), B T (Alig), Ph D (Goettingen), Registrar, Osmania University *b* June 23, 1898, *s* of late Syed Nawazish Ali Mansabdar and Mrs Mansabdar, *m* Mehdi Begum, *d* of Sardar Bahadur Col Hashim Nawaz Jung, five *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Nizam Coll, Hyderabad-Dn., Muslim Univ, Aligarh, Goettingen, Germany, Asstt Prof of Physics, Nizam Coll, Prof of Physics, Osmania Univ *Publications Messungen der Durchdringenden Strahlung*, *The Motion of a Mercury Index in a Capillary Tube Recreations* Tennis *Address* Hashim Nagar, Golconda, Hyderabad-Dn

ALI YAVAR JUNG BAHADUR, Nawab (Mirza Ali Yar Khan), B A Hons (Oxford), Vice-Chancellor Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan *b* Feb 16, 1905, *s* of Dr Mirza Karim Khan Nawab Khedive Jung Bahadur and Tyaba Begum Bilgrami, *m* Zahra Begum Bilgrami, *d* of the late Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Nizam Coll, Hyderabad-Dn, Queen's Coll, Oxford, research on Indo-French History under Professor Martineau of Sorbonne Univ Professor of History, Osmania Univ, 1927-34, Director of Information, Hyderabad Govt, 1934-36, Secy to Govt, Constitutional Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, 1936-42, Secy to Govt, Constitutional Affairs, Police, Education and Judicial, 1942-45, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania Univ, 1945-46, Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Local Govt, Medical and Public Health, Education and Police, 1946-47, Delegate of India to the United Nations, 1946 Session, and member, Indian National Commission, UNESCO, resigned owing to differences with the Govt over the negotiations with India on Aug 21, 1947 *Publications Hyderabad in Retrospect*, *External Relations of Hyderabad*, also several addresses and speeches, notably to the Indian History Congress and the Deccan History Conference *Clubs* The Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad, Deccan *Address* Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan

ALTEKAR, Dr. Anant Sadashiv, M A, LL B, D Litt, University Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Patna University, since 1949 *b* August 30, 1898, *s* of Sadashiv Khando Altekar, *m* Mrs Satyabhamabai Altekar, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Deccan Coll, Poona Head of the Dept of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Hindu Univ, 1930-49, Editor, Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, 1940-50, Secy, All-India Oriental Conference, 1946-50 Pres, History Section, All-India Oriental Conference, 1949 Hon Editor, Bibliography of Indian Archæology, Kern, Editor of Vol VI of the History of Indian People on the Age of the Vakakas and the Guptas, *Publications History of Village Communities in Western India*, *Education in Ancient India*, 3rd Ed 1948, *Rashtrakutas and their Times*, 1932 *Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, 1938, *State and Government in Ancient India*, 1949 *Clubs* Staff Club, Hindu Univ *Address* Patna University, Patna 5

ALVA, Joachim, B A, LL B, Member, Indian Parliament, Journalist. *b* Jan 21, 1907, *s* of the late Piedade and Anne Alva of Udipi (South Kanara Dist), *m* Violet Alva, M A, LL B, J P, M L C, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* St Aloysius Coll, Mangalore, St Xavier's Coll, Elphinstone Coll and Law Coll, Bombay, suffered three years' imprisonment in the Congress movement, enrolled Advocate Bombay High Court and practised for seven years, "Editor," *Forum*, Indian weekly news magazine, since 1943, member Standing Cttee., All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, since 1945, Govt of India Delegation of Indian Editors to the Sokol, Czechoslovakia, 1948, Sheriff of Bombay, 1949, member, Indian Parliament, 1950 (representing Bombay) "*Publications Men and Supermen of Hindustan*" (Thackers) *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Roshnara Club, Chelmsford Club, Constitution Club, Delhi, Cricket Club of India, Bombay *Address* "Forum," Bombay

AMBEDKAR, Hon'ble Dr. Bhimrao Ramji, M.A, Ph D, D Sc, Bar-at-Law, Minister of Law, Government of India *b* 1893, *Educ* Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology, did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn Professor of Political Economy Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay 1917, went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D Sc in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923, gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918, and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926, member of the Round Table Conference London, 1930-32, and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (*Labour*), July 1942 to June 1946 *Publications The Problem of the Rupee*, *Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India Caste in India*, *Small Holdings and their Remedies*, *The Annihilation of Caste*, *Federation* versus *Freedom*, *Thoughts on Pakistan Ranade Gandhi and Jinnah*, *What Congress, and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables*, *Who were the Shudras*, *The Untouchables, Who were they and How they became Untouchables*, etc *Address* 1, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi



AMIN, Syed Ahmed, M L A (Bombay) *b* 1905, in Sangli, of a historical Muslim family in Maharashtra, *m* Jehera Begum, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Sangli High School and Willingdon Coll, Sangli, won prizes in elocution and essay-writing competitions in College Social and civic worker, Muslim literateur in Maharashtra, member Sangli Municipality and Sangli Legislative Assembly for 6 years, Franchise Cttee and the Finance Cttee, Sangli State, member, Supply Advisory Cttee, Rural Development Cttee and Anti-Corruption Cttee, Satara South District, Pres, Board of Trustees of the Jumma Mosque, Sangli, takes keen and active interest in sports and other educational activities *Publications* Author of Marathi books *viz*—"*Prophet Mohammad*", '*Islam and Morality*', '*Kemal Ataturk*', '*Historical Great Muslims of India*', '*Islam & Culture*,' etc Selected as a member on the P E.N —a world association of writers *Address* Khan Bhag, Sangli (S M C)



AMRIT KAUR, Hon'ble Rajkumari, Minister for Health Govt of India, since 1947 *b* Feb 2, 1889 at Kapurthala Palace Lucknow, only *d* of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala, *Educ* Sherborne School for Girls, Dorsetshire and London Social worker of many years standing, Secy to Mahatma Gandhi for 16 years, Social Section Secy, All India Women's Conference, 1930, Chairwoman, A I W C, 1931-33, gave evidence on behalf of A I W C, N C W I, etc, before Lord Lothian's Franchise Cttee, 1932, and before the Joint Select Cttee, on behalf of A I W C, National Council of Women in India and Women's Indian Association in London, 1933, Pres, A I W C, 1938, Chairwoman, A I W Fund Assoc, 1937-41 and again since 1946, served on the Jullundur Municipality, 1934-36, first woman member, Advisory Board of Education (Govt of India) from inception till resignation as protest in August 1942, re-appointed, 1946, for some years member, Board of Trustees, All India Spinners' Assoc, and Board of Hindustani Talimi Sangh; member, Standing Cttee of the A I W C; went with Indian Delegation to UNESCO, to London, Nov 1945 and as Deputy Leader to Paris, 1946, led the Indian Delegation to W H O, 1948, and again in 1949, has won many Tennis Championships in Simla and Lahore, appointed Chairwoman, Executive Cttee of the St John Ambulance Assoc. and Chief Commissioner, St John Ambulance Brigade and member, Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, 1948, one of the Trustees of the Gandhi Memorial Fund, Pres All-India Conference of Social Work for 1948-49, Indian National Cttee for U N A C, All-India Sports Council recently formed by her, Chairwoman, Kind Kusht Nivaraw Sangh recently formed *Permanent address* 'Manorville', Simla West



ANAND, Mulk Raj, B A. (Hon), Ph D, Author, Novelist and Critic; Editor, "*Marg*" Magazine *b* December 12, 1905, *Educ* Punjab University, The University of London and Cambridge Lecturer in literature and philosophy to the London County Council adult education schools, Editor of various magazines, Leverhulme Fellow for research in Hindustani literature Broadcaster at the B B C, Film script-writer at the

M.O I. *Publications. Novels* · *The Big Heart, The Sword and the Sickle, Across The Black Waters, The Village, Two Leaves And A Bud, Coolie, Untouchable, Tractor and the Corn Goddess, The Barber's Trade Union Essays* · *Apology for Heroism, Lines Written to an Indian Air, Persian Painting, etc Address* C/o Marg Magazine, 25, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay

ANANDJI Haridas, B A, LL B, Mg Dir, Anandji Haridas & Co, Ltd, Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur etc *b* at Bombay in 1896 Member, Cttee of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1922-24) Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1924-34), Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Calcutta Corporation (1929-32), Railway Rates Advisory Cttee, Asstt Iron & Steel Controller (Govt of India, 1941-42), Founder and Senior Vice-Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce (1924), Pres Iron Merchants Assoc, Calcutta, Steel Traders' Assoc, Bombay Member, Managing Cttee Bhatia General Hospital, Trustee, Khimji Jiwa, Keshavji Jadavji and other Charitable Trusts *Address* 29-D, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill Bombay



ANANTANI, Biharilal Narayanji, B A, D.Litt, Bar-at-Law, ex-Dewan, Jawhar State *b* June 22, 1892, at Kutch-Bhuj, *Educ* Alfred High School, Kutch Bhuj, and Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar in 1937 Started career in Zanzibar, as Interpreter in H B M's High Court, was Head Master, Indian School for 10 years and journalist for 25 years, Proprietor and Editor, *The Zanzibar Voice*, a well known Weekly was Mysore Govt Trade Agent in East and South Africa and also acted as Trade Correspondent for the Govt of India for a number of years, as Leader of the Indian Community, led deputations to London and Geneva on several occasions on behalf of Indians in East Africa, practised law in High Court of Bombay on the Original side and is still on the roll of Advocates, was Commerce Member in Nawanagar State for four years, acted as Advocate-General in Nawanagar State and Famine Relief Commissioner during the famine of 1939-40 and won the appreciation of the Maharaja Jamsaheb Bahadur and the public for his strenuous work, Controller of Prices, Agent to the custodian of Enemy Property and President, Central Board, War Efforts Committee was Pres, Stores Purchase Cttee, Nawanagar State, an active Rotarian and a Mason *Publications* Gujarati translation in verse of "*Karma*" by Shaikh Saadi, Great Persian Poet and Writer, "*Functions of Post-War Journalism*" and "*Genesis of Indian Struggle in East Africa*," *Address* Nagar Chaklow, Bhuj, Kutch



ANEY, His Excellency Madhao Shrihari, B A, B L, Governor of Bihar since Jan 12, 1948 *b* August 29, 1880, *m* Yamunabai (died 1925), *Educ* Morris College Nagpur, Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07 Joined Bar 1908 at Yeotmal, Vice-Pres, Indian Home Rule League, Pres, Berar Provincial Congress Cttee, 1921-30, joined Civil Disobedience Movement, Ag Pres, Indian National Congress, 1933 M L A for Berar, 1924-26, 1927-30 and 1935, member, Congress Working Cttee, 931-34 founded Yeotmal



District Assoc, 1916, member, Nehru Cttee, Vice-Pres, Responsivist Party, General Secy., Congress Nationalist Assembly Party, 1935, General Secy, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Cttee., 1935, member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas), 1941-43, Representative of the Govt of India in Ceylon Aug. 1943 – July 1947 · Pres, Vaidic Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona, 1944, Member, Constituent Assembly of India, July 1947—Jan 1948 *Publications* Collection of writings and speeches in Marathi. *Address* Governor's Camp, Bihar

ANGRE, Col. Shrimant Sardar Dharmaveer Chandroji Sambhaji Rao, Vajarat Moab, Sawai Sarkhel Bahadur, a premier Nobleman and Jagirdar of Gwalior State and a scion of the House of Angrias of the Mahratta Empire fame, holds the Jagir of Neori-Bhonrasa and Panbihar in the Gwalior State *b* in 1896 at Gwalior, *m.* the aunt of Lt-Gen His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia, 3 *s*, Shrimant Kumar Sambhaji Rao *alias* Balasaheb Angre, Shrimant Kumar Shivaji Rao and Shahaji Rao Angre, 1 *d*, *Educ.* Wilson High School, Bombay, Sardar School, Gwalior and the Agriculture Institute, Allahabad. Was Keeper of His Highness' Privy Purse, Suba of Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies, Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja Scindia, Huzur Secretary, Foreign & Political Minister and Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior Government, has rendered valuable services to the Scindia dynasty and the Gwalior State, as Foreign & Political Minister and later as Vice-President, Gwalior State Executive Council, has brought forward many public utility schemes for the amelioration of the public, was General Secretary for the All India Educational Conference, General Secretary, All India Landowners' and Jagirdars' Association, Bhoomi Sewak Sangh, was awarded the Scindia Medal, the highest honour in the State in recognition of his services *Address* Sambhaji Vilas, Lashkar, Gwalior

ANSARI, Mohamed Ibrahim, B A, B L, Advocate, Ranchi, Member, Indian Parliament *b* Jan 1, 1915, in Village Prastoli Doranda, Ranchi, Bihar, *s* of late Dilawar Ali, *m d* of Haji Md Sayeed of Khirvawan, Gaya, one *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Ranchi and Calcutta First Momin lawyer in Chota Nagpur Division, Bihar, Momin leader, Chota Nagpur, first momin member, Indian Parliament, Social Worker *Recreations* Social Work *Address* Member, Indian Parliament, P O Hinoo, Village Prastloli Doranda, Ranchi, Bihar.

ANSARI, Ziauddin, M A, B Sc. (Engg), Honours 1st Class (Manchester) Professor, Civil Engineering, Osmania Univ, Hyd-Dn *b* Oct 20, 1905, *s* of Basheeruddin Ansari, *m*, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* · Osmania Univ and Manchester Univ Assistant Engineer, P W D, Hyderabad-Dn, Asstt Professor, Engineering College, Osmania Univ, Hyderabad-Dn., Offg Principal, Engineering Coll, Osmania Univ *Address* Jubilee Hill, Hyderabad-Dn

ANTANI, Kantiprasad Chandrashanker, Public worker, Kutch *b* 1902 at Bhuj, *m* Miss Dolarben Ruganathray, *Educ* Bhuj Left studies at call of Congress, joined public work, 1919 has been delegate from Kutch in Congress sessions was in Gujarat Provincial Congress Cttee for many years was Gen Secy., All Kutch Reception Cttee of Mahatma Gandhi when Sardar Vallabhbhai toured Kutch, 1926, was local organizer for Kutchi Prajakiya Parishad, and Rec Secy. for nearly all sessions was outcasted by his Nagar Community

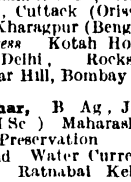


because of his opposition to untouchability and of his efforts to remove it, imprisoned, 1940, was the first elected Pres Anjar Municipality, Secy, Anjar Panjrapol (Mahajan) Committee, Harijan Sevak Sangh; was Secy, Anjar Merchants' Assoc for many years, was member on Constitution Drafting Cttee, appointed by late Maharao, on nearly all important Committees, organized Khedut's mass representative meeting, 1931, led their deputations, has been nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Govt of India in Kutch on Constitution Drafting for Local Bodies Committee, nominated by the Government of India as a member of Advisory Council of Chief Commissioner for Kutch. *Address* · Anjar, Kutch

ANTHONY, Frank Reginald, B A (Nagpur Univ) Viceroy's Gold Medalist in English, Univ Prizeman and Scholar, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London *b* Sept 25, 1908, *Educ* Nagpur Univ and at the Inner Temple, London Leading criminal lawyer in the Central Provinces; elected President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Assocn, All-India & Burma in 1942, in succession to the late Col Sir Henry Gidney nominated to the Central Legislature in 1942, renominated in 1946, member of the Viceroy's National Defence Council, member, Sapru Conciliation Cttee, etc member, Central Pay Commission, one of India's Delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946 one of India's representatives to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in 1948, member of the Constituent Assembly of India *Address:* New Delhi and Jubbulpore.

ANTIA, Khursed Framroz, B Sc (Hons) (Lond), M Inst E (Ind), A M I. Struct E (Lond), F P W Inst, Diploma of King's College, London, Dy Chief Controller, Ministry of Railways, Central Standards Office, Govt of India, since, 1947 *b* Dec 7, 1904, *s* of late F C Antia and Mrs Antia (née Tata), *m* Amy N Bharucha, one *d.*; *Educ* St Xaviers' College, Calcutta and King's College, London Structural and Railway Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, 1928-40, Executive Engineer, Bridge Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, B B & C I Rly, 1940-47 *Publications Fundamentals of Reinforced Concrete; Railway Track; Railway Engineering Accounts;* Numerous Technical Articles *Recreations* Hockey, Tennis, Soccer, Cricket and Water Polo *Clubs* Simla A D C, Cricket Club of India (Bombay), Cuttack (Orissa), Ganjam (Berhampur), Kharagpur (Bengal), Broach (Bombay). *Address* Kotah House, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi, Rockside, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

APTE, Narhar Gangadhar, B Ag, Jala-Shastra Parangata (M Sc) Maharashtra Vidyapitha, Fruit Preservation and Location of Underground Water Currents *b* Sept 25, 1900, *m* Ratnabai Kelkar of Bombay, 1927, five *s* and one *d*, *Educ* David High School, Wai Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Poona, New Poona Coll Poona, College of Agriculture, Poona Entered Govt service as a temporary Asstt, worked with Mr G K Devadhar in the Rural Uplift Movement, and started the Business of Water-Finding independently, was a Representative of the Indian National Defence League, started the Rural Products Company, was Secy, Democratic Swarajya Party, initiated the Lokamanya Swadeshi Samiti, held an exhibition of Maharastrian Goods and subsequently started a permanent exhibition in Poona, elected Representative, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, on the Governing Body of the Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agriculture,



1942 and subsequently on two more occasions upto 1950, reorganised the Maharashtra Manufacturers' Assoc, was its Secy and later Pres, organised the Maharashtra Food Production Conference and helped in organising the Samyukta Maharashtra Vyapari and Karkhandar Parishad, worked in organising the first three Rural Uplift Conferences under the guidance of Mr G. K Devadhar, was Hon underground water-supply consultant to the Govt of Bombay for a year and trained 100 assistants in the technique of Water-finding *Publications Maharastrati Pani purawatha, Rural Reconstruction, Thoughts and Work about Villages, Food Problem of Maharashtra, Food Position of the Contiguous Marathi Speaking area of India, Mumbai Prant Saruasadharan Mahiti, Bhima Valley*, about thirty pamphlets on economic and rural problems as well as Water-finding *Address* 754, Shukrawar, Poona 2, P B No 533



ARDESHIR, Hormasji, L C E, M I E, F I I A, Architect and Chartered Engineer *b* 29th August 1875, *Educ* · Elphinstone College, Bombay and the College of Engineering, Poona After obtaining his degree in Engineering from the Bombay University in 1899, acted as Famine Engineer, Bhopawar Agency C I, and Irrigation Engineer, Nepal till end of 1900, established in Bombay as a Consulting Civil Engineer and Architect since 1901, one of the senior Architects in town, elected Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects in 1925, President, Indian Institute of Architects, 1942-43; member, Bandra Municipal Council, 1920-1930 *Address* 7, Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Bombay.



ARSHI, Mohammad Samsamul-Haq, Organiser, The Crown Life Insurance Co of Canada, since 1943 *b* Nov 12, 1906, at Jodhpur, *s* of Munshi Mohammad Idris Ahmed, Pleader, Chief Court and leading Thikanas of Marwar, *Educ* Darbar High School, Jodhpur, Madrassah College, Calcutta, passed Steno-Typist's exam Teacher, Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur, 1922, Stenographer, P W D, Govt of India, New Delhi 1924-25, worked in different capacities in I G P.'s Office, Jodhpur, 1926-27, attended Police Sub-Inspectors' Training School, Moradabad, 1928-29 at State expense, worked as Sub-Inspector, Jodhpur Police, till 1936, Agent, Prudential Assurance Co Ltd, of England, 1936-43, is a Nationalist Muslim, General Secy, Jamiat Ulama, Jodhpur and member of the Congress, Medalist in Sports and Dramatic Associations, knows English, Persian, Arabic, Urdu and Hindi *Recreations* Cricket, Football, Hockey, Volley Ball, Racing and other games, Dramas and Debates *Address* · 48, Jaswant Buildings, Jodhpur.

ARTE, Vinayak Bhaskar, B Sc. (Hons) (Bombay), Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, G I P Railway, Bombay, since April 1947 *b* August 23, 1895, *s* of Professor Bhaskar Ramchandra Arte, M A, Baroda College, *m* Sumitra, *d* of Moreshwar Shankar Godambe of Payne & Co, one *s* Ramesh Vinayak Arte, *Educ* Baroda College & Elphinstone College. Lecturer in Physics, Elphinstone College & Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, 1916-21, joined the Indian Audit & Accounts Service, 18th Feb 1922, Under-Secretary, Political & External Affairs Dept, Govt of India, 1940-44, Accountant-General, Bihar, 1945, Chief Auditor, G.I P and B B & C I Rlys, 1946, Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, E I. Railway, Nov 1946 to March 1947 *Recreations* · Tennis and Cricket *Clubs* · C. C I, Bombay; Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, Green Room, Simla, Chelmsford Club, Delhi, Ranchi Club, Ranchi. *Address* 8-E, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.



ASHAR, H. N., Managing Director, The Digvijay Insurance Co, Ltd, since 1942 *b* in 1906 at Rajkot, *Educ* Passed in the first class in the Book-keeping and accounts examinations held by the National Union and London Chamber of Commerce Was Chief Scout Commissioner for Rajkot State and got a certificat from Mahatma Gandhi for his able leadership in Scouting in 1925, started his career with Gresham; won a gold medal in the first year, joined New India as Chief Agent for Cutch and Kathiawar, won gold medals twice for highest business production, joined as Branch Manager of Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd, Bombay, in 1937; recipient of several medals and prizes for record business. *Address:* Dhan-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



ASHER, Karsondas Govindji, Proprietor, Asher & Co, and the firm of Karsondas G Asher, dealing in Rayon, Spun, Staple Woollen and Raw Silk Yarn *b* 1905 at Jamkhambhalia (Saurashtra) in a respectable Bhatia family, *m.* Champaben, *d* of Laxmidas Muljl, a landlord and piece-goods merchant of Bombay, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* National College, Bombay. A staunch Congressman, founder and promoter, National High School, Bombay, during Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement, 1921, worked for some time as an Honorary Commercial Representative to *Bombay Samachar*, is a public speaker, has travelled extensively *Publications* Has contributed several articles on commerce to different newspapers as a scholar in 'Gita and Upanishads," has published many articles in magazines and newspapers *Recreation* · Walking. *Address* Laxmi Bhuvan, Anand Baug, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.

ASRANI, Udhav A., M.A. (Physics) (Bom.), Assistant Professor of Physics, Hindu University, Banaras *b* June 1893, *s* of Seth Asudomal Asrani, *m* Sitadevi two *s.* and one *d*, *Educ*, Wilson College, Bombay, 1910-16, passed Associate Fellowship Examination of the Royal Aeronautical Society of England, 1944 Joined Hindu Univ. as Asstt. Prof, 1919, organised Sewak Mandal, 1926, Self-Help Circle, 1932 and Ideal Students' Home, 1946, participated in all Congress movements since 1930, provincial dictator in 1941, spent 5 years in prison, elected to U P. Leg Council from Banaras and Ghazipur Districts, 1946, re-elected, 1948; member, several Educational Committees of U P Govt; member, Executive Cttee, U P Lok Sewak Sangh, organised constructive work training camp for students, 1948, deeply interested in Vedanta and Yoga. *Publications Story of a Mighty Soul; Essays on Vedanta Address:* Hindu University, Banaras

ASTHANA, Dr. Narayan Prasad, M A., LL D, Advocate, High Court and Vice-Chancellor, Agra University *b* April 20, 1874, *s* of Dr Din Dayal, *m.* Shrimati Girja Devi; three *s.* and six *d* *Educ*, Agra College, Agra Advocate, High Court, from 1895; elected Vice-Chairman, Agra Municipal Board, 1900, member, Provincial Legislative Council, U P, 1916-23 member, Council of State, 1927-30; Vice-Chancellor, Agra University first elected, 1928-30; again 1946, Advocate-General, U P, 1937-45; elected thrice President of the All-India Kayastha Conference, elected Chairman, Bar Council, Allahabad High Court, 1937 upto date. *Address*. 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

ASTHANA, Raghunath Prasad, M Sc. (Allahabad), D I C (Lond), Ph D. (Lond), F A Sc, F B S, Principal, College of Agriculture, Nagpur *b* February 20, 1906, *s.* of late Triloki Nath, Retd. District Judge (U P), *m* Shrim G K Asthana Vidushi, *d* of late Dewan Bahadur Jay Gopal Asthana, Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt, two *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* Allahabad, England. On the teaching staff of the Univ of Allahabad; Agra College, Mycologist to Govt, C P. and Berar *Publications* 35 Research Publications in different Indian and foreign journals. *Recreations* Music, Theology *Clubs* Local Masonic and non-Masonic Clubs *Address:* 63/1, Temple Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur.



AUGUSTI, K. Joseph. *b* Dec 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life, is a pioneer in joint-stock enterprise in Travancore, was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State, is a landholder and businessman founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd, of South India, is the Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning *Address* · Palai, S. I.

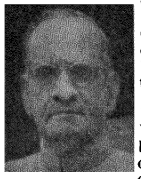
AUROBINDO, Sri. *b* Calcutta, 15 Aug. 1872, *Educ* Cambridge *Publications The Life Divine*, 2 Vols., *Essays on the Gita*, 2 Vols., *Synthesis of Yoga*, Vol. 1, *System of National Education, Ideal and Progress, Superman, Evolution Thoughts and Glimpses, Ishopanishad*, text, translation and commentary *Hymns to the Mystic Fire; Renaissance in India, The Ideal of the Karmayogin; Yoga and its Objects, Uttarpara Speech; Brain of India Kalidasa, The Mother; The Riddle of this World; Lights on Yoga; More Lights on Yoga; Bases of Yoga, Heraclitus, Views and Reviews, Bankim—Tilak—Dayananda, Letters*, 2 Vols, *Speeches of Sri Aurobindo, Collected Poems and Plays*, 2 Vols, *Poems Past and Present; Savitri* · *An Epic Poem, Books I-III* Letters 3rd Series (literary), *The Human Cycle:* Published in Bengali *Sri Arabinder Patra, Dharma O Jaltiyata, Gitar Bhumika. Address* Pondicherry.

AYER, Subbier Appadurai, Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay *b* April 1, 1898, *s* of A Subbier and Lakshmi Subbier of Shivalapperi and Etaiyapuram, *m* Alamelu, *d* of K Venkatramier of Madura, six *s* and two *d*; *Educ.* · Etaiyapuram and Tirunelveli Associated Press of India and Reuters, from 1918-41; Minister of Publicity and Propaganda, Provisional Govt of Azad Hind, till 1945. *Recreation:* Walking *Address:* 20, Nagin Mahal, Churchgate, Bombay.

AYYANGAR, Rao Bahadur G. N. Rangaswami, I A S (Retired), B A, F N I., Professor of Botany, Andhra University, Waltair *b* May 19 1887, *m* Srimati Komalam *Educ:* Madras Christian and Presidency Colleges. Subsequently devoted to the Genetics of Rice, Millets and Pulses at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, and retired as the Principal of the Institution in 1942, President, Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, 1932; made an agricultural survey of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, latter half of 1946 for the Government of India *Publications* · Papers on the Genetics of Rice, Millets and Pulses in

the Memoirs (Agricultural) of the Govt. of India, The Indian Journal of Agr, Science, Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, Current Science and the Madras Agricultural Journal *Address* Professor of Botany, Andhra University, Waltair

AYYANGAR, The Hon. Shri N. Gopalaswami, B A B L Minister for Railways and Transport, Govt of India since September 1948 *b* 31st March 1882, *m* Sri Komalammal, *Educ* Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras A stt Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1904, entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905, Dy Collector 1905-1919, Collector and Dt Mgte, 1920, member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927, Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28, Mgte, Anantapur, 1928 31, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32 Secy to Govt, P W Dept, 1932-34, President, Indian Officers' Assoc, Madras, 1935-37, member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37 Prime Minister of Kashmir, 1937-43, member Constituent Assembly; Minister without Portfolio, Govt of India, Sept 1947-Sept 1948, Leader of the Indian Delegation to U N Security Council, 1948 *Address* 5, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi

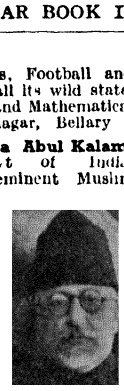


AYYANGAR, Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam, B A, B L (Madras), Hony Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, since April 1949 *b* 1876, *Educ* Madras Joined Madras Provincial Judicial Service as Dt Munsiff 1903, retired in 1931, as Dt Judge after acting as a Judge of the High Court Madras for a short period was nominated member, Imperial Legislative Assembly for a term, 1931, is working for the amelioration of the conditions of Harijans, Pres, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras, Thakkar Bapa Vidyalava, Tyagaravanagar, S P C A, Madras *Address* Honorary Director, Harijan Welfare, Madras.

AYYAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S P., M A (Oxon), I C S, F R S L, Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple), Certificate of Honour & Langdon Medal (1936), Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom, London (1933), High Court Judge, Madras, since Sept 1948 *b* January 26, 1899, *s* of Subramania Iyer and Akhilandeswari Ammal of Ayilam Village, Malabar Dist, *m* Srimati Vedanayaki Ammal, two *s* and five *d*, *Educ*. Oxford, London and Madras Entered the I C S, 1921, by open competition examination at London, came to India, 1922, was Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah and South Kanara, entered the Judiciary, 1930 was District and Sessions Judge in several districts *Publications Indian After-Dinner Stories*, Vols I to III, *Baladitya*, *Three Men of Destiny*, *Panchatantra and Hitopadesa Stories*, *Bhasa*, *Two Plays of Bhasa*, *An Indian in Western Europe*, *Gripping Tales of Ind*, *Trial of Science for the Murder of Humanity*, *Sense in Sex and other Stories*, *Finger of Destiny and other Stories*, *Hindu Law's Contribution to World Jurisprudence*, *A Layman's Bhagavad Gita*, *Kovalan and Kannaki*, *Manmekalai*, *Three Famous Tales*, etc *Address* 'Gita', 7, Waddell Road, Kilpauk, Madras 10

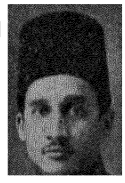
AYYAR, Thandalai Krishnaswami Jayarama, B A (Mathematics), Officer-in-Charge, Administration of Sandur (merged with Madras), since July 29, 1948 *b* Dec 17, 1908, *s* of Krishnaswami Ayyar, *m* Srimathi Meenakshi, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ*. Bishop Heber Institutions, Trichinopoly (S I), Madras University Madras Revenue subordinate service till 1942, Commissioned Officer in the Pioneer Force in Assam Field Service, 1943-46. *Recreations* Chess, Football and Tennis; lover of nature in all its wild state *Special Hobbies* Gardening and Mathematical Studies *Address* Gandhinagar, Bellary

AZAD, The Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam, Education Minister, Govt of India, since August 1947, eminent Muslim divine and thinker *b* in Mecca 1889, of an old family of Delhi, whose history dates back to Akbar's time, his father, a divine scholar of his time having gone to Mecca in 1857 and settled there and who in 1898 returned with his family to India and settled in Calcutta, *Educ* Privately, and when fourteen years old finished studies in Arabic and Oriental learning and had started teaching Afterwards went for a tour of Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and France and acquired knowledge of European languages and literatures through private reading In 1912, when Indian Muslims were still keeping away from national political movements and were regarded as opponents of Indian National Congress, he started his famous Urdu journal, "AL-HILAL", and invited Indian Muslims to join the National Congress which acquired extraordinary popularity and brought about political awakening among Mussalmans, Government suppressed "AL-HILAL" in 1914 and interned him in Ranchi, was released in January 1920, took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, arrested the same year along with other leaders and imprisoned for two years, served several terms of imprisonment eleven years in all, was last imprisoned in August 1942 for three years, President, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again 1939-46, country's political destiny took shape during his Presidentship, conducted talks with Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Congress, 1942, was the sole spokesman of the Congress when Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference, 1945, conducted negotiations with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Congress, 1946, Education Member, Interim Government, January-August 1947, Oriental scholar and author of international renown, impressive speaker and powerful writer *Publications* Several books on different branches of Philosophy and Literature, his commentary on Quran is particularly well-known, next to Mahatma Gandhi, his publications yield the highest royalty in India *Address* 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi and Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta



BADHWAR, Fateh Chand, B A. (Cantab), M B E (1941), O B E (1946), Member, Railway Board, Govt of India, since Sept 1947 *b* September 29, 1900, *s* of the late Gokal Chand Badhwar, I C S and Mrs Mael Kaur Badhwar, *m* Dr Mary Annabelle Thomas, Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, Queen Mary Hospital, Lucknow, *el. d* of Sir George and Lady Sarah Thomas, 1947, *Educ* Woodstock College, Mussoorie, 1907-12, Sherwood College, Naini Tal, 1913-18, Christ College, Cambridge, 1920-23. After 2 years of varied experience on ships, docks, bridges, canals and railways in Europe and America, was appointed to the Indian Rly Service of Engineers in 1925 and was posted to the E I Rly commissioned into the Corps of Indian Engineers in Sept 1941 and commanded No 6, Tech Training Group until Dec 1943, recalled to Civil employment, first Indian to be appointed as Secy, Railway Board, April 1944, appointed General Manager, O T Rly, Jan 1947 *Recreations* Golf, shooting, fishing, riding and racing, keen on trekking in the Himalayas and natural history in all its aspects *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana, Chelmsford *Address* The Railway Board, Government of India, New Delhi

BADSHAH, Mohammed Qamruddin, Proprietor, Badshah & Sons, Aerated Water Industry in Hyderabad and sole agents for 'Vimto'. *b* Dec 22, 1924, *s* of Mohd Fassiuddin Badshah, an industrialist of Hyderabad, *m* Fazlunnisa Begum, *el d* of Iqbaluddin Khan, 1947, one *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Chaderghat and Osmania University Joined father's business, 1943, conducted research to improve the quality of products, enabling the firm ultimately to win the Gold Medal at the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, worked in several societies member, Working Committee of the Manufacturers' Central Association, since 1947 *Recreations* A keen sportsman, was a member of the Univ. football team *Address* C/o Badshah & Sons, Station Road, Hyderabad-Deccan



BAFNA, Sanchalal Chaganmal, Cotton merchant, General Commission agent and Bedford and Olds Mobile Motor dealers, Dhulia *b* July 19, 1919, of the Bafna family, *m* Miss Tarabai Chordia, *d* of Fakirchand Chordia of Dahanu, one *s* and three *d* *Educ* Dhulia High School Member, Dhulia Municipality, member, Gram Panchayat Fagna, Chairman, Naya Dan Mandal, Fagna Social worker *Club* Cumine Club *Recreation* Indian games *Address* Bafna Niwas, Lane No 13, Dhulia (West Khandesh).



BAGLA, Lala Rameshwar Prasad, businessman, of the respectable family of Baglas of Churu, Bikaner State, son of Lala Dinanath Bagla, businessman and one of the founders of the Marwari Intermediate College, Kanpur, and United Provinces Chamber of Commerce *b* May 7, 1904, *Educ* Privately under the careful training and guidance of his father Took to business at a very early age and enlarged his father's business considerably, Director and Managing Agent, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Proprietor, Messrs Gangadhar Baijnath, Kanpur Partner, Agarwal & Co, Managing Agents of the India United Mills Ltd, Bombay, the biggest Textile unit of India, director of various other prominent business concerns, has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities, has travelled widely over Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the big industrial organisations of European countries, Member, Kanpur Municipal Board and its Chairman, 1941-43, Hony Secretary, U P. Chamber of Commerce, 1931-40 and its President, 1940-45, Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years Member, Central Assembly from constituency of cities of U P, 1930-34, Member Managing Cttee of the Millowners Association, Bombay Employers Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931, Employers Delegate to the Second Session of I L.O. Textile Committee held in Geneva in 1948, tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Lothian Committee, and Joint Parliamentary Committee, is connected with several other public institutions of the United Provinces, renounced the title of Rai Bahadur on 15th August 1947, has donated the Dinanath Parbati Bagla Infectious Diseases Hospital in revered memory of his parents, the hospital is equipped with



forty-eight beds in the Administrative Block and twenty-four beds in the Small Pox Block, each capable of providing double accommodation in case of emergency and is furnished with latest equipments *Hobby* Fine Arts, particularly Music *Address* Bagla Cottage, Shrimati Parbati Bagla Road, Kanpur

BAHADUR, Raj, B Sc, M A, LL B, Advocate, High Court, Rajasthan Member, Indian Parliament *b* Dec 12, 1912, *s* of Sunder Lal, Bharatpur Darbar Vakil (Representative) at the Court of Vakils for Rajputana States at Mt. Abu, and Shrim Mahadevi, *m* Shrim Vidyavati Srivastava, B A, B T, Headmistress, Girls' High School, Bharatpur and *d* of R B Dr Narbada Pd, Civil Surgeon, C P, four *s*, *Educ* Sadar High School, Bharatpur, Maharaja's High School, Jaipur, Maharaja's Coll, Jaipur, Agra Coll, Agra, St John's Coll, Agra Advocate, High Court, Bharatpur, Matsya Union, Rajasthan, Pres, Bar Assoc, Bharatpur, Secy, General Secy., Vice Pres and Offg Pres, Bharatpur Dist Congress Cttee, member, Provincial Congress Cttee, elected member, C A, 1948 from Matsya Union *Publications* Contributions in local Hindi Journals *Recreations* Music, Lonely walks or outings in Forests *Club* Krishna Club *Address* 9, Windsor Place, New Delhi

BAHUGUNA, Surendra Datt, M A. (Economics), LL B, Dip Ed, M R S T, Director of Education & Rural Reconstruction, Mayurbhanj, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, Educational Adviser for the Eastern States Agency, Principal, Ghananand Coll., Mussoorie, U P *b* Dec 14, 1905, *m* Shrimati Shakambari Devi Uniyal, *Educ* Pratap High School, Tehri Garhwal State D A V Coll, Dehra Dun, Central Hindu Coll, Benares, Lucknow University, Leeds Univ Teacher, Cambridge School, Dehra Dun, Headmaster of the State High School, Nandgaon State *Publications* A thesis on the social, economic and political life of a tribe of the Himalayas and a thesis on the Educational ideals and methods of Sanderson *Address* Cuttack, Orissa

BAID, Hanumanmall, Managing Director, Baid Brothers Ltd, Director, Hind Sugar Co Ltd, West Bengal Marketing Ltd, Calcutta *b* Jan 13, 1913 (Poh Badi 3, 1970), in Rajaldesar, in Bikaner State, *s* of late Hulaschand Baid, *m* on Baisakh Sudi 3 1082 Member, Municipal Board, Public Works Dept and Finance Dept, Rajaldesar for about 3 years, Honorary Secretary to Merchants Cttee, Calcutta for about 3 years, is doing business as Sugar Merchant & Commission Agent *Address* 2, Doychatta Street, Calcutta



BAJAJ, Kamalnayan Jamnalal, Visharad, Businessman *b* Jan 23, 1915, *s* of late Jamnalal Bajaj and Smti Jankidevi Bajaj, *m* Smti Savitridevi Bajaj, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, Gujerat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha, St Peter's College, Colombo, Ceylon, Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London, on account of war, left the studies at Cambridge, and at Bar in London Chairman, Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd, Bachhraj Trading Corporation, and Jamnalal Sons Ltd, Bombay, Director of many other concerns, Treasurer, All India States Peoples Conference, Treasurer, Reception Cttee of the 55th Session of the Indian National Congress, Jaipur, member, Mahatmaji's Historical Dandi Salt March, member and treasurer of several Charitable Trusts and institutions *Recreation* Bridge *Clubs* The Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd, Cricket Club of India Ltd, Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd *Address Office* 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, *Residence* Bhagwati Bhuvan, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

BAJAJ, Lala Gilloomal, Businessman and public worker, Kanpur *b.* Dec 28, 1901, *s* of Lala Mahanandramji Bajaj, *m* Shrimati Hardeviji, one *s*, Ramkrishna Bajaj Pres, Kanpur Kapra Cttee, General Secy, Shri Marwari Balika Vidyapith Inter College and Shri Marwari Aushdhalava Society, Kanpur, Joint Secy, Marwari Intermediate College, Asstt Secy, Marwari Library, Treasurer, Kanpur Gaushala Society, member, Kanpur Development Boards' Finance Cttee & All-India Marwari Federation *Club* Marwari Club *Address* Gilloomal Jamnarain Generalganj, Kanpur



BAJPAI, Sir Girja Shankar, B A (Oxon), B Sc (Allahabad), K C S I, K B E, C I E, I C S, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt of India, since June 1947 *b* April 3, 1891, *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford Appointed to the I C S., November 1915, Under-Secretary to Govt, U P, 1920-21, Secy for India at Imperial Conference, 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22, on deputation to the Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, 1922, Under-Secy and Deputy Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, 1923-26 Deputed to South Africa, 1925-26, Secretary to Govt of India, 1927-29 and 1932-40, Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931, Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Sept 1935-Jan 1936 and April 1940 October 1941, Agent-General for India in U S A, Oct 1941-Nov 1946, Chargé d'Affaires, Indian Embassy in Washington, Nov 1946-Jan 1947, India's Representative on Council of UNRRA, 1941-46, Leader of India Delegation Conference on Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1944, and to F A O. Conference, Quebec, 1945, First Alternate Delegate, Economic and Social Council, United Nations, 3rd Session, 1946 Indian Representative, Opening Meetings of Advisory Committee on Permanent Headquarters, United Nations, 1947 *Address* 10, Queensway, New Delhi

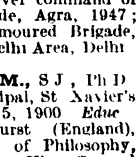
BAJPAI, Rai Bahadur Pandit Surajdin, O B E (1939), B Sc, 1st class 1908, Allahabad Univ, LL B, 1st class 1910, Allahabad Univ, Rai Bahadur, 1929, Finance Secy to the Madhya Bharat Govt since July 1, 1948 *b* August 31, 1887, *m* Shreemati Yashoda Devi, 1906, *Educ* Muir Central Coll and the Univ School of Law, Allahabad Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central Coll, Allahabad, March 1909 to April 1910, appointed Dy Coll in the U P. Civil Service from Oct. 5, 1910, Secy, Allahabad Dist Board, 1914-16, Junior Secy. and Secy Board of Revenue, U P, 1919-23, Dy. Secy, Finance Dept, Govt of U P, since December 1923, Finance Secy to the U P Govt, 1938, retd in August 1942, re-employed as Dy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U P, June 1942-Jan 1945 and again as Dy. Commnr, Transport, U P from April 20 to Nov 1945 *Address:* Shiva Dham, Mall Avenue, Lucknow

BAKHLE, Kamalaker Chintaman, B Sc (Hons) (Eng), London, Member of Institute of Transport, Member of Institution of Engineers (India), Fellow of the Permanent Way Institution, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Govt. of India *b* Nov 17, 1898, 2nd *s* of Colonel C. R Bakhle, I M S (Retd.), *m* Lilabai Deuskar; one *s* and two *d*; *Educ.*. Dulwich College, University College, London *Clubs* Willingdon Sports and Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi *Address* 2, York Road, Railway Board, New Delhi

BAKSI, Ardhendu, B A (Hons), B L, Indian Govt Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand, since 1949 *b* Dec 13, 1914, *m.* Rama Baksi (nee Chakravarti), three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Calcutta, Univ of Calcutta Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1939, Asstt Accountant-General, Bengal, Examiner, Outside Audit Deptt., Bengal till 1945, Asstt Financial Adviser (Food), Under-Secy, Finance Dept and Dy Financial Adviser (Food), Govt of India till 1947 Dy Secy, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Govt of India, till 1949 *Recreations* Photography *Address* Prudential Building, Martin Place, Sydney, N S.W, Australia.

BAL, Brigadier Nijanand Vishnu, Indian Army, *b* Dec 18, 1910, *m* Leela Patwardhan, B A, B T, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Alfred Gadney High School, Dapoli, New English School, Poona Deccan College, Poona; Military Training at Royal Military College, Sandhurst Saw service in Assam and Iraq-Persia during World War II, travelled widely in Europe and Japan, takes keen interest in social welfare and economic uplift *Publications* Contributed articles to Journals on social welfare and economic uplift *Address* Ladghar, Taluka Dapoli, Dist Ratnagiri, Bombay State.

BAL, Major-General Tara Singh, General Officer Commanding, Delhi Area, since April 1948 *b* of 'Bal' family with Military traditions Commissioned from Sandhurst, Dec 1925, served with King's Royal Rifles (British Bn) for one year, joined the Indian Army a year later, was with 7th Light Cavalry for 12 years commanded a Squadron of 3rd Cavalry training group 1939; joined the Staff College, Quetta, 1940, held staff appointments at the G H Q, Delhi, for two months, was D A A Q M G Arakan and Assam Front, served with Poona Horse in Cyprus for a year during the second World War, 1939-45, commanded 7th Light Cavalry, May 1947, took over command of 19 Indian Armoured Brigade, Agra, 1947; was O C, First Indian Armoured Brigade, Jhansi *Address* G O C, Delhi Area, Delhi



BALAGUER, Rev. Melchior M., S J, Ph D D D, Ph D (London), Principal, St Xavier's College, Bombay *b* May 15, 1900 *Educ* Barcelona (Spain), Stonyhurst (England), Dublin and London Prof of Philosophy, St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay *Address* St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay

BALAKRISHNAN, Anantanarayana, B A, B L (Madras), Accountant-General, Madras *b* January 4, 1899, *s* of late Rao Saheb S Anantanarayana Sastry, *m*, four *s*, and three *d*, *Educ* Presidency College, and Law College, Madras Entered non-gazetted service, Finance Dept, Govt of India Sept 1920 passed the competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Dec 1924, appointed Probationer in that service, March 1925, was Dy Accountant-General, Bombay and C.P., Asstt Auditor-General (Personnel), Chief Auditor, Jodhpur Railway, Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi; Director, Railway Board and F A & C A.O, M & S M Railway, Madras *Recreation* Tennis *Address* 13, Balakrishna Road Mylapore, Madras No 4

BALRAMPUR, Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh Sahib, Kt (1941), K C.I E (1946), Maharaja of Balrampur Raj; Owner of the premier taluqdari estate in Oudh, situated mainly in Gonda, Bahraich, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Partabgarh Districts *b* January 2, 914, *s* of the late Maharaja ahadur Sir Bhagwati rasad Singh, K C.I.E, B E, who died in 1921 nd *g s* of the late aharaja Sir Digbijai Singh ahadur, K C S I, who ndered loyal services Government and joyed a salute of nine uns. *Educ* Privately and the Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmer, *m* Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi, *d* of H H. the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G C B., G C N.G, G C S I G C V O, D C L, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, November 1932 Invested with full administrative powers on 22nd March, 1937, is a Janwar Rajput, and his ancestors migrated from Pawagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century, is mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate, installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public benefit comprising 4 electrically driven river pumping schemes, 38 electric tube wells and 3 big storage reservoirs, comprising an area of 72,000 acres with 130 miles of transmission lines and 843 miles of major watercourses built at a capital cost of about Rs 23 lakhs, a powerful generating station which provides electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off organised Consolidation, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments with 9 agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs 5 to 6 lakhs and a recurring annual charge of about 2 lakhs about half a lakh is spent annually on Rural Development Works which include construction and repair of wells, crop protection measures, etc, maintains 9 dispensaries including a Women's Hospital, spacious Dharamsalas and several schools *Address* P O Balrampur, District Gonda, U P, Rly Station, Balrampur, O & T. Rly



BAMBAWALE, Bhargao Amrit, M A (Cantab.), I C S, Secretary to Govt, Madhya Pradesh, Separate Revenue and Registration Departments; Excise and Sales Tax Commissioner, I G of Registration *b* Nov 3, 1903, *s* of late Rao Bahadur A R Bambawale, Retired District Supdt of Police, *m* Miss Shanta Phadke of Poona and Nairobi, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Patwardhan High School, Nagpur St John's College, Cambridge Joined the I C S, 1926 Worked as Deputy, Commissioner of several important districts, Officer-in-Charge, Nagpur Municipality; Commissioner of Divisions, Secretary to Govt, Head of the Departments, Financial Commissioner and Pres, Board of Revenue *Publications Manual of Consolidation of Holdings, Central Provinces and Berar*, etc *Recreations* Tennis, Golf, Cricket, Ping Pong, Swimming, Bridge, etc *Clubs* The Gondvana Club, Nagpur, The Pachmarhi Club, Pachmarhi, The Narbada Club, Jubbulpore. *Address* "Sunnydale", Mayo Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur 1

BAN, Rai Bahadur Bindra, B A (Punjab), Rai Bahadur (1936), Retired Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service *b.* July 7, 1892, *s* of L Munshi Lal of Delhi, *m*, five *s* and one *d*; *Educ* St Stephen's College, Delhi Joined Indian Audit Department, 1913, promoted to the I A & A S, 1931, held posts of Asstt Auditor-General; Pay and Accounts Officer, Govt of India Secretariat, Dy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, Dy. Accountant-General, U P, Dy. Accountant-General (Senior) Punjab, Controller of Food Accounts, Delhi, Dy. Secy to the Govt of India, Labour Ministry (D G R E), Auditor-in-Chief, P E P S U, Patiala *Recreations* Tennis and Music *Clubs* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi *Address* 'M' Block, Tulsi Ram Buildings (above Delhi Garage), Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

BANATWALLA, Rao Saheb Pranvallabhdas Harivallabhdas, District Pleader *b* Oct 4, 1880, of a Bania family at Cambay, *s.* of Harivallabhdas Girdharlal, *m* Chanchal, *d* of Motilal Amritlal, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Cambay, Nadiad and Ahmedabad Commenced practice at Cambay, shifted to Broach District and settled at Jambusar, was the first Pres Jambusar Bar Assoc, was a Municipal Councillor and Chairman, School Board for a number of years, has been a pioneer worker in the Co-operative Movement in the District and abroad since 1914, infused new life in the Credit Society and brought it up as a full fledged Bank, Pres of the Bank for a long time, Dist Hon Organiser, Jambusar and Vagra since 1918, was Director, Broach Dist Co-operative Bank for some years, as Chairman, gave evidence before the Bombay Banking Inquiry C'ttee, introduced the Co-operative Movement in the Cambay State and worked on the C'ttee on Co-operation and C'ttee to inquire into and report the economic condition of the State agriculturists appointed by the State, was presented with a purse in Durbar by the Nawab Saheb in appreciation of his report as Chairman, C'ttee on Co-operation, actively participates in public service *Publications* Commentary on the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act in Gujerati, a number of articles on legal subjects published in the Bombay 'Law Reporter' and other law journals *Address* Jambusar, Dist Broach

BANERJEA, Prof. Dr. Pramathanath, M A (Cal), D.Sc (Econ) (Lond), Bar-at-Law, Politician, Economist and Educationist, formerly, Leader, Nationalist Party, Indian Legislative Assembly, *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics Member, Leaders' Conference invited by Lord Wavell at Simla, 1945, Pr s, Indian Assoc, Fellow and member of the Syndicate, C a l c u t t a Univ, Pres, Indian Economic Conference, 1930 Pres, Indian Political Science Conference, 1940, member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta Univ, 1920-35, Pres, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta Univ, 1931-33; Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921 Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta Univ, 1929-30, Pres, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927 Secy, Reception C'ttee, Indian National Congress, 1911, 1917 and 1920 *Publications A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, Provincial Finance in India* etc. *Address*. 4-4, Vidya-sagar Street Calcutta



BANERJEE, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sambhunath, M Sc (First class first), B L (Calcutta Univ.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta *b* Oct 1892, *s* of late Bindulal Banerjee, Zemindar, Birbhum, *m* Susama Debi, *g d* of Raja Piary Mohan Mukerjee, C S I, Uttarpara, Hoogly, *Educ* Scottish Churches' Coll; Presidency Coll, Univ. Law Coll, Grays Inn, London (First class in Hindu Law and Constitutional Law), Professor of Mathematics, Scottish Churches' Coll and Ripon Coll; Professor of Law. Ripon Coll., Calcutta, Advocate, Calcutta High Court *Publications* Small Bengali Books *Recreations*. Music; Mathematics *Address* 7, Keyatola Lane, Ballygunj, Calcutta

BANERJEE, Satyendramohan, B.A. (Hons) (Calcutta & Cambridge), M A. (Cantab), C I E. (1945), I C S, Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal, since 1947. *b.* Dec 14, 1898, *y s* of late Shashi Bhusan Banerjee, Govt Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly, and of late Bhavani Devi, *m* Susama Mukerjee, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ*. Hooghly Branch School, Presidency College, Calcutta, Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge Joined Indian Civil Service, 1923, Joint Magte & Dy. Collector, 1924, Subdivisional Magte, 1925; Addl Dist Magte, 1929, Dist Magte & Collector, 1930, Secy, Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1935, Dist Magte & Collector, 1939, Secy, Govt of Bengal, 1942, Commissioner of a Division, 1945 *Recreations* Music (Vocal), *Club* Calcutta Club *Address* 8, Camac Street, Calcutta 16

BANERJI, Amiya Charan, I E S (Retd)., M Sc, 1st Class (Cal, 1913), M A (Cantab.), F R A S. (Eng), F N I 1st class Math Tripos Part I (1916), Wrangler Math Tripos Part II (Cantab 1918), Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics, I E S, Dean, Faculty of Science, Allahabad University *b* 23rd Sept 1891, *m* Probha Neogy (1921), *Educ* Zilla School, Bhagalpur, Presidency College, Calcutta, Clare College, Cambridge, Behar Govt Scholar to Cambridge, 1915 Foundation Scholar, Clare College, Cambridge President of Clare College Debating Society for two terms in 1918-19, appointed Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920, became member, Indian Educational Service, 1921, services lent to Allahabad University, 1922, President, Secondary Educational Conference, U P, 1933 and 1943, promoted to Senior Selection of the I E S, 1945 Hon. Secretary, 1926-44, Public Library, Allahabad; President, National Academy of Science, Allahabad, 1947-48, Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society (Eng) and Vice-President, National Institute of Sciences (India), First President of Mathematics section of Indian Science Congress, which was separated from Physics section in Jan 1940 President of Benares Mathematical Society, 1942-45; President, Calcutta Mathematical Society President, University Teachers' Association, Allahabad, Vice-President, All-India University Teachers' Convention; Associate Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts; sent on deputation by India Govt to Europe and America to visit observatories and Universities, 1950 *Publications* Several research papers in Hydrodynamics, Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy *Address* Gyan Kutir, Bell Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, Peary Lal, M A, LL B, Advocate-General, U P *b* July 24, 1883, *s* of Dwarkanath Banerji, *m* Shanta Gangulee, two *s.*; *Educ* Allahabad Vice-President, Advocates Association *Address* 41, George Town, Allahabad (U P)

BANERJI Dr. S. K., M Sc, D Sc, O B E. (1941), Director-General of Observatories *b* April 27, 1893, *m.* Mrs Amiya Banerji; three *s*, *Educ* Calcutta Univ, Premchand Roychand Scholar, 1915 Asstt. Professor of Applied Mathematics, 1915-18; Ghosh Professor of Applied Mathematics, 1918-21; Director, Colaba and Alibag Observatories 1922-31, Meteorologist, Superintending Meteorologist, Director-General of Observatories, 1931-50 *Publications* Numerous papers in the Philosophical Transaction of the Royal Society, Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, Philosophical Magazine, Physical Review, Nature, etc *Address* Meteorological Office, Lodi Road, New Delhi

BANERJI, S. K., Consul-General of India, Pondicherry, since Jan 1950 *b.* 1911, *Educ* · Allahabad and London, joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1935, nominated for the Indian Foreign Service, 1947, has been Deputy Secy to the Govt of India in the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and External Affairs, First Secretary, Indian Embassy, Nepal, 1948 *Address* Indian Consulate-General, Pondicherry

BANGALORE, Right Rev Thomas Pothacamury, Bishop of, Hony Chamberlain to H H the Pope, 1934, Domestic Prelate, July 15, 1938 *b* Sept 2, 1889 *Educ* Bellary, Trichinopolv and Papal Seminary, Kandy Ordained priest at Kandy, Dec 17, 1916, on completion of theological course, appointed Asstt priest at Royapuram Madras, Jan 18 1917 and worked in several parishes of Madras till 1940, Editor Madras Catholic Weekly, the *Catholic Leader* named later the *New Leader*, 1921-40, First Secy Catholic Educational Council of Madras Presidency, 1926, later Vice-President · appointed Bishop of Guntur, April 9, 1940, took charge June 9 consecrated in Madras on June 29, 1940, translated to the See of Bangalore, Oct 15, 1942, took charge Jan 31, 1943 elected Secy Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, Sept 1944 visited Europe 1933, Europe and America, July 1939 to March 1940 and travelled extensively in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Italy and U S A from October 1946 to the end of April 1947. *Address* Bishop's House, Bangalore

BANNERJI, B. C., B A, (Hon) in English, First Class, (Calcutta), M A in English (Calcutta), Accountant-General Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur *b* Nov 3, 1893, *s* of late Umacharan Bannerji, M A, Shastri, Vidyabaridhi, Principal, Burdwan Raj College, Bengal, *m*, four *s* and five *d*, *Educ* Burdwan Raj Collegiate School, Burdwan Raj College, Dacca Govt College Calcutta Univ Law College (1915-1916) Offg Professor of English Language and Literature, Dacca Govt Coll and Hugli Govt Coll (1916-21), joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1922, Asstt Acctt General, Bengal and Madras, 1922-28, Asstt Acctt General, Posts and Telegraphs, and Deputy Acctt General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1928-30 Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, 1930-36, Senior Deputy Acctt General, Bengal, 1936-41, Comptroller of Accounts in Sind, Orissa, N W F P and Assam, 1941-45, Addl Acctt General, Bengal, and Acctt General, Bengal, 1945, Acctt General, Bihar, 1945-48, Secy, Linguistic Provinces Commission, 1948 Acctt General, East Punjab, A G, U P, and A G, C P and Berar (since renamed Madhya Pradesh) 1949-50 *Publications* A thesis on *The Position of Non-Aryans in the age of the Ramayanam* *Recreations* Study of English and Sanskrit Poetry *Address* Accountant-General, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur

BANTHIA, Seth Champalal, Partner of Messrs Hamirmull Champalal Calcutta *b* December 15, 1902, *s* of Seth Hamirmull Banthia *m*, has two *s* and two *d* Has considerable interest in the concerns of Kassels Ltd, Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd Delhi and the Rampuria Ice Factory Ltd, Bikaner, Director in all the above concerns has huge landed properties at his native town of Bhinasar and in Bikaner; Trustee and Secy, Shri Jawahar Vidyapith, member, Managing Committee of the Jain High School Bikaner; Ex-member of the Bikaner State Railway Advisory Board, President, Municipal Board, Bhinasar, Ex-Honorary Magistrate Ex-member of the Bikaner State Legislative Assembly, has received many high honours from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, like hereditary right to wear Gold Anklet KAIFIYAT, (CHHARI) Chapras and Public Service Medal, has been playing a prominent part in the social field, initiated a big campaign in 1943 for the prevention of minors being made sadhus and received good support from all the leading political, social and religious leaders of India, recently was the recipient of a Gold Medal for meritorious services rendered to the Jain Samaj of Bikaner *Address* Hamirmull Champalal, 2, Rajawoodmunt Street, Calcutta



BAPAT, Shriram Balkrishna, B Sc. (Bom), B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I C S, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Establishment Officer to the Govt of India and Principal, Indian Administrative Service Training School New Delhi *b* August 22, 1906 *s* of B S Bapat, Advocate, Amraoti, C P, *Educ* : Fergusson College, Poona, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, School of Oriental Studies, Middle Temple, London Held various posts in the Indian Civil Service under the Bengal Government and the Central Government *Recreations*. Billiards and Amateur Dramatics *Clubs* Calcutta Club, Calcutta and Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi *Address* Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi

BARLINGAY, The Hon. Dr. Waman Sheodas, B A (Nagpur), M A (Lond), Ph D (Lond), Bar-at-Law, Minister, P W D, Govt of C P since 1946 *b* January 15, 1904 at Arvi in Wardha District, *m* Shantabai, *d* of Pralhad Ramchandra Deshpande of Sindi in Wardha District, *Educ* Patwardhan High School and Morris Coll, Nagpur, 1913-24; Univ Coll, London, 1924-30, Cambridge, 1928-30 Began practising at the Nagpur Bar in 1930, courted imprisonment in 1932 and again from 24-8-42 to 19-1-44 in various jails in connection with Congress movement, suspended from practice between 1932 and 1935, member of various Univ bodies since 1930 elected member of the Prov Leg Assembly, 1946 and appointed Minister-in-Charge of P W D *Publications* Several articles on the "Status of Sense—Data" in the Nagpur Univ Journal. *Address* Dharampeth, Nagpur

BARTOS, John Frank, Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co, Ltd, Calcutta, also Director in other Bata Companies in Far East *b* 21st November 1900 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia now British subject (nat), *Educ* in Czechoslovakia and U S A Started his career in Bata organisation in Zlin, came to India in 1933 and assumed charge of Bata organisation here, built up Batanagar, an Industrial town 12 miles south of Calcutta, connected with various public bodies and organisations, Member, Rotary Club, Calcutta Club, etc; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Association; Vice-Patron, City Athletic Club, Calcutta *Publications* *Evolution of Indian Shoemaking*—an outline of the History of Shoemaking in India. *Address:* 5, Mayfair, Calcutta 19



BARVE, Sadashiv Govind, B A (Bombay), B A (Cantab), Economics Tripos, I C S, Municipal Commissioner, Poona Corporation, since Jan 1949 *b* April 27, 1914, *s* of Rao Bahadur G R Barve *m* Miss Sharayu Gupte *Educ* Fergusson College, Poona, St John's College, Cambridge Joined I C S, 1936, appointed Under-Secretary, Home Department, 1939, Deputy Secy., Home Dept and Deputy Secy, Food Dept, 1940-45, Collector of Dharwar Ahmedabad and Poona Districts, 1945-48 *Clubs* Poona Club, Club of Maharashtra and Mahableshwar Club *Address* 8, Queen's Garden, Poona 1.

BARVE, Vishwas Raghunath, B Sc, Sole Proprietor, Vibgol Laboratories. *b* November 28, 1920, *s.* of Dr Raghunath Anandrao Barve, L R C P & S. (Edin), L R F P S (Glas), *Educ.*. Elphinstone College and St Xavier's College, Bombay. Started business under the name of Vibgol Laboratories, Manufacturing Antiseptic Specialities, at present touring U K for specialised lines. *Address* Tarapur (Dt Thana), C/o Thomas Cook & Sons Ltd, London



BARWANI (Madhya Bharat), His Highness Maharana Saheb Shrimant Devi Singhji Bahadur, Mah rana of *b* July 19, 1922, the Maharanas being Sisodia Rajputs belonging to the Udaipur Ruling Family, who were separated from the parent stock about the 14th century, *m* Shreemati Dilher Kunwarba Sahiba, niece of H H Maharao Saheb of Kutch, May 1943, *Heir-Apparent* Maharajkumar Shreemant Anirudh Singhji Sahib, *b.* May 21, 1944, *Educ* Daly Coll, Indore, passed the Diploma Exam, 1939, and Intermediate Exam from Indore Christian Coll, joined the Officers' Training Course and received military training for six months, received judicial and administrative training and also training in agriculture at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore Ascended the *Gadi*, April 21, 1930, invested with full ruling powers, Oct 18, 1942 Had his state, with an area of 1,178 sq miles, a population of approximately 2 lakhs and a revenue of about Rs 18 lakhs, situated in Central India, now a part of Madhya Bharat Union, merged along with the other Indian States, which have acceded to the Indian Dominion Entitled to a salute of 11 guns *Address* Barwani (Madhya Bharat).



BASHIR, Sheikh Mohammed, Managing Director, Jugdial Kamlapat Iron and Steel Co., Ltd, Partner, Indian National Tannery and Proprietor, Auto Service Garage, Cawnpore *b* September 1902, *s* of late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Hafiz Mohamed Halim; *m*, Four *s* *Educ.* B Sc, Allahabad, B Com. (Lond), F R E S, Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple) Member, Municipal Board and Cawnpore Development Board, Ex-Director, Reserve Bank of India (Northern Delhi area), Member, Iron and Steel Panels (both Major and Minor) of Govt of India for Post-War Development, Ex-President, Rotary Club of Cawnpore and Merchants' Chamber of U P, was Honorary Magistrate, Captain, Indian Gymkhana Club in London, 1924 and 1925 *Recreations* Shooting, Cricket and Tennis *Address:* Bashir Lodge, Cawnpore



BASU, Anath Nath, B A (Cal), M A (Lond), M Ed. (Winnetka, U S A), Principal, Central Institute of Education and Dean of the Faculty of Education, University of Delhi *b* Feb 26, 1900, at Bhagalpur, Bihar; *s* of Charuchandra Basu, and Ferozekumari Basu, formerly of Bhagalpur, Bihar, *m* Sushila (née Ghosh), one *s* and one *d*, *Educ.* Zilla School and T N J Coll, Bhagalpur, Bangabasi Coll Calcutta Univ, London Day Training Coll and King's Coll, London Univ.;

Graduate, Teachers' Coll, Winnetka, U S A Joined the Non-co-operation Movement and worked in villages in connection with the Congress Rural Uplift Movement, later joined the Staff of the Visva Bharati Santiniketan of Rabindranath Tagore, went abroad for higher studies and visited educational institutions in U K, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and U S A, 1930, appointed Temporary Collaborator for India at the 14th Assembly of the League of Nations, served as the Head of the Teachers Training Dept, Calcutta Univ, 1935-49, joined the Central Institute of Education as Principal, 1949, represented the Govt of India at the 11th International Conference on Public Education in Geneva, 1947, attended the first U N E S C O Seminar at Severes, Paris, was the Group Chairman, U N E S C O Seminar at Mysore, 1949, Vice-Pres., All-India Federation of Educational Assoc and the Indian Adult Education Assoc, Editor, Indian Journal of Education *Publications Education in Modern India, A Review, University Education in India, Past and Present, Primary Education in India, Mirabai, etc Recreations* Art, Literature, Handwork *Address* Central Institute of Education, Probya Road, Delhi 2

BASU, Sukumar, C I E (1944), O B E (1941), I C S, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture Govt of India, since Oct 1947 *b.* 1900, *s* of Girija Prasanna Basu, of Bankura, Bengal, *m* Smriti, *d* of Jnanendra Nath Ghosh, of Govindadham, Naihati, Bengal, 1923, *Educ* Calcutta Univ (B A, 1921), Jesus Coll, Oxford Appointed Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1933, was Dep Secy, Govt of Bengal, Finance, Commerce and Marine Depts, 1934-35, Political and Appointments Dept, 1935-37 (also M L C Press Officer to Govt of Bengal), and Home Dept, March to Dec 1937 (also continuing as Press Officer to Govt of Bengal), Secy, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1938-41, Secy, Govt of Bengal, Agriculture and Industries Dept, 1941-42, Dep Secy, Govt of India, Education, Health and Lands Dept, 1942-44, Secy, Food Advisory Council, Govt of India, 1942, and Secy., Govt of Bengal, Agriculture Dept, 1944-47, Joint Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Dept of Agriculture, Govt of India, Jan to Oct 1947, a member, Foodgrains Policy Cttee, Govt of India, 1943, Delegate to the Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference held at Copenhagen, Sept 1946 *Clubs*, Calcutta Club, Calcutta *Address* Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India, New Delhi

BASUR, Jaswant Singh, B A (Hons), M A, Sardar Sahib (1-1-1946), Secretary to Governor, Punjab (India), since 9 Jan 1950 *b* Nov 24, 1906, *s of* Sardar Mehtab Singh Basur, *m* the late Sardarni Harbans Kaur, six *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Qazian, Sanghoi and Gujarkhan (Schools), Murray College, Sialkot and Govt College, Lahore, stood first in the Competitive Examination for P C S, Dec 1930. Had training as an Honorary E A C at Lahore and Sheikhupura, 1931-33, appointed E A C on probation, 1933, Magistrate, 1st Class, Sheikhupura till Nov 1935, Treasury Officer and Section 30 Magistrate, Rohtak, Delhi and Sargodha, 1935-41, Supdt, Sub-Jail, Sargodha in addition, 1939-40, Inspector of Local Bodies, Multan Division, 1941-45, Additional District Magistrate Gujrat, Montgomery and Ambala, 1945-48 Under-Secy, Medical, Local Govt and Industries Departments, Jan-Nov 1948, Under-Secy, Political, Dec 1948—Jan 50 *Address* Park 12, Simla-East.

BATHGATE, Gordon Murray, O B E, C A., F C A., Partner, A F Ferguson & Co, Chartered Accountants, Bombay and Branches *b* May 3, 1888, *m* Jane MacWhirter, *Educ*, Glasgow High School Glasgow University. Served in 1914-18 War with Cameronians, Royal Flying Corps and R A F represented the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Karachi Municipality 1927-28, J P, Bombay 1936-48, Hon Presidency Magistrate, 1940-48 President, Caledonian Society of Bombay, 1940, Joint Chairman, Bombay Hospitality Cttee, Canteen Cttee, 1941-46, Cttee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1948-49 Nominated Member Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India *Clubs* East India and Sports, London, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay *Address* Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay



BATLEY, Claude, F R I.B A, F I I A, Partner, Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b* Oct 1879, *Educ* Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich Articled in Ipswich, practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter Prof of Architecture, Sir J J. School of Art, Bombay, 1924-43 *Publications The Design Development of Indian Architecture* (in three volumes, 1934, second edition, 1940, in one volume), Oxford Pamphlet on *Architecture* in Indian affairs series and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects *Address*. Chartered Bank Building, Bombay

BATRA, M. L., I S E, B A (Hons), C E (Roorkee), Superintending Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project *b* July 1, 1903, *s* of late L Harkishan Dass Batra, Bar-at-Law, *m*. Mrs Shila Batra, *d* of late R B L Ram Rakha, Superintending Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, *Educ* Govt School, Lyallpur; Govt College, Lahore, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee Joined Punjab Irrigation as Assistant Executive Engineer, 1927 and gradually rose to the present position *Address* Superintending Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project, Hirakud Camp, Distt. Sambalpur (B N R)

BATRA, Ratan, Artist *b* Sept 14, 1912 in Amritsar, *Educ* in Lahore and later in the Mayo School of Art, where he completed the courses in Commercial Painting and Fine Arts, was one of the six art students to work on the frescoes (Moghul Style) in the domes above the main entrance of the south block of the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, recipient of a merit scholarship and John Lawrence scholarship for 3 years, won a prize of the Punjab Fine Art Society Joined the "Times of India," Art Department, 1933 passed meritoriously the Advance Painting Examination of the Sir J J. School of Arts, worked on his own and established Studio Ratan Batra, 1936, won recognition throughout India for his Commercial Art Work, later, founded Ranjit Sales and Publicity Ltd, was associated with the Art & Industry Movement, 1945-48, Life member, Art Society of India Bombay member, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art, member, All-India Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi, Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta, Associate Member, The Society for Education in Art, London, member, All-India Assoc of Fine Arts, Promoter, Commercial Artists' Guild *Address* Illaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

BAYA, Hon'ble Shri Bhurelal, Minister for Transport, Communications and P W D., United State of Rajasthan *b* Shravan Shukla 12, Samvat 1961, *s* of Kanahiyalal Baya, *m* Shrimati Sohan Devi, four *s*. and two *d*, *Educ*. Udaipur and Ratlam Joined Mewar Govt service, called to the Bar, started business in Bombay, 1923, joined Bombay Congress, 1928, participated in Simon Commission Boycott Movement and Salt Satyagraha, took part in National Movements of 1932 and 1942, also in Mewar Prajamandal Satvagraha, 1938, jailed four times, one of the founders of the Mewar Prajamandal, was its Vice-Pres General Secy and Pres; worked in the famine stricken area, 1939, and flood affected area, former Mewar State, 1943, was Editor and Publisher, 'Sandesh', a monthly, widely travelled in India, actively interested in the welfare of aboriginals and criminal tribes of Rajasthan, Pres, Rajasthan Adivasi Mandal, staunch believer in Gandhian Philosophy, inspired by Bardoli Satyagraha, launched similar kisan movements in Mewar, became Minister for Jagir and Supplies in the former Union of Rajasthan, took over all powers of jagirdars of Rajasthan. *Address:* Udaipur

BECKER, Raymond J., B A, American Vice-Consul *b* January 8, 1922, *m* Gloria C. Becker (née Menzel), *Educ* University of California U S Army, 1942-46 *Recreations* Riding, Yachting *Clubs*. Adyar Club, Madras, Royal Madras Yacht Club. *Address* American Consulate-General, Madras 1.

BEDEKAR, Gopal Vaman, B Sc (Bombay), B Sc Eng (London), I C S, Secretary to the Govt of Bombay, Public Works Dept *b* Oct. 10,1908, *m*. Sumati, B A, *d*. of Lt -Col. Gharpurey, I M S, one *d* and two *s*, *Educ.*: Miraj High School, Fergusson College, Poona, London University Joined I C S, Nov 1933, Asstt Collector, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas (Sind), 1933-37, under financial training, Nov 1935—Feb. 1936, Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind, 1937-38, Collector, Sukkur, 1938, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sind, 1939-41, Collector, Kaira, 1941-43, Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, May-Nov. 1943, Collector, Thana & Bombay, 1943-46, Deputy Secretary, Govt of India, Home Dept, 1946-49, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1947; on Special Duty (Merger of Baroda State), March-April, 1949, Secy, Home Dept and Revenue Dept, April-Oct 1949. *Address* P W D Secretariat, Bombay

BEDI, Lt.-Col. Kanwar Daya Singh, Chief Commissioner, Coorg *b* Jan 27, 1899, *s* of Raja Sir Gurbukhsh Singh Bedi, K B E, Kt, C I E, of Kallar, District Rawalpindi, Punjab, *m* Miss Anand Dhall, one *s*, Tika Andaman Singh Bedi and two *d*, Manmohani Kumari and Sheila Kumari, *Educ* Early education in Rawalpindi, graduated from the Military Academy in Sandhurst, U K, July 1921 Commissioned in the Indian Army, 1921, joined the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, Sept 1928, spent the greater part of his official life (1935-1946) on the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan appointed Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Nov 1938; Political Agent, Loralai (Baluchistan), 1939-41, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Hazara (North-West Frontier Province), Jan 1942-Sept 1944, was then appointed as Political Agent, Kurram, the Agency bordering on Afghanistan, Political Agent, Orissa States, 1946-47, High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1947-49 *Recreations* Falconry, polo, tennis, hunting and coursing *Clubs* Rajputana Club, Mt Abu *Address* Chief Commissioner, Coorg

BELVALKAR, Shripad Krishna, M A., Ph D. (Harvard Univ), I.E S (Retd) *b.* Dec. 10, 1880, *Educ.* Rajaram Coll, Kolhapur and Deccan Coll, Poona and at Harvard, U S A Joined Bombay Educ. Dept., 1907; Prof of Sanskrit, Deccan Coll, 1914-1934, one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and for several years its Hon Secy, since April 1943, General Editor of

the B O R Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata, Editor of the Bhishmaparvan (pub 1947), and of the Shantiparvan (Part 1, 1949), recipient of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur, President of the All-India Oriental Conference, Twelfth (1943 Benares) Session, elected Hon Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1946 *Publications Systems of Sanskrit Grammar*, Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's *Later History of Rama* in the Harvard Oriental Series, English translation of Kavyadarsa, critical editions with notes and translation of the Bhagvadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya, Basu Mallik Lecturer on Vedanta Philosophy (Calcutta Univ, 1925), and (in collaboration with Prof Ranade) *History of Indian Philosophy* Vols 2 and 7 (out of 8 projected), over 100 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned societies. *Address* "Bilvakunja," Poona No 4

BELVI, Dattatraya Venkatesha, B A, LL B, M L C (Bombay), Retired Advocate and Landlord *b* January 14, 1866, of a humble family, *m*, has three *ss* and eight *ds*, *Educ* Sardar's High School, Belgaum, Deccan College, Poona and Govt Law School, Bombay, mainly with the aid of scholarships and prizes Practised Law, 1893-1944 elected thrice by the municipalities in the southern division to the Bombay Legislative Council, 1911-21, elected twice to the Central Legislative Assembly by the S D, 1924-31, elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Sholapur-cum-Bijapur-cum-Belgaum Districts defeating a congress candidate, strong opponent of the Bombay Tenancy Legislation *Recreation* Long walks *Clubs* Social Club, Belgaum *Address* Belgaum

BENNETT, Christopher Macaulay, B Sc, Chief Engineer (B & R) & Secy to Government of Orissa *b* February 15, 1903 *m* Elaine Charlotte Stagg, one *d*. *Educ* Berkhamsted School, London University Came to India, 1926 *Address*. Bhubaneswar, Orissa

BENTHALL, Sir Edward Charles, Kt. (1933), K C S I (1945), Chairman Bird & Co Ltd, Calcutta, and E W Bolgers & Co Ltd., Calcutta *b* 26th November 1893, *s* of Rev Benthall and Mrs Benthall, *m* Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Calde *d* of first Baron Calde of Ideford, 1918 one *s*, *Educ* Eton (King's Scholar), King's College Cambridge Served European War, 1914-19 (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19 Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1926-34 Governor, 1928-30, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936, Delegate Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32, Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36, Indian Army Retrenchment Cttee, 1931, Council of State 1932-33, Bengal Leg Assembly, 1934-35 Bengal Leg Council, 1937-38, Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, 1940-41, Board of Trade, 1941-42, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (War Transport) July 1942—June, 1946 *Address* C/o 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta

BEWOOR, Sir Gurunath Venkatesh, B A. (Bom), B.A (Cant b), K C I E, Kt., I C S Dir, T ta Industr ic Ltd, since Sept 194, Managing Director, Air-India Ltd and Air-India International Ltd *b* Nov 20, 1888, *m* Miss Tungabai Mudholkar *Educ*. Deccan Coll Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll, Cambridge Under Secretary to Govt, C P Dy. Commissioner, Chanda and Nagpur Postmast r-Ge eral, Bihar and Orissa, Central nd Bombay Circles, Dir Gen of Posts & Telegraphs, 1934-1941, Addl Sec, D f n e Dept, 1941-42 Indian delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927, to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929, the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937, Canberra, 1942 and London, 1945 and the International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944, Secy. to Govt of India in the Posts & Air Dept, July 1942 to June 1946, member for India on International Civil Aviation Organisation, 194-, member, Transport and Communications Commissions of U N O., 1946, member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Commerce & Commonwealth Relations), July and Aug 1946 *Address* Shri Krishna Niwas, Poona 4, Bombay House, Bombay 1

BHABHA, C. H., M A, B Com, J P, Director, Central Bank of India Ltd, and Oriental Assurance Co Ltd etc. Chairman, Eastern Shipping Corporation *b* July 22, 1910, *s* of Khan Bahadur H K Bhabha, *Educ*. St Xavier's College and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, Fellow of St Xavier's College (1932-34), Fellow and Lecturer in Banking Law and Practice, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay (1932-33) Justice of Peace and Presidency Magistrate (Hony), Commerce Member, Interim Government of India, September 1946, member, Works, Mines & Power, Government of India, November, 1946, Commerce Minister, Govt of India, 15th August 1947, resigned, April 1948, Leader of the Indian Delegation to World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947, Vice-Chairman, Rural Banking Enquiry Cttee, elected Vice-President, International World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947 *Publications* Contributions to Journals and Newspapers on Banking and Commercial topics *Hobbies* Riding, Swimming, Photography *Address* C/o The Central Bank of India Ltd, Fort, Bombay.



BHABHA, Homi Jehangir, B A (Cantab), 1930 Ph D (Cantab), 1934, D Sc Honoris Causa (Patna), 1944 (Lucknow) 1949, F R S, 1941, Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, India *b* Oct 30, 1909 *Educ* Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Elphinstone Coll and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge In Cambridge he was Rouse Ball Travelling Student in Mathematics in 1932, and Isaac Newton Student from 1934 held the Senior Studentship of the Exhibition of 1851 from 1936. Became special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Adams Prize, 1942 Professor in charge of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit, Indian Institute of Science, 1942-45, Hopkins Prize, 1948 *Publications* Papers on quantum theory, the theory of the elementary physical particles and cosmic radiation *Address* Mehrangir, 12, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

BHADERWA, His Highness Shrimant Maherban (Namdar) Thakore Saheb Shree Natversinhji Ranajitsinhji,



Thakore Saheb of *b* November 29, 1903 *m* Shree Jijirajkuverbasaheb of Rajpur (Kathiawar) 1930, Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shree Samarvijaysinhji *b*. on October 21, 1942. *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, April 26, 1935 was invested with full powers October 7, 1935; has integrated the State having income of about 3 lacs, with the Bombay Province placing it in the Baroda District. *Address* Palace, Bhaderwa (Rewa-Kantha)

BHAGWANDAS, Squadron Leader Nirushwalia, B.A., I.A S, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Hospet *b* March 29, 1919, *s*. of K Lakshman (retired Police Officer) and adopted *s* of M Narsappa, *m* Pramilla (nee Suvarna), *d* of Rao Bahadur N N Suvarna, B A, B L, 3 *d*, *Educ* St Aloysius College, Mangalore As a scout attained the highest rank of Gold Cord King's Scout, Bushman Thong Holder, qualified for 45 Proficiency Badges, was awarded 'Thanks Badge' and Medal for Public Service, joined the Royal Indian Air Force, Aug 1941 in the flying branch, became squadron leader, 1945, selected for I C S, 1946, appointed in the I.A S, 1947; during Punjab riots served in Amritsar as Asst Commsr (Refugees) *Publications Ways and means to improve Recruiting* which won H E Sir Arthur Hopes' first prize of Rs 500 *Address* Sub-Collector, Hospet.

BHAGWAT, Bhalchandra Vithal, Superintendent, Empress Botanical Gardens, Poona. *b* November 29, 1897, *m* has two *s* Worked as Professor in commercial subjects of the Poona School of Commerce, joined Empress Gardens in 1923 and had practical training under late E Little, I S O, took keen interest in horticulture, had been in the service of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India (started in 1830) for over 25 years, did laving of gardens for Indian Princes, was doing advisory work in matters of agri-horticulture during last World War, was elected a member of the Rotary Club of Poona (clarification—Horticulture—Public Park Service), 1945, Hony Secretary & Treasurer, All-India Seed Growers' and Nurserymen's Association Ltd (first body of its kind in India), worked also as Secretary, clubs and such other institutions, travelled practically all over the Continent England, Ireland, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc., studying the conditions of Gardens and Parks, their administration, Seed Raising and Bulb Growing, etc, etc *Clubs* Deccan Club, Poona; The Club of Maharashtra Ltd, Poona, Rotary Club of Poona. *Address* Poona.

BHAGWATI, The Hon. Mr. Justice Natwarlal Harilal, M A, L L B Judge, High Court, Bombay, Vice-Chancellor, Univ, Bombay *b* August 7, 1894, *m* Saraswati Natwarlal Bhagwati, *Educ* Baroda Coll and Govt Law Coll, Elphinstone Coll Bombay. Senior Daxina Fellow, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay Advocate (O S), High Court, Bombay, some time Professor, Government Law Coll, Bombay, some time member of the Bar Council *Publications* Translation into Gujerati of V L Mehta's *Co-operative Movement*, for the Gujerat Vernacular Society *Address* Anand Bhuvan, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, Chowpatty, Bombay 7

BHAIRUN, Singhji Bahadur, Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir, K C S I, A D C, Thikana Tejrasar, Bikaner, Rajasthan *b* Sept 15, 1879, son and heir, Rajkumar Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, B A, Grandsons, Bhanwar Sri Pratabsinghji Sahib and Bhanwar Sri Roopsinghji Sahib; *Educ*. Mayo Coll, Ajmer. Appointed Companion to H H the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896, appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secy to His Highness, Senior Member of Council and Vice-President of Council and the last Cabinet and Prime Minister, Bikaner, also acted as President of Council during H H 's visits to Europe, Hon Col of the Sadul Light Infantry, uncle of H. H the Maharaja *Publications* Bhairubbinod and Rasikbinod. *Address*. Bhairavbilas, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

BHAKTHAVATSALAM, The Hon'ble Sri M., Minister for Public Works and Information, Govt of Madras *b* 1897 Gave up practice at the Bar, 1927, was connected with "India", a Tamil daily. Deputy Mayor, Madras Corporation, 1936 and was connected as member and Vice-President, Chingleput District Board for 6 years from 1932,

Vice-President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, 1935, acted as Secretary, Tamil Nad Congress Committee for a number of years, member, All-India Congress Committee, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Administration in the first Congress Ministry, 1937, has been holding the portfolio of Public Works as Minister since 1946 *Address* Secretariat, Madras.

BHAL, The Hon'ble Shri Chandra, B Sc., M L C (U P), President, United Provinces Legislative Council, since March 10, 1949 *b.* Sept 20, 1894, *s* of Dr Bhagvan Das, M A, D.Litt and Chameli Devi, *m* Kripa Devi, *d.* of Thakur Das of Haldaur (Bijnor, U P.), five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ* . Central Hindu Coll (Allahabad Univ) Social worker, connected with the Allahabad Seva Samiti and the Boy Scout Movement, elected member, Banaras Municipal Board (1923-25), served on many of its Cttees , elected member, U.P Legislative Council for three years (1937), Parliamentary Secy, Local Self-Govt Dept, U P (1937-38), member, various Cttees of the Provincial Legislature and Govt , re-elected to the U P Legislative Council, 1946, was unanimously elected Dy. Pres., U P Leg Council, Nov 1948, interested in problems of health and hygiene on which he has contributed many articles to the press *Recreations*. Formerly riding and other Indian exercises, now walking and hiking in the hills *Club* Kashi Club, Banaras *Address* · Shanti Sadan, Banaras Cantt

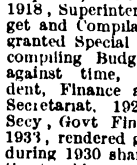
BHALLA, Daya Nath, B A (Hons) (Punjab), M A (English) (Punjab), B A (Cambridge) (Economics Tripos—Pt II), Principal, Central College, New Delhi. *b* Dec 18, 1896, *s* of late Lala Sundar Das Bhalla, *m* Shrim. Premlata Sudan, two *s* and one *d* , *Educ* Central Model School & Govt Coll , Lahore, Emmanuel Coll , Cambridge Lecturer in English, Dayal Singh Coll , Lahore, 1920-26, Senior Prof in Economics, Dayal Singh Coll and Univ Lecturer in Economics, 1926, Officiating Principal, Dayal Singh Coll, 1928-29, officiated as Reader in Economics and Head of the Univ Dept of Economics, 1930-31; Permanent Principal, Dayal Singh Coll Lahore, 1942-47, appointed First Registrar of the East Punjab Univ after partition of the Punjab, Sept 1947, now on deputation with the Govt of India as Principal of the newly started Central Coll at Delhi, devoted a lot of time to the organisation of sports in general and the promotion of the game of Tennis in particular in the Punjab *Publications* Edited the Indian Tennis Annual (Official Handbook of the All-India L T A, 1935-40 *Recreations* Tennis, Hockey Bridge *Hobbies* Photography, Music *Clubs* Lahore Gymkhana, Lahore, The Gulmarg Club, Gulmarg (Kashmir) *A d d r e s s* Central College, Qutab Road, Delhi

BHALLA, Tejasvi Prasad, M A, LL B, Holder of King's Police Medal (1928) and Indian Police Medal (1947), Director-General of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India *b* January 11, 1899, *s.* of Har Prasad Bhalla, *m.* Shrimati Jamuna Devi, Four *s* and one *d. Educ* . Govt High School, Lakhimpur-Kheri (U P) and Canning College, Lucknow and subsequently the Lucknow University. Joined the Indian Police Service; held charge of important Districts in the U P., *e g*, Allahabad, was Anti-corruption Officer, served in the staff of the I G P & C I D, U P ; Transport Commissioner, U P., Secretary Member of Criminal Tribes Cttee, Anti-corruption Cttee , Economy Insurance & Resources Cttee ,Member, Bureau of Research on Public Administration, U P , member, Transport Cttee, U P., Director-General, Civil Aviation *Recreations* Reading, research, chess, bridge and riding *Clubs* Allahabad Club, Mahomed Beg Club, Lucknow, Delhi Gymkhana Club *Address* Office of the Director-General, Civil Aviation, New Delhi

BHAN, L. Suraj, B A (Hons) (Punjab), M A (Punjab), T D (London), M A Education (London), Principal, Central Institute of Education, Govt. of India. *b* November 1, 1904, *s.* of late Dr. Tota Ram, Asstt. Surgeon (N W F P); *m* Mohini, three *s*; *Educ.* D A V. High School, Lahore, D A V College, Lahore, Govt. College, Lahore, Univ. of London, Institute of Education, London Lecturer, D A V College, Lahore, Principal, D. A. V. High School, Lahore, Principal, D. A V. College, Sholapur, Asstt Educational Adviser, Govt of India. *Publications* *Happy Childhood*, *Five Eminent Indians*, *Dayanand. His Life and Work* *Recreation* Gardening. *Clubs* Rotary (for 3 years) *Address:* Principal, Central Institute of Education, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

BHANDARI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amar Nath, B A (Hons), Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, East Punjab, since Aug 1947. *b* November 21, 1899, *s* of Rai Bahadur Naubat Rai, *m* Padma Sahgal (Kaiser-i-Hind Medal), two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Punjab and Oxford Universities Entered Indian Civil Service, Oct. 1924, Dy Commissioner, Gujrat, Sialkot & Karnal (1929-32), Sessions Judge, Montgomery and Delhi (1933-39), Dy Secy and Secy to Govt, Punjab Legislative Dept (1939-42); Judge, High Court, Lahore, Feb 1942 *Recreations* Gardening and Travelling *Clubs* Simla Amateur Dramatic Club (President), Annandale Gymkhana Club (President), Gulmarg Club *A d d r e s s* · Fir Hill, Simla S W. ·

BHANDARI, Rai Sahib Billam Chand, Accountant-General, Jodhpur, since April 1947, at present on deputation to the United State of Rajasthan as Finance Secretary from May 18, 1949 *b.* July 1, 1898, started career in Govt service as Inspector, Food Stuffs, 1918, Superintendent, Budget and Compilation, 1925; granted Special reward for compiling Budget, 1928-29 against time, Superintendent, Finance and Budget Secretariat, 1929, Asstt Secy, Govt Finance Dept, 1933, rendered good service during 1930 share transaction trouble, awarded reward of Rs. 12,000, Secy, Finance Dept, May 1935, conferred the title of Rai Sahib, 1938, granted Palki Saropao, 1939, Gold Saropao, 1942, officiated several times as Asstt to the Finance Minister and during Minister's leave shouldered entire responsibility of State Financial Administration, a social and public worker, Honorary Treasurer. All-India Lady Chelmsford League, 1935, Shree Hanuwant Benevolent Fund since 1942; Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Assoc. since 1947, Vice-Pres, Umaid Co-operative Credit Society since 1947. *Recreations* Theosophy and Comparative Study of Religion and problem of human progress. *A d d r e s s.* Paota, Jodhpur.



BHANDARI, K. N. RAJYA BHUSHAN RAJ BAHADUR RAJYA BANDHU, Millowner, Industrialist and Banker of Indore *b* 1888, *Educ.:* Privately Chairman, Board of Directors, The Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd , The Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills Ltd . The Central India Insurance Co Ltd , Nandlal Bhandari & Sons Ltd Proprietor, The Bhandari Iron & Steel Co , Indore and Maharana Bhupal Electric Supply Co , Udaipur , Director, The Bank of Indore Ltd , Indore , Treasurer, Madhya Bharat University, Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State Branch and Holkar State War Relief Fund , Member—Gyara Panch, Governing Body, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Roberts Nursing Home Managing Committee and Finance Advisory Cttee of the Daly College , was Hon Magistrate for about two decades and Pres of the 24th Annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Assoc (India) held in 1944 , is recipient of high honours of Gold Anklet, Hathi Seropau, Ekori Tazim from the Jodhpur Durbar , his family has upto now donated above Rupees 18 lacs for social, educational, medical and religious uplift , runs the Nandlal Bhandari High School imparting vocational training, a Boarding House at Rampura and Maternity Home at Indore for the Mill families in Indore free of charge , is an orator and takes keen interest in Industrial Progress, Ayurvedic Medicines and Yogic Sciences , has provided good amenities for his Mill workers *Address* Nandanwan, 18, Tukoganj, Indore

BHANDARI, Lt.-Col. Madan Gopal, C I E. (1942), M B.B S , D.T M & H. (Lond), I.M S , Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay *b* Jan. 3, 1892; *Educ.* Lahore On active service, Dec. 1914-Dec. 1919, on military service up to Oct. 1924 , Bombay Jail Dept , from Oct 1924. *Address* Oval View, Queen's Road, Bombay

BHANDARI, Purshottam Lal, B Sc , Indian Foreign Service, First Secretary, Embassy of India, The Hague, Holland *b* May 22, 1911, *s* of K C Bhandari, Barrister-at-Law, Ferozepore, *m* Lella (*nee* Gulati), two *d* *Educ* Govt College, Lahore Asstt Editor, 'Civil & Military Gazette', Lahore (1931-43) , Lecturer in Journalism, Punjab Univ. (1941-43) , Publicity Officer, Information & Broadcasting Department (1943-45) , Information Officer for India in Canada (1946-47) , Public Relations Officer to High Commissioner for India in London (1948), Director, Indian Information Services, New Delhi (1949) , Dy Secy to the Govt of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi (1949) , Publicity Liaison Officer to Indian Delegation to Peace Conference in Paris (1946) , Secretary General and Adviser to Indian Delegation to U N Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva (1948) , Public Relations Officer and Adviser to Indian Delegation to U N General Assembly in Paris (1948) *Address* Embassy of India in the Netherlands, The Hague, Holland

BHANDARKAR, Vaman Prabhakar, B Sc , O B E , Member (Transport), Railway Board. *b* April 18, 1892, *s* of the late Rao Bahadur Dr. P R Bhandarkar and *g s* of the late Dr Sir Ramkrishna G Bhandarkar, M A , Ph D , K C I E , *m* Yamunabai Bhandarkar (*nee* Sumati Patkar), three *d* , *Educ* . Muir Central College, Allahabad Joined Eastern Bengal Rly as Asstt Traffic Supdt , rose to the position of General Manager *Publications* Government Reports on Projected Railways in Bengal and economic condition of employees of E B Rly *Recreations* Tennis. *Clubs* "300", Calcutta, "South Club", "Delhi Gymkhana", "Chelmsford" *Address*. 9, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

BHARADWAJA, Yajnavalkya, M Sc (Punjab), Ph D (London) in Botany, Univ Prof of Botany and Head of the Dept of Botany, Banaras Hindu University, Principal and Prof of Botany, Jaswant College, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) *b* Aug 13, 1895, *s* of the late Pandit Lachhman Das Bharadwaja, Punjab P W D , *m* Shrim Rampyari Bharadwaja (deceased), *d* of the late Rai Bahadur Pandit Uday Chandra, M A , Governor, Jammu Province, Jammu & Kashmir State , two *s* , Krishna Bhāradwāja and Lieut. Kapila Bharadwāja and three *d* , Usha Bharadwaja, Asha Bharadwaja and Abha Bharadwaja ,

Educ Govt Coll, Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore; East London Coll, (now Queen Mary Coll), London Univ Demonstrator in Botany, Govt. Coll, Lahore, 1918-19, Prof of Botany, St John's Coll, Agra, 1919-22; Asstt Prof of Botany B H U, 1922-33; Prof of Botany and Head of the Dept of Botany, B H U, 1933-45, worked under Prof F E Fritsch, F R S, of London and made investigations on the morphology and anatomy of the Algæ, particularly of the Blue-Green Algæ, visited numerous Botanical Institutions in Europe for knowing their methods of research and organisations, Dean, Faculty of Science, B H Univ, has been actively engaged in research work on Algology, more especially on the Myxophyceæ and the Chlorophyceæ, Fellow, Linnean Society of London, National Institute of Sciences of India, presided at the Botany Section, Indian Science Congress, Madras, 1940, Past-Pres and ex-Secy, Indian Botanical Society, member British Ecological Society, American Botanical Society, Botany and Medicinal Plants Cttees; Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Govt of India, Examiner for higher Examinations in Botany, member, academic bodies of several Indian Univs. *Publications* Numerous publications in notable Journals, both Indian and foreign *Recreations* Photography, Music, Histrionics *Address* Jaswant College, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

BHARATAN, Arangode Srinivasan, B.A., Journalist, General Manager, Press Trust of India and The Associated Press of India, since Feb 1949 *b* Oct 31, 1902, *s* of Arangode Bharatha Srinivasa Iyer, *m* Sow S. Saraswati, *d* of S N Srinivasa Iyer of Coimbatore, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Pattambi, Chattanur, Desamangalam, Palghat and Madanapalli Theosophical College Joined as Editor, Bombay Scouts Magazine, a monthly devoted to Scouting, 1928, joined Reuters and Associated Press of India as Reporter, March 1930, was appointed Assistant General Manager, 1936 and Deputy General Manager of Reuters and Associated Press of India, 1943, for 20 years closely connected with reporting of important events such as Congress Sessions, Congress Working Committee meetings, Liberal Federation and Muslim League meetings, Simla Conferences, Cabinet Mission and the Second Simla Conference. *Recreations* Expansion of the News Service and the Organisation, also improvement of communication facilities, mainly responsible for establishing nearly four dozen offices all over India with a network of Teleprinter Communication links *Clubs* Constitution Club, Delhi *Address* Tulsi Vihar, 70, Marine Drive, Bombay

BHARATIYA, Shaligram Ramchandra, M L A *b* 1902, *Educ*: Pachora English School, *m* Miss Ratanbai, *d* of Sheth Hanumandas Ramdayal, prominent merchant, Dhulia, two *s* and three *d* Merchant, factory owner and businessman in several concerns, authorised dealer of Ford Motor Co for East and West Khandesh Districts and Malegaon Taluka in Nasik District, leader of Agarwal Community, served as member of Dhulia Municipality for six years; Director Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. for twelve years and Chairman of the Bank for three years, Chairman, Rajwade Peoples' Bank Ltd for one year, President of Dhulia Go-Shala and Victoria Orphanage and Secretary, Dhulia Panjara Pole, Vice-President, Dhulia Education Society and Swodharak Griha, Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly for seven years, Treasurer; District Congress Committee for ten years. *Address*: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Dhulia (West Khandesh).



BHARATPUR, Col. H. H. Shri Brijendra Sewai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung (Jat) MAHARAJA of *b* Dec 1, 1918 Succeeded, March 27, 1929 and invested with powers, October 22, Salute 17 permanent, 19 local *Address* Bharatpur

BHARGAVA, Rai Bahadur Pt. Brahma Dutta, General Manager, General Assurance Society Ltd, Ajmer, since 1938 *b* July 21, 1904 at Beawar (Ajmer-Merwara), *s* of Pandit Beharilal, Lawyer, Ajmer-Merwara, *Educ*. Had a brilliant academic career Won a number of Trophies in Tennis, while at the Univ. Was returned to the Municipal Cttee at Beawar, 1927, its Senior Vice-Chairman, 1928, established an Orphanage at Beawar, 1929; Asstt General Manager, General Assurance Society, 1937-38, elected a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, 1938, is connected with various social, educational and charitable institutions, as Pres of the Rotary Club, Ajmer, established a free dispensary at Nagra—a labour colony in Ajmer, interested in cattle development, member, Central Gowshala Development Board constituted by Govt of India, Provincial Commissioner for Rajasthan & Ajmer-Merwara of the Hindustan Scouts Assoc, has been instrumental in raising substantial funds for the construction of the Aryasamaj Bhawan, Beawar, Shri Savitri Girls' Intermediate College, Ajmer, Saradhna Hospital, Scouts' Movement and other institutions; Pres, Indian Life Assurance Offices' Assoc, Bombay, 1947-48, Hon 1st Class Magistrate for Ajmer-Merwara *Address* General Assurance Society Ltd, Ajmer

BHARGAVA, Gajadhar Prasad, B A, LL.B., Hon Special Railway Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Allahabad, and Advocate (Federal Court and High Court, Allahabad) *b*. May 15, 1908, *s* of late D P Bhargava, *m d*. of the Late Rai Bahadur Trilok Nath Bhargava, of Lucknow, five *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Ewing Christian College and University of Allahabad *Publications* *Law of Income Tax in India*, Commentary on the U P Encumbered Estates Act *Recreations* Tennis *Address* 28, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

BHARGAVA, Hon'ble Dr. Gopi Chand, Chief Minister, Punjab (India) *b*. March 1889 at Sirsa *Educ* in his home town, Mission and College in Lahore, as a doctor, entered the political arena under the leadership of the late Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected member, Municipal Cttee and Pres, Lahore Congress Cttee.; chosen as member, old Punjab Legislative Council, 1927, resigned in 1929 as a protest against the repressive policy of the Govt., was General Secy, Reception Cttee of session of Congress at Lahore, gave up practice in 1935 to concentrate on politics; arrested during non-co-operation movement in 1921 and in 1923, detained twice during C. D movement, of 1940 and 1942, released in 1943, elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was elected as leader of the Opposition, is essentially a constructive worker, is a trusted devotee of Mahatma Gandhi, was returned to the Assembly, 1946 elected leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the East Punjab Premier, East Punjab, August 15, 1947 49 *Address* Secretariat, Simla, Punjab (India).



BHARGAVA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piare Lal, B A, LL B, Rai Bahadur (1943), Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad *b* November 1893, *s* of Ramchandra Bhargava, *m* Shrimati Kalawati Bhargava, four *s* and two *d*., *Educ* Lucknow and Allahabad Joined Provincial Civil (Judicial) Service on April 25, 1923, elevated to the bench of the Allahabad High Court in May 1948. *Address* 38, Thornhill Road, Allahabad

BHARGAVA, Dr. Ram Dayal, L C P S (Bombay), Medical Practitioner, Ratangarh *b* 1903 at Udaipur, *s* of Jainaraniji, late Vakil, Banswara, *m*, one *s*, Chandra Prakash and one *d* Shashi Prabha. Is an active Social Worker, helps refugees by treating them free, is a keen sportsman, has won trophies in tennis and mile race; has been rendering yeomen service to the marwaris by running a dispensary since 1935; is a Sanskrit poet. *Publications* *Musing of the Time* (containing poems on national leaders like Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr Rajendra Prasad) in English, *Samayik Kavi Kalpana*, translation in Hindi in verses *Address* Ratangarh (Bikaner)



BHARGAVA, Yudhishthir, M Sc, B.Sc (Hons), Secretary to Madhya Bharat Government (Dept. of Industries, Commerce and Labour) *b* April 18, 1909, *s* of Pandit Narayan Prasad and Mrs Sushila Bhargava, *m* Mrs. Kameshwari Devi Bhargava, three *s*, *Educ* Agra Coll, Allahabad Univ. (1st Class 1st B Sc Hons and 1st Class 1st in M Sc, did research work for a year under Dr Meghnad Saha, D Sc, F R S) Editor, "Javaji Pratap", Gwalior (State paper), Army Secy, Gwalior (1940-43), Collector, Guna District, Gwalior State, Political Secy, Gwalior, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Gwalior *Publications* *Naye Mistan*, *Life and Work of C V Raman*, *Life and Work of Dr Meghnad Saha* *Recreations*. Tennis, Bridge, Literature *Clubs* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior *Address* Kampoo, Gwalior.

BHARTIYA, Nawal Kishore, B A, F C.I., Managing Director, The Free India Gen. Insurance Co Ltd, Kanpur *b*. Dec 4, 1896, *s* of Seth Bhagwandas, *m* Shrimati Sushila Bhartiya, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ*. Allahabad Univ. Is a social reformer, Congress man and a self-made man, started life as a school master, is a prominent Insurance underwriter in the country; member, Insurance Advisory Cttee., President, Federation of Indian Insurance Companies, member, Executive Cttee, Indian Offices Assoc., travelled thrice in Europe and once in U S A. is a Rotarian *Address* Kishore Sadan, 6/32, Civil Lines, Kanpur



BHAT, Vishnu Ramakrishna, M A (1st Class), Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholar. L L M, Principal, R. L Law College, Belgaum, since 1947. *b* Feb 25, 1911, *s* of Ramakrishna Deoru Bhat, Landholder, Kanara District, *m* Ansuya Bhat, 2nd *d*. of late N S. Bhagvat, Mamlatdar, one *s* and two *d*., *Educ* Dharwar and Poona Practised in Kanara District till 1942, appointed Professor of Law, R L Law College, 1942. *Publications* Criticisms on legal topics. *Recreations* Reading of light literature. *Address* Dalvi Block, Thelakwadi, Belgaum

BHATIA, Colonel Sohan Lal, M A., M D., B Ch (Cantab), F R C P (London), F R S E. (1932), F C P S (Bombay), C I E. (1946), M C (1918), I M S, Honorary Surgeon to H E The Viceroy (V H S), 1947, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, since 16th May 1947 Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Shillong, Assam, from 1-6-45 to 9-5-47 *b* 5 August 1891, *m* Raj

Kishorie; *Educ* Cambridge Univ (Peterhouse) and St Thomas' Hospital, London Casualty Officer and Resident Anæsthetist, Clinical Asst, Children's Department, House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon St Thomas' Hospital, London, joined I M S, 1917, saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918, appointed Professor of Physiology in 1920, Dean in 1925, and Principal, Grant Medical Coll and Supdt, J J Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-41, Additional Dy Director-General, I M S, 1941-45, Dy Director-General, I M S, 1943-45, Member of the Indian Scientific Mission which visited U S A and Canada in 1945 *Publications* A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette *Address* Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras.

BHATNAGAR, Kalka Prasad, M A, LL B, Principal, D A V College, Kanpur *b.* May 24, 1896, *s* of Bhawani Prasad, *m* Shrim Seemati Devi, M A, B T, three *s*, *Educ* Govt High School, Aligarh, Agra College, Agra, M A O Coll, Aligarh Professor of Economics, D A V Coll, 1919-40, Principal, D A V Coll, Kanpur, 1940-50, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra Univ, 1933-49, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Agra Univ, since Nov 1950, member Provincial Universities Grants Cttee, Economic Advisory Board (U P) Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U P, Court of the Allahabad Univ and Academic Council of the Allahabad Univ., member, Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow Univ interested in social and educational problems of Kanpur and U P, supervised the writing of thesis for Ph D on the following subjects Land Tenure in Rajasthan, Causes of Agricultural Insecurity in Rajasthan, Co-operative Marketing in U P Economic Life of Gharwal *Address* 7/59, Teaknagtor, Kanpur

BHATNAGAR, Sir Shanti Swarup, Kt (1941), O B E, D Sc, F R S (1943), F Inst P, F I C, F S C I (Hon), D Sc (Hon Oxford, Patna, Allahabad, Delhi, Lucknow), Secretary, Govt of India, Deptt of Scientific Research, Director, Industrial and Scientific Research *b* March, 1895, *Educ* Lahore, London and Berlin *m* Shrimati Lajwanti (died, 3rd Feb 1946) Univ Professor of Chemistry, Benares, 1921-24 Univ Professor of Chemistry and Director, Univ Chemical Laboratories, Lahore 1924-1940, Research Scholar of the Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain, Hon Prof, Punjab Univ, Delhi Univ and Benares Hindu Univ, Fellow-Syndic and Member of the Council of the Benares Hindu Univ, Pres Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938, General Pres, Indian Science Congress, 1945, Pres, National Institute of Sciences of India, 1947 and 1948, Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool, 1923, Centenary Celebrations of the British Assen, London, 1931 Faraday Centenary Celebrations, 1931, Empire Universities Congress, Edinburgh, 1931, Cambridge, 1936, Leader, Empire Scientific Conference, London, 1946 Leader, U N Scientific Conference on Utilisation and Conservation of Resources, New York, 1948, member, Governing Body, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Industrial Research Utilization Cttee and all the Research Cttees, founder of various Research Schemes at the Punjab Univ *Publications Principles and Applications of Magneto Chemistry* (first book on the subject in Chemistry, Macmillan, 1935), *Ilum-ul-Barq*, a treatise on electricity in Urdu and a number of scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address:* 4, York Place, New Delhi.

BHATT, Gokulbhai Daulatram, Ex-President, Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee and Member, Constituent Assembly *b* 1899, *s* of Daulatram Ramji of Hathal, Sirohi State, Rajputana, *m* Rangubai, three *s*, *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay Left studies to join Non Co-operation Movement, actively participated in the national activities of the Indian National Congress, courted jail several times, occupied high positions in Congress, member, Working Cttee, Indian National Congress, A I C C, Trustee of several institutions in the Bombay Suburban District, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, etc, has been doing national work since 1919 *Publications* Edited several Gujarati books, translated *Raman Gita* and other works into Gujarati verse *Address* 33, Canning Lane, New Delhi, Sirohi, Rajasthan, 21, Bajaj Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24

BHATT, Madhavlal Makanji, Managing Director, Madhavlal & Co, Ltd, Bombay *b* 1886, *Educ* Passed Matriculation at 17 Joined service, after three years started independent business as coal merchant, appointed Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1926, elected Pres of the Society, 1943-44, a social worker, connected with educational and co-operative institutions, Chairman, Fort and Divisional Co-operative Institutes for about 12 years Pres, All-India Co-operative Insurance Societies Assoc, co-founder and Chairman of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, donated about Rs 5 lakhs for scholarships, maternity help, medical help, famine help and Hostel for students, Founder, Khar Gymkhana and the Khar Education Society, has contributed for a public Park in Khar, member Cttee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for several years, delegate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the International Chamber of Commerce Congress, Berlin, 1937, elected Pres, Indian Industries Assoc, 1939, Mason, Rotarian and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, member, G I P Rly Advisory Cttee, has travelled extensively in U S A, Europe and U K to study problems regarding coal trade and other industries and came in contact with several important commercial houses in these countries, advocated close trade relations between Indian and foreign countries for the industrial development of India, attended International Rotary Convention in San Francisco as Delegate of the Bombay Rotary Club, June 1947, member, Baltic Exchange, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, Director in Several Textile Mills and Investment Co *Address* Alice Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay



BHATT, Prabhashankar Ramchandra, J P *b* Feb 10, 1909, *m* Jyotsna, *Educ* Elphinstone College Interested in Insurance and Export-Import Business has donated Student's Hostel in Grant Medical College for over 250 students, Chairman, Children's Aid Society, the premier Institution dealing with the problem of Juvenile delinquency, President, Passengers and Traffic Relief Assoc, Bhatwadi People's Assoc, Vice-Chairman, B P O A Hindu Deen Daya Sangh Treasurer, Assoc of Indian Industries, B P A E A, Member, Advisory Cttee., J J & G T Hospitals, G I P Rly, Bombay, Petrol Standing Advisory Cttee of the Govt of Bombay, is on the Managing Committees of several charitable and public welfare organisations like W I A A, Hon Presidency Magistrates' Assoc, Social Service League, King George V Memorial Infirmary, etc *Clubs* Willingdon, C C I, Radio, W I A A. *Address* 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BHATTACHARYA, Dr. Dakshina Ranjan, M Sc (All), Ph D (Dublin), D Sc (Paris), Vice-Chancellor and formerly Professor of Zoology, University of Allahabad *b* Jan. 18, 1888, *s.* of late Hari Har Bhattacharya, *m* Shrimati Sukumari Devi, six *s* and three *d*, *Educ* M C College, Allahabad, Trinity College, Dublin, University of Paris Professor of Zoology, University of Allahabad, 1910-47, President, Athletic Assoc, University of Allahabad, for a number of years *Publications* Over 25 research papers Vice-Chancellor, Univ of Allahabad since 1948 *Address* 7, Malaviya Road, Allahabad



BHATTACHARYYA, Chapalakanta, M A, B L, Editor, "The Ananda Bazar Patrika" *b* January 1901, *m* Srimati Lalita Debi; *Educ* Orthodox Sanskrit Schools, the Calcutta Aryan Institution, now the Saradacharan Aryan Institution, Presidency College, Calcutta University Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, was Secretary, Bengal Bankers' Federation and Editor of its Journal, edited an English weekly "The New Era", editorial staff of "Forward" of late Deshbandhu C R Das, Congress worker since 1920, member, Provincial Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, joined the Unity Conference at Allahabad, 1932, invited by late Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and also the Congress Nationalist Party founded by him, Secretary of the Party in Bengal; Member, Indian Association, Secretary, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Bengal Akhil Bharat Devabhasa Parishad *Publications* "*Congress in Evolution*", "*Radcliffe Award—a case for Revision*" in English and several works in Bengali *Address* 24A, Hemendra Sen Street, P O. Beadon Street, Calcutta 6.

BHATTACHERJE, Dr. Mohini Mohan, M A, B L, Ph D, Sir Gooroodass Bannerjee Professor and Head of English Department, Cal University *b* 1892 *s* of late Rajanikanta Bhattacherji, Pleader, Rangpur and of late Kumudini Debi, *m* Sudhirbala Debi only *d.* of late D. N Bagchi, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1912, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Government H E School, Rangpur, Presidency College, Calcutta, Premchand Roychand Research Scholar in English, 1918 Lecturer in English, Calcutta Univ, 1917-40, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1917, Professor, Univ Law College, 1920-40, as Ghose Travelling Fellow studied the influence of the European Renaissance in London, Florence and Venice, Head of English Dept of Calcutta Univ since 1940, delivered a course of lectures on English poetry in Benares Hindu Univ, 1943, Vice-Pres, English Society *Publications Studies in Spenser* (1929); *Platonic Ideas in Spenser* (1935), "*Courtesy*" *in Shakespeare* (1940), *Keats and Spenser* (1944), Articles on Basic English and English Poetry in *Calcutta Review Recreations:* Walking *Address:* 72, Ballygunj Place, Calcutta.

BHAVE, Laxman Ganesh, M A. (Bom), B E S (Retd), Ex-Head Master, Govardhandas Sundardas Govt H. S, Jalgaon, E.K.



b 1883, in Satara, the only *s* of late Ganpatrao Bhave, Physical Instructor, Govt H S, Satara, *m* Miss Gangutai Joshi (deceased 1949), Satara, three *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Satara, Fergusson Coll, Poona Served in several H Schools in C D; First Master, Elphinstone H S, Bombay, 1927-36, services lent as H M, Municipal H S, Mahad, 1915-16, served after retirement as H. M., Sarasvati Mandir (for girls),

Sholapur, 1939-40, and H M, Malegaon H S., 1942-45, Examiner also Moderator (history), Bom Matriculation, 1931-36, elected Municipal Coun, Satara Municipality, 1917, Nom Coun, Jaigaon School Board (Muncpl), Edu. expert, Andheri (Bom) Municipality, Hon Secy, N G Library, Sholapur for years, Hon Magistrate, Satara, 1945-47, Chairman, Satara Edu. Socy, since 1948, helps public institutions with donations, etc *Address* Ganga Vihar, Shanwar Peth, Satara City

BHAVNAGAR, His Excellency Commodore H.H. Maharaja Raol Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K C S I. (1938), Maharaja of, Governor of Madras since Sept 1948 *b* May 19, 1912, *s* of Lt-Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K C S I of Bhavnagar, *m* Maharani Shri Vijiyaba, *d* of His Highness Maharaj Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* at home under Major Lentaigne and A P Pattani, joined the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, 1922, proceeded to England for further studies in 1925 and joined the Rev Brayer's School in Essex and then was admitted to Harrow, returned from England in 1928 and attended lectures in History, Politics, English, etc, at the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar Lieutenant in 1937, then Colonel, Hon Commodore in the R I N, attended meetings of the Round Table Conference, toured various parts of India, England and America, invested with ruling powers on 18th April, 1931, granted responsible government to the subjects of his State, Jan 1948, Uparajapramukh of Saurashtra Union, Feb 1948, Acting Rajpramukh, June 1948 *Recreations* Riding, Hunting, Hockey, Football, Rowing, Fishing, Cricket, etc *Address* Madras Governor's Camp P O, India.



BHIDE, M. R., B Sc (Nagpur), B A (Cantab), I C S, Regional Commissioner and Minister, Home, Rehabilitation, etc, PEPSU, *b* Dec 6, 1907, *s* of R G Bhide, Nagpur, *m* Lila, *d* of late General Rajwade, Gwalior, three *s*, *Educ* Nagpur and Cambridge Indian Civil Service. *Publications Marketing of Sugar-cane in United Provinces Recreations* Cricket, Tennis and Bridge *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Delhi Gymkhana, Roshanara Club *Address* Rajindra Kothi, Patiala, Simla East

BHIDE, Mahadev Vishnu, B A (Bom), B A (Cantab), I C S, (Retd) *b* Feb 13, 1883, *m* Godubai Pendse, *Educ* Fergusson Coll, Poona, and St John's Coll, Cambridge Entered the I C S, 1906, posted to the Punjab as Asst. Commr in 1908, worked as Asst Commr., Dy Commr and Dist. and Sessions Judge in various districts, Legal Remembrancer and Secy to the Punjab Govt, L.G. Dept., 1925-27, Judge, Lahore High Court 1927-43, Chief Justice, High Court, Patiala, 1943-45 Chief Justice, High Court, Indore, Nov 1945-Jan 1948, Prime Minister, Indore, Jan-April 1948, Chief Justice, High Court (Madhyabharat), July 1948-Feb. 1949 *Address* Swastika, Poona 4.

BHIDE, Vithal Shivaram, B A. (Bom.), B.A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, C I E (1946), I C S, *b* 23rd September, 1890; *m* Yamutai, *d* of the late M V Damle, Retired Judge, Kolhapur State; *Educ* Fergusson Coll, Poona and Fitz William House, Cambridge (In Burma) Asstt Commr and Additional Judge, 1915-18, (In Bombay) Asstt. Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and Dt Mgte, 1919-37, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1927-29, nominated Member of the Central Leg Assembly, 1937, Offg Commr S D and N D., Offg Secretary to Govt, General and Educational Departments, 1938, Secretary to Govt, Revenue Dept till 14th October 1941, Commr C D, Oct 1941 to Nov 1946, Chairman, Land Improvement Enquiry Committee, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Aug. 1947 *Address* Hulme Park, Belgaum.

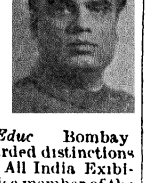
BHIKAMPUR, Mohd. Rahmat Ullah Khan Shervani, theNawab of, Zamindar of Bhikampur Estate, Aligarh, the largest Muslim estate in the Agra division of the United Provinces. *b* February 17, 1929, of the Sherwani family in Aligarh and *s* of the late Nawab Bahadur Sir Mohd Muzammil Ullah Khan Shervani, K C.I E, O B E, LL D, K B, member, Council of State, Govt. of India, Home Member, U P and Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Univ, Aligarh, and the nephew of Hon. Nisar Ahmed Khan Sherwani, Minister, U P; has inherited the title of Nawab from his father, *Educ:* Doon School, Dehra Dun, well versed in English and Urdu literature and is also fond of Persian poetry *Recreations* Riding, Shooting, Cricket and Tennis *Clubs*, Aligarh Club, Boat House Club, Nainital *Address* Muzammil Manzil, Civil Lines, Aligarh.



BHIMJEE, Roshen Ali, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay *b* August 13, 1917, *m* Miss Banoo Moledina, *Educ* Bhopal and Government College, Ajmer Honorary Secretary, Burma Indian Association (1941), Rangoon Labour Federation (1939-1941); Mayor's Indian Evacuees' (Overseas) Relief Cttee, Bombay (1942-45), Hon Secy & Treasurer, Friends of Burma Society, Chairman & Director, Bhimjee & Co Ltd, Senior Partner, National Underwriters *Address* 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay



BHOIR, Shrimant Shantaramrao Rajaramrao, F R S A, A R P S, Zamindar, Owner of Salt pans, camera artist and social worker. *b* July 1190, *s.* of Bhawooramji Narayanji Thakur of Nalgaum ruling family at the time of Raja Pratap Bimb of Mahikawati (Bombay) and adopted *s* of late Rajaramrao Mangalrao Bhoir of Panjoo (Thana) who was known as the King of Salt Industry of Bhayndar and Basseln (Adopted in 1914); *m* Kamlabai, *d* of Vithalrao Pandurangi Thakar, one *s* Premanand, *Educ* Bombay Started photography, was awarded distinctions in various International and All India Exhibitions of Photography, was thrice member of the Jury of Selection of All India Exhibition of Photography elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Art (London), 1948, Associate of The Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain (London) 1948, an active member of The Photographic Society of America, 1948, a social worker in various fields, was one of the promoters of Rana Rajput Agle Sammelan held in Nasik, 1942, took a prominent part in writing "*Dhakshin Rana Rajput Gitawali*". donated three silver trophies in the name of Bhoir family to Bombay Presidency Hututu Federation to encourage Indian games, amongst college and school students, Pres Industrial Art Education Society, Bombay, Bombay Presidency Hu-tu-tu Federation, Bombay, Pratap Nagar Co-operative Housing Society, Bombay, Life member National Sports Club of India, Audyogic Kala Vidya Bhawan, Art Society of India, Camera Art Faculties of India, member Maharastra Chamber of Commerce, Photographic Society of India, Western India Automobile Association. *Recreations* Photography, Music, Art; Sports *Address* 116, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14



BHOJWANI, T. J., M A. (Bom) (English Literature and Persian), Regional Food Commissioner to the Govt. of India for the Western Region, Bombay, since May 1948. *b* August 1894, *Educ* N. J. High School, Karachi, D J Sind College, Karachi; was elected Dakshina Fellow, D. J Sind College, after passing the B A Exam Worked in the Karachi Municipal Corporation for about 28 years in various capacities and as Deputy Chief Officer and lastly as Chief Officer for the City of Karachi for about 10 years, organised the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Karachi, 1938, introduced many reforms in the Municipal Administration and Finances; was Chief Officer and conducted the Municipal administration of the City smoothly and without any labour trouble or strike during the war, left Karachi in March 1948 after the Partition of India *Publications* Annual Administration Reports and Budgets of the Municipal Corporation, Karachi, for 10 years, Commentary on the City of Karachi Municipal Act of 1933, 1934, Karachi Municipal Corporation's Hand-book of Rules, Exhibition Guide and Prospectus and other literature *Recreations* Tennis and Reading *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address* 42, Queen's Road, Bombay

BHONSALE, N. K., B E, M I.E., Chief Engineer, P W.D & Irrigation, Madhyabharat. *b* November 20, 1895, of a High Class Maratha Family, *m* Dr Miss I Chavan, M B B S, F C P S, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ.*. Kolhapur and Poona Hon Major in Gwalior Army, Chief Engineer, Madhya Bharat Union, President, All-India Mechanical Engineers' Assoc, 1948, member, Central Board of Irrigation, Govt of India, member, Indian Road Congress, has travelled abroad *Address*. Mahadaji Park, Bungalow No. 5, Lashkar (Gwalior).

BHOPATKAR, Laxman Balwant, M A, LL.B (Bom Univ), Advocate, Bombay High Court and Federal Court *b* May 10, 1880, *s* of Balwant Waman Bhopatkar, *m* Ambu Gurjar, four *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Fergusson College, Poona, Govt Law School, Bombay Practising advocate, Professor of Law, Law College, Poona, Politician and Physical Culturist *Publications: Law of Torts, Indian Company Law, Law of Partnership, Wrestling, Fencing, My System of Physical Culture Address*. 322/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2

BHOSLE, Dattojirao Madhavrao, President of the Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House, Kolhapur. *b.* 15th June, 1903, *m.* Annusayabai, 8th May, 1920, *Educ* Panchgani, St Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore Joined Kolhapur Government Service in 1920, Financial Secretary to His Highness, 1925-1929, Huzur Chitnis, 1929, Acting Dewan 1930-31; Chief Secretary, 1931, Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933, Chief Secretary, 1933-1940, Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, 1940-1942 when he retired, Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of the Marathi Literary Conference over which His late Highness Shri Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Maharaja Saheb of Baroda presided, Director, the Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd; Secretary Kshatrya Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur, Asstt Provincial Commissioner (Boy Scouts), Bombay Province, Owner, Shahu Chitra (Cinema) Mandir Kolhapur, Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936, and Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address* Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency



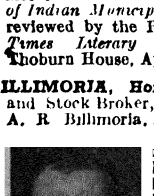
BIKANER: Col. Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, B A (Hons) *b* April 21, 1924, *s* of Lieut -General His Highness Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G C.S.I., G C I.E , etc , Maharaja of Bikaner, *m* Princess Sushila Kumari, *d* of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, February 25, 1944, one *s*, Prince Narendra Singhji, *b* on January 13, 1946, *Educ* St Stephen's College, Delhi, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, passed B A. (Hons) in History and Politics, is conducting postgraduate researches in Mediæval Indian History for Doctorate of Philosophy at the Indian Historical Research Institute under the guidance of Rev Father H Heras, visited the Middle East War Front in Nov 1941 with his grandfather General His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C S I., G C I E , etc , also visited Switzerland, France, England, Norway, Sweden and Egypt, The Africa Star, War Medal, Indian Service Medal *Games and Hobbies* Tennis, Golf, Cricket, Mechanics, Photography, Shooting, Social Service and Flying, has qualified for Private Pilots License *Clubs* Willingdon Sports, Circket Club of India, Bombay Flying, Bombay Presidency Golf (Bombay), Western India Automobile Association (Bombay), Roshnara, Delhi Flying (Delhi), Rajputana (Abu), Gymkhana, Ootacamund, etc , member, Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society *Address* Lallgarh Palace, Bikaner, Rajasthan



BILLIMORIA, (Mrs) Gulestan Rustom (nee Gulestan Bahadurji), M A , Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London, obtained various University and College Scholarships, was for a number of years Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University, her paintings have won prizes at Art Exhibitions all over India and one has been bought by and hangs in the Prince of Wales Museum, Secretary, Junior Red Cross, Chairman, Women's Home Industries Dept, Vice-President, United Women's Organizations Cttee, Hon Secretary, All-India Conference of Social Work, Member, Film Censor Board, President of The Bombay Presidency Women's Council in 1942 and 1943 and is actively connected with various other associations, gave evidence before government commission on education, the University Commission and the Franchise Committee, takes keen interest in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives, contributes articles to various papers, awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal *Publications* Joint Author of *Governance of India* and also of *Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities*, a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement* *Address* Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, Hormusji Rustomji, Share and Stock Broker, brother of Khan Bahadur A. R Billimoria, Bombay *b* 14th Dec , 1884 at Billimora, *m* Miss Shirin, daughter of Merwanji Pestonji Megushi, late of Public Works Department, Bombay, *Educ* New High School Bombay Joined the South British Insurance Co , Ltd , in 1904, joined Blackie & Son Ltd , Bombay, as Assistant Accountant, 1906, transferred to Madras, 1909 and to Calcutta, 1911, to reorganize both these branches, joined Batlivalla and Karani, in 1912, rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd , as Manager of their Calcutta Branch, Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd , Bombay, 1917; bought his card and became a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, 1919, member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last fifteen years, elected Chairman of the Board for the current year. *Address* 11A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, Manchershah Burjorjee, B Com (1921), Cinetlim Distributor and Cinefinancier *b* 24th February 1899 Began career as clerk in 1922, started own business, 1923, has donated more than Rs. 2,00,000 to cosmopolitan charities; one of the founders of Wadia Movietone and All-India Theatres Syndicate Ltd President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association, Bombay, Vice-President, Motion Picture Society of India, Director, India Overseas Film Distributors Ltd , Trustee, Billimoria Parsee Panchayat Funds; Mukhi, Bilimoria Vepary Mahajan, Chairman, Dominion Films Ltd and Modern Films Ltd , Director, Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd , & Powell Industries Ltd , Jai Hind Publishers Ltd; Senior partner in film distribution firms of Goodwin Pictures Corporation, Wadia Paramount Pictures, Billimoria and Lalji, Goodwin Agencies and Independent Releases, Bombay *Address* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay

BILLIMORIA, Dr. Rustomji Bomonji, B A (1902), M D (1909), J P , Medical Specialist, I. M Hospital during the War with honorary rank of Lieut -Col., was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery and a Prize in Midwifery Grey's Medal for Anatomy; Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical Coll , 1910 1913, Hon Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and for years Hon Physician of the Hospital, acted as Hon Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned, and as Hon Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Examiner, Bombay Univ, in Bacteriology and in Medicine, Founder, Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, for Consumptives; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936, C B. E in 1946 *Address* Wassiamall Building, Grant Road, Bombay

BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorjee Bumonjee, Kt (1928), M B E., J.P , Partner in the firm of S B Billimoria & Co, Accountants and Auditors. *b.* July 27, 1877; *m.* Jerbai, *d* of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1906), *Educ*: St Xavier's College Honorary Presidency Magistrate, member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-28, member, Govt of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29, member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N M Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions, nominated by Govt of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, member, Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi, Sheriff of Bombay, 1935, is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India, Hon Secretary & Treasurer, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay, is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E C), is Rotary Governor of the 89th District (India) and Member, Extensions Committee for Asia, Director, Rotary International, 1943-44, Fiscal Agent, Rotary International, since 1948; 2nd Vice-Pres , Rotary International, 1949-50 *Address*: 15, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay

BIRLA, Ghanshyamdas. *b.* 1894, *s* of Dr Raja Baldevdas Birla, D Litt. Managing-Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd , member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly, resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929, has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country, member Indian Fiscal Commission, Bengal Legislative Council, Royal Commission on Labour, Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930, Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37, President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh *Address* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIYANI, Brijlal Nandlal, Member, Indian Parliament *b* December 1896, *m* Savitridevi, one *s*, two *d*, *Educ* Graduated from Morris College, Nagpur, Member, Prov Legislature, 1926-29, Council of State, 1937-47, President, Vidarbha Prov Congress for 12 years, imprisoned four times in connection with freedom movements, President, Free Berar Committee, owns a Printing Press in Berar and is identified with numerous Newspapers and Industrial concerns, is connected with many educational institutions and many other organisations, President of All India Marwari Sammelan, takes keen interest in social reforms, Founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce, a popular figure in the public life of C P and Berar, was member, Indian Constituent Assembly *Address* Akola (Berar)



BOMBAY, R. C., Archbishop of, since 1937, Most Rev Thomas d'Esterre Roberts, S J , awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (June 1946) *b* 1893 Ordained Priest, 1925, Rector of St Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, 1935-37; Bishop to Forces of the Crown in India and S E A C for duration of the War. *Address*. Archbishop's House, Bombay 1

BONARJI, Neil, B A (Oxon), I C S , Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, June 1, 1949 *b* March 10, 1901, *s* of the late Debendra Nath Bonarjee, Bar-at-Law and the late Mrs Bonarjee of Rampore Estate, Kheri District, U P , *m* Hans Kour Badhwar, *el d.* of the late G C Badhwar, I C S , one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Dulwich College, London, Hertford College, Oxford, London School of Economics Passed into I C S 1924 (7th place), served as Joint Magistrate and subsequently as District Magistrate in various Districts of United Provinces, Additional and temporary Deputy Secy , Education, Health and Lands Department, Govt of India, 1936-38, Secy to Govt. Local Self Government and Medical Departments, U P , 1944-45, Commissioner of Benares Division, 1945-46 and Rohilkhand Division in 1947-48; Chief Secy to Govt, U P , 1946-47 Regional Commissioner and Adviser, Vindhya Pradesh Union, Rewa C I , 1948-49 *Publications* Note on the Saherivas (a Forest tribe of Jhansi District) in the Census report of 1931. *Recreations*: Tennis, shooting, riding *Clubs*: Imperial Delhi Gymkhana *Address* C/o the Allahabad Bank, Hazratganj, Lucknow.

BONERJEE, Karanjaksha, M.A., F R S A , M R P S , Consul for El Salvador, ex-member, Visva-Bharati, etc , poet and story-writer *b* Oct 11, 1911, *s.* of late Dr Sir Benode

Behari Bonerjee, *m* late Subhraja Bonerjee, M R A.S, *d* of late Ramendranath Chatterjee, one *s*. Kalyanaksha. *Address:* Rama Niketan, 10, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta 6

BOROOAH, Dev Kanta, B A, LL B, Editor, *The Natun Asamiya* (Daily), since 1948 *b* Feb. 22, 1914, *s* of late Nilakanta Borooah and Shrim Swarnalata Borooah, *m* Priyalata Borooah, one *s*, *Educ* Banaras Hindu University Secy, Assam Provincial Congress Cttee, 1938-45, member, A I C C, 1940-45, Editor, The Dainik Asamiya, 1945-48. *Publications Sagar Dekhisa* (Poems) *Recreations* Hiking *Club* Constitution Club, New Delhi *Address* Nowgong (Assam)

BOROOAH, The Hon'ble Shri Lakshesvar, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, since Nov 1947, Advocate, Assam High Court. *b* 1893. Was one of the oldest Congressmen of Assam, joined the Congress Movement, 1921, participated in all the phases of the national struggle, 1921-42, suffered jail life all along, wife died during his incarceration, 1943, was one of the few Congressmen of Assam to join the Swarajya Party in 1922 under the leadership of late Motilal Nehru, President Patel and C R Das, was elected to the Provincial Legislature from Dibrugarh Sub-division several times, 1926-46, appointed Prohibition Commissioner of Assam, 1946, is responsible for bringing in the Assam Opium Prohibition Act, 1947, has been an active social worker for the uplift of the Bhangis of Dibrugarh Municipality especially in the supply of cheap credit. *Address* Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Shillong

BOSE, Ajit Kumar, B A. (Allahabad), Assistant Indian Govt Trade Commissioner in Eastern Pakistan *b* May 1892, *s*. of Bose and Nag families of Vil. Tegharia and Baradi, Dacca, *m* Miss Nalini Bala Chowdhury of Kailail, Dist. Dacca, three *s* and four *d* *Educ* Dacca (Bengal) and Agra (U P), completed M.A. and Law courses at Dacca when called for service Retired Deputy Magistrate, B C S, Bengal, District Supply Officer, Mymensingh, Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Govt of Bengal *Recreations* Gardening, outdoor and indoor games, was a renowned sportsman in E. Bengal *Club* Wari, Dacca *Address* 3, D. C Roy Road, Armanitola, Dacca.

BOSE, Sudhansu Mohan, B A (Cal), M A, LL B. (Cantab), History and Economics Tripos and Law Tripos, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta *b* June 2, 1878, *e s* of Ananda Mohan Bose, first Indian wrangler and eminent religious and political leader; *m* Romola, *d* of G C Bannerji, Dist and Sessions Judge three *d.*; *Educ* St Xavier's, City and Presidency Colleges, Christ's Coll, Cambridge Foundation Professor, University Law College, 1909-37, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1920-23 and 1929-36, Member of important Select Committees, including those leading to the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, Provincial Member of the Indian Franchise and the Delimitation Committees, General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India for 2 years, Secretary, Brahmo Samaj Education Society and Brahmo Girls' School and member, Nari Siksha Samiti; Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal, 1937-43 *Publications Bengal Municipal Act*, 1932, *The Working Constitution in India* (1921 and 1939), and *the Meaning of Dominion Status*, 1944 *Address* 3, Federation Road, Calcutta

BRAHMACHARI, S., Professor of Psychology, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore. *b.* 1912, *Educ.* After obtaining degree of B A (Hons) in Philosophy and Psychology, went to England and secured the degree of Ph.D in psychology from the University of London in 1937. Psychologist, Tata Child Guidance Clinic, Bombay, Lecturer on child psychology in the Training Colleges of Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow, Lecturer in the University of Calcutta, B T Section, Visiting Professor to teach Mental Hygiene to the B.T. students of St Edmund's and St Mary's Colleges, Shillong, Publicity Officer for the Coalmine areas of Bengal, Education Officer, Visva-Bharati (Santiniketan) *Publications* A book on *Child Psychology*, a Thesis entitled *Moral Attitudes in relation to Personality, Adjustment, Conditions of Upbringing and Social Opinion* (Extensive references made by Prof Flugal in his book *Man Moral & Society*) *Address* Spence Training College, Jubbulpore

BRAMBLE, Courtenay Parker, M A., LL B., C I.E. (1946), Cotton Broker, *b* 1900, *m.* Margaret Louise, M B.E, *d* of Sir Henry Lawrence, k C S I, I C S (retd), 2 *s*, 1 *d*, *Educ:* Cranleigh School, King's Coll, Cambridge, Middle Temple Joined the Bombay Company Ltd, in Bombay, 1923, Drennan & Co, 1938, Chairman Children's Aid Society, 1931-1939, nominated Member, Bombay Leg Council, 1935-37, Member, Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1937 onwards wherein Leader of Progress Party since 1938, J P. and Hon Pres Magistrate, Bombay, President, Chamber of Commerce, 1940, 1944 (part), 1945, Chairman, National Service Advisory Committee, Bombay Area since 1940, Chairman, Bombay Branch, European Assen, 1942-44, United Kingdom Citizens' Assen, 1948-49, Member, Bombay Pres. War Committee, Hon-Lieut, R I N V R., Authorised Controller, Hattersley Mill, Aug. 1941-Jan 1942, Vice-President, European Assen, 1944 and 1946, Trustee of Port of Bombay, 1946, Dy Pres, Associated Chambers of India, 1945 *Clubs* United University Club, London, R B Yacht Club and Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay *Address* Neville House, Bombay, Ryme Intrinseca, *nr* Sherborne, Dorset.

BROWN, James Alexander, Managing Director, G C Dorsett & Co Ltd, J A. Brown & Co Distillers Ltd (under formation) Director, Sunbeam Electrical Industries, Johnson Phillips Co (Eastern) Ltd, J A Brown & Co Distillers (London) Ltd. *b* November 20, 1910, *s* of Alexander James Brown and Bella Virginia Brown, *m* Zena Blanche Vincent, 2 *s* and 1 *d*, *Educ* St Mary's High School, Bombay, and St Joseph's College, Bangalore Started as free-lance salesman, joining G C Dorsett & Co as salesman in 1938 *Recreations*. Shooting, fishing, hockey, cricket and riding *Clubs* Catholic Gymkhana, W I A A, Anglo-Indian Club *Residence* 41-42, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay *Office* G. C Dorsett & Co Ltd., Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Bombay.



BROWN, Oscar Henry, B A, LL B, O B E, C I E (1948), Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *b* July 4, 1896, *s* of Frank and Winifred Brown, *m* Daisy Cormac, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Cathedral High School and St Xavier's College, Bombay, Gray's Inn, London *Recreations* Yachting, Philosophy *Clubs* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Bar Gymkhana *Address:* Heliopolis, Sassoon Dock, Bombay 5.

BUCH, Dolarrai M., B A, LL B, Collector, Halar District (Saurashtra) *b.* May 7, 1900, of Nagar family, Nawanagar, *m* Shrim Lerakhgauri, *d* of N R. Baxi, Nawanagar, two *s.* and five *d.*, *Educ* Nawanagar, Rajkot, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Govt Law School, Bombay (Uttamram Memorial Jam Shri Vibhaji and F G. Selby Scholar, Kinloch Forbes Gold Medalist). Pleader, 1925-29, Political Secy & Dist. & Sessions Judge, Limbdi State, 1929-39; Dewan, Lathi State, 1939-41, Dewan, Morvi State, 1941-48, Officer-on-Special Duty, Saurashtra Govt., Joint Secy, Home Dept, Saurashtra Govt, Secy Education Dept, Saurashtra Govt, Secy, Revenue Dept, Saurashtra Govt *Publications* Article in the 'Times of India' on Kathiawar Ports *Recreations* Tennis *Clubs* Mechonochic Club, Morvi, Rajkot Gymkhana, Summair Sports Club, Jamnagar *Address* Collector, Halar District, Jamnagar (Saurashtra)

BUCH, Nilkanthrai Mohanlal, B A. (Hons), Barrister-at-Law, I C S, O B.E (1943), Joint Secretary, Ministry of States and Regional Commissioner, Western India and Gujarat States (Saurashtra) Region, since May 18, 1948 *b* July 9, 1908, *m* Gulab, *d* of H N. Mankad, three *s*, *Educ* Bombay Univ, London School of Economics, Lincoln's Inn, and School of Oriental Studies, London Joined I C S, October 12, 1931, returned to India, Nov 1931, Asstt. Commissr, Sub-Divisional Officer, Deputy Commissr., since July 1935 in Attock, Montgomery, and Ambala, Chairman, Lahore Improvement Trust & A R P. Controller, Nov. 1942, Director-General of Food and Civil Supplies and Secretary, Civil Supplies Dept, April 1943 to August 1947, Joint Secretary, Ministry of States, Aug. 1947, Reg Commissr, Sept-Nov 1947, visited U S A as Adviser to the Indian Delegation to U N O on Kashmir and Junagadh questions, 1948, Chairman, Travancore-Cochin Integration Cttee, 1949 *Address* Joint Secretary, Ministry of States, New Delhi

BUNDI, Major His Highness Harendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharao Raja Bahadur Singhji Bahadur, M.C., A.D.C., Maharao Raja of. *b* March 16, 1920, *m el d* of H H Maharaja Sajjant Singh of Ratlam, April 1938, Heir-apparent, Maharajkumar Ranjit Singh, born Sept 13, 1939, *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer, administrative training at Police Training College, Moradabad, 1940 I.C S Probationers Course at Dehra Dun, 1941, succeeded to the *gadi*, April 23, 1945, entered the Army, 1942, posted to the Officers Training School, Bangalore, commissioned in the Probyn's Horse (Indian Armoured Corps); served in the Burma campaign, mentioned in despatches, wounded, March 1945, awarded Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry during attack on Meiktila, April 1945, appointed an Hon A D C to H.M the King, 1945, as A D C., attended the Victory Parade in London and the marriage of H R H. the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinborough; is the head of the Hara Sect of the great Clan of Chauhan Rajputs, is fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana and entitled to a salute of 17 guns. Up-rajpramukh, United State of Rajasthan *Address*. Bundi



BURAGOHAIN, Hon'ble Shri Surendranath, B Sc, B L, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Works, Govt of India, since August 1950, Advocate, High Court, Assam. *b* Nov 17, 1904, *s* of late Lokeswar Buragohain, descendant of the family of Prime Ministers of pre-British Assam, *m* Bedavati Dowerah, one *s*. and one *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Jorhat, Cotton Coll, Gauhati, St. Xavier's Coll. and Univ Law Coll Calcutta. Started

practice as a Pleader, later enrolled as Advocate, Calcutta High Court, entered Assam Assembly, 1943, joined the All-Party Ministry formed in Assam with the support of the Congress Party, 1945-46, held the portfolios of Local Self-Govt, Excise and Labour, elected to Indian Parliament from Assam, 1949, visited Burma and Siam as member of an unofficial Cultural Mission, 1948, elected M P *Address* P O Jorhat, Assam, Ministry of Works, New Delhi

BURTON, Arthur William, M B E (1942), Principal U. K Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, since Oct 1947 *b* Feb 1, 1894, *el s* of late H M Burton, London, *m* Daisy Sarah Malvina (*nee* Haseman), two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, London Joined Board of Trade, Jan 1913, transferred to Dept of Overseas Trade, 1917, Asstt, U K Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, 1929-37, Trade Commr, Sydney, 1937-47, served in Royal Navy, 1918-19 *Clubs* Bengal, Saturday (Calcutta), Calcutta Swimming, Tollygung *Address* 1, Harrington St, Calcutta

CALCUTTA: The Most Rev. George Clay Hubback, B Sc, D D, Bishop of, Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, since 1945 *b.* 7th April 1882, *s.* of Joseph Hubback, J.P, Liverpool, *Educ* Rossall, University College, Liverpool. Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902-05, in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906-08, Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St Anne's S Lambeth, 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain, Bombay, 1916-17, Deacon, 1909; Priest, 1910, Bishop of Assam, 1924-45, Translated to Calc, 1945 *Address* Bishop's House, 51, Chowringhee, Calcutta

CAMBATA, Shiavax Cawasjee, J P, F C C S, Justice of the Peace and Hon Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee, Ex-Chairman, Children's Aid Society, Bombay Suburban District, ex-President of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District; ex-Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay, ex-Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Standing Committee, Member of several other public bodies and commercial associations; Managing Director of Shiavax C Cambata & Co, Ltd, Bombay, Director of the Hirdagarh Collieries Ltd, and several other commercial firms, etc Prop, The Rakhikol Collieries Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor, A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries Managing Director, Eros Theatre and Restaurant Ltd *Address* Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay.



CARIAPPA, General K. M., Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, since Jan 15, 1949. *b* Jan. 28, 1900, in Coorg, South India; *Educ.:* Central High School, Mercara, Presy Coll, Madras, good at hockey, cricket and tennis Among the first batch of Indian cadets to be commissioned from Daly Coll, Indore, Dec 1919, Adjutant, 2/125th Napier Rifles in Mesapotamia, 1920-22, in Waziristan with the 1/17th Dogras and the 1/7th Rajputs, 1922-25; went round the world visiting China, Japan, U S A, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, served again in Waziristan, 1928-30, first Indian Officer to enter the Staff College, Quetta, 1933, visited the Singapore Naval Base, 1935, appointed Staff Capt., Deccan Dist, 1936 and then Dy Asstt. Quartermaster-General, Deccan District, Oct 1938, the first Indian Officer to hold a Grade II appointment, Brigade Major, Khojak Brigade, later known as 20th Indian Infantry Brigade, 1939, saw service in Iraq, Syria and Iran, April 1941 to March 1942, while in Iraq, served under Major-General Slim (later General Sir William Slim, 14th Army Commander, now Field Marshal Sir William Slim, C I G S, U K), raised and commanded a machine-gun bn of the 7th Rajput Regt, 1942-43, appointed Asstt Quartermaster-General, Eastern Army, March 1943, went to the Arakan as Asstt Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 26th Indian Division, July 1943, appointed Member of the Army Reorganisation Cttee, Nov 1944, toured the United States and Canada visiting the American Military Academy at West Point in 1945, was the first Indian of the rank of Brigadier to visit the U S, on conclusion of the Cttee 's work, took over command of the Bannu Frontier Group, Jan 1946, went to England as one of the first two Indian students at the Imperial Defence College, December 1946, was called back from the U K to serve as a member on the Army Sub-Cttee of the Armed Forces Reconstitution Cttee, June 1947; promoted Major-General, July 1947 was Chief of the General Staff for some time, before being appointed G O C-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Nov 1947; succeeded Lieut-General Sir Francis Tuker, being the first Indian Officer to become an Army Commander, promoted Lieut-General, associated with the Indian Army for over a quarter of a century and has had wide experience of staff work and command, has travelled widely, as a Subaltern, made a world tour including China & Japan, with the object of studying the organisation and training of foreign armies, relinquished his post as G O C-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Jan 1948 and succeeded Lieut-General Russell as G O C-in-Chief, D E P Command, which has since been designated Western Command, became full General on Jan 15, 1949, conferred "Legion of Merit," Degree of Chief Commander, by President Truman, Aug 31, 1949 *Recreations* Polo, Squash, Golf *Hobby* Stamp collecting *Address* Commander-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi, The Roshanara, Mercara, Coorg.

CASSAD, Dhanjisha Pestonji Ruttonji, M Sc. (Eng) (Lond), B Sc. (Bom), M.R.S.I. (Lond), M M G I, M I E, M Am Soc, C E, Chartered Engineer, Managing Director, The Central Provinces Syndicate Ltd., Nagpur and ex-officio Director, The Kanhan Valley Coal Co, Ltd, Nagpur, Managing Director, The Byramji Mining Combine, Ltd, Nagpur. *b* Sept. 16, 1907, *m* Kamalrukh Byramji; two *s* and one *d*, *Educ:* St Paul's European High School, Rangoon, Burma, Deccan and Fergusson Colleges, Poona, Benares Hindu University and University College, London Conducted Researches in London and Berlin in Water Filtration and Rigid Frame Structures; formerly Consulting Civil Engineer, Bombay and Quetta R C C. Engineer Designer, Tata Chemicals Ltd, Mithapur, Civilian Engineer, M.E S, Commissioned Officer, Corps of Indian Engineers, Professor, School of Military Engineering, Roorkee, Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), Member of the Advisory Board, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, member, University Court, University of Nagpur representing the C P & Berar Mining Association, Nagpur, member, Willingdon Club, Bombay, Gondwana Club, Nagpur, keen Mason, widely travelled throughout Great Britain, Europe, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Burma. *Address* The C P. Syndicate Ltd, Dolly Dale, Byramji Town, Nagpur *Residence* Shirin Lodge, Byramji Town, Nagpur and Currimbhoy Manor, Warden Road, Bombay (26)



CAVEESHAR, Sardul Singh, ex-Pres, All-India Forward Bloc, Managing Director & Chairman of many Business concerns *b* 1886 at Amritsar, *Educ:* Graduated from Punjab Univ in 1909 Started the "Sikh Review" in Delhi in 1913, elected Fellow, Hindu Univ, 1917, in 1918 externed from Delhi shifted to Lahore and started the "New Herald"; elected Secy, All-India Sikh League in 1920, Secy, year, elected Pres, Sikh League [illegible] in 1919 for five years transportation in connection with non-co-operation movement, presided over the Punjab Provincial Conference in 1925, elected Member, All-India Congress Working Cttee. in 1928, acted as Congress Pres in 1932 and 1933 and sentenced nine times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movement, resigned Working Cttee membership on Office Acceptance question, elected Pres, Forward Bloc just before Subhas Bose left India, charged with having contact with Subhas Bose and of being a party to the plans to free India by the use of armed forces, detained for four years under D I Rules *Publications* Many religious and political tracts and books, "*Non-violent Non-co-operation*", "*The Sikh Studies*", "*India's Fight for Freedom,*" "*Gandhism versus Common Sense*", "*Indian Politics*", "*Successful Life Insurance Agent*" *Recreations* Cricket and Chess. *Address* Sabzimandi, Delhi



CHACKO, C. Joseph, M A, Ph.D. Principal, St Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, *b.* Jan. 5, 1899, Trichur, Cochin, *s.* of Joseph and Elizabeth Chirakalkaran Therattil; *m* Dorothy Woodworth Dunning, B A, Magna Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa (Smith College, U S A), M D (Columbia Univ), D N B (U.S A), D T M & H (Lond), two *s* Joseph and John, and one *d*, Mary, *Educ* Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly; Univ. Scholar in International Law (1928), Legislative Drafting Fund Incumbency in International Organization 1929 and 1931; Gilder Fellow in International Law and Relations, 1930 President, Hindustan Assoc of America, 1929, Delegate, the Second Imperial Conference of (British) University Students, Montreal 1929, Deacon, Chaldean Syrian Church, Prof, Political Science, International Law and Relations, Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Punjab Univ 1932-45, Executive Councillor, Senator Chairman, Politics Board, Agra Univ; Executive Councillor, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi; Editorial Member, India and World Affairs, Calcutta, and Journal of Political Science, Lucknow, President, All India Political Science Assoc, 1949, Elected Representative to the UNESCO Commission of the Ministry of Education, Govt of India 1950-52, Fellow, Royal Historical Society, London, American Society of International Law, invited by the International Bar Assoc, Hague, Holland, April 1948 to address on International Law *Publications* "*The International Joint Commission*" *between U S A and Canada,* New York, 1932. *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton. *Clubs* Rotary Club, Gorakhpur Club; Lodges. *Address:* Gorakhpur.



CHADHA, Salig Ram, B Sc. (Punjab), M R C V S. (England), J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College *b* Nov. 17, 1904, *s.* of late L. Gurditta Mall Chadha, Landlord, Peshawar Cantt., N.-W.F P ; *m.* Sh. Rajkoshalya ; four *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* Frontier High School, Peshawar, B Sc from D A V. Coll, Lahore (Punjab Univ), M R C.V S., London and Liveroopl Appointed Veterinary Investigation Officer, N -W F P under Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, July 1935, transferred as V I O, Bombay Province, Dec 1941, Asstt Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Province, Poona, Sept. 1948-July 1945, Principal, Bombay Vety Coll, 1945-47, A D V S, 1947, reappointed Principal, B.V C, November 1947 *Recreations* All-round sportsman, Hockey, Football, Tennis *Address* Principal & Professor of Surgery, Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay.

CHAGLA, The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Currim, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, since Aug. 15, 1947 *b* Sept. 30, 1900, *m* Meherunnissa, *d* of Dharsi Jivraj, *Educ* St. Xavier's High School and Coll, Bombay and Lincoln Coll, Oxford ; graduated at Oxford in Honours School of Modern History, 1922 President, Oxford Asiatic Society, 1921, President, Oxford Indian Majlis, 1922, called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922, Prof of Constitutional Law, Govt Law Coll, Bombay, 1927-30, Hon Secy, Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1933-41 ; Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1941-47, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, April-November, 1947. *Publication: The Indian Constitution* (1929) *Address* High Court, Bombay

CHAINANI, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hashmatrai Khubchand, B A (Cantab.), High Court Judge, Bombay, since Aug. 27, 1948 *b.* Feb. 29, 1904, *m.* Sati, *d* of Diwan Isardas Udharam, Advocate, Karachi, *Educ.:* D. J Sind College, Karachi and Magdalene College, (Cambridge). Joined Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1927, toured round the world and visited China, Japan, Honolulu Islands, U S A. and England, March-June 1935, thereafter appointed as Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council and Assistant Legal Remembrancer, was the first Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Assembly constituted under the Govt of India Act, 1935, drafted the rules of business of the Bombay Leg Assembly and Council, again visited Europe 1939, Joint Secretary, Home Department, Govt of Bombay, 1942, subsequently transferred to Govt of India, Home Dept where he officiated for some time as Joint Secretary, posted to Surat as District Judge, Jan 1944, and subsequently served in the same capacity at Ahmedabad, Commissioner, Central Division, Sept. 1947-Aug. 1948 *Address* High Court, Bombay

CHAKRABARTI, Mukunda Chandra, B.Sc (Dacca), first class first with double honours in Maths & Physics, M Sc. first class first, Reader & Head of the Univ Dept of Statistics, Bombay Univ, since 1948 *b* January 31, 1915, *s* of late B C Chakrabarti and Mrs Chakrabarti, *Educ* Dacca Univ, and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta Lecturer in Mathematics, Dacca Univ, 1937-39, Lecturer in Mathematics, J. B. College, Assam, 1939-40 ; Lecturer, Calcutta Univ, 1943-44, Lecturer, Dacca Univ, 1940-43, 1944-48. *Publications*. About a dozen original papers in Statistics in various Journals in India. *Address* Univ Department of Statistics, University Buildings, South Wing, Bombay 1

CHAKRADEO, Lakshmikant Mahadeo, B A. (Hons), M Sc., C I I Sc, Sole Proprietor, L Kant & Co, Manufacturers of Neon Signs & Glow Signs *b.* July 16, 1904, *s.* of Mahadeo Pandurang Chakradeo, Chief Accountant, M.S M Railway, Madras ; *m* Malati Talwalkar, B A, B T., two *s.* and two *d* *Educ* Fergusson College and New Poona College, Poona, College of Science, Nagpur, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Research Scholar, Holder of British Indian Patents, Illumination Engineer, a pioneer in Neonsign and Glowsign Manufacture *Address*. 318, Charni Road, Bombay 4.



CHAKRAVARTI, Niranjan Prasad, M.A (Calcutta Univ), Ph.D. (Cambridge), O B E, Director-General of Archæology in India (Retired) *b* July 1, 1893, *s* of Hariprasad Chakravarti and Shashimukhi Devi, *m* Miss Suzanne Elizabeth Flynn, Eire, *Educ* Calcutta Univ., awarded Calcutta Univ. Gold Medal and Hem Chandra Gossain Gold Medal and Sonamani prize, Govt. of India scholarship for study in Europe, 1921, Research student in the Sorbonne, Paris and the Univ. of Berlin, 1924-26 Lecturer in the Calcutta Univ., 1917-28, Asstt Supdt for Epigraphy, 1929, Govt Epigraphist for India, 1934, Dy. Director-General of Archæology in India, 1940, Joint Director-General of Archæology in India, 1945, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Hon Member of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, 1949, Vice-Pres, Royal Soc of India and Pakistan, London *Publications* Writer of several books published in India and Paris and also reports and articles in Departmental and other scientific oriental journals in India and abroad *Recreation*. Gardening *Club* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address*. No. 16, Tughlak Road, New Delhi

CHAKRAVARTTI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phani Bhusan, M A, B L. (Calcutta), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, now on deputation since Feb 49 as member, Income-tax Investigation Commission *b* October 15, 1898, *s* of late Shyama Charan Chakravartti and late Benode Bashini Devi, *Educ* Dacca Collegiate School and Presidency College, Calcutta Lecturer in English, Jagannath Intermediate College, Dacca, 1920-26, Asstt Editor and leader-writer, *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1926-45, raised to the Bench, April 26, 1945 ; Legal Adviser to the Govt of India for Income-tax matters in Bengal, 1940-45 *Recreations:* Long walks and reading. *Address* P. 512, Aswini Dutt Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

CHAKRAVARTY, Birendra Narayan, B Sc, O B E. (1945) *b.* December 20, 1904, *s* of late H. N Chakravarty, retired Inspector of Schools in Bengal, *m* Indira (*née* Sanyal) ; one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, University College, London Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1929, held various appointments in Bengal districts and the Bengal Secretariat, Finance Secy, Bengal Govt, Nov. 1944, Secy to Governor, West Bengal, August 15, 1947, Counsellor, Indian Embassy in Nanking, China, February 1948, Head of Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan with personal rank of Minister, June 1948-49 *Hobbies* Photography and gardening *Club* Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address* 44/3, Hazra Road, Calcutta 19.

CHAKRAVERTI, Debabrata, B Sc (Cal), B Sc. (Glas), D I C (Lond), Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India, since July 1949 *b* July 7, 1903, *s.* of Bepin B. Chakraverti, *m* Roma Sen ; one *d* *Educ*. Presidency College, Calcutta ; Glasgow Univ (Faculty of Engineering) ; Imperial College of Science (Univ. of London) Joined Civil Aviation Directorate, Govt of India, Jan 1931, was in charge of Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon Airports for several years, was Chief Aerodrome Officer, Deputy Director, Air Routes and Aerodromes, Director, Regulations and Information of the Civil Aviation Dept, Govt of India, attended several international conferences on civil aviation in Paris, Cairo, Geneva and Montreal as India's representative, was a member of the Technical Air Mission from India that visited Kabul, 1947, Representative of India on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, Dec 1947- July 1949. *Publications* Articles on Civil Aviation and other subjects in magazines and journals *Address*. Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

CHALIHA, Kuladhar, M L A., *s.* of late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Phanidhar Chaliha. *Educ.* Cotton Coll, Gauhati and Presy. Coll, Calcutta Advocate and Tea Planter, led Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920-21, suspended practice for ten years, elected unopposed member of pre-reform Assam Council in 1923, re-elected in 1926 and 1929, resigned in 1929 as directed by Congress, member, A I C C, 1920-45, Pres, Jorhat D C C, from 1920 to 1941, All-India Excluded Area Conference, Haripur Session (1939), All-Bengal Excluded Area Assoc Conference (Kurseong), All-Assam Excluded Area Assoc, the Assam Provincial Congress Committee for a number of terms Member, Central Legislature, 1936-46, Re-elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1948, Presided over Assam Congress Opium Enquiry Committee which recommended total abolition of opium Visited Europe in 1935 *Address* Manishi Lodge, P O Jorhat, Assam.



CHAND, Dr. Bool, Ph D. Econ. (Lond), M.A. (First class) (Lahore), B A (Hons) (First class), Chief, Staff Training Division, UNESCO, Paris *b* June 1, 1908, *s* of L Makhan Lal, *m* Shrimati Ambika Devi, *g d* of R Hans Raj of Jullundur, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Govt College, Lahore, London School of Economics and Political Science Professor of History and Political Science, Hindu College, Delhi Univ (1932-40), Prof of Political Science, Benares Hindu Univ. (1940-46), Principal, Megji Mathradas Arts and Science College, Andheri, Bombay (1946-48) Editor, Publications Division, Govt of India, and Prof of Public Administration, Indian Administrative Service Training School, New Delhi (1948), Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission since 1940, General Editor, Minerva Series on Govt, is connected with many cultural and academic bodies, President, Jain Cultural Research Society ; Education Board, Mahabodhi Society, Sarnath, etc. *Publications : One-Party State ; German Government, Japanese Government, State in Political Theory, Legislative Council of India* 1854-61 ; *Indian Federation, Lord Mahavira*, etc, etc. and a host of papers published in Indian and foreign journals on Political Science and Public Administration. *Recreation*. Tennis. *Address :* 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris, 16e

CHAND, Major-General Khub, B A. (Hons.), I C S, Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, since Sept. 1950. *b* December 16, 1911, *el. s.* of Dip Chand and the late Mrs Dip Chand of New Delhi, *m* Nirmal Khub Chand (née Singh), two *s* (Ashok and Ranjit) and two *d.* (Aruna and Nita), *Educ* Univ. of Delhi ; Oriel College, Oxford. Joined the I.C S, 1935 having stood first in the I C S Competition in India, Joint Magistrate and later Additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore, 1935-39 ; Under Secretary to the Govt. India,

Defence Dept. and Secy, Indian Soldiers' Board, 1939-43, District Magistrate, Azamgarh and Regional Food Controller, Benares Region, 1943-47, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence, 1947-48 Head, Indian Military Mission, Berlin, 1948-50 and Head of the Indian Mission in Bonn with rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, 1949-50. *Recreations* Riding, Shooting, Conversation *Clubs*. Roshanara (Delhi), Chelmsford (New Delhi) *Address* c/o the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, New Delhi

CHAND, Kishen, M.A (Cantab) Wranglar B. Star *b* Feb 26, 1899, *s* of Rai Ratan Chand, Bar-at-Law, *m* Ram Dulari Devi, 1926, three *s.* and four *d* ; *Educ* St Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge Prof of Mathematics, Osmania Univ, 1923, Provost, 1945, Rector, 1946, Acting Vice-Chancellor, 1947, retired as Dean, Faculty of Arts, Osmania Univ, 1949, Managing Dir, Commercial & Industrial Bank Ltd, Hyderabad (Dn), April 1949, Director, Kohinoor Glass Factory Ltd, Hyderabad (Dn) *Publications Treatise on Differential Calculus, etc* Pamphlets on Banking, Social and Economic Problems *Address*. Hyderguda, Hyderabad (Dn)

CHAND, Sumer, B.A. (Allahabad Univ.), C.E. (Roorkee), I.S.E, M.I.E (Ind.) *b* Feb 14, 1895, *s* of L. Shambhoo Nath Valsh Aggarwal, *m.* Shrimati Sunehri Devi, three *s* and three *d.*; *Educ :* Meerut College and Thomason Civil Engineering College Roorkee, took Degree in Civil Engineering, 1918 Joined Irrigation Branch, P W D, United Provinces, Sept 9, 1918, was confirmed as Asstt Engineer, Feb 1920, as Asstt Executive Engineer, March 1923, as Executive Engineer, Oct 1930, as Superintending Engineer, Oct 1944, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W D, United Provinces, Aug 1947-Jan 1950. *Recreation* Physical exercise *Address* Vishnuniketan, Saharanpur, U P.

CHAND, Dr. Tara, M A (Alld), D Phil (Oxon), Secretary and Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Govt of India, since 1948 *b* 1888, *Educ* St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi; Meerut College, Meerut, Muir Central College, Allahabad, Queen's College, Oxford Professor of History, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad, Principal, K P U College, 1925-45, Professor of Politics, Allahabad Univ, 1945-47, Vice-Chancellor, Univ of Allahabad, 1947, Pres, Secondary Education Conference, Secretary, Hindustani Academy, U P, Indian History Congress, Pres, Indian History Congress *Publications A short History of the Indian People, Influence of Islam on Indian Culture, and Hindustani Address* Ministry of Education, Govt of India, New Delhi

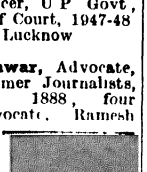
CHANDA, Apurva Kumar, B A. (Hons) (Oxford), I E S (Retd), Chairman, Railway Services Commission, Madras *b* Feb 12, 1893, *s* of the late Kamini Kumar Chandra and Mrs Chandra of Silchar, *m* Lopamudra, *d* of C C Dutt, I C S (Retd), one *s* and two *d.*; *Educ* Santiniketan; Central Hindu College; Oxford Univ Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta; M L A (Central) (1937-39), Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Joint Secy, Govt of Bengal, Revenue Dept (in charge of Famine Relief) 1943-44, Addl Secy to Govt. of West Bengal, Education Dept *Recreations* Golf, Bridge, Chess *Clubs :* Calcutta Club, Jodhpur Club, Calcutta, Calcutta South Club, Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, Madras Gymkhana Club *Address :* Blenheim, Haddows Road, Madras 6.

CHANDA, Asok Kumar, B Sc, O B E (Jan 1945), Financial Commissioner of Railways, since May 1949 *b* 25th October, 1902, 3rd *s* of K K Chanda (Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Chairman, Bengal Home Rule League, etc.) and Chandraprabha Chanda, *m.* Monica, *d* of late J N Gupta, C.I.E., I C S, Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal and *g. d* of late R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Indian National Congress; two *d* Anjali and Malabika, *Educ* Calcutta Univ, London School of Economics Joined Indian Audit Service 1926, on deputation with Madras Govt, 1937-39, Deputy Financial Adviser, Munitions Production, 1941, Joint Secy, Govt of India, 1945, Member of Lend-Lease delegation to U S A., 1946, Additional Secretary, Govt. of India, 1947, Defence Delegation to U K, Nov 1947 and Feb 1948, Sterling Balances Delegation, May-July 1948, Deputy High Commissioner for India in the U. K., Oct., 1948-May 1949 *Recreations* Golf, Tennis and Swimming *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Calcutta, Shillong & Ranchi Clubs *Address* Financial Commissioner of Railways, New Delhi.

CHANDAVARKAR, Sir Vithal Narayan, Kt (1941), M A (Cantab), Maths. Trip Pt. I (1909), Nat. Sc Trip Pt I (1911), Hist Trip Pt II (1912), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913, Mg Director, N Sirur & Co, Ltd, Cotton Mill Agents *b* 26 Nov, 1887, eldest *s* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, *m* Vatsalabai, 3rd *d.* of Rao Saheb M V Kaikini of Karwar (N Kanara), *Educ* Aryan E. S High School and Elphinstone High School Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20, Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915, joined the firm of N Sirur & Co, 1920, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-39, Chairman, Law Cttee, 1928-29, Chairman, Standing (Finance) Cttee, 1929-30, Chairman, Revenue Cttee, 1930-31, Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33 Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Assoc, Bombay, 1935 & 1942, Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1948, 1949 and 1950, Pres, Employers' Federation of India, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ, 1933-39, Chairman, Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; Pres, National Indian Liberal Federation (Calcutta), 1940-41, Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935 and Chairman, since 1947; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933; M L A. (Central), 1941-45, President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1942-43 *Address*. 41, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

CHANDIRAMANI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santdas Bulchand, B A (Hons) (Bom), B Sc (Hons) (Lond), I C S, Judge, High Court, Allahabad (Lucknow Bench), since July 1948 *b* Oct 1, 1902, *s* of Diwan Bulchand Tarachand Chandiramani, *m* Draupadi, *d* of Diwan Rupchand Bilaram, Judicial Commissioner (Retd), Sind, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Govt. High School, Hyderabad-Sind, Elphinstone College, Bombay, King's College, London Joined the I C S, 1926, posted to United Provinces, 1927; served as Joint Magistrate in various districts till Oct 1932, Civil and Sessions Judge, Oct 1932-Feb 1934, District and Sessions Judge from March 1934, Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer, U P Govt, 1945-47, Judge, Oudh Chief Court, 1947-48 *Address* 1-B, Cassels Road, Lucknow

CHANDKARAN, Sarda Kunwar, Advocate, Federal Court, President Ajmer Journalists, Association, *b* June 25, 1888, four *s*, Shrikaran, Advocate, Ramesh Chandra, Virendra Kumar, Dinesh Chandra, and six *d.*, Mrs Vidyavati Seth Vithaldasti Rathi, Sarladevi, Leelavati Chaturbhuj Lakhotia, Mrs Sumitradevi Ganesh Das, Usha Kumari and Sudha. Rendered yeomen service during plague, floods and famine, suspended practice, suffered imprisonment in non-co-operation movement, joined Shuddhi movement with late Swami Sradhanandji, converted Malkana Rajputs, Chitas Mahrat, Meos to Hinduism, Leader, Aryasamaj, Hindu Mahasabha, toured India for Vedic Religion, Hindu Cause, Dictator for removal of Satyarth Prakash ban in Sind, helped distressed people on Hyderabad State borders prior to Police action by Govt, celebrated his Diamond Jubilee, 1948, Second dictator, Hyderabad Satyagrah, led freedom movement during tumultuous days of 1921 under the spirited call of Mahatma Gandhi *Publications Sarda Act, Shuddhi Chandradaya, Dalitodhar, College Hostel, Moderaton-ki-pol, Asahyog, Swatantrabharat Main Aryasamaj; Noakhali-ka-Hatyakand, etc Address* Sarda Bhawan, Ajmer



CHANDRA, Hon'ble Shri Justice Harish, B Sc, M Sc (First Class first), Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad *b* Sept 15, 1894, *s* of the late Gulzari Lal, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, *m* 3rd *d* of Radha Mohan Lal, Retired Judge, High Court, Jaipur, one *d*, *Educ* Allahabad Joined the I C.S, 1921. *Recreations* Riding, Tennis *Address*. 12, Hamilton Road, Allahabad, U P

CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur Harish, M A, LL B, Practising lawyer. *b* August 26, 1897 *s* of Lala Bhagirath Mal, *m* Shrimati Memodevi, one adopted *s*, *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore, St Stephen's College, Delhi, Law College, Lahore Started practice as a lawyer in Delhi, later as Advocate, High Court, Lahore and now East Punjab, Simla, enrolled as senior Advocate, Federal Court, served as Municipal Commissioner on the Municipal Cttee of Delhi for 12 years, also as its Junior and Senior Vice-Presidents, member, Academic and Executive Council of the Delhi Univ, Law Lecturer etc *Clubs :* Roshanara Club, Delhi, Chelmsford Club, New Delhi *Address Residence* 15, Bela Road, Civil Lines, Delhi, *Office* Chandni Chowk, Delhi

CHANDRA, Romesh, I S E, B Sc. (Agra), C E (Hons) (Roorkee), Chief Engineer and Secretary, P W D, Assam *b* March 17, 1897, *s* of Bhagwan Dass, *m* Shri Sheelavati Devi, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Bijnor (U P), Meerut College, Agra College (B Sc), T C.E College (Roorkee) Appointed to I S E, 1920, in New Delhi upto December 1923, Professor, T C E Coll, Roorkee (1937-38), elected Pres, Indian Roads Congress (Jan 1950) *Address* Chief Engineer and Secretary, P W.D, "ALAKA", Shillong (Assam)

CHANDRA, Satish, M A, B Sc. (Agriculture), Member, Indian Parliament *b* Jan 27, 1917, *s* of Seth Brij Lal and Shrimati Ram Sumarni Devi of Bareilly, U P, *m* Rajkumari, *d* of Dwarka Prasad Jouhari and Mrs Jouhari of Allahabad, two *s*, *Educ* Shyam Sunder Memorial Coll, Chandausi (U P), Govt. Agricultural Coll, Kanpur (U P), Bareilly Coll, Bareilly (U P), joined Congress, took part in the struggle for freedom, imprisoned, 1940, again 1941, detained without trial, Aug 1942, finally released, 1944, member, U P Provincial Congress Cttee, since 1939, held various offices in Congress organization, elected member, Indian Constituent Assembly, March 1948, became Member of Parliament on inauguration of Indian Republic, Member, Parliamentary Standing Committees on Railways and Scientific Research, Foodgrains Investigation Cttee (Govt of India), Central Advisory Board of Archæology *Recreations* Reading, Talking, Social functions, Walking *Clubs* Constitution Club, New Delhi; Allen Union Club, Bareilly. *Address* Alamgirganj, Bareilly (U P), 7, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

CHANDRAMOULI, The Hon'ble Sri K., Minister for Local Administration and Co-operation, Govt. of Madras Graduated in Aberdeen, 1924 Joined Congress, 1926, took active part in all National Movements under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, was

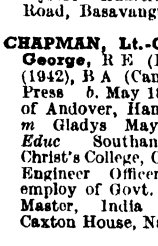
President, District Congress Committee, Guntur, for 4 years, member, All India Congress Committee for several years, Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for 2 terms and President, Andhra Provincial Congress Assembly for some time, President, District Board, Guntur, 1938-40, member, Madras Legislature, 1937, member, Parliamentary Board for selection of candidates for Central and Provincial Legislatures; imprisoned, 1930, 1941 and 1942 *Address* Secretariat, Madras

CHANDRASEKHAR, Dr. Sripati, M A., M Litt (Madras), M Sc (Columbia), Ph D (New York), Professor and Head of the Dept of Economics, Annamalai University, since 1949, Director, Indian Institute for Population Studies *b.* Nov 22, 1918, *s* of Sripati Sarangapani and Mrs Sarangapani, Rajahmundry, *m* Miss Dorothy Ann Downes, New York City, U S A, one *d*, Radha, *Educ* American Mission Voorhess High School, Vellore, Madras Presidency Coll, Univ of Madras; Columbia, New York and Princeton Universities, U S A Professor of Indian Economics, Pennsylvania Univ, Visiting Professor, Asia Institute, New York, 1944-46, Professor of Economics, Annamalai Univ, 1947, Director of Demographic Research, UNESCO, Paris, 1947-49, member, Indian Delegation to International Conference of Agricultural Producers, paris, 1947, Indian UNESCO delegate to the International Family and Resources Conference, Cheltenham, 1948, represented Annamalai Univ at the British Empire Universities Congress, Oxford, 1948, UNESCO's delegate to the World Population Conference, Geneva, 1949 *Publications India's Population* (New York, 1946), *Indian Emigration* (Madras 1948) *Recreations* Tennis *Address* Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, S India

CHANDRASEKHARAIYA, Hon'ble Shri D.H., B A, LL B, Minister for Education, Mysore *b* Oct 19, 1896, *s* of Pandit Sri Rudraiah Shastry and Shantamma, *m* Srimathi Parvathamma, seven *s*, *Educ* Maharaja's Col., Mysore and Law College, Bombay Practised Law, 1923-41, elected member, Mysore Legislative Council, 1924-41, served on several public bodies like the Univ Senate, the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, the Retrenchment Cttee, the Inam Enquiry Cttee, the Constitution Reform Cttee, the Prison Reform Cttee, etc, the first non-official Pres of the Legislative Council, 1941-45, was elected to the Indian Constituent Assembly from Mysore *Address* 59, Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore

CHAPMAN, Lt.-Colonel Reginald Charles George, R E (Retd), C I E (1947), O B E (1942), B A (Cantab), Master, India Security Press *b.* May 18, 1899, *s.* of S W Chapman of Andover, Hants & late Mrs Chapman, *m* Gladys May (nee Huxtable), two *s*, *Educ* Southampton, R.M A Woolwich & Christ's College, Cambridge Served as Royal Engineer Officer, 1918-48, entered civil employ of Govt. of India in 1934 as Deputy Master, India Security Press *Address* Caxton House, Nasik Road.

CHAPMAN, Air Marshal Ronald Ivelaw, C B (1949), C B E (1943), A F C. (1929), D F C. (1918), C A S and C-in-C, Indian Air Force. *b* Jan 17, 1899, *m* Grace Elizabeth Margaret, one *s* and one *d.*, *Educ* Cheltenham Coll, England Served in France in the World War I, 1914-1918, in India (1919-22), Iraq (1928-30); U K in World War II, 1939-45. (wounded and Prisoner of War), held a variety of command and staff appointments in R A F between the two Wars and since, including Air Officer Commanding, No 38 Group R A F and Directing Staff at both R A F Staff College and Imperial Defence College *Recreation* Fishing *Club.* R A F, 128, Piccadilly, London *Address* 23, Akbar Road, New Delhi.



CHARAN, Satya, M.A, B T, Commissioner for the Govt of India in the British West Indies including British Guiana *b* July 5, 1907, *s* of late Bansh Bahadur Lal and Shrimati Rajmati Devi, *m.* Shrimati Padmavati Devi, three *s* and two *d.*; *Educ* Govt Jubilee High School and St Andrews College, Gorakhpur, Meerut College, Lucknow University, and Benares University. Professor, St Andrews College, Gorakhpur, Headmaster, D A. V High School, Gorakhpur and Allahabad, *member,* Board of High School & Intermediate Education, United Provinces, member of the Senate, Agra University, Secretary, Overseas Dept, All-India Congress Committee *Publications: The Torch-Bearers* (Oxford University Press) *Address* Post Box 530, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B W I

CHARKHARI, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdarulmulk Maharaja Jayendra Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, the Maharaja of. *b.* May 24, 1929, *s.* of Maharaja Shree Mahipal Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, C S I, Maharaja of Sarila; *Educ* Mayo Coll, Ajmer and Daly Coll, Indore Was installed on the *gadi*, Sept 7, 1942, assumed full ruling powers, on Aug 28, 1947. Visited Europe in July 1949 and returned in Jan 1950 after an extensive educational tour of England, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and France. The state has been merged in Uttar Pradesh, 26th Jan 1950 *Address:* "Rao Bagh" Palace, Charkhari (Bundelkhand), U P.



CHATTERJEE, Akhil Chandar, B A, O B E (1939) *b* Jan 22, 1895, *s* of late Sir Prathul Chandar Chatterjee, Ex-Judge, High Court, India, *Educ* Govt College, Lahore Joined service, Feb 1917, permanently promoted to the Senior Scale, Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Dept, from Dec 1937, services lent to the Defence Dept, 1935, was responsible for Movement of Troops throughout India, 1935-39, conducted all movements of troops both personnel and stores during the war, 1939-45, was Dy. Movement Controller, N W Rly, Divisional Supdt, N W Rly, Rawalpindi, Dec 1946 to Jan 1947, Chief Operating Supdt, N W Rly, Jan-Aug 1947, on the partition of India, was posted as Dir of Transportation, Rly. Board, Aug-Oct 1947, Chief Transportation Supdt, G I P Rly, March-May 1948, General Manager, G I P Rly, May 26, 1948—Jan 21, 1950 *Address* B-172, Amravati Road, Dharampetta, Nagpur

CHATTERJEE, Sir Atul Chandra, G C I E (1933), K C S I (1930), K C I E (1925) *b.* 24 Nov. 1874, *m* (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased), (2) Gladys M Broughton, O B E, M.A, D Sc, Bar-at-Law, *Educ.* Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King's College, Cambridge, Hon. LL D (Edinburgh), First in list, I C S. Open Competition. Entered I C S, 1897; Revenue Secy and Chief Secy., U P. Govt, 1917-19, Govt of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933, (President, International Labour Conference, 1927), President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933, has served on several League of Nations Committees, Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour, High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31, member, India Council, 1931-36, Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932, Chairman of Council of Royal Society of Arts, London, 1940-1941, President, Permanent Central Opium Board 1938-1946, Adviser to the Secy. of State for India, 1942-47. *Publications The New India,* 1948, Joint author of *Short History of India Address* The Athenæum, Waterloo Place, London, S W 1.

CHATTERJEE, Bimalananda, B A, LL B. Dip S S A, Executive Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, since 1948. *b.* Dec 30, 1919, *el s* of Bisvesvar & Sm. Madhavilata Chatterji of Hoshangabad (C P) *Educ* Govt High School, Hoshangabad, Robertson Coll, Jubbulpore, Univ Coll of Law, Nagpur, and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay Huzur Works (Social Service) Officer, Dhrangadhra State, 1945, on the Staff of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1947, Founder-Secy Dhrangadhra Maternity & Child Welfare Society, 1946, Jt. Hony Secy, All-India Conference of Social Work, 1947, member, Executive Cttee., B. P. Physical Edn Conf, 1949; U N A C, Bombay Branch, 1950 Jt. Convenor, Family Welfare Agency, Bombay, 1950, member, Governing Body, International Conference of Social Work, 1950 *Publications* Several articles and papers on Social Problems and Social Work, Jt Author—*Students & Social Work, A Study of the Adult Education Movement in India* (under publication). *Address* Indian Conference of Social Work, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, Bombay 8

CHATTERJEE, Indubhusan, M Sc (Agr), L Ag, Ex-Assistant Agricultural Commissioner *b* December, 1888, *m* Sh Asrumoti Devi, *Educ* Central Hindu College, Benares, Agricultural College, Nagpur, Post-graduate course at Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, Post-graduate course at Indian Institute, Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Bangalore Physiological Chemist, Bengal, Agricultural Chemist, Bengal for a short period, Asstt Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt of India, I C A R, New Delhi *Publications* Several papers on animal nutrition and agricultural subjects *Address.* 119-B, Shambazar Street, Calcutta 4

CHATTERJEE, Surendra Nath, I P, J P., B A, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, since Aug 15, 1947 *b* Oct 31, 1901, *s* of late Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, *m d* of Rai Bahadur Nalini Nath Banerjee, three *d.*; *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta After completing studies, passed into the Indian Police, 1925, served in different districts as an Asstt Supdt of Police and Supdt of Police, for a period, was on special duty with the Govt of India also *Recreations* Sports *Clubs* Member of all important Clubs in Calcutta *Address* 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, Anil Chandra, M B (Cal.), D P H (Cantab), Dr P H (John Hopkins), Secretary, Medical & Public Health Dept., West Bengal, since May 1948 and Director of Health Services, West Bengal, since Aug. 1947 *b* Dec 21, 1891, *s* of late Sir Protul Chandra Chatterji, C I E and Lady Basanta Kumari Chatterji, *m* Srimati Savitri Devi, three *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Dayananda Anglo-Vernacular School & Forman Christian College, Lahore, Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta, joined I M S, 1917, D P H (Cambridge), 1923, D.A.D P H, Kohat (first Indian to be so appointed), Police Surgeon, Calcutta, Civil Surgeon, Serampore & Burdwan, 1927-28, A D P H, Delhi & Health Officer, New Delhi, 1932-36, General Secy. Prabasi Bangiya Sahitya Sammilavi New Delhi, 1936, D.P H, Bengal, 1936-41,

South East Asia on active service, 1942, prisoner-of-war in Japanese hands, Feb 1942, joined First Indian National Army, Sept 1942, General Secy & Finance Secy, Indian Independence League, Singapore; appointed Secy, Supplies Dept. in addition by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, first Finance Minister in Azad Hind Govt of Netaji, Oct. 1943, appointed Governor-Designate of Liberated Territories by Netaji, 1944, First Foreign Minister, Azad Hind Govt.; returned to India, 1946, started actively partition movement in Bengal, 1946, Inspector-General of Prisons, 1947 *Publications. India's Struggle for Freedom, Elementary Hygiene and Prevention of Diseases, Elementary First-Aid and Elementary Nursing, Discourses on Cultural and National Subjects, First Primer on Hindusthani, First & Second Primer in Hygiene for Boys, First & Second Primer in Hygiene for Girls* (both in Bengali) *Recreations* Gardening and Philately *Address* 8/5, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, Gyanesh Chandra, M A (Punjab), B A (Cantab), Member, Union Public Service Commission, since Aug 1, 1949 *b* March 4, 1894, 3rd *s* of P C Chatterji, *m* Ila Rudra, only *d* of the late Principal S K Rudra of St Stephen's College, Delhi, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* St. Stephen's Coll, Delhi, Trinity Coll, Cambridge, England, London Day Training Coll, Southampton Road, London Appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Prof of Psychology, C T Coll, Lahore, 1919, Prof of Philosophy, Govt Coll, Lahore, 1921, founded Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, Lahore, 1927, Principal, C T Coll, Lahore, 1939, D P I and Education Secy., Punjab Govt, 1946, D P I and Education Secy, E. P. Govt, 1947-49, Vice-Chancellor, E. P Univ, April-July 1949 *Publications "Commonsense Empiricism" in Contemporary Indian Philosophy* (G. A. Unwin), numerous papers in Indian and British journals *Recreations* Lawn Tennis, Golf, Bridge *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana, A.D.C, Simla, Sirhind Club, Ambala *Address* 54-55, Western Court, New Delhi

CHATTERJI, U. N., B Sc (Hons), M Sc, D. Phil, D Sc, Fellow, National Academy of Sciences of India. Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, *Educ*. Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and the University of Allahabad Lecturer, Agra College and Meerut College (Agra University), Assistant Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research *Publications* Research Papers in Plant Respiration, articles on various subjects *Address* Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

CHATURVEDI, Hon'ble Shri Justice Brij Kishoreji, B.A., LL B, Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madhya Bharat, since 1948 *b* Oct 21, 1904 (Calcutta), *s* of Pandit Banwarilalji Chaturvedi, Rais and Zamindar, Holipura, Agra (U P), *m* Mrs Malti Chaturvedi, *d* of Rai Bahadur Bishambhar Nath and *g. d* of Dewan Bahadur Sir Raghunath Das of Kotah, two *s*. and four *d*, *Educ* Calcutta, Agra, Aligarh, London District Judge, Legal Remembrancer and Offg. Judge, High Court, Bikaner State (1930-39), joined Gwalior Administrative Service, 1939, Judge, High Court, Gwalior State (1947) *Publications* Criticisms of Modern Hindi Poetry and some articles on ancient Ujjain *Club* Jeevaji Club, Gwalior *Address* 18, Gandhi Road, Gwalior

CHATURVEDI, Jugal Kishore, Deputy Chief Minister and Education Minister, former United State of Matsya, General Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee A leader of Congress and Praja Parishad Movement in Bharatpur State, courted imprisonment several times, a Journalist and Educationist *Address* Jaipur.

CHAUDHARI, Joges Chandra, B.A. (Oxon), M A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law. *b.* June 28, 1862, *m* Sarasibala Devi, 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. *Educ.*: Krishnaghar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, Editor, *Calcutta Weekly Notes* since 1896. Organising Secy, Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta, 1901, 1902 and 1906-07; member, Bengal Council, 1904-07, promoted swadeshi movement, opposed partition of Bengal, member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921, 1923, resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certification, for some time Fellow of the Calcutta University, for some time Chairman, National Insurance Co Ltd, Vice-President, National Council of Education, Bengal, President, Ripon College Council *Publications Calcutta Weekly Notes* Bengalee Ed, *Nation in Making Address* 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta, "Devadwar," 34, Balliganje, Circular Road, Calcutta

CHAUDHRI, Hon'ble Shri Girdhari Lal, M.A. (1940), Minister of Excise and Jails, U P. *b* November 16, 1912; *m* Shrimati Parvati Devi of District Bijnor; *Educ*, D A. V College, Dehra Dun, and Hindu University, Benares One of the leading members of All-India Depressed Classes League, also an active member of the Indian National Congress, elected member, U. P Legislative Assembly, 1946, same year included in the Provincial Cabinet, elected President of the U.P. Depressed Classes League, 1947 *Address*. Chukhu Mohalla, Dehra Dun.

CHAUDHRI, Sadhu Ram, B A, I P, O B E (1945), Inspector-General of Police, Delhi and Ajmer, since May 1948 *b.* July 24, 1900, *s* of Sardar Gurdit Singh Chaudhri, *m* Shrimati Shanti Devi, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ.* Govt Coll, Lahore Joined the Indian Police as Asstt Supdt of Police, Oct 1922, worked in the various districts of the Punjab as Supdt of Police up to 1946, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Multan and Jullundur, 1946-May 1948, awarded King's Police Medal for gallantry, 1939, Bar to the King's Police Medal for gallantry, 1940, Indian Police Medal for gallantry, 1941, Pres, Delhi Hockey Association. *Recreations* Hockey, Tennis; Shikar *Address* Inspector-General of Police, Delhi, Ajmer & Himachal Pradesh, 11, Alipur Road, Delhi.

CHAUDHURI, Hemchandra Ray, M.A, Ph D, Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, since 1936, Fellow, Calcutta Univ, etc *b.* 1892, *s* of Manoranjan Ray Chaudhuri, Zamindar, Ponabalia (Barisal) and Srijukta Tarangini Ray Chaudhurani, *m* Sj Lilabati Raychaudhurani, one *s*, Dr. Anilkumar Ray Chaudhuri, M B., *Educ* Brojomohun Institution, Barisal, General Assembly's Institution and Scottish Churches College, Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor, Bangavasi Coll, 1913-14, Professor, Presidency Coll, 1914-16, Lecturer, Calcutta Univ, 1917-36, Reader, Dacca Univ, 1928, Local Secretary, Indian History Congress, 1939, President, Section I, Indian History Congress, Hyderabad, Deccan, 1941, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1946, Acting President, History Section, All-India Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935 *Publications. Political History of India, Early History of the Vaishnava Sect, Study in Indian Antiquity*, Joint Author of *Advanced History of India* (Macmillan) and of the *History of Bengal* (Dacca University), etc; besides numerous papers on sundry subjects *Recreations* Music and study *Address* 6, Mysore Road, Kalighat, Calcutta 26

CHAUDHURI, Major-General Joyanto Nath, O B E, Officer Commanding, 1st Armoured Division, Indian Army, since Dec 1949 *b* June 10, 1908, *e s* of A. N Chaudhuri, Barrister, Calcutta, *m* Aruna, *y d* of H D Chatterjee of Calcutta, two *s*, Arjun and Ranjit, *Educ*. Hastings House, Bishops College and St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Highgate School, London and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, Feb 1928, served one year with 1st Bn, North Staffordshire Regt, then posted to 7th Light Cavalry, during World War II saw service in the Middle East, Far East and was also instructor at Staff College, commanded 6th Light Cavalry in Burma and at end of war was Brigadier, i/c Administration, Malaya, commanded the Indian Victory Contingent to London, 1946 and attended the Imperial Defence College in London in 1947, on return to India officiated as Chief of General Staff and later commanded 1st Armoured Division, mentioned in despatches five times, Military Governor, Hyderabad State, till Dec 1949 *Recreations*. Polo, Study of political economy and music *Clubs*. Cavalry Club, London and various others in India. *Address* C/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay.

CHAUDHURY, Dr. Emran Husain, M L A. (Assam), B A, D Sc. (Pol. *b* Oct 24, 1914, *s* of late Mofizuddin Chaudhury, Jorhat, *Educ* Jorhat, Aligarh, Berlin, graduated from Aligarh University, 1934, Hony Secy, Univ Union, 1934-35, represented Univ. at All-India Intervarsity Debate, Lucknow, 1935, gave evidence before Sapru (Unemployment) Cttee, 1935, after completing M A (Econ.) LL.B. courses, joined Berlin Univ as Alexander Von Humboldt Scholar, Nov 1936, studied under Professors J. Jessen and H Weigmann, the former was shot for being implicated in the Anti-Hitler Putsch of July 20, 1944, the latter is missing since Autumn 1944, took D sc, pol (Econ), Feb 1939 Assistant Lecturer, Economics, Cotton (Govt) College, Gauhati, 1940-45, started Unofficial Bengal Famine Relief Cttee, 1943, but owing to Govt policy, organization broke down, resigned and joined Muslim League, 1945, returned to the Provincial Assembly from Sibsagar Dist Constituency (Muslim), 1946, elected President, All-India Ry Muslim Employees' League, June 1947, resigned Presidentship, December 1947, organised Palestine Arab Refugee Fund, Assam, 1948, presided over Annual Conference, All-Assam Post and Telegraph Union, 1948, President, All-Assam Ministerial Officers' Assoc, 1949, Chief Whip of Opposition, Legislative Assembly, divides time between Economics, Politics (national and foreign), religion and public service *Publication*. *Der indische Arbeiter unter britischer Herrschaft Address* Jorhat, Assam



CHEEMA, Sardar Ganda Singh, C I E (Jan 1946), B Sc (Hons), M Sc, D Sc, Fruit Development Adviser to the Govt of India, New Delhi (Retd) *b* August 2, 1894, *Educ* Govt Coll, Lahore Joined Govt. service on 13-6-1921, continued in his appointment in I A.S from 31-6-1921, officiated as Director of Agriculture, B P, Poona, Chairman, Scientific Expert Cttee, Madras, 1949. *Publications The Fig Industry in Asia Minor* (1925); *Development of the Kagzi Lime Industry in Western India* (1938), *Notes on the Lemon Industry in Italy* (1927), *The die-back disease of Citrus Trees and its relation to the soils of Western India* (1928), *Papaya cultivation in the Bombay Presidency* (1920), *Report on the Export of Mangoes to Europe in* 1932 *and* 1933 (1933), *The Cold Storage of Fruits and Vegetables* (1939), *Investigation on the cold storage of Mangoes* (1939), *Improvement of Brinjals* (Solanum Melongena. L) by selection in the Bombay Province (1942), *Fruit Research in India its importance, history and scope* (1934), *Investigations on the effects of Cold Storage on Mosamba* (*Citrus Sinensis*); *The Fruit Industry in India Address*. 13, West Macott Road, East Kirkee, Poona.

CHELLARAM Kishanchand, a leading businessman in Bombay *b* Sept. 29, 1880, *s* of Chellaram Gianchand, *m* Rukminibai, *d* of



Bhai Motumal, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Hyderabad, Sind Started separate business of his own, 1916, has travelled extensively overseas, has now 84 branches and concerns throughout the world. *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Royal Western India Turf Club *Address* 11, Shangri-La, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26

CHENOY, Dr. Cawasji Ferozshah, M B B S (Bom), D T M (Lond), D P H (London), Director, Public Health Department *b.* May 2, 1896, *s* of Bapooji Edulji Chenoy, *m.* Miss Rati N. Thanewalla, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Grant Medical Coll, Bombay, Univ Coll, London, Tropical School of Hygiene, London Dist Health Officer & Civil Surgeon, Plague & Malaria Officer, Asstt Director, Public Health, Deputy Director, Public Health *Publications* Brochure on Control of Malaria in India *Recreations* Tennis, Bridge, Billiards *Clubs* Sec'bad Club, Deccan Club, Zoroastrian Club *Address* Ruby Hall, 143/A, Prenderghast Road, Secunderabad Dn

CHERIAN, Dr. P. V., M B B S, D.L.O (R C S), F R F P S G, F R C S E, M B E (1942), Mayor of Madras, Ex-Principal, Madras Medical College *b.* July 9, 1893, *s* of P M Varkey, Anchal Supt, Travancore State, *m* Tara Jesudasen, two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* C. M S. College, Kottayam, Madras Medical College, London, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Temporary commission in the I M S, 1917-22, was in Iraq for 3 years, Asstt to Prof of Surgery, Madras Medical College, 1923-25, specialised in diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Vienna, 1925-27, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, General Hospital and Prof of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Medical College, Madras, 1927-48, Principal, Madras Medical College, 1945-48, acted as Surgeon-General, Madras, 1947, retired, Aug. 1948; member, Syndicate of Madras Univ, Alderman, Madras City Corpn, Senior Mason and Past Pres, Rotary Club of Madras, Pres, Faculty of Medicine, Madras Univ, Ex-Pres, Board of Studies in Medicine, Madras Univ. *Recreation* Tennis. *Clubs* The Presidency, Madras, Madras Gymkhana, Madras Cricket Club, Lumley Institute, Ootacamund. *Address* 5, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

CHETIA, Purnananda, B A. (Calcutta), Parliamentary Secretary, Govt of Assam. *b* Feb 1905, *s.* of late Ramakanta Chetia, *m.* Annadabala Devi, *Educ.* Sibsagor Govt High English School and Cotton Coll, Gauhati *Recreation* Sports. *Address* P.O Shillong, Assam.

CHETTIAR, Dr. A. Chidambaranatha, M A, Ph D, Professor of Tamil and Dean, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Annamalai Univ, since 1946. *b.* April 3, 1907, *s* of A Amirthalingam Chettiar and Parvathi Ammal, *m* Periyanayaki Ammal; *Educ* Govt Coll, Kumbakonam, Annamalai Univ. Lecturer, Govt Muslim Coll, Madras (1930-33), Lecturer, Govt Victoria Coll, Palghat (1935), Lecturer, Annamalai Univ (1936-45), Acting Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ (1949), Chairman, Tamil Advisory Cttee, Govt. of Madras, member Managing Cttee., Tamil Encyclopædia, Madras; Govt Cttee for selection of Poet Laureates, Board of Studies in Tamil, Madras, Travancore and Annamalai Univs, Pres, Social Service League, Annamalainagar *Publications History of Tamil Prosody, Life of Sir Thomas Munro, Life of Booker T. Washington, Mun Pani Kalam* (a Book of Lity Essays) *Clubs* Staff Club, Annamalainagar, Town Hall, Chidambaram *Address* Professors' Quarters, Annamalainagar (S India).

CHETTIAR, Dr. R. M. Alagappa, M A, D Litt, LL D, Barrister-at-Law, *s.* of late K V Al Ramanathan Chettiar *b* April, 1909, *m*, has one *d*, *Educ* Presidency College Madras, and Middle Temple, London Had two years training in the Chartered Bank, London Took pilot certificate while in London Managing Director, Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd, Chairman, Modern Housing Construction & Properties Ltd, Director, Indian Bank Ltd, Aaron Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd, Ashok Textiles Ltd, Alwaye, awarded D Litt Honoris Causa by the Annamalai Univ, and LL D by the Madras Univ. Life Member of Annamalai and Madras Universities, and also Syndicate Member of Madras University Donated for the foundation of Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras University, also the College of Technology in Annamalai University Donated an endowment for Tamil Chair in the Travancore University Donated the "Umayal Hostel" for girls in the Seva Sadan, Madras, Maternity Ward and Hospital in Cochin in his mill, opened by Dr Rajendra Prasad Endowed land and money for the Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras, the foundation-stone laid by Mahatma Gandhi Founded Dr Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi, with an endowment of Rs 20 lakhs and run by Dr Alagappa Chettiar College Endowment Trust Founded Girls' School at Kottaiyur Made an endowment of Rs 15 lakhs to the Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, foundation-stone laid by Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in 1948 Trustee, Sir M Ct Muthiah Chettiar High School and Lady Muthiah Chettiar Girls' High School, Madras. Nominated by the Governor-General as member of Indian Peoples Famine Trust, New Delhi Nominated member, Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, by the Govt of India Awarded Knighthood in 1946 but gave it up just before the Independence Day. *Hobby* Gardening. *Address* "Krishna Vilas", Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras



CHETTIAR, M. Ct. M. Chidambaram, Banker *b* August 2, 1908, *s* of late Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar, one of the richest members of the Nagarathar community, *m.* in 1923, *Educ.* Christian College. Chairman, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd, New Guardian of India Life Insurance Co Ltd, Mg Dir, United India Fire & General Insurance Co Ltd, Dir, United India Provident Insurance Co Ltd, Mysore Paper Mills Ltd, Ajax Products Ltd, Podar Mills Ltd, Bombay, Emcete and Sons Ltd, Director, The East India Distilleries, Sugar Factories Limited, Madras, Chairman, Travancore Rayons Ltd and Trustee, Hindu High School, Triplicane, President, Lady Muthiah Chettiar High School, Madras, Hindusthan Scouts Assocn and Sir M Ct Muthiah Chettyar High School, member, Board of Studies of Commerce for the Madras Univ. Cttee, member, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Chairman, The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd, Madras *Clubs* National Liberal, London; Cosmopolitan, Madras Flying Club, Steward, Madras Race Club *Address.* 'Bedford' House, Vepery, Madras

CHETTIAR, T. A. Ramalingam, B.A., B.L., Member, Indian Parliament *b* May 1881, *Educ* Presidency Coll. and Law Coll, Madras Practised Law at Coimbatore, 1905-37, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1920-45, M L.A, Central, since 1945. *Clubs* Lawley Institute, Ootacamund, Cosmopolitan Club, Madras and Coimbatore. *Address* Race-course Road, Coimbatore

CHETTIAR, T. S. Avinashilingam, B A, B L, Ex-Minister for Education, Madras *b* May 5, 1903, in Tiruppur, *Educ* Pachaiyappa's Coll. & Law Coll, Madras Enrolled Advocate, Madras High Court, 1926, interested in public work and Education, early influenced by ideals of Sri Ramakrishna, Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi, jailed in connection with Salt Satyagraha, 1930, C D Movement, 1932, Satyagraha Movements of 1941, and 1942, etc, Founder, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, connected with Ramakrishna Mission since 25 years, is a Brahmachari, Pres, Dist Congress Cttee, 1930-46, collected and presented to Gandhiji Rs 26,000 for founding the Harijan work in Coimbatore, 1934, also collected Rs. 2½ lakhs from Coimbatore for 1945, member, Central Assembly, 1935-46, elected M L A, Madras, 1946, President & Founder, Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam (Tamil Academy) which prepares the Tamil Encyclopædia, Minister for Education, Madras, 1946-49, was responsible for the introduction of Basic Education, Reorganisation of Secondary Education and Adult Education in the province *Publications Thirukethara Yathirai, Inthia Porulathara Nool*, and other books, compiled and translated Swami Vivekananda's 'Thoughts on Education', His Indian Lectures *Address* Sri Ramkrishna Vidyalaya, P O. Coimbatore Dist, S India



CHETTIAR, Al. Vr. P. V. Vr. Veerappa, Zamindar of Rettayambadi (Madura District), Proprietor of many other estates in Madura, Ramnad, and Tanjore Districts Landlord and Banker *b.* at Lakshmipuram, Ramnad District, South India; was adopted by Al Vr. P Vr Venkatachalam Chettiar, *Educ* Devakottai, R a m n a d District, *m.* Srimathi 1929, has one *s* Director, [illegible] Studios Ltd, Madras Sree Meenakshi Electric Supply Corporation Limited, Devakottai, President, Committee of Supervision, Sree Mayuranathaswami Temple, which was built by his family at a cost of Rs 23 lakhs at Mayavaram, Tanjore Dist; his family have made endowments to various charities and funds organised by Government and Local Boards, has business concerns in Burma *Address* Devakottai, South India, 'Park Side' Bunglow 3, Prakasam Road, T Nagar, Madras



CHETTY, Hon'ble Rajasevasakta Pamadi Subbarama, Merchant and Industrialist, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzral, Govt of Mysore, since 1947 when the first Popular Ministry was formed *b* March 15, 1883, *e. s* of P. Mudduramiah Chetty, *Educ* Central College, Bangalore Partner, Sree Rama Weaving Shed, Bangalore City, served 20 years as an active councillor of the Bangalore City Municipality continuously and was its elected President thrice, was member of Representative Assembly for over 13 years and President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce twice; was member, Mysore Legislative Council for 10 years, was Chairman, Vysya Bank Ltd, Director, Bangalore Chickballapur Light Railway Co, Ltd, was member of Political Affairs Committee and Reforms Committee of Mysore State, Director, the Bank of Mysore Ltd, the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co, Ltd, the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd, and

the Kollegal Silk Filatures Ltd , and President, Mysore State Harijan Sevak Sangha ; in recognition of his public services, was awarded the title of RAJASEVASAKTA by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the Dasara Durbar of 1941 *Address* Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, Bangalore.

CHETTY, R. Kasturi Raj, B A , B L , Dip -in-Edn. (Leeds), Director of Public Instruction and Vice-Chancellor, Mysore Univ , since Nov. 1948 *b* Oct. 4, 1896, *s* of Mr and Mrs Rajayya Chetty, and *g s.* of late T R A Thumboo Chetty, C I E , Chief Justice of Mysore , *m* Sm Jayavathy, *d* of T Dharmaraj Chetty , two *s* and two *d* , *Educ* St Joseph's Coll , Trichinopoly , Central Coll , Bangalore , Univ of Leeds Entered Mysore Education Service as Headmaster of High School, Hassan, Jan 1926 , became the Head of the Dept of Public Instruction, July 1946 *Address* No 10, Davis Road, Richards Town, Bangalore

CHETTY, R. K. Shanmukham, B A , B L , Hony D Litt of the Annamalai Univ , 1948 , ex-finance Minister in the Cabinet of the Indian Dominion *b* 17 Oct 1892 , *Educ* Madras Christian College. Chairman, Indian Tariff Board, Nov. 1945 , member, Madras Legis Council, 1920 , Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922 , member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923-34 , visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926 , Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly , member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee , Dy. President, Legislative Assembly, January, 1931 , attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers , was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August, 1932 , elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933 , made K C I E in 1933 , relinquished title in 1947 , one of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in Sept 1938 , Dewan of Cochin, 1935-41 , Head of the Govt of India Purchasing Mission in America, 1941-42 , India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944 , Constitutional Adviser to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, August 1945-Oct 1945 , resigned membership of Indian Parliament, March 1950 *Address* · Coimbatore.

CHIMNI, Major-General Sirdar Bakshish Singh, O B E , Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters (India) *b* 1905, of a family of hereditary soldiers, his ancestors being generals of the Sikh Army , *Educ* Govt College, Lahore Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1924 , was attached to the Royal Scots Fusiliers, for one year , was then posted to the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry , served with the Mahrattas as Company Cmmdr and later Q M for ten years , was transferred to the R I A S C (1936) , attended a course at the Staff College, Quetta, qualifying in 1938 , Dy Asstt Q M G , 7th Indian Division, during World War II , was Asstt Q M G , L of C Area, Burma Army During the days of withdrawal from Burma raised the first of L. of C. (101) Area in India and was its Chief Staff Officer until 1944 , officiating Brigadier-in-Charge of Administration, 1944 , was Asstt Dir of Supplies and Transport 505 Burma Dist , served in various capacities in Akyab and Ramree Islands , commanded the R I A S C /R A S C units in Siam and was in charge of supplies and transport arrangements for the Allied troops and released prisoners of war and 125,000 surrendered Japanese Army men , Colonel-in-Charge, Administration, Bombay Sub-Area, 1946 , was Inspector, R I A S C , G H Q (India) , appointed member, Army Sub-Cttee of Armed Forces Reconstitution Cttee to divide the Army and its assets between India and Pakistan , founder and head of the Military Evacuation Organisation , took charge in the initial stages of the mass movement of refugees in the Punjab, after partition , joined the Eastern Command as Major-General-in-Charge, Administration *Address* Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters (India), New Delhi.

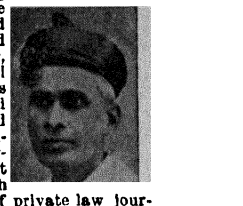
CHINMULGUND, Pandurang Jairao, B A (Hons.), I C S , Chief Administrator, Sangli group of States. *b* October 20, 1913 , *m* in England, 1938 , one *s* and one *d* , *Educ* Poona , London ; Middle Temple, School of Oriental Studies. Joined the I.C S , 1937 , Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Province, 1945 , Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, 1946-47 , Food Controller, Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, 1947-48. *Publications* . Several papers in Journal of Numismatic Society of India. *Recreations:* Philately, Numismatics, Astronomy, Ancient Indian Culture *Clubs* · Poona Gymkhana , Radio Club, Bombay , Rotary Club, Sangli *Address* . No. 1, Motibag, Sangli (S M C.)

CHINOY, Sir Rehimtoola Meherally, Kt , *cr.* 1936, Chairman of F M Chinoy & Co , Ltd , Bombay *b* Bombay, 11th February 1882 , *Educ* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European Wars, 1914-18 and 1939-45 , member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-29 , Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27 , elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1931 , President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936 ; Life member, Indian Red Cross Society, 1921 ; its President in 1931 , Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations , member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37 , member, Council of State (1936-47) , President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-38 , Director of several Joint-Stock Companies , connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City *Address* . Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7

CHINOY, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt (1939), J P *b* February 16, 1885 , *m* Sherbanoo , one *s* , four *d* *Educ* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College A pioneer in the Motor Car and Petroleum trade in India, responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co , Ltd , Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39 , President, Bombay Rotary Club, 1940-41 , District Governor, Rotary I. 89th District , raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund , organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency ; Chairman, The Manjri Stud Farm Limited. *Recreation* Horse-flesh *Address* Dilabhar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHIPMAN, Warwick K. C., B A , D C L , High Commissioner for Canada to India, since 1949 *b* in Montreal , *m* Mary Somerset, 1922 , five children , *Educ.* McGill Univ , Bishop's Univ Practised law in Montreal , served as Batonnier-General of the Bar, Province of Quebec, 1942-43 , was Professor of Civil Law, McGill , appointed Canadian Minister to Chile, 1943 , became Ambassador when the Canadian Legation there was raised to the status of an Embassy, 1944 , Canadian Ambassador to Argentina, 1945-49 *Recreation* Golf *Publications* Two volumes of poems and numerous articles on political and international affairs. *Address* High Commissioner for Canada, 4, Aurangzeb Road, P O Box 114, New Delhi

CHITALEY, Vaman Vasudeo, B.A , LL.B , Senior Advocate, Federal Court. *b* 1885 ; *Educ* · Jaswant College, Jodhpur , *m.* Miss Oke in 1904 , seven *s* , one *d* , first two sons Law Graduates doing business Started practise in C P. 1910 , published C P Digest in 1920 , started in 1922 All-India Reporter, a legal monthly journal from Nagpur which stands first in British Empire and third in the whole world amongst similar publications , owns one of the biggest presses in India , fought against 1929 Bill which aimed at the prohibition of private law journals , from 1931 wrote commentaries on C P C , Cr P C , Limitation, T P , Court Fees and Suits Valuation, Registration and Stamp Acts, all reputed for accuracy and annotations ; recently completed A I R Manual and Indian Digest each in 8 Vols and started Hindi literary magazine " Bharati " representing all the Indian languages , built up Tanning Factory at Amba-Vishalgad , founded Hindu Dharma Sanskrit Mandir in 1943 , presided over first Maharashtra Mudran Parishad, Poona, 1949 *Address* Dhantoli, Nagpur



CHITNAVIS, Shrimant Krishnarao Shankarrao, Landlord and Banker, Nagpur, Central Provinces *b* July 1915, the only *s* of the late Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis, President of the Legislative Assembly, C P. and Berar , *m* Shrimant Soubhagvavati Padmavati Baisaheb, *d* of Sir K Nadkar, Ex-Dewan of Dhar State, 1931, one *s* and two *d* Owns an extensive landed property consisting of several up-to-date farms, Cattle-breeding centres and Rice Mills , an all round sportsman , keen at big game shooting , a patron and lover of music , has built up a private Library consisting of modern books on various subjects, Director, The New Citizen Bank, Nagpur Branch, Nagpur Match Factory Co , and Sahyadri Insurance Co , Vice-President, Hindu Cricket Association, C P & Berar since 1934 *Hobbies* Movie-Photography, Music, Shooting, Fishing, Cricket, Gardening, Tennis and Athletics *Address* Civil Lines, Nagpur



CHITRE, Atmaram Anant, (Diwan Bahadur), Advocate (O S), J P , Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. *b* 17th May 1877 , *Educ* Wilson College and Govt Law School, Bombay Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court, 1907-16 , acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17 , confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec 1928 , Ag Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935 , member, Arbitration Board appointed by H E the Crown Representative, as nominee of H. H the Maharaja of Morvi, in Cutch-Morvi boundary disputes, 1940-41 ; Judge, High Court, Dharampur State, 1945-46 , President · Kayastha Sabha, Dadar, Bombay , C K P Education Society, Thana *Address* Thube Park, Shivajinagar, Poona

CHOPRA, Major-General Mohinder Singh, Brigadier, General Officer Commanding, Inf Division, Indian Army, since Oct 1949 *b* January 12, 1908, *s* of Sardar Harnam Singh , *m* Jagjit Kaur , two *s* and two *d* , *Educ* Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun , Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England Commissioned, Aug 30, 1928 , attached to 1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, for one year ; joined 1st Battalion, The Rajput Regiment, 1929-32 ; transferred to 6th Royal Battalion (Scinde), 13 Frontier Force Rifles as the First King's Commissioned Indian Officer in the newly Indianised Battalion proceeded to Aldershot to attend an

advance physical training course was also sent by Govt to Denmark and Germany to study physical culture; after graduating from the Staff College in 1941, proceeded overseas as Staff Captain in the Paiforce, promoted D A Q M G after six months in the same H Q, returned to India and was posted G S O II Operations at Hq, Sind District, Karachi, from end of 1943 saw active service with a Frontier Force Battalion in Burma, promoted Lt.-Col and appointed Commandant at the Army School of Physical Training in Oct. 1944, first Indian to be so appointed; appointed Inspector of Physical Training, 1946, commanded the 1st Battalion, Assam Regiment, 1947, appointed Dy Military Secy, Army H Q, India after partition and given command of Frontier Brigade Group, Oct. 1947 *Address* H Q 5 Div, Lucknow

CHOPRA, Col. Sir Ram Nath, Kt, C I E, M A, M D, Sc D (Cantab), F R C P (London), I M S (Retd), Kt (1941), Director, Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State *b* August 17, 1882, *m* Miss Permeshwari, *Educ* Punjab Univ, Downing College, Cambridge, and St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Joined the I M S in 1908 and remained in military Service till 1921, appointed Prof of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, 1921, Director, School of Trop Med, 1935, Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee, Government of India, 1930-31; Director, Medical Services, Kashmir State, was Officer in charge of Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and President, National Institute of Sciences of India, Hon Member, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, served in the Great War, 1914-1919, Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1935-41, Hony Physician to the King, 1935-39, President, All-India Science Congress, 1947, Chairman, Indigenous Systems of Medicine Committee, Govt of India *Publications Anthelmintics and Their Uses in Medical and Veterinary Practice, Indigenous Drugs of India, A Hand-book of Tropical Therapeutics* (in press) *Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of India*—2 Vols *Address:* Srinagar, Kashmir

CHORDIA, Shyam Sunder Lal, M A, Managing Editor, *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, since April 1950 *b* Aug 4, 1898, *s* of Motisinghji Chordia, *m* Shrim Harak Kumari, four *s* and four *d*, *Educ* The Maharana's School, Udaipur and Muir Central Coll, Allahabad Worked as Professor of English, Govt Morris Coll, Nagpur. *Publications Seekings and other Poems, Chitor and other Poems, Divine Indifference and other Stories Recreations* Yoga, Philosophy and Literature *Address* 8, Rahmat Manzil, Churchgate Area, Bombay.

CHOTA NAGPUR Rt. Rev. George Noel Lankester Hall, Bishop of, since 1936 *b* Dec 25, 1891, *s* of George Hall, Baldock, Herts; *Educ* Bedford School, St John's College, Cambridge, Bishop's College, Cheshnut 1st Class Classical Tripos pt I 1913 pt II, 1914, 1st Class Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915, B A, 1913; Lightfoot Scholar, 1916, M A, 1918 Deacon, 1917, Priest, 1918, Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-25; S P G Missionary, Chota Nagpur, 1925-36 *Publications The Seven Root Sins*, 1936 *Recreation*. Idle conversation. *Address* Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B N R

CHOUDHARI, Vaman Khushal, M A (Cantab) B Sc (Bombay), Assistant Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, since April 1949 *b* June 12, 1913, *s* of Khushal Ganpat Choudhari of Atraval, E K, *m* Mrs Maltibai Choudhari, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* S P College, Poona, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Caius College, Cambridge Prof. of Mathematics in Lingraj College, Belgaum, June 1937-May 1945, Principal, Mooljee Jaitha Arts & Science Coll, Jalgaon (E K), June 1945-March 1949. *Recreations* Music, Vocal & Instrumental, Games —Tennis, Badminton *Clubs* University Gymkhana, Belgaum and Gorjabai Gymkhana, Jalgaon, E K *Address* Assistant Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, Old Custom House, Bombay 1

CHOUDHARY, Hon'ble Shree Jagjal, Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, Govt of Bihar *b* 1894 in a toddy tappers' family, *m*, *Educ*, Pathshala in his home village, Dist Saran, had a uniformly brilliant career, won scholarships, Medical College, Calcutta Left Medical College in the sixth year class at the call of his revered leader Dr Rajendra Prasad, 1921, has been in political life since 1921, courted imprisonment several times for taking active part in political movements, works hard for the amelioration of the poor *Address* Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, Govt of Bihar, Ranchi

CHOUDHRI, Shrimati Kamla, Member, Indian Parliament *b* Feb 22, 1908, at Lucknow, *d* of Man Mohan Dayal, a retired Dy Collector, *m* Dr J M Choudhri, a Homœopath, two *s* and one *d* Entered politics during the civil disobedience movement, 1930, has been in the Congress since then, has courted imprisonment several times, elected member, U P Provincial Congress Cttee and the Mahila City and District Congress Cttee, was one of the Senior Vice-Chairmen, Reception Cttee of the 54th Session, All-India Congress, also worked as Chairman, Pandal and Decoration Cttee, member Standing Cttee, Ministry of Health, Advisory Cttee, A I R Hindi Section, ardent devotee of Mahatma Gandhi, Chairman, Hindi Sahitva Parishad, 1935-36, Chairman, Mahila Hitkari Kandra, 1938, has been member, Raghunath Girls' College's Managing Cttee, U P *Publications Unmad, Prem, Yatra, Bail Patra*, translation of Rubuyats of Umar Khayyam *Address* Vineet-Kunj, Chhipi Tank, Meerut (U P)

CHOUDHURY, Mahendra Mohan, B L, Advocate, Parliamentary Secretary, Education Ministry, Assam *b* April 12, 1908, *s.* of Dandiram Choudhury; *m* Shrimati Sukhalata Choudhury, Oct 10, 1934, two *s* and four *d* *Educ* Cotton College and Earle Law College, Gauhati Advocate, High Court of Judicature, Assam *Publications: Mahatma Gandhi* (Assamese) and several articles and stories. *Address* Shillong (Assam).

CHUDASAMA, Mansinhji M., B.A, LL B, (Bom Univ), Commissioner of Police, Bombay, since 1949 *b.* April 25, 1905, of a Rajput family, *m* Manherkunverba, four *s* *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, Law College, Poona and Ahmedabad Joined Imperial Police, Dec 1929, served as D S.P in several districts of this Province and in Thar Parkar District in Sind where he had to deal with the Hur menace, appointed D I G P, N R, Ahmedabad, 1947, Dy Inspector-General of Police, C I D, Bombay Province, 1948 49, awarded I P M in the same year for long and meritorious service *Recreations*. Tennis, Golf, Swimming, etc *Clubs* Nasik Golf Club, Ahmedabad Gymkhana Club, Poona Gymkhana Club, W I A A Club, Bombay, Radio Club, Bombay. *Address* Carmichael House, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

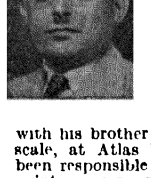
CHUNDER, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Kamal Chunder, I C S, M A (Oxon), B A (Oxon) (Hons) History, B.A (Hons) (Philosophy) (Cal), Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of the State of West Bengal, Calcutta, since Jan 1949 *b* Jan 4, 1895, *s* of the late Raj Chunder Chunder and Sirjukta Sushila Chunder, *m* Gauri Mitter, *d* of the late Rt Hon Sir B C Mitter, Kt, P C, two *d*, *Educ* Hindu School and Presidency Coll, Calcutta, Pembroke Coll, Oxford, Institute Pom jennes Gens at Nenville, Switzerland, Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, School for Oriental Studies, London Asstt Magistrate and Collector, 1919, Jt Magistrate and Dy Collector, 1921, Asstt. Publicity Officer, Govt of Bengal, 1922, Additional Dt Magistrate, Mymensing, 1924, Addl Dt Judge, Sylhet, 1925, Dt & Sessions Judge at various districts in Bengal and Assam, Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, 1940, Acting Judge, High Court, 1946, Addl Judge, High Court, 1948 *Publications Ordeal*, a drama staged at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London *Recreations* Gardening, Photography *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Lake Club, Calcutta *Address* 82, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta 26

CHUNILAL, R. Mandalia, B A, L L B, *b* August 26, 1908, *Educ* Matriculated from Seth Goculdas Tejpal High School, Cutch-Mandvi in 1926, passed First Year and Inter Arts from Fergusson College, Poona, and graduated from Elphinstone, 1930, First and second L L B from Government Law School at Bombay in 1932. Legal practitioner at Cutch-Mandvi, is taking keen interest in social and political activities, member of the A C P C Prajakiya Parishad, member of the Controlled Goods Committee, a trustee and Hon Secretary of Mandaliya Vidyalaya and member of the local Committee of G T High School at Cutch-Mandvi, President, Taluka Congress *Ad hoc* Committee, trustee of Damodar Anandji Aushadhalaya *Address* Mandalia Street, Cutch-Mandvi



COELHO, Vincent H., B Sc (Hons), Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Alexandria *b* July 20, 1917, *Educ*. Presidency College, Madras I A & A S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India, Ministry of Finance, Under-Secy, Cabinet Secretariat, Private Secy. to the Prime Minister, First Secy, Indian Legation, Berne *Address* Post Box No 287, Alexandria

COMMISSARIAT, Jal Jamshedji, Managing Director, Noble Paint & Varnish Co Ltd *b* March 24, 1911, *s* of late Jamshedji Hormasji Commissariat and late Meherbai Maneckjee Polishwalla, *m* Miss Kati Manchershaw Polishwalla, in 1942, one *s*, Diniar and two *d*, Villi and Roshan, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, obtained Technical training at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 1933. Founded Noble Paint & Varnish Co in partnership with his brother and an outsider, on a small scale, at Atlas Mills Compound, 1933, has been responsible for the quick growth of his paint concern, purchased all rights from his brother, Jehangir, the other partner of the firm, and became its sole proprietor 1949, in 1950, was elected Managing Director, the Company being converted into a private limited concern, is a keen sportsman and a member of Lodge Blackwell. *Address* Noble Paint & Varnish Co Ltd, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.



COOPER, Jal Manekji, F R G S, Associate, British Philatelic Association Ltd Hon Secy The Empire of India Philatelic Society *b* March 29, 1905, *m* Tehmi *d* of Hormusji Cawasji one *d* Member, Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders Society, The Air Mail Society, Philatelic Society of India, etc, Editor and Publisher of the 'India's Stamp Journal (a monthly Philatelic Magazine) Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer, Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories etc *Publications Indian Rocket Mails Early Indian Cancellations Stamps of India, India used in Burma* and *India used Abroad Address* Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay



COOPER, Dr Rustom A F, M S, Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon *b* Feb 2 1904, *m* Mehra S Pochkhanawalla Hon Ear Nose & Throat Surgeon, Sir J J Bathvalla Hospital St George's Hospital, Indian Military Hospital B D Petit Parsi General Hospital Consulting practice (private) *Address* Navsari Bldg Hornby Road Bombay 1

COOPER, Dr Rustom Nusserwanji, M S (Lond) F R C S (Eng) Hon Principal Medical Officer, Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children *b* April 3 1893, *Educ* Bombay and London Surgeon, Hon Surgeon at the K E M Hospital and Lecturer in Surgery *Publications* Various publications in the Indian Surgical Journals *Recreations* Golf Amateur Cinematograph *Clubs* Willingdon Club and Cricket Club of India Bombay *Address* Marshall Lodge, Cumballa Hill Bombay

COSSIMBAZAR, Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M A, M L A, Head of a premier Zemindar family of Bengal *b* 1897 *m* Second Rajkumari of Dighapatia, 1917, *Educ* Calcutta University M A, 1920 Ex Minister, Government of Bengal in charge of Irrigation, Communications and Works 1936 41, presided over several All India Conferences holds progressive views in politics, member Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924 and Congress Assembly Party, West Bengal takes keen interest in literature, music and fine arts, President All India Music Conference Calcutta Univ Institute (Fine Arts Section) Vice President and Trustee, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Trustee Indian Museum, Life Member Viswa Bharati, is also connected with several educational Institutions President, Governing Body, K N College (Berhampore), Maharaja Manindra Chandra College (Calcutta) etc is an all round sportsman taking particular interest in Tennis and Billiards, Patron, Mohan Bagan Club, President Bengal Lawn Tennis Association, Bengal Table Tennis Association, Vice-President Calcutta South Club, Ex President, British Indian Association, Bengal Mahajan Sabha, President Automobile Association of Bengal, Ramkrishna Sisumangal Pratisthan and Matri Bhaban (Calcutta), Chairman, Board of Directors, Manindra Mills Ltd, Cossimbazar Coal & Mineral Co Ltd, etc, Director, Bengal Potteries Ltd, Rajgaon Stone Co Ltd, etc, Proprietor Maharaja Cossimbazar China Clay Mines (Singhbhum), Maharaja Cossimbazar Stone Works (Nalhati) etc *Publications Bengal Rivers and Our Economic Welfare, Bengal's River Problems, Flood and Its Remedy, Rationale of Food Crisis Monopathy, Which Way lies Peace* (in Bengali) etc etc *Address* Sreepur Palace, P O Cossimbazar Raj, Murshidabad and Cossimbazar House, 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9

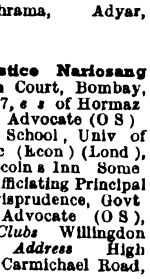


COUSINS, James Henry *b* Belfast, Ireland July 22 1873, *Educ* Various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin Private Sec, Lord Mayor of Belfast Literary Editor, New India Madras, Principal Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916 21 and 1933 37 Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama Adyar Madras, 1922 28 Professor of English Poetry, Keiogijuku University, Tokyo 1919 20, and College of the City of New York, 1931-32, Organiser of Indian Art Galleries Mysore, 1924, and Trivandrum 1935, Head of the Department of Fine Art Travancore University, Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore, 1934-48, Lecturer on Indian Art and Culture in India Japan, Europe and America, a co founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival, 1900, etc *Publications* Twenty two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two volume edition and in an Indian edition (Kalakshetra, Madras, 1940), twenty two books of prose on art, education, philosophy, etc, summarised in *A Study in Synthesis*, 1934 *Address* Sevashrama, Adyar, Madras 20

COYAJEE, Hon Mr Justice Nariosang Hormasdyar, Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1943 *b* Nov 124, 897, *s s* of Hormazdyar Coyajee, M A, LL B, Advocate (O S) *Educ* John Cannon High School, Univ of Bombay B A, 1919, B Sc (Econ) (Lond), 1923, Barrister-at Law, Lincoln's Inn Some time Lecturer in Law and Officiating Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Govt Law College, Bombay Advocate (O S), High Court of Bombay *Clubs* Willingdon Sports, Ripon, Bombay *Address* High Court, Bombay, Rylstone, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26

CUADRON, Juan Francisco, Doctor in Law, Consul for Spain *b* August 16, 1916, in Barcelona (Spain), *Educ* Valencia Univ and Madrid Univ (Spain) Professor of Economics, Univ of Madrid, 1941 44, in the Diplomatic Service from 1945, services at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid and Spanish Legation at Amman as Chargé d'Affairs *Address* Oceana', 153, Marine Drive Bombay

CURRIMBHOY, Gulamali Fazulbhoy, Honorary Presidency Magistrate and J P *b* September 13, 1905, *s* of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimboy and *g s* of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1st Baronet *m* Hamida, *d* of Rahimtullah Currimbhoy, *Educ* Graduated in Economics from Bombay Univ, 1928 Was Deputy Cotton Selector to the Currimbhoy Group of Mills for seven years, organised cloth retail selling activities and publicity for this Group, joined Associated Cement Companies Ltd as an Administrative Assistant and collaborated with J Moore, Bedaux expert, in organising the purchase of used gunny-bags, now Director in Charge, The Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd, Bombay, has visited Great Britain and the Continent in course of studies and on business, was guest, with Mrs Hamida Currimbhoy, at wedding of Prince and Princess Aly Khan in Cannes, May 1949 *Recreations* Bridge, Billiards and Badminton *Clubs* Willingdon, W I A A, Cricket Club of India, Radio *Address* Shakuntala, 69, Worli Sea Face, Bombay



DABHOLKAR, Laxmikant Shantaram, Businessman, Proprietor, Sadbhakti Prakash Printing Press and Sadbhakti Publications *b* July 29 1897 *y s* of the late Hon'ble Mr Narayan Vasudeo and *s* of S N Dabholkar, *m* Indumati *d* of M V Wagle, three *d* and two *s Educ* Robert Money School and Davar's College of Commerce Started business of printing and publication under the name of Sadbhakti Prakash Printing Press and Sadbhakti Publications, Director of several concerns Trustee of several Charitable Trusts, Chairman, Gaud Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd Justice of the Peace (1945), Honorary Presidency Magistrate (1946), Director of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co, Ltd June 1943, Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co, Ltd, February 1943, Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co Ltd, Aug 1941, Devkaran Nanjee Printing & Publishing Co, Ltd, Sept 1942, Indian Hume Pipe Co Ltd Feb 1940, Indian Co operative Steam Navigation and Trading Co, Ltd, Nov 1940, Ajit Trading & Export Import Co, Ltd, April 1948, Coal Mining & State Minerals, Ltd, July 1948, Sistas, Ltd, Oct 1948 Hony Secy Society of the Hony Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, Vice President Property Owners Association *Clubs* Orient Club, Radio Club *Address* 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay



DABOO, Raj Priya Dinshaw Ruttanji, B A, Former Naib Dewan and member Executive Council of Baroda State Zamindar, Public worker and Philanthropist *b* 25th Sept 1885 Daboo family founded the Parsee General Hospital, Daboo Students Hostels, and several other charitable and religious institutions Himself, besides his other charities, gave a lakh of rupees to found a Girls' High School at Navsari to commemorate the name of his late mother Bai Dinbai *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined his father's business of Forest and Public Works contracts Toured Europe in 1912 Married on 1st November 1923 to Miss Jerbai, daughter of Dr Muncherji Jamasji Mistri retired Civil Surgeon Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918 1925 again from 1940 to 1948 Appointed Development Minister according to new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H H Gaekwar Member Navsari Municipality, 1914 1942, its first elected President 1923-1925 again 1934 1936 Member, Navsari District Board, 1917 1942, its Vice President, 1918 1925, its first elected President in 1939 Director, District Co operative Bank, 1922-1942 its first elected President, 1925 1942 Founded District Land Mortgage Co operative Bank in 1936 and its President 1936 1942 Was member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and almost all other committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration Was given a civic address by the public of Navsari for selfless services to people in 1925 Was awarded titles of Raj Bhushan in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Raj Priya in 1943 Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of H H the late Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee *Address* Loonsikui, Navsari (B B & C I Rly)



da COSTA, Albert F. W., Major, D T M, F.R C S, V D. *b.* Jan. 13, 1889, *m.* Emilia da Rocha Heredia, *Educ.* Bombay, L. M. & S, Calcutta, D T M, Edinburgh, F.R C S Entered C P. Medical Service, 1913, Commissioned I M S., 1914, served as Medical Officer 2/9th Gurkha Rifles, World War I, Third Afghan War and Frontier Expeditions, Lecturer in Midwifery, Gynæcology, Pediatrics, Hygiene, Surgery and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in Robertson Medical School, Nagpur, 1921, Civil Surgeon C P., 1927, retired 1938, with the rank of Major, Chairman, Board of Directors, Midland Laboratories, Nagpur, General Secretary, Catholic Union of India, member, All-India Medical Services Association, Bombay Medical Union and former member of British Medical Association, recipient of Volunteer Officer's Decoration, 1929 *Hobbies* Photography and Sport *Publications Entire absence of the Uterus, Atresia of the Vagina and Cervix Uteri; Tonsils and Adenoids, Cholera, Strangulated Hernia Address.* Chateau d'Emilia, Kamptee Road, Nagpur



DADABHOY, Sir Maneckji Byramjee, C I.E. (1911), Kt. (1921), K C.I E (1925), K C. S I (1936), LL D (Nagpur University), 1940, Ex-President Council of State. *b* Bombay. 30th July 1865, 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhov, J P, *m* Bai Jerbanoo, O B E, 1884. 2 *d* Joined Middle Temple, 1884, called to Bar, 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887, member Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90, Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891, President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911, member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17, Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32), elected to the Council of State, 1921, nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937, member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept 1921 member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26, member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years; President, Council of State, 1933 to November 1946 when he retired *Publications* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act *Clubs.* Royal Societies Club, London; Royal Automobile Club, London; Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Willingdon Club, Bombay, Asian Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, Delhi, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi, Rotary Club of Delhi; Central Provinces Club, Nagpur. *Address* Nagpur, C P.



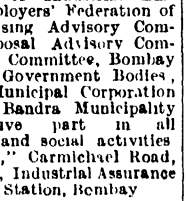
DADOO, Dr. Yusuf Mohammed, L R C P, L R C S (Edinburgh), L R S P, L R F S (Glasgow), Medical Practitioner *b* September 5, 1909; *Educ* Johannesburg Indian Govt School (South Africa), Aligarh University, Edinburgh University Leader of S A Indian people; conducted historic passive resistance struggle since 1946, imprisoned several times since 1940 for his political activities, also arrested in London 1929 for participating in demonstrations against Simon Commission, visited India with Dr Naicker, 1947, President, Transvaal Indian Congress *Publications* Number of pamphlets on S A Indian question. *Address* P O Box 2948, Johannesburg.

DAFTARDAR, Bhagvant Ambaji, B A, Journalist & Social worker, Sangli. *b* 1903, *m* Miss Vimala Diwan, two *d*, *Educ* Sangli High School and Willingdon College, Sangli, won medals in Elocution Competitions in the College. Was for some time a tutor (in history) to Sangli Princess Shri Sou Indumati Raje (now Mrs Rajwade), was Headmaster, Model High School, Sangli for some time, Pres (1st elected), Sangli City Municipality, 1940-42, Chairman, Sangli Municipality, 1947, again elected Pres, Sangli City Municipality, 1948-49, deputed as Sangli State Delegate to attend the Publicity & Information Officers' Conference at New Delhi under the auspices of The Chamber of Princes, 1944, Managing Director, Deccan Cement Products Co, Ltd, Sangli, 1947-49, Reception Chairman, Maharashtra Patrakar Parishad (Maharashtra Journalists' Conference), 9th Session, Sangli, Jan 1949, member, Sangli District Supply Cttee, member Sangli District Rural Development Board, Vice-Chairman, Sangli Dist Prohibition Board, member, Dist Anti-Corruption Cttee, Sangli, Reception Chairman, Merged Deccan States Municipalities Conference, Sangli, presided over by Hon Mr G D Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Govt., Bombay and inaugurated by H H Raja Saheb of Sangli, 1948 Chairman, Sangli Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Sangli *Address* "Amba-Prasad," New Colony, Sangli (S M C)

DAHANUKAR, Mahadeo Laxman, Managing Director, M. L Dahanukar & Co, Ltd, Managing Agents, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., and The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd *m.*; three *s* working with him in his business Director, Dahanukar Sons Ltd, New United Construction & Eng Co Ltd, The Amrut Oil Mills Ltd, The United Commercial Bank Limited, The Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd, The Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd., ex-Sheriff of Bombay, ex-President [illegible] Chamber of Commerce, Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1939, Ex-member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, member, Employers' Federation of India, Provincial Housing Advisory Committee, Regional Disposal Advisory Committee, Bombay, Port Committee, Bombay Port-Trust and other Government Bodies, Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1932 to 1939), and Bandra Municipality (1930-34), takes active part in all commercial, industrial and social activities *Address* "Shree Sadan," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Industrial Assurance Bldg, Opp Churchgate Station, Bombay



DAHANUKAR, Shantaram Mahadeo, B E (Civil), Poona, Science Master in Civil Eng from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass, U S A, Industrialist, Director, Amrut Oil Mills Ltd, The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd, Worli Chemical Works Ltd, Dahanukar Sons Ltd, New United Construction & Engineering Co Ltd and Hind Razor and Blade Co, Ltd which are under the management of Dahanukar Organisation, Director, Spun Pipe & Construction Co of India Ltd, Bharat Airways Ltd, Shree Rajahansa Mills Ltd, Swadeshi Electric Clock Mfg Co Ltd, Forum Ltd, The Democratic Publishers Ltd, Jt Hon Secy of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation and Associate Member of the Institute of Indian Engineers (A M I I E), *b* Sept 30, 1913, *s* of M L Dahanukar, *m* Nalini N Mastakar, three *s*, *Educ* Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, College of Engineering, Poona Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass, U.S A, took practical training in London with leading firms Joined business under the management of the Organisation, carried out extensive construction work for Military and Provincial and Central Governments, manufactured and started Distillery Plant attached to the Sugar Factory, manufactured and started Sugar Confectionery and Candy Plants, also designed and manufactured and put into operation the first Hydrogenation Plant entirely to meet the Government specifications, made a business trip to Europe and England in October 1947. *Recreations* Physical culture and Indian games, Badminton, Swimming, etc *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, Cricket Club of India Ltd, Bombay Flying Club, Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address Office* Industrial Assurance Bldg, opp Churchgate Stn, Bombay 1, *Residence* Shree Sadan, No 4A, Carmichael Road, Bombay



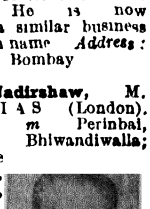
DALAL, Ardeshir Sorabji, Member, Bombay Stock Exchange *b* 20th July 1877; *m* Miss Shirinbai Nasservanji Hiramanek, April 22, 1926, *Educ* Fort High School, Bombay Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange at the early age of 18, became partner of Seth Morarji Muriji who gave him a thorough training in the Share Business, his uncle the late Merwanji Rustomji Dalal of the well-known firm of Merwanji & Byramji, arranged the partnership with Morarji, he and the late Ghelabhai Haridas, an officer in the Bank of Bombay introduced him to many of the leading concerns, on the retirement of Mr Morarji the partnership was dissolved on 20th March 1926, since then has been conducting his business in his own name, was a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange, 1920-21 *Address* 16, 17, Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay



DALAL, Merwanjee Bomanjee. *b* 12th October, 1901. Entered London School of Economics and Political Science, 1919. Son of the late Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal C I E, High Commissioner for India in 1923 After completing his education joined the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons and was one of its two active partners He is now running a similar business in his own name *Address:* 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay



DALAL, Maneckji Nadirshaw, M. Inst C E, F I A.A, F I A S (London). *b.* January 7, 1905, *m* Perinbai, daughter of Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla; *Educ* Royal Institute of Civil Engineers, London Chairman, Council of State, Vice-Pres, Empire Parliamentary Assoc, member, Central Advisory Council, Railway Board, Local Advisory Cttee, B B & C I, Civil Defence Cttee, Food Cttee, Industries & Civil Supplies Cttee, Supply and Munition Production Cttee., Roads Cttee, member, Commonwealth Relations Cttee and Industries & Supply Cttee,



member, Court, Univ of Delhi; Executive Cttee, All-India Tuberculosis Assoc; member, Institute of International Affairs; Chairman, Indian Roads and Transport Development Assoc, member, Famine Relief Cttee, Executive Cttee., Passengers & Traffic Relief Assoc., Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, member, Board of Cummunication, Bombay, Bombay Food Council and Bombay Provincial Food Advisory Board, member, Provincial Transport Authority, member, Bombay Traffic Advisory Committee, Bombay Merchant, Director, Palanpur Vegetable Products' Ltd, member, Advisory Committee, Bikaner Bank, Import Export Agent, Chartered Civil Engineer, Architect & Surveyor Honourably mentioned Charles Hawksley Prize, 1931 of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers (London), member, Institute of Civil Engineers (London), Fellow, Incorporated Association of Architects (London) and Incorporated Association of Surveyors (London) *Publications Whither Minorities, Value of Gold, A Plea for Industrial Development*, etc. *Address* No. 3, Cuffe Parade, Bombay

DALAL, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw, Kt (1942), C I E (1936), M R C P (1931), M R C S (1895), L R C P (1895), D P H, R C P S (1916), L M & S (1894) *b* July 27, 1868 at Broach, Gujerat, Western India, *Educ* Khan Bahadur R S Dalal High School, Broach, Gokuldas Tejpal School, Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical Coll, Bombay, St Bartholomew's Hospital and Coll, and University College, London, King's Coronation Medal (1937), King's Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal (1923) Resident Medical Officer, Finsbury Dispensary, London, 1896-97, Secretary of State's Doctor for Plague Duty in India, 18th November 1897, Dy Sanitary Commr, Southern Registration Dt, Bombay, 14th June 1913, Asstt Dir of Public Health, Southern Registration Dt, Bombay, October 1921, Dir, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, 23rd October 1923, retired, Oct. 1925, member, Indian Central Leg. Assembly from 1930 to 1945 *Publication* · Author of *Manual of Vaccination*. *Clubs* · Belgaum English Club, Belgaum Parsi Club and Mahableshwar Club *Address* · 14, The Fort, Belgaum, M & S M Railway

DALMIA, Jaidayal. *b.* 1905, younger brother of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, *m* Shrimati Krishna, 7 *s* and 2 *d*, *Educ* Privately



A leading industrialist and an able executive, has wide knowledge of machinery and plant, keenly interested in mass literacy, labour problems and maternity welfare, has travelled in India and Europe, has visited workshops of many important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent and has good experience of different processes of cement manufacture, a keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering, Chairman, Dalmia Cement Ltd *Hobbies* Industrial Chemistry, Numerology, Tennis, Photography. *Address* 2, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi

DAMLE, Sadashiv Chintaman, M Sc, F I A. (Lond), M Sc 1st Class (Allahabad), B Sc 1st class with Homersham Cox Gold Medal for Maths and Merit Scholarship (Allahabad), Consulting Actuary *b* August 8, 1908, at Benares, *s* of late Pandit Chintaman Sadashiv *alias* Bhaiyaji Damle of Benares and late Shrimati Lakshmibai Damle, *m* Indutai, *d* of Gopal Ganesh Athavle, Cloth Merchant, Bombay, 1940, *Educ* Harish Chandra High School, Benares, Queen's Inter College, Benares, Muir Hostel, Allahabad Univ. Univ Research Scholarships and D Sc Research Scholarship Department of Mathematics, Allahabad Univ., 1935-37, Member, Working C'ttee., Allahabad Univ. Mathematical Assoc., 1929-30, General Secy, Muir Hostel, Allahabad Univ, 1930-31, worked in Great Social Life and General Assurance Co, Ltd, Bombay, 1941-42 and was the General Manager from Aug. 21, 1941, Progress Officer, Directorate-General of Supply (Govt. of India), Jan 1943-Dec 1945 *Publications*. *A note on Sir Shah M Sulaiman's New Theory of Relativity*, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India (Allahabad), Research Note *Application of Sulaiman's Theory to Binary Stars* published in Science and Culture (of Calcutta), on Cuttings: published in the Bulletin of the Mathematical Assoc, Univ of Allahabad *Address* C/o G G Athavle, 40, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

DAMRY, Purviz Nadirshah, B A. (Hons) (Oxon), M A (Oxon), I A S, Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad *b* March 13, 1914, *s* of Dr and Mrs N D Damry, *m* Zarine Kothavala, one *d* and one *s*.; *Educ* St. Paul's School, London, Christ Church, Oxford Joined Bombay Civil Service, 1937, Collector and D M, East Khandesh, 1944, Collector and D M, Sholapur, 1945, Collector and D M, Ahmedabad, 1947. *Recreations* Study of Greek Vase-Painting *Clubs* Dhulia Club, Sholapur Club, Jalgaon Club and Ahmedabad Club *Address* C/o Secretariat, Bombay.

DANDEKER, Narayan, I C S, B Sc. (Econ) (London) (Hons), B Com (London) (Hons), A S A A (Hons), A C A, R A, Member, Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee, (States Ministry), Govt of India, services placed at the disposal of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Bombay, since Nov 1949 *b* June 24, 1908, *s* of M K Dandeker (decd), Madras, *m* Manorama (*née* Sushila Kibe), *d.* of Sardar Kibe, Indore, three *s*, *Educ* St Mary's European High School, Madras, University College, Colombo, Ceylon, London School of Economics, London; School of Oriental Studies, London Joined the I C S, 1931, after 3 years' service in the Customs Department, transferred to the Finance-Commerce Cadre of the Govt. of India, 1939 and posted to the Income-Tax Department, 1939, Commissioner of Income-Tax (1941-44) at Calcutta and then in Punjab, Delhi and N W F Provinces (1944-46), on special duty with the Central Board of Revenue (1946-47) and then reposted to Calcutta as Commsnr of Income-Tax, Bengal (1947-48), Member, Central Board of Revenue (1948); Joint Secretary, States Ministry (1948) and finally in October 1948, Member of an Expert Committee to enquire into Finances of Indian States with a view to integrating them into the Federal financial structure, appointed member, Cttee on State Trading, Oct 1949 *Clubs* Presidency Club, Madras, Calcutta Club and '300' Club, Calcutta, Roshanara and Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi, Lahore Gymkhana, Cricket Club of India, Bombay *Address* 'Scindia House,' Ballard Estate, Bombay

DANDEKAR, Shankar Vaman, B A. (Hons), M A (Bombay), Principal, S P College, Poona *b* April 21, 1896, *s* of Vaman Ganesh Dandekar, Landlord, Palghar (Dist Thana), *Educ* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona and Fergusson College, Poona, won Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship at the B A examination Prof of Philosophy, S P College, Rector, S P College, Superintendent N M. V. Marathi Shala, Ag, Principal, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga (Bombay), member, Senate of the Univ. of Bombay, member, Court and the Executive Council, Univ of Poona, for a number of years Secretary, Warkari Shikshana Sanstha, Alandi (Deo) (Dist Poona) *Publications* (Marathi) *A Short History of Warkari Sect, Life, Works and Philosophy of Jnandeo*, Editor, *Prasad*, a Marathi Monthly. *Recreations* Visiting centres of Pilgrimage *Address*: 974, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2

DAPHTARY, Chandra Kisan, M A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay. *b.* April 1, 1893, *m.* Sushila, *d* of the late A C. Chatterjee, Officer, League of Nations Staff; *Educ* St. Paul's School, London, Magdalene College, Cambridge, called to the Bar, January 1917. Advocate, O.S High Court, *Address*: 68E, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

DAR, Mukat Beharilal, B Sc, LL B (Allahabad), I A S, Secy, Local Self Govt Dept, United Provinces *b.* Jan 1, 1898, *s* of Kanhaiya Lal Dar, *m.* Uma *d* of Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad & Benares Hindu Universities, one *s.* and one *d* *Recreations* Tennis & Hockey, Numismatist *Clubs* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi *Address* Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

DAROGA, Jehangir Dadabhoy, B E, M Sc (Eng) (Lond), A M Inst C E (Lond), A M I. Mech E (Lond), A M I E (India), D I C (Lond), M I S E (Lond), A M I Mar E, Senior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, Shore Plants, Locos & Oil Pipe Lines, Bombay Port Trust *b* June 30, 1912, *m* Miss Perin Aderji Taraporewalla, *Educ* D J Sind Coll, Karachi: Coll of Engineering, Poona, City and Guilds (Engineering) Coll, London, Imperial Coll. of Science & Technology, London Served apprenticeship at the Loco Workshops of the G I P. Railway and at the works of Mirrless Bickerton & Day, Stockport, Manchester, carried out research in Motive Power at the Goldsmith's Laboratory, Kensington, London, under Dr C H Lander, C B E, D Sc (Lond) worked in the Water-works Deptt, Bombay Municipality for about 11 years, since Jan. 1947 working as Asstt Mechl Supdt (Shore Plant), Sr Asstt Mechl Supdt, Dredging and Electrical, Bombay Port Trust *Address* Mechanical Superintendent's Office, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay

DARSHETKAR, Shridhar Sakharam, Merchant and Manufacturer *b* Dec 23, 1908, *Educ*. Bombay Started life as a businessman, Director, Feeders (India) Ltd, Proprietor, Prabhat Watch Co and Prabhat Industries, visited most of the countries of Europe during his stay there, worked in various Swiss factories and collected necessary information regarding manufacture of clocks and time-pieces *Publications* Contributes articles to some vernacular papers *Recreations* Small Scale and Home Industries.



Address 271, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4

DAS, Rai Bahadur Atul Chandra, O B E (1946), Rai Sahib (1935), Rai Bahadur (1943) *b* Jan 16, 1889, at Dacca, *Educ* Dacca College, graduated, 1908 Entered Govt. Service, Nov. 1912, joined Central Secretariat, Oct 1917, worked in Reforms Office formed to deal with all constitutional problems connected with the Govt of India Act 1919 and 1935, sent on deputation to London during the Indian Round Table Conference, Asstt Secy, Eastern Group Conference, 1940, services lent to the Eastern Group Supply Council to organise the office, 1941, Asstt Secy to the Govt of India, 1941, Under Secy, 1944, Dy Secy, Dec 1944-Jan 1949, took active part in social and educational institutions in Delhi *e g*, Harcourt Butler High School, Uffon Academy, Lady Irwin School for Girls, Simla and New Delhi Kali Bari, Recreation Clubs, Literary Associations *Address* · 17A/42, Western Extension, Karolbag, New Delhi

DAS, Biswanath, B A, B L *b.* March 1891 Gave up practice at the Bar, 1921, was elected to the Madras Legislative Council in Nov. 1920, and was the first elected President, Chatrapur Taluk Board in Nov 1920, resigned in Jan. 1931 as per Congress decision,

convicted and imprisoned for 1 year during Salt Satyagraha; elected to the newly created Orissa Assembly, Dec. 1936, and as Congress Party Leader, February 1937, became Premier, July 1937, resigned on 5th November 1939 on the war issue and then continued as Party Leader; convicted to one year imprisonment and fine for anti-war propaganda, Nov. 1940, again, arrested, convicted and imprisoned, June, 1942 under D.I. Rules and later detained as security prisoner, released in mid. Jan 1945; has started tenancy organisations since 1920; set up the Ganjam Zamindari Ryots' Assen, 1922, the Andhra Zamindari Ryots' Assen, 1924, the Madras Proprietary Ryots' Assen. and carried on the tenancy agitation in Madras till 1927 when Sri N. G Ranga, M.L.A. Central joined the movement *Address:* Berhampur, Dt Ganjam, Orissa.

DAS, Debesh Chandra, I C S, B.A (Honours), Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Government of Assam *b* Sept 1, 1911, *s* of Gopal Chandra Das, M A, B.L, lawyer, Calcutta High Court and Srimati Sushila Das, *m* Srimati Kamala Das, *d* of K. C Nag, Retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court and Mrs Nag, one *d* Anuradha, *Educ*. Calcutta and London Universities, first class first in English Honours, Middle Temple, London. Entered the I C S, by open competition, 1934, Under-Secy to the Govt of Assam, Home and Political Deptts. 1938-40, Under-Secy to Govt. of India, Home Dept 1940-43; Deputy Secy to Govt of India, Home Dept. 1944-47, Civil Passage Controller, Govt of India, 1946, rejoined Assam Govt 1948, Pres, Bengali Literary Academy (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad) Shillong, General Secy, All India Bengali Literary Conference *Publications*. *Prema Rag*, a book of love lyrics, and '*Europa*', a book on Europe *Recreations* Music, photography and literature *Clubs* Shillong Club. *Address* Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Hon'ble Shri Justice Gopendranath, M A. First Class, B L First Class First, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. Is the *s* of Chandra Sekhar Das and Bidhu Mukhi, *m*. Manimala Das, four *s* and one *d.*; *Educ* Presidency Coll., and Univ. Law Coll, Calcutta, Research Scholar, Mathematics and Law Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, Lecturer, Law Coll, Calcutta. *Publications Principles of Equity Recreations* Gardening *Address* 125, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta

DAS, Jagannath, M A (Calcutta Univ), Landed Proprietor, Member, Indian Parliament *b* 1893, *s*. of late Radhashyam Das, *m* Shreemati Promila Devi, *d* of Rai Bahadur Rajkisore Das of Cuttack, one *s* and one *d.*; *Educ*. Cuttack Ravenshaw College and Calcutta University. Was managing his own Estate, 1921-27, became Executive of Balasore District Board, 1927, Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1930-35, member, Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1936-45, courted jail in the struggle for Independence, 1940-Aug. 1945, member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1946-47 *Recreations:* Agriculture. *Address:* Village and Post Kantapari, *via* Rambag, Dist. Cuttack, Orissa, B. N. Rly.

DAS, Kameswar, B Sc. (1st class Hons), M.Sc. (1st class), B L, Univ. medal and prize holder, Advocate, Assam High Court, Chairman, Assam Public Service Commission *b*. March 1, 1893, *s*. of Baneswar Das and Promila, *m*. Choudhury, Gayatri; three *s* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Barpeta High School; Gauhati Cotton College; Dacca College, Calcutta Univ. College; Calcutta Ripon College. Accounts Officer, Tata Industrial Bank, Calcutta (1919-20); business (1920-23), legal profession (1923-47); elected M.L.C. Assam (1927-29) for 2 terms; resigned, Jan. 1930 following Congress resolution, Chairman, Barpeta Local Board (1930-32); member for several terms, M.L.A., Assam (1937-47), resigned, Oct 1947; Imprisoned for Satyagraha (1940-41), Aug 1942 Movement (1942-44), interned (1944-45), Founder Secretary, and Principal, Barpeta M. C College (1939-47), Founder Pres, Bajali High School (1926-49), Ex-Pres., D.C C, Girish Bidyapith Barpeta, ex-member, A.P C C, A I C C., Promoter and ex-Director, Bhaskar Insurance Co Ltd, Promoter and Director, Assam Industrial Corporation Ltd., ex-member, Y M C A, College Street, Calcutta and Gymnasium, Dacca College, Ex-Secy. and President, Edward Public Library, Barpeta. *Address* Shillong, Assam

DAS, Dr. Mono Mohan, M B. (Cal), Medical Practitioner, member, Indian Parliament *b* March 1910, *s* of late Purna Chandra Das and Sm Pari Rani Devi, *m*. Sm Prativa Mayee Das, six children, *Educ* Calcutta Member. Constituent Assembly *Recreations* Gardening *Address* 15-1-E, Nerode Behary Mullick Road, Calcutta.

DAS, Nabagopal, Ph D. (Econ) (Lond), I.C.S, Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour *b*. 20th Feb 1910, *m* Uma Gupta, 1934, *Educ* Calcutta University and London School of Economics, University of London, Lord Irwin Gold Medalist, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medalist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Arts). In the I C S since 1932, served in the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Secretariat as Special Officer, Finance Department, and Employment Adviser, Agriculture and Industries Department; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt of India, 1941-43, Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction Cttee, Govt of Bengal, 1944-45, Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bengal and Assam, 1945-47 *Publications Banking and Industrial Finance in India, Industrial Enterprise in India, Industrial Planning—Why and How, Agriculture in India—Past, Present and Future, Unemployment, Full Employment and India*, a number of novels and short stories in Bengali *Address* 18, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi

DAS, Pandit Nilakantha, M A., Poet and Editor *b* August, 1884, *m* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905) Founded residential open air private High School at Satyabadi on a new line; worked in flood and famine, appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920, joined Non-co-operation, imprisoned four times, fined heavily, became Provincial Congress President, Utkal, and President, Utkal All-Party Conference, elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I N. Congress, Puri Session, Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years, Chairman, Orissa University Committee, M L A (Central), 1924-30, again from 1935-45 *Publications* Books for children on new lines, Critical Treatises, Essays, etc., a new thesis on the Gita with commentary, Evolution of Oriya Literature *Address* Editor, the *Nababharat*, Cuttack, Orissa 2

DAS, Hon'ble Sri Omeo Kumar, B.A., Minister for Food and Supply, Govt. of Assam *b*. 1896, at Tezpur; *m*. Sita Puspalata Das, M A, 1942, *Educ* B A in 1917; joined Law College, but gave up studies in 1920 movement Started his career as a journalist on a Calcutta daily, edited "*Banhi*," a cultural monthly magazine of Gauhati, was editor of Weekly "*Assamiya*," an Assamese weekly of Gauhati, one of the student leaders of Assam since 1916, joined Non-Co-operation movement in 1920-21, imprisoned in 1930 movement, again gaoled in 1932, 1941, 1942 and detained till 1945; member of the A P.C.C., member, Constituent Assembly till 1947 when he resigned after his inclusion in the Assam Ministry, elected to Assam Assembly, 1937, again elected in 1946. *Publications*, Gandhiji's "*My Experiments with Truth*" in Assamese. *Address*. Tezpur, Shillong (Assam).

DAS, Raghubir Saran, M A, LL B, I A S. Secretary to Govt., Relief & Rehabilitation Deptt, U P. *b*. July 31, 1905, *s* of Ram Saran Das (Retired Collector), *m* Shrimati Dhirvati Devi, *d* of the late Brijlal Ashtana of Ruby House, Lucknow, one *s*, *Educ* Graduated from Agra College, 1926, M A, LL B. in 1st Division from Lucknow Univ, 1928 Appointed in the Provincial Civil (Executive) service, 1929, worked in various capacities in the Opium, Settlement & Land Acquisition Deptts *Recreations*. Keen Sportsman, having won many trophies in Tennis *Address* Secretary to Govt, U P, Relief & Rehabilitation Deptt, Lucknow.

DAS, Hon'ble Shree Ramnath, B L, Minister in-Charge of P W D, Electricity and some items of Transport, Government of Assam *b* 1910, at Nazira, Assam, *Educ.:* Cotton College, Gauhati, B A, 1932, B L., 1935. Elected member of Assam Legislative Assembly, since 1936, joined the Congress Coalition Ministry, 1938, resigned, 1939. *Address*. Secretariat, Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Shrenarayan, Graduate, Behar Vidyapith (National), Member, Indian Parliament. *b* Aug. 1902, *s* of B Parmeshwar Lal Das and Sm. Girijavati. *m* Sm. Kashidevi, *d*. of Awadh Lal Mallik, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ.* First at home, H E School, Madhubani, non-co-operated, 1920, National Univ. of Behar Vidyapith After graduating, joined National H E. School as a teacher, Professor of Mathematics, Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban (U P) for six years, took part in freedom movement and imprisoned for a year, 1930, Secy, Dt Congress Cttee for 7 years, organised library movement in the Dt., Managing Editor, 'The Panchayati Raj', a Hindi Weekly. *Address* Village and P. O. Keoti Ranway, Dt. Darbhanga, Behar.

DAS, Hon. Shri Justice Sudhansu Kumar, B A, Permanent Judge, Patna High Court, since 1948 *b* Sept 3, 1898, *m* Rabeya Choudhuri of Pabna, Bengal, *Educ* Collegiate School, Krishnagar (West Bengal), Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service by competitive examination held in London in 1921, served in Bihar and Orissa as Asst Magistrate & Collector, later as District & Sessions Judge, Registrar, Patna High Court, Judicial Secretary & Legal Remembrancer, Labour Commissioner, Govt of Bihar, appointed Officiating Judge, Patna High Court, 1944 and then Additional Judge since 1945 *Address* Chhajjubag, Patna, Bihar.

DAS, The Hon. Shri Justice Sudhi Ranjan, Judge, Supreme Court of India *b* Oct 1, 1894, *e s* of late Rakhal Chandra Das, *m* Swapana, 2nd. *d*. of late Rai Bahadur S B. Majumdar, 1919, two *s*. and one *d*, *Educ*. Tagore's School, Santiniketan, Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Univ College, London, Graduated, Calcutta Univ, 1915, LL B (Lond) 1st class 1st, 1918, called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918 Joined Calcutta Bar, 1919; Lecturer, Univ Law College, Additional Judge, Calcutta, High Court, 1942-44; Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1944-49 Chief Justice, East Punjab High Court, 1949-50 *Recreation* Tennis, *Club* Calcutta *Address* Supreme Court, New Delhi

DASAPPA, Hon'ble Shri H.C., B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance & Industries, Govt. of Mysore, *b*. Dec 5, 1894 at Mercara, Coorg, *s* of Lokasevaniratha Rao Saheb late H Channiah; *m* Srimathi Yeshodhara Dasappa, Agent, K.G.N M. Trust, Mysore State Branch, two *s*. Ramdas & Tulasidas; *Educ.:* B A, Christian College, Madras, 1916; LL B, Bombay University, 1918 Entered the Bar, 1919; settled in Mysore; took part in various social activities as a member of the Municipal Council, Adikarnataka Institute, etc.; member: Representative Assembly, 1927; Leg.

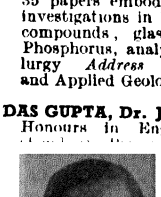
Council, 1927-38, served on important Cttees like Retrenchment, Hindu Law Reform, etc, as a result of the reunion of the 'Peoples Federation' and the State Congress, became a member of the State Congress and was elected President, 1939, stayed twice at Sevagram at the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi, served various sentences as a political, toured Europe and U S A on industrial Mission, 1948. *Address* "Race View Cottage," High Ground, Bangalore

DASGUPTA, Dr. Bhupes Chandra, B Sc (Hon), M.B., M R C P., D.T. M. & H., D.P.H Secretary, Medical & Public Health Deptt & Director of Health Services, West Bengal *b* March 2, 1895, *m* Tarulata Sen, *Educ* Calcutta University London, Dublin, U S A. (John Hopkins' University) Capt I M S. in First World War, Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Govt of Ceylon, ex-Dy. Director-General, Health Services, Govt of India, ex-Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality *Publications* *'Care of the Child in Ceylon"*, *"Teaching of Preventive Medicine & Training of Health Personnel in Ceylon"*, *"Study of Prenatal records with special reference to weight of baby at Birth"*, *'Beggars—A menace to Public Health"*, *"A few urgent needs for improving the health of our Country"* *Address* C/o West Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta 1

DASGUPTA, Binaybhusan, M.A., Finance Secretary, Govt of West Bengal *b* March 1, 1904, *s* of Mohendra Bhusan and Kadambini Dasgupta, *m* Srimati Bela Dasgupta, three children, *Educ*. Calcutta, Professor of Economics, Daulatpur Hindu Academy 1927-28, joined Govt Service, 1928, Secretary, Indian Central Jute Cttee, 1942-43 and May-Dec 1944, on deputation to the United Kingdom, United State of America, Canada and Australia, 1946-47. *Publications* *Provincial Taxation under Autonomy* (Oxford University Press), *Financial Systems of the United Kingdom and the United States of America* (Govt of West Bengal), *Round the World by Air* (in Bengali) *Address* 144, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta 25

DAS-GUPTA, Dr. Hirendra Nath, M Sc (First-class), (Silver medallist), D Sc, Professor of Chemistry, Fuels & Metallurgy, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad *b* November 1904, *s.* of Surendra Nath Das-Gupta, of Narasingha Das family of Fullasree, *m* Sm Parul Das-Gupta, B.A., two *s*, *Educ* The University of Calcutta, Bengal. Worked as a Chemist under Bengal Paint and Varnish Mfg Co, Dum Dum upto the end of 1929, awarded a Post-Graduate Research scholarship by the Govt of Bengal for carrying on original investigation on organo-arsenic drugs, 1930-33, Lecturer in Inorganic Technology and Silicates in the Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1933-48 *Publications* Published 35 papers embodying the results of original investigations in branches like organo-arsenic compounds, glass and silicates, Sulphur, Phosphorus, analytical chemistry and metallurgy *Address* Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad (Bihar)

DAS GUPTA, Dr. Jayanta Kumar, First Class Honours in English, M A (Cal), Ph D [illegible]al, Darbar College, Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh *b* March. 19, 1901, *el s* of Rai Sahib Aswini Kumar Das Gupta, Retired Inspector of Schools, Bengal Educational Service, *m* Induprabha Roy, three *s* and three *d*; *Educ*. Calcutta and London Universities Was for some time on the staff of the School of Oriental Studies, Univ of London, Vice-Principal & Head of the Dept of English, Darbar Coll, Rewa, C I, Principal, Maharaja Coll, Chhatarpur, Vindhya Pradesh *Publications*. *Life and Novels of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee* (University of Calcutta); College and University text-books *Recreations* Reading, Newspaper cutting; Fine Arts *Clubs* Maharaja Club, Chhatarpur, V P, The Indian P E N. *Address* Darbar College, Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh



DATAR SING, Sardar Bahadur Sir, F R S.A., M D D., Kt, 1939, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research & Addl Secy, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, and President Indian Central Cotton, Coconut, Jute, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Lac Cess, Oil & Oil-seeds Committees & Indian Coffee Board, *Educ* After completing studies in India went to England in 1919 and took Dairy Diploma from Midland Agricultural and Dairy Coll & certificate from the British Farmers' Assocn, returned home in 1921 and started an up-to-date Dairy Farm, is a pioneer in Dairying in India having an up-to-date machinery, represented India at International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen, 1931 and Berlin, 1937, Non-Official Adviser to Govt of India for Trade Negotiations between H M Govt in U K and Govt. of India and went to England in 1937 as such, Non-Official Adviser to Govt of India in Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; member, Central Board of Interview of Emergency Commissions in India, Central Food Advisory Council, General Policy Cttee and Export Advisory Council, Examiner, All-India Dairy Diploma since 1935, led Indian Industrial Delegation to Australia & New Zealand in 1945, delegate to the International Wheat Conference held in London in 1947, member, Food Delegation to Australia and F A O Conference, U S A, 1948, Pres I S O Conference on Shellac, New Delhi, Jan 1950, F A O Cattle Breeding Conference, Lucknow, Feb 1950 *Clubs* Chelmsford, Lahore & Gymkhana, New Delhi *Address* 3, Hastings Road, New Delhi

DATT, Dev., B Sc (Glasgow), M A (Hons) (Glasgow), Retd Chief Govt Inspector of Railways. *b* Sept 3, 1891, *s* of P. Dass, *m* Uma Devi, One *d*, *Educ* School education at Peshawar, College education at Aligarh (India), and Glasgow Univ, elected member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London, 1932 Joined the Indian State Railways as Asstt Engineer, Oct 10, 1915, worked as Executive Engineer, Superintendent Staff, Divisional Supdt, Govt Inspector of Railways and finally as Chief Govt Inspector of Railways under the Ministry of Communications, Govt of India, retired, 1949 *Clubs*. Calcutta Club Ltd, Calcutta. *Address*. c/o Grindlay & Co, The Mall, Simla.

DATTA, Dr. Binode Behari, M A (Cal), B L, Ph.D. (Cal), Premchand Raychand Scholar (Cal), Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta University, since 1948 *b* July 1892 at Kanungopara, Chittagong, *s* of late Rasick Chandra Datta and Srim Muktakesi, *m* Mrs Sarojprabha Datta, four *s* and two *d*., *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Professor of Mathematics, Feni College, Noakhali (1924-28), Asstt Controller of Examinations, Cal. Univ (1928-34), Controller of Examinations (1935-46), Registrar, Calcutta Univ (1946-48) *Publications* *Town-planning in Ancient India*, *Astronomy* *Address*. Senate House, Calcutta University

DATTA, Goverdhan Lal, M A First Class, Calcutta, Ph D (Gottingen), Principal, Hans Raj College, New Delhi, since 1947 *b* March 14, 1897, *s* of Jiwan Lal Datta, *m* Shrim Vidyawati, three *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Govt. Coll, Lahore, Presidency Coll, Calcutta, Gottingen Univ Worked as Research Scholar, Calcutta Univ, 1920-21; Lecturer in Physics, D A V Coll, Lahore, 1921-24 and 1926-39, Principal, D A V Coll, Sholapur, 1940-43, Principal, D A V Coll, Lahore, 1943-47 *Publications* School Physics; Intermediate Physics *Address*. Principal, Hans Raj College, New Delhi.

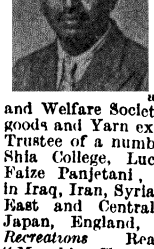
D A T T A, N., B A., G. D. A., Secretary Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd *b* **14th July, 1892, in the district of Bansal, East Bengal,** *Educ* **· Graduated from the Dacca College in 1912 Joined Hindusthan as Chief Accountant in 1917, was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay, in 1923 and held the position till June, 1933, was subsequently called upon to join the Head Office of the Society as Agency Manager; officiated for some time as General Manager in 1936, appointed Secretary and Chief Officer in 1937, ex-President, Indian Life Offices Association** *Address* **Hindusthan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.**



DATTA, Sisir Kumar, B A (Hons) (Cal.), I C S, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Food, Govt of India, since July 1949 *b* Nov 27, 1911, *el s* of Rai Bahadur Hem Ch Datta and Mrs Datta of Silchar, Assam, *m* Shefali, *y d* of Rai Bahadur Ranajit Sinha and Mrs Sinha of Raipur and Bhagalpur, two *s*, Ranjan and Gautam. *Educ* Silchar Govt High School, Presidency College, Calcutta, London School of Economics and Trinity College, Cambridge Recruited to the I C S, in the open competitive examination in London, 1935, joined as Asstt. Commr, Sylhet, Feb 1937, Asstt Commr, Jorhat, Feb. 1938, Sub-divisional Officer, Sibsagar, 1939-41, Deputy Commr, Kamrup, Jan. 1942—Aug 1945, Director of Industries & Prov Textile Commr, Assam 1945-46. *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana, Shillong Club, Lady Keane Club, Shillong, Jorhat Gymkhana Club *Address* Western Court, New Delhi

DAVID, G. Moses, M A, Ph.D, Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur *b* Jan. 22, 1902, *s* of The Rev T D Moses, *m* Dora Timothy, B A, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Madras Christian Coll, Madras, Union Theological Seminary, Columbia Univ, Yale Divinity School, Yale Univ, Columbia Univ *Publications* *Religious Truth and the Relation between Religions* (in print) *Address* Hislop College, Nagpur, Madya Pradesh

DAWOOD, Hajee Nasser, Merchant, Millowner and Philanthropist. *b* 1890, *m* Zainabbai, 6 *s* and 5 *d*, *Educ* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Chairman, The Crescent Iron & Steel Corporation Ltd, Director The Oil Merchants' Chamber Ltd, The Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd, Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd, President, The Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Boarding School, Mundra Cutch and Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla Charitable Hospital Trust, Vice-President, The Cutch Famine Relief Committee and The Khoja Educational and Welfare Society, Member, Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn export Advisory Committee, Trustee of a number of Trusts including the Shia College, Lucknow and the Anjuman Faize Panjetani, has travelled extensively in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, East and Central Africa, Malaya, China, Japan, England, France and Switzerland. *Recreations* Reading. *Address* *Office* · "Manekia Chambers", 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, *Residence* · "Belvedere", Warden Road, Bombay



DAYAL, Bhagwat, India's Minister at Bangkok, Siam *b* March 23, 1900, *s* of late Din Dayal of Naini Tal, *m* Lakshmi, *d* of late Buland Iqbal, Feb. 1926, *Educ* Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, University College, London, Middle Temple, London. Warden, Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad, Teacher, Dept of

English Studies, Allahabad Univ, 1925-45, Officer on Special Duty, Dept of Food, Govt of India, 1945-46, appointed Indian Consul to Siam, Dec 1946, later Chargé d'Affaires, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Siam *Address* Indian Legation, Bangkok, Siam

DEANE, Major Donald Victor, C I E, O B E, R E (Retd), Master of India Govt Mint, Bombay, *b.* 19-10-1902, *m* Dorothy Doreen (Nee Cuerden), *Educ* Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, and R.M A, Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 31-8-1922, posted to India in Jan 1925, transferred to H M Mints as Dy Mint Master in Dec. 1932, appointed as Mint Master, Calcutta, in Feb 1938, awarded O B E in January 1942 and C I E in Aug 1947, transferred to Bombay as Senior Mint Master in March 1947. *Address* The Mint House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

DEHEJIA, Venilal Tribhovandas, B Sc (Bombay), I C S, J P, Secretary to Govt, Home Department, Bombay *b* July 23, 1908, *s* of Tribhovandas Dehejia, School Teacher and Nandgouri of Bhavnagar, *m* Tarunica Hiralal Kaji, B A (Hons), *d* of Dewan Bahadur H L Kaji, three *s*, Makarand Harshavardhan and Jaykumar, *Educ* Wilson College, Bombay, Royal College of Science, London Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1931; was Collector of Ahmednagar, Jacobabad, Kaira, Dharwar and Poona, reorganised Excise administration in Sind, served in the Central Secretariat and in Sind and Bombay Secretariats, was Chief Secretary, Sind and Saurashtra, ex-special Commissioner, Baroda *Address* Secretary to Govt, Home Deptt, Bombay

DEHLAVI, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, J P, Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law *b* 1871 in Bombay, descendant of an old military Yusufzai Pathan family of Delhi and *s* of Khan Bahadur Mohommad Khan, J P, *Educ* Bombay and London Was for a period Hon Secy of the only Political Assoc during his stay in London (1892-96), practised in Bombay and Gujrat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-08), started the first Anglo-Sindhi paper *Al Haq* in Sind (1902), edited it for several years, organised the first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad Sind (1902), was the local Secy, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Organiser and Chairman, Reception Cttee, which launched the All-India Muslim League in India in Karachi (1907-08), Dewan, Mangrol State (1908-12), acted as Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913), Wazir and Chief Justice, Palanpur State (1914-21), M L C, Bombay (1923-27), Minister for Agriculture, Excise, Forest, Co-operation and Registration, Bombay Govt (1923-27), piloted the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act (1925), placed before the Legislature the Resolution of 12th Feb 1925, declaring the goal of total prohibition as Govt's excise policy, was Pres, 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, Poona and first Pres, Mohomedan Educational Conference, Ratnagiri, 1926, re-elected to the Bombay Council and elected its first Pres (1927-30), again re-elected (1931-37) and unanimously elected Pres for the second time (1931-36), as Minister, moved the Local Board Amendment Bill broadening the franchise for those bodies and ushered in a policy of Rural Medical Relief, elected M L A, Bombay and unanimously elected Leader, Muslim League Party, 1937, Leader of the Opposition (1937-46), member, Muslim League Working Cttee and Council for several years, was Pres, Bombay Prov Muslim League, presided over its annual gathering at Ahmedabad, 1938, retired from public life on account of sharp differences with Mr Jinnah, 1946 *Publications Origin of Polo, Mendicancy in India Address* · Dehlavi Road, Surat

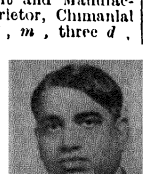
DE LIGNE, H. H. the Prince, Candidat en Philosophie et Letters, Ambassador of H M the King of the Belgians in India *b* Aug 10, 1893, *s.* of Ernest Prince de Ligne and Diane de Cossé-Brissac des Ducs de Brissac, *m* Philippine de Noailles des Ducs de Mouchy, two *s* and two *d* *Educ* · l'Institut Saint Louis (Brussels), Military School of Ypres (Belgium) Military and Diplomatic service *Address* Belgian Embassy, 24, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi

DE QUADROS, Dr. Archie Norman, M B.B S (Bom), D P H (Lond), F R C S (Eng), Principal, Medical College, and Superintendent, Shree Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda *b* Nov, 26, 1905, *s* of Dr J C de Quadros, Retired Civil Surgeon, *m* Mary Oliveira, *d* of Frank Oliveira, Retired Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, one *s*; *Educ* St Mary's High School, Grant Medical College, Bombay, London Hospital, London Bombay Medical Service since 1939 as a Civil Surgeon, Army service during World War II for 3½ years as Surgical Specialist and Commanding Officer of a Hospital overseas in Italy, Honorary Rank Lieut-Colonel *Recreations* Poultry and Philately *Address* Principal, Medical College, Baroda

DEOGIRIKAR, T. R., B A (Hons), Journalist, Member, Indian Parliament *b* Nov 25, 1896, *Educ*. Poona and Bombay. Editor, *Chitramayagat*, 1921-49, Pres, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee, Poona District and City Congress Cttee, member, A I C C for three years; Secy, Gandhi Memorial Fund, Maharashtra *Publications* About 15 Books on Constitution of India, Gandhi's life and Philosophy, History of Ireland, History of Philippines, etc *Address* Chitrasha Press, Poona 2

DESAI, Chandulal Chunilal, I C S, B A (Cantab), C I.E. (1945), Secretary, Commerce Ministry, New Delhi *b.* April 27, 1900, *m* Kamala Desai, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, 1917-1919 and Cambridge Univ, 1919-1923 Joined the I C S in 1923 and was first posted as Assistant Commissioner in the C P and Berar, for some time was Under-Secretary to Government and then became Deputy Commissioner of a District, 1927, Town Settlement officer in Berar from 1929-31 and Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries in Central Provinces, 1936-39, became Secretary to Government in the Department of Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, and Commerce and Industries, 1939, was also Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal in Central Provinces, services transferred in 1942 to the Government of India for employment as Deputy Director-General of Supply in the Department of Supply and in that capacity organised contribution to war effort on the part of small-scale industries in the country, Controller-General of Civil Supplies in charge of the Administration of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, with office in Bombay, 1943-Oct 1945, was member and Secy of the Indian Tariff Board and later became its President *Publications* "*A Compilation on Nazul*" *Address* Commerce Ministry, New Delhi

DESAI, Chimanlal Chhotalal, M C S (New York Univ), Merchant and Manufacturers' Representative, Proprietor, Chimanlal Desai & Co, *b* June 14, 1897, *m*, three *d*. *Educ* Bombay and New York (U S A), graduated from the New York Univ, 1925 Started business in imports with Office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay; has now branches at Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Karachi, Lahore, Colombo and Rangoon, visited United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Japan and other important countries in the world, has wide connections throughout the world, specialises in Automobile Spare Parts and Accessories, Radios and Radio Parts, Cycles and Cycle Parts, Medicines, Chemicals, Hardware, Cinema Carbons, Electrical accessories and appliances, metals, agricultural and wood working machinery, is now interested in exporting manufactured goods from this country *Clubs* C C I, Radio Club, W I A A, N.S P A *Address* Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay 1



DESAI, Chhotalal Khooshaldas, B.A. (Cantab), Chief Commissioner, Kutch, since May 1948 *b* October 22, 1893, *s.* of K R. Desai, *m* Kashiben P Amin of Virsad, Kaira Dist, *Educ.* Baroda High School, Elphinstone College and St. Catharines College, Cambridge (Science Tripos) Passed I.C S, 1916, joined as Assistant Collector, Benares, December 1917, services ended, 1927, travelled in Europe and India, studied and practised Yoga at Kaivalyadham, Lonavla, under the guidance of Swami Kuvalayanand, rejoined Service as Regional Commissioner for Deccan States and Kolhapur (November 1947 to May 1948) when merger of 17 out of 18 Deccan States was accomplished *Address* Chief Commissioner, Umed Bhuwan, Bhuj (Kutch)

DESAI, Dhirajlal Bhulabhai, B A (Hons), Bar-at-Law, Diplomat—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for India in Switzerland and The Holy Papal See and in Austria *b* June 22,1908, *s* of late Bhulabhai J Desai, the famous Indian national leader who led the successful defence in the Red Fort Court Martials about the Indian National Army of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, *m* Madhuri Desai, Authoress of "*To The Builders of Tomorrow*", "*Meet Gandhiji*", etc, *Educ* Bharda New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Government Law College, Bombay Bar, ex-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Cttee; ex-Mg Director, Ameer Trading Corporation, etc *Recreations* Golf, Tennis, Chess *Clubs* · Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay *Address* Husman, 89, Bhulabha, Desai Road, Bombay 26, 15, Brunnadernraini, Berne, Switzerland

DESAI, Rao Bahadur Dhirajlal H, B A, Ex-Dewan. Chhota Udepur State and President, Executive Council. *b* 11th April 1883, *m.* Shrimati Motigauri, *d* of Tkakerdas Mehta, has two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* · Baroda College, Baroda. Joined Bombay Revenue Dept in 1907 and worked as District Deputy Collector, City Magistrate, Personal Assistant to Collector and, at the time of retirement in 1937, was Revenue Assistant Commissioner, was deputed by Bombay Govt on special duty to Madras in connection with the Profession Tax and to Poona for improvement in the method of the levy of non-agricultural assessment, joined Chhota Udepur State as Dewan in 1937 and in the same year was conferred the title of Rao Bahadur *Address:* 9th Road, Khar, Bombay

DESAI, The Hon'ble Shri Dinkerrao Narheram, M A, L L B, Minister of Law and Civil Supplies, Govt of Bombay, Advocate *b* 1st July, 1890, *m.* Srimati

Bhanumati, *Educ.* Broach and Bombay, passed LL B in 1913 Joined the Broach Bar in 1913, began to take part in social and political work, 1917, was Pres. of the Municipality for 5 years, member of the Provincial Assembly, 1937, went to jail several times *Address* Secretariat, Bombay, Jowahar Bazar, Broach.

DESAI, Doulatrao Shripatrao, B A LL B, Pleader, President, Dist Local Board, Satara *b* March 17, 1910; hails from a respectable Maratha family of Marali near Patan, Dist Satara, *m* Kumari Vatsaladevi, niece of Shree 'Kshatra Jagatguru' of Karveer Peeth, 1938, five *s*, *Educ* Rajaram H School, Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Kolhapur Commenced practice at Karad and Patan, 1939, was twice elected President, Rural Dev Board, Tal Patan since 1940, elected member and also President of Dist Local Board, Satara, since 1941, member, Provincial Commodity Board since its foundation, being twice elected, member, Provincial Edu Board, appointed by Congress Govt, member, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Satara (N) District Home Guard Commandant since January, 1950, Chairman, State Transport, Poona Division, 1950-51 *Address*. Shanwar Peth, Satara City



DESAI, Gunvantrai Dhirajlal, B Sc, J P Honorary Presidency Magistrate, General Manager, P Desai Corporation and Arun Engineering, President, The Anandnager Co-operative Housing Society Ltd Director, The Paramount Insurance Company Ltd *b* September 17, 1898, *s* of Dhirajlal Narbheram Desai, Zamindar and Watandar, Broach Dist, *m* Shree Sushilaben, *y d of* H D. Chhatrapat, B A, 1920. *Educ* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, started life with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay. *Address* 39, Rungta Park, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz (West), Bombay 23



DESAI, Hiralal Maganlal, B A, J P (Ceylon), Deputy Manager, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Bombay *b* December 1893, *s* of Maganlal S Desai *m* Pushpavati, two *s* and three *d*. *Educ* Wilson College, Bombay, Hon Secy, Bombay Suburban Dist Congress C'ttee, 1920-21 One of the founder-members of Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society which pioneered Khar Model Suburb in 1922-23, Member, Bandra Municipality and Chairman, Municipal School Board, 1927-28-29, Chairman, Reception Committee, Third Primary Education Conference of Bombay Presidency, 1929, President, Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, 1939-46; Founder Secretary of Ceylon Indian Congress inaugurated by Pandit Nehru, led the Delegation to London in 1945 to represent questions affecting franchise and citizenship rights of 800,000 Indians in Ceylon and frequently to New Delhi *Publications India & Ceylon, Citizen or Outcast* (Indo-Ceylon problems) with a foreword by the then Governor-General, H E Shri C Rajagopalachari, *Samkshipt-Samiksha*—literary appreciation of Gandhiji, Kalapi, Shelley and Wordsworth, *Colombo to Kashmir* (under print) *Address*. Pushp-Vatika, 12th Road, Khar, Bombay



DESAI, Jitendra Motilal, Advocate; Partner in the firm of Chudgor & Company, Importers of Heavy Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Oils and Waxes and Exporters of Mineral Ores *b* March 2, 1916, *s* of Dr Motilal Desai, *m* Bharti Chudgor, *Educ* Baroda and Bombay. Bazaar Representative of Havero Trading Co, 1935-39, Partner in Chem-Col Co, 1939-42, Partner in W. T Suren & Co, 1942-44, Partner in Chudgor & Company since 1944, Secretary, Bombay Colour and Chemical Merchants' Assoc, Member, Indian Merchants Chamber and the Bombay Kariana Merchants' Assoc *Recreations* Study of most of the foreign business journals and P G Wodehouse *Address*. 'Vilsoo Cottage,' Basant Street, Juhu, Bombay 25.



DESAI, Kanayalal Nanabhai, M P., President, Gujarat Provincial Congress C'ttee. *b* January 19, 1886 *m*. Malvikaben; two *s* and two *d*., *Educ* Bombay and Surat. Active political and social worker since 1904, member, A I C C and Executive Committee of the Gujarat Parliamentary Board, suffered imprisonment several times, was Vice-President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee since 1931, was General Secy, Haripura Session of the Congress *Address* Gopipura, Surat.

DESAI, Keshavprasad Chhotalal, B A, LL B., General Manager, The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co Ltd *b* Nov 20, 1888, *s* of Dr Chhotalal H Desai, L M &S and Bai Ishwari, *d* of Narbheram Rugnathdas, late Govt Pleader, Ahmedabad, *m* Bai Sharda, *d* of H D Chhatrapati, late Principal, Victoria Memorial Blind School, Bombay, one *s*, S K Desai, *Educ* Ahmedabad Joined the Industrial & Prudential Assce Co Ltd in 1920, Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ, member, Executive C'ttee, Indian Merchants' Chamber *Publications* About 10 books in Gujerati language *Recreations* Reading & writing *Clubs* C C I and R W I Turf Club, Bombay *Address* Juhu Seaface, Bombay 23.

DESAI, Manilal Jagdish, B A, LL B (Bombay), C I E (1946), I C S, Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in London since December 1948 *b* January 4, 1904 *s* of Landowner of Abrama, District Surat, Bombay, *m* Kanti, *d* of Dr B N Desai of Bombay and Surat, *Educ* Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, Wilson College, Bombay, School of Economics, London Asstt Collector and Collector in Bombay Province 1928-35, Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner, 1936-38 and 1940-42, Deputy Secy, Revenue & Dept, Govt of Bombay, 1938-39, Secy to Govt of Bombay, Revenue and Reconstruction Depts, 1942-46, Establishment Officer to the Govt of India and Principal, Indian Administrative Service Training School, 1947-48, one of the Advisers to the Indian Delegation to the U N at the 1948 Session in Paris *Recreations* Tennis and riding *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Ltd and Cricket Club of India Ltd *Address* C/o The High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W C 2

DESAI, Hon'ble Shri Justice Manulal Chunilal, B A (Tripos) (Cantab), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since Dec 12, 1948 *b* Feb 25, 1904, *m*, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Nadiad, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Baroda Coll, Baroda, Cambridge Univ Asstt and Jt Magistrate, 1926-33, Collector and Dt Magistrate, 1933-42, Dt and Sessions Judge, 1943-48 *Recreations* Tennis, Squash, Bridge, Chess, Badminton *Address* 12, Hastings Road, Allahabad

DESAI, The Hon'ble Shri Morarji Ranchhodji, B A, Minister (Home and Revenue), Govt of Bombay since April 3, 1946 *b* 29th February, 1896, *m* Gajraben, *d* of Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai, *Educ* Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917, was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18, was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C D Movement, suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-1934. (1) Three months, 1930, (2) Two years, 1932, (3) Two years, 1933-34, worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat, 1931-37, a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931, was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937; Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39, participated in the individual C D movement in 1940, was detained in Jail from Aug 1942 to 1945; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly early in 1946 *Address* C/o Dr. Nanubhai R Desai, 8, Swastik Society, Ahmedabad, Secretariat, Bombay, Ridge House, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

DESAI Dr. Ranchhodji Dajibhai, B A (1st Class Honours), B Sc & M Sc with distinction, D Sc (Lond), F N I, F R I C F A Sc, F I I Sc., Principal, S L D Arts College and M G Science Institute, Ahmedabad *b* May 4 1897, of an agriculturist's family, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Wilson College, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Imperial College of Science and Technology (London), had a distinguished career at the Bombay Univ, awarded R R Desai Gold Medal, Manekji Limji Gold Medal and Prize, Homeji Daji Prize, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholar, Junior Professor of Chemistry, Baroda College, Reader in Chemistry, Muslim Univ, Aligarh, Professor of Dyestuff Technology, Univ of Bombay, Specialist in Dyes, Fine Chemicals and Synthetic Drugs, member, Faculty of Technology, Board of Studies in Chemical Technology *Publications* A number of original publications on organic subjects in various journals like those of Chemical Society, London, Indian Chemical Society, and Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Research publications include studies in Stereo Chemistry, Heterocyclic Compounds, Naphthalene Derivatives, Dyes and textile auxiliaries *Address* S L D Arts College, and Science Institute, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad



DESHMUKH, Hon'ble Sir Chintaman Dwarkanath, B A (Cantab), C I E (1937), Kt (1944), Minister for Finance, Govt of India since May 1950 *b* Jan 14 1896, *m* Rosina Silcox, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, and Jesus Coll, Cambridge, B A, Cambridge in 1917. Entered the I C S, Nov 1919, served in the C P & Berar as Asstt, Commsnr, Under Secy Govt, Dy Commsnr and Settlement Officer, 1920-31, Revenue and Financial Secy, Feb. 1932-April 1939, Jt Secy, Govt of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, May-July 1939, Secy to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov 1939-20th Dec. 1941; Dy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug 1943, India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944, Governor for India on International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1946-49, Governor,



Reserve Bank of India, 11th Aug 1943-June 1949, Financial Representative of Govt of India in Europe and America, Sept. 1949-May 1950 *Address* Ministry of Finance, Govt of India, New Delhi.

DESHMUKH, Pandharinath Dwarkanath, B A (Hons) (Bombay), LL B (Allahabad), Legal Remembrancer to Govt, C P and Berar *b* Dec 24, 1897, *s* of late Dwarkanath Ganesh Deshmukh, Pleader, Roha, Kolaba District, Bombay Province, *m* Miss Kusum Chowbal, *d* of R B Chowbal, Retd E A C Amraoti, Berar, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ*. Roha, Bombay, Nagpur Practised as a Lawyer at Yeotmal, Berar, 1922-27, entered service in the Judicial Dept, Aug 1927, served as a Judge at various places, appointed Secretary to Govt, C P & Berar, in the Legal, Judicial, Legislative & Assembly Dept, Aug 1947 *Recreations*. Tennis and Bridge. *Club* Maharaj Bag, Nagpur *Address* Assembly Buildings, Nagpur.

DESHMUKH, Pundlikrao Keshavrao, Bankers and Finance Brokers, Itwari, Nagpur *b* Dec 6, 1918, at Sasti, Balapur taluq, Akola Dist, 2nd *s* of late Kesheorao Akatrao Deshmukh and Shrim Bahinabai, *m* Mrs Lilabai alias Pramilatai, active social worker, one *d*, Shalini, has two brothers, Khushalrao and Panditrao *Educ* After his Primary Education, prosecuted his studies in the Govt High School, Akola, had to leave his studies owing to the untimely death of his father Took to business, and began as a finance broker, chalked out for himself a career, came up as a good businessman in C P & Berar, has been conducting his business at Nagpur for the last five years, has given several charities, donated Rs 1,001 to the C P. & Berar Cricket Assoc, Dec 1948, presented four bats to the best players from the West Indies and the Governor's XI at Nagpur, made a similar gift to the Commonwealth Team and the Governor's Eleven Jan. 1950, donated Rs 251 to the S V High School, Ganguli (South Canara) and also the Women's Coll, Nagpur, Secy, Funds Cttee, Women's Coll, Nagpur; contributed Rs 2,500 to the Jaiprakash Narayan Purse Fund, when the Socialist leader was presented at Nagpur with a purse of Rs 5,000, Dec 1949, Patron and Life member, C P & Berar Cricket Assoc, takes an active part in the working of the Assoc, has recently started the Famous Relief Society which is rendering service to the middle class people in all walks of life, takes a keen interest in various social activities and guides the destinies of many institutions *Recreations* Photography, Music *Address*, Itwari Road, Nagpur



DESHMUKH, Hon'ble Shri Purushottam Kashirao, M A, LL B, Minister for Education & Revenue, C P & Berar, since July 1948 *b* Nov. 7, 1911, *s* of Kashirao Bapu Deshmukh, Social worker of Berar, *Educ* The Theosophical School, Banaras, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras Was President of the various Congress Committees, was member, P C C and A I C C, was jailed in 1941, 1942 and 1944 in national movements, was elected to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1946 *Address* Minister for Education Central Provinces & Berar, Nagpur

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M A (Edin), D Phil (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, Federal Court, Political Member and Vice-President, State Council, Dewas (Junior) (1941-46) *b* December 1898, *Educ* Fergusson College, Poona, M A (Hons), Edinburgh, Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26 called to Bar, 1925 President, Shivaji Education Society, since 1937, Chairman, District Council, Amraoti, 1928-30, increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables, m mber, C P Legislative Council, 1930-37, Minister (Education, P W D and Agriculture), 1930-33; reduced School fees for agriculturists, introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill established Provincial Village Uplift Board, sponsored Debt Conciliation Act, 1931, etc, Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, 1934-40, member, Nagpur University Court 1935-37, Executive Council, since Feb 1945, member, Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1942-46, Vice-President Martial Races Union, Chairman, Sahyadri Insurance Co, Nasik, General Secy, Central India and other States Group, 1941-44, presided over Kurma Kshatriya Maha Sabha, 1944, member, P. W R Policy Cttee, Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee. and Council of Higher Technical Education, represented India as delegate on F A O Conference at Washington, Nov. 1948, Chairman, State Trading Cttee, and the Cotton Marketing Cttee appointed by the Govt. of India, elected Pres, All India Federation of Backward Classes, 1950 *Publications Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature Address:* Amraoti Camp (Berar)

DESHMUKH, Ramrao Madhavrao, M A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Director of Reserve Bank of India Graduated at Cambridge in 1916 and called to the Bar, 1917 President, Belgaum Maratha Conference, 1920 to 1930, M L C, Nagpur Council, except for 1926, 1926, M I A, first elected Chairman, Amraoti District Council, 1925, resigned his seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party; 1920 to 1925, member of A I C C, 1925, President, Maharastra Conference, Satara, 1927-28, appointed Minister, 1st Maratha to achieve honour in C P, also member, A I C C; 1929, formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C P, 1930, resigned Ministry being ordered by Responsivist party to do so, 1933, President, Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay, 1933, member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar, 1935-36, Adviser to Raja of Sandur, 1937, M L A (C P) and Minister, Dr Khare's Ministry, 1938, resigned with Dr Khare, 1939-41, Political Minister, Dewas (J B) State and Secretary C I and other States group; 1941, elected to Chamber of Princes Ministers' Committee, Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt, 1941-44, member, National Defence Council, 1940-44, 1945 to 1947, High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1947 to 1948, Prime Minister and Adviser to Raj Pramukh of Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa. Resigned in July 1948 *Address* Morsi Road, Amraoti (Vidarbha)

DESHMUKH, Vishwanath Hari, B A, Manager and Director, the Trust of India Assurance Company, Ltd *b* May 15, 1909, *s* of A P Deshmukh of Lokhabiwadi Deshmukh Family *m.* Miss Uma Joglekar of Bombay, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Poona Worked as Chief Agent, Neptune Assurance Co, Edited Marathi Insurance Magazine on Insurance, wrote a book on Insurance, founded, the Trust of India Assurance Co Ltd, 1935, the Trust of India Housing Society, 1948 was Director, Light & Power Suppliers Ltd, Bank of Maharashtra Ltd, Capital Investors Ltd, Rajegaon Agriculture & Industries Ltd, connected with the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce & Industries and Regional Cttee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. *Publication* A book on Insurance. *Club:* Club of Maharashtra Ltd *Address*. 573/5, Jangli Maharaj Road, Poona 4



DESHPANDE, D. D., B A, Managing Director, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd *b* 23rd October 1898 at Rahuri; *Educ*. Took his B A. degree from Fergusson College, Poona, in 1919, and worked for some time as teacher Passed the Accountancy Examination of the Corporation of Accountants Ltd., Glasgow and was later elected a Fellow of that body in 1929, promoted the Commonwealth Assurance Co Ltd, Poona; was for 8 years its Managing Agent; retired voluntarily in 1936, sponsored the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd, Bombay, in 1937, of which he is the Managing Director, is a student of economic and financial problems of India, has read papers before different conferences; interested in literary pursuits; periodically contributes articles to a few English and Vernacular Journals. *Address* The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.



DESHPANDE, Rajyasevapravina Major D. L., B Sc (Hons), M Sc (Engr) (Manchester), M I Mech E (Lond), M I E (India), Principal, Central Institute for Training Instructors (D G R E Ministry of Labour, Govt of India) *b* Sept 2, 1909, *s* of A. S Deshpande, B A, LL B & Mrs Savitri Deshpande, *m* Nalini, four *s* and one *d*, *Educ* C H School, Shapur, Karnatak College & Baroda College, Univ of Manchester & Univ of Cambridge. British Scientific & Industrial Research Scholar, Asstt. Engineer, Railways, Workshop Supdt & Acting Loco & Carriage Supdt., G B S Railway, Chief Engineer, S I Works, Professor & Principal, Engineering College, Trivandrum, Dean of Faculty of Technology, Univ member, Educational Re organization Cttee, Madras Univ. Inspection Commission, was a Member of All India Council of Technical Education *Publications* Number of publications on Engineering including problems in Hydraulics, Practical & Solid Geometry, Series, Orient Longmans, Ltd *Recreations* Photography *Address* Principal, Central Institute, Koni Bilaspur, C P

DESHPANDE, Gangadhar Balkrishna, B A, LL B, (Bombay), Public worker *b* March 31, 1871, *m*, one *s*. and two *d*, *Educ* Belgaum Sardars' High School, Deccan College, Poona, Law College, Bombay Practised as Lawyer, Belgaum, 1897-1906, Joint Editor *Dhureen*, a Marathi weekly, Belgaum, worked in Lok Tilak's Party till his death in 1920, with Mahatma Gandhi in the Congress and other organisations formed under his guidance, member, Congress Working Cttee, 1921-24 & 1935, General Secy, Indian National Congress, 1924, Chairman, Reception Cttee, Indian National Congress held at Belgaum under the Presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, 1924, Pres, Dist Council and Karnatak Provincial Cttee. for several years, member, A I C C, 1920-46, Dictator, Congress Satyagraha Movement, 1932, some time one of the Trustees of Gandhi Seva Sangh and All India Charkha Sangh, courted imprisonment several times *Address:* Ramdeo Galli, Belgaum.

DESHPANDE, Mrs. Vimala Bai, M.A (Philosophy), Parliamentary Secretary, C P and Berar Govt, since 1946 *b* July 13, 1903, *d* of D K Kolhatkar, Retd Dist and Sessions Judge, Madhya Pradesh, *m* P Y. Deshpande, Editor, Bhavitavya Weekly and Managing Director, Nava Samaj Ltd, Nagpur, two *s*. and two *d*, *Educ* High School for Indian Girls, Poona and Fergusson Coll, Poona Was Secy, Berar Youth League and Standing Cttee.; member, Berar Branch of the All-India Women's Conference, 1931-33, was member, Berar Provincial Congress Cttees.; elected member, Nagpur Univ Court, 1933-36, nominated member, High School Education Board, C P. & Berar, 1937-40, Proprietor, Manager and Joint Editor, Bhavitavya

(Marathi Weekly), 1942-48, member, Nagpur Nagar Congress Cttee, 1945, was elected to the C P & Berar Assembly from Nagpur, 1946, elected Secy, Congress Assembly Party, C.P. & Berar, since 1946. *Publications Articles in the Bhavtavya*—a collection of poems *Recreations* Evening walks *Address* Dhantoli, Nagpur

DEVI, Rukmini, President, Kalakshetra, International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras *b* 1904, Madura, *d* of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, *m* 1920, late Dr G S. Arundale, Pres Theosophical Scty, 1934-45 Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova, travel and research in dance, music, drama in many countries, extensive tours in N and S India with dance recitals and lectures, works through Art and Education for India's cultural renaissance specialising in Bharata Natya, music, drama, painting and crafts Dramatic productions include *The Light of Asia Incidents from the Life of Bhishma, Karaikal Ammayar* (Tamil), *Rukmini Swayamvaram* (Kathakali), *Kutrala Kuravanji* (Temple drama), *Kumara Sambhava*, Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education, etc, Pres, World Federation, Young Theosophists, Director The Besant Theosophical School, Adyar, the Dr V Swaminatha Iver Tamil Library, Pres, The Bharata Samaj, Gen Secy, All-India Cttee, Besant Centenary Celebrations, inaugurated the Arundale Montessori Training Centre for Teachers Adyar, Vice-Pres, S P C A, Member, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. *Address*. Adyar, Madras

DEY, Biman Bihari, D Sc (London), F R I C, D.I C., F N I, ex-Director of Public Instruction, Madras *b* November 1, 1889, *m*. Amiya Ghosh, only *d* of J C Ghosh of Nagpur, C P, *Educ* City College and Presidency College, Calcutta, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, London Professor of Chemistry in Indian Educational Service at Presidency College, Calcutta and Madras, Chemical Adviser to the Munitions Board, Simla (1916-20), Chemical Adviser to the Government of Madras and the South Indian Native States for Gas Warfare (1943-45), Principal, Presidency College, Madras *Publications Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry*, Part I & II, Memoirs of Researches in Chemistry published in the Scientific Journals of India, Europe & America numbering more than a hundred *Address* 77, High Road, San Thome, Madras

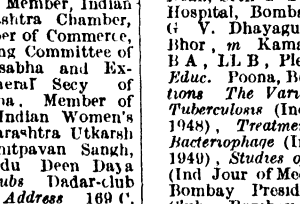
DEY, Hirendra Lal, M A (Cal), D Sc (Econ) (Lond), Member, Indian Tariff Board *b*. November 1896, *m* Champak Lata, May 1918, four *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Presidency College and Univ, College, Calcutta, and School of Economics, London Lecturer in Economics, Lucknow Univ, 1921-33, Reader in Economics, Dacca University, 1933-36, Professor and Head of the Dept of Economics, Dacca Univ, 1936-45 Member of the following Govt Committees—Consultative Committee of Economists, Post war Reconstruction, Govt of India, since 1941, Post-war Reconstruction Committee, Govt of Bengal, 1943-44, Indian Central Jute Cttee, 1941-45, Bengal Industrial Survey Cttee, 1942-44, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1939-43, Bengal Price Control Advisory Cttee, 1941-42, was one of the 9 economists, who in August and September 1948, advised the Govt of India on anti-inflationary measures *Publications The Indian Tariff Problem*—George Allen & Unwin, 1933, *Economic Problems of Modern India* Vols. I and II, Macmillans, 1939-41 and about 60 original papers on planned economy, currency and banking, tariffs and agricultural economics. *Address* Contractor Building, III Floor, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1

DHADDA, Hon'ble Shri Siddha Raj, M A (Pol), LL B, Minister for Industries & Commerce, Govt of Rajasthan, member, A I C C and Secretary, Rajputana Sevak Sangh *b* Feb 1909, *s* of Munshi Gulabchand Dhadda, M A, *Educ* Maharaja's College, Jaipur, Canning College, Lucknow Univ and the Allahabad Univ Secy, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and various other Assocs (1934-42), sometime Advocate, Mysore High Court, Bangalore, has been connected with various political social and cultural organisations, resigned Secretaryship of the Indian Chamber Calcutta, Aug 1942; and joined the 1942 Aug movement, was arrested at Benares and detained (1943-45), started Daily *Lokvani* from Jaipur, 1946, was its Chief Editor upto April, 1949, General Secy, Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee, Joint Secy, Reception Cttee, 55th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Jaipur (Gandhinagar), Dec 1948 *Publications* contributes to various English and Hindi periodicals *Address* Chaura Rasta, Jaipur

DHAGAT, Premshanker Lakshmishanker, M A, LL B, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh Govt *b* 1898, *s* of Pt L S Dhagat, *m* Sm Ratnawali Devi, five *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Robertson College, Jubbulpore, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, Univ School of Law, Allahabad Practised at Damoh (C P) as a Lawyer since 1922, elected Pres, M C Damoh, 1931, elected Chairman, D C, Damoh, 1941, jailed, 1930, 1941 and 1942 for Congress activities, elected Member, Prov Legislature, 1936, again, 1946, member, Managing Cttee, Prov Co-operative Bank for several years, Pres, Prov. Co-operative Marketing & Supply Society Ltd, Nagpur, since inception *Publications*. Misc Papers *Address* Mount Road, Nagpur

DHAMDHERE, Krishnaji Hari, B A (Hons), Importer and Exporter of Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, etc, Bombay, Cochin and Calcutta, *b* June 9, 1898, *s* of Dhamdhere Hari Ramchandra, Second class Sardar of the Deccan, *m* Miss Kamala Laxman Vartak, Bassein (Dist Thana) Four *s*. and Four *d*, *Educ* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School and Fergusson College, Poona Started independent business at Bombay, 1928, elected President of the Perfumery Raw Materials Trade Association, Bombay Member, Indian Merchants Chamber, Maharashtra Chamber, Bombay and Maratha Chamber of Commerce, Poona, Ex Member, Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Ex-Vice-President and Ex-General Secy of Bombay Prov Hindu Sabha, Member of Senate of the S N D T Indian Women's University; Treasurer, Maharashtra Utkarsh Mandal, Vice-President, Chitpavan Sangh, Bombay; Ex-Secretary, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, a social worker *Clubs* Dadar-club (Also called Tambe Club) *Address* 169 C, Hindu Colony, Anant Nivas, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay

DHANDA, Captain Harishchandra, B A, (Hons.) (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur, ex Deputy Prime Minister, Indore State, May 1947 *b* June 18, 1908, *s* of Lala Dunichand, Ambala, *m* Miss Ratnaprabha Jadhav, *Educ* Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Ambala, Government College, Lahore, St Catherine's Society, Oxford, Inner Temple, London Holkar State Service, 1932, as Honorary A D C and Deputy Commissioner, Commerce and Industries, Commissioner, Commerce and Industries, 1937, Municipal Commissioner, 1939, appointed Commerce Member, 1942 and Commerce Minister same year, member, Labour Committee, which recommended standardisation of wages of textile labour; as Adviser for States to Government of India Delegation attended Paris Session of I L O, 1945, member, States Industrial Delegation which visited U K and U S A; Leader on behalf of Government in Indore Legislature, Director, Indore Bank and Malwa Vanaspati Company, Governor, Indore Plant Institute, member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, appointed Personal Adviser to His Highness Maharaja Holkar, Senior Up-Rajpramukh, Madhya Bharat, August 1948. *Recreation* Tennis *Address* 2, South Tukoganj, Indore



DHARAKOTE, Raja Sri Sri Sri Padmanabh Singh Deo, Raja of, a prominent zamindar owning one of the premier estates in the Ganjam District. *b* 8th Oct 1925, *m*. Srimati P K Devi, great-granddaughter of the Maharaja of Chhota Nagpur on 28th Feb 1947, *Educ* Stewart Higher European College and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack Assumed charge of the estate on 8th Oct 1946 from the Court of Wards, Orissa *Hobbies* Newspapers and Magazines, Politics *Address* P. O Dharakota, Ganjam District, Orissa



DHAVLE, Sankara Balaji, B A (Cantab.), I C S *b* Oct 3, 1882, *m* Kashibai, *d* of the late G K Gokhale, Founder, Servants of India Society, *Educ*, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Elphinstone College, Bombay, St John's College, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin Served in the I C S retiring at 60 after 11½ years as Judge of the Patna High Court, then joined Sangli as Honorary Adviser to H H the Rajasaheb of Sangli and President of the Sangli Executive Council, worked as a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Bombay Dock Explosions, 1944, President of the Second Special Tribunal Calcutta 1945-49 *Address* Amrai Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4

DHAYAGUDE, Dr. Ramchandra Govind, M D (Bombay), with Pathology and Bacteriology as special subjects with Distinction, Dean, Seth G S Medical College & K. E M Hospital, Bombay *b* March 7, 1903, *s*. of G V. Dhayagude, Ex-Diwan, Bhor State, Bhor, *m* Kamala, *d*. of G S Dandavate, B A, LL B, Pleader, Poona City, one *d*, *Educ*. Poona, Bombay and Europe *Publications The Variation of the Virulence of M. Tuberculosis* (Ind. Jour of Med Res. Apr. 1948), *Treatment of Typhoid Fever with Bacteriophage* (Ind Jour of Med Res. July 1949), *Studies of Anaerobic Wound Injection* (Ind Jour of Med Res July 1949), etc *Clubs* Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Rotary Club, Bombay *Address* Dean's House, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12

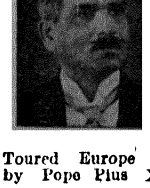
DHEBAR, Hon'ble Shri Uchhranglal Navalshanker, High Court Pleader, Chief Minister, Saurashtra, since 1948 *b* Sept 21, 1905, *m*, one *s*, Prafulchandra, *Educ* Rajkot and Bombay. Joined as a lawyer in the court of Western India States Agency, Rajkot, 1929, abandoned practice for active congress work, 1936; Secy, Kathiawar Political Conference, 1937-38 Secy, Gujarat Provincial Congress Cttee, since 1947, imprisoned thrice for taking part in Rajkot Satyagraha, for nearly 5 months, 1938-39, for Individual Satyagraha for 6 months, 1941, in the Quit India movement, 1942-45. *Address* Sanatorium, Rajkot

DHILLON, Major-General Gurdip Singh, General Officer Commanding, U P. Area, Lucknow (Retired) *b* April 25, 1904, *s* of Capt Sardar Bahadur Ram Singh, *m* Sardarni Rajinder Kaur, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Khalsa College, Amritsar, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, represented the College in hockey and cricket and got Atlantic Cricket Blue at Sandhurst Commissioned at Sandhurst, Aug 1924, joined the 14th Punjab Regt, 1925, took part in the Mohmand and Waziristan Operations, transferred to the R I A S C, 1938, saw action at Bahadur Khel, 1938, proceeded to the Middle East, Jan 1941, attended Staff College at Quetta, 1942, promoted Lt-Col, March 1943, posted to S E A C, April 1944, Comdr, R I A S C, Imphal (Assam), June 1945, promoted Colonel, Dec 1945, promoted Brigadier and appointed Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters May 1947, took over the appointment of Director of Supplies & Transport as Major-General. *Recreations* Tennis, Hockey and Cricket. *Address* C/o G O.C, United Provinces Area, Lucknow

DHOLAKIA, Gulabshankar Amritlal, Member, Indian Parliament, Journalist, since 1935 *b* Jan 7, 1894, *s* of late Amritlal, Asstt Police Commissioner, Kutch State, *m*, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Alfred High School, Bahauddin Coll, Junagadh Joined Home Rule Movement, 1919, actively participated in non-co-operation movement, 1920-25, member, B P C C, has been connected with several social, educational and medical organisations in Kutch in several capacities, Secy, Reception Cttee during Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Kutch, 1926, was Secy Kutch Quetta Earthquake Relief Cttee and Bombay Dock Explosion (Kutch) Relief Cttee, was a Vice-Pres of the Kutch Central Famine Relief Cttee, 1949, edited weekly papers in Gujarati language devoted to political, economic and social problems especially in Kutch, 1935-45, elected Pres, Kutch Prajkaya Parishad and Kutch Congress Cttee, 1947, has been fully devoted to Congress work since 1947 *Recreation* Reading *Address* 38, Constitution House New Delhi, Nagar Chakla, Bhuj (Kutch)

DHRANGADHRA-HALVAD. Major His Highness Jhaladhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Raj Mayurdhwaj Sinhji Jhala-Makhwana, K.C.S.I., the Maharaja Rajsaheb of *b* March 3, 1923, *m* Maharaj Kumari Shri Brijraj Kumari, a *d* of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, March 3, 1943, two *s*, the Heir-apparent Namdar Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shri Shatrujit Deo, born on March 22, 1944 and Maharaj Kumar Shri Jawahir Deo, *Educ* Dhrangadhra, Heath Mount School and Haileybury College, England, St Joseph Academy, Dehra Dun, where he passed the School Certificate Examination in the first grade with distinction; succeeded to the *gadi*, Feb. 4, 1942, assumed the reins of Govt, Oct 8, 1943, integrated his State into the United State of Saurashtra, March 26, 1948, is the Uprajpramukh of Saurashtra *Address* Dhrangadhra

DIAS, Antonio Rosario, Merchant & Landlord *b* 20th February, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa, naturalised British subject, *m*. Miss Petornilla Alves. 5 *s* and 1 *d* Founder of the firm of A R Dias & Bros, Bombay President, Tailors' Association for 10 years, member of several communal and charitable Institutions Creator of seamless suit which won Gold Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1932 for which he was complimented by Sir Fredrick Sykes, then Governor of Bombay in 1934, granted audience by Pope Pius XI and visited the Holy Land same year. During last war was R I N contractor and helped Government in executing urgent contracts *Residences* A R Dias Estate, Grant Road, Bombay and Lourdes Villa, Hot Springs, Vajreshwari, Thana *Office* 105, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay



DIKSHIT, Hon'ble Shri Ram Krishna, B A, LL B /1st class, Minister for Finance and Revenue, Madhya Bharat Government, since Jan 1950 *b* 1911, *s* of Pt Dwarka Prashad Dikshit, *m* Shrim Krishna Dikshit (1933), two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Victoria Coll, Gwalior, Agra Coll, Agra Joined the High Court Bar, 1932, Pres, Kanyakubja Boarding House, Lashkar (1945-47), Secy., Gwalior Rajya Kanyakubja Sewa Sangh (1947), member, Advisory Board, Central Library, Lashkar (1946-48), Regional Board of Civil Supplies & Textiles, Gwalior (1948), Municipal Board, Gwalior (1948), Pres, Bar Assoc, Gwalior (1947-48), was elected Dy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Gwalior, 1945, subsequently nominated as Speaker of the House (1948); elected M L A, Madhya Bharat, since its inception, appointed Finance Minister (Jan 1949) Now holds the portfolio of Revenue also, since Jan 1950 *Publications* Edited "Gwalior Law Reporter," Gwalior *Recreations* Horticulture and Agriculture *Address* Chhatri Bazar, Lashkar (Gwalior)



DIKSHITAR, V. R. Ramachandra, M A, Professor of Indian History and Archæology, Univ of Madras, since 1947 *b* April 16, 1896, at Vishnampet (Tanjore Dist) in a Brahmin orthodox family, *Educ* St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly Research scholar, Madras Univ, 1923-27, Lecturer, St Joseph's Coll, Bangalore, 1927-28, Lecturer in Indian History, Madras Univ, 1928-46, Reader in Indian History and Archæology, 1946-47, member Senate, Madras and Travancore Universities, Academic Council, Madras Univ, Boards of Studies in History and Politics, Tamil and Oriental Languages, Pres, Faculty of Arts, Madras Univ *Publications Hindu Administrative Institutions, Studies in Tamil Literature and History, The Mauryan Polity, Some aspects of the Vayu Purana, The Matsya Purana*—a study *Bharadvajasiksa, Silappadikram, The Lalitha Cult, Kulottunga Chola III* (in Tamil), *War in Ancient India, Origin and spread of the Tamils, Southern India and China, Tirukkural*, contributed more than 100 research papers to learned periodicals in India and abroad *Address* 7, Lalithapuram Street, Royapettah, Madras.

DINKAR, Onkarnath, B A (Hons), Sahitya Visharad *b* June 6, 1914, in the family of Seth Radhakrishan, landlord and businessman, *m* Shrimati Savitridevi, *d* of Lala Lalaram, two *s*., Dineshkumar and Hemendrakumar and four *d*, Brothers, Guru Daval and Nirvikar, Journalist, author and printer, edited Chalchitra, Prakash, Vijaya (Weeklies), Karmabhoomi (Daily), Proprietor, Bharatiya Printing Press, Sahitya Niketan, Partner, Rajasthan Prakashans, Ajmer, publisher of many books Secretary, Ajmer Sahitya Parishad Ajmer Journalists' Assoc and Press Owners' Assoc, Reception Secy, Rajputana Provincial Sahitya Sammelan, Rajputana Journalists' Conference, Propaganda Secretary, Gram Panchayat Sabha, Executive Member, Arya Samaj Educational Society, Editor, Who's Who in Rajputana, has been instrumental in creating literary atmosphere in province, Printing Contractor, B B & C.I Rly, Jaipur State Railway and other Govt's Civil Depts *Publications* Author of several educational books prescribed by Educational departments in Rajputana, published many books prescribed by the Board of High School, Intermediate Examinations in Rajputana and Central India *Address* Bharatiya Press, Ajmer



DIVATIA, The Hon'ble Sir Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M A, LL B, Kt (Jan 1945), Chief Justice, Sowrashtra, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Retired Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay and Retired President, Industrial Court, Bombay *m* Jolly Behn, *Educ* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12, practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-33, Professor, Government Law, College, 1928-31; Hon Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33, Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40 *Publication* "*Psychology*" (in Gujerati language) *Address* High Court, Rajkot

DIWAKAR, Hon'ble Shri Ranganath Ramachandra, M A, Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Member, Constituent Assembly and A I C C. *b* Sept 30, 1894 in Dharwar, *Educ* Belgaum, Hubli and Poona, graduated in 1916 from Fergusson College, Poona with Sanskrit and English Honours, took M A Degree, 1918 with English and Kannada Was Teacher and Professor of English, Victoria High School, Dharwar, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and K E Society's Arts College, Dharwar, 1916-20, joined Non-co-operation Movement in 1921 and started 'Karamveer', a Kannada weekly at Dharwar, suffered imprisonment for sedition, 1921-23, edited an English weekly, 1923-24, again sentenced to 2 years for sedition, released in 1926, was General Secy, Karnatak Provincial Congress Cttee. and Editor, 'Karamveer' upto 1930, Pres., Karnatak Provincial Congress Cttee, 1930-34, jailed for 6 months for breaking salt Law in 1930, again jailed in 1932-34 for sedition, started and conducted No-Tax Campaign in Ankola, Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas in North Kanara Dist; courted imprisonment in the Individual C D Movement, 1941, took active part in 1942 struggle, after being underground for 2 years, surrendered to the authorities, Aug 1944 and was interned for about a year, started National Literature Publication Trust at Hubli, 1935 and took over 'Samyukta Karnatak', a Kannada daily from Belgaum, still conducting 'Samyukta Karnatak', and 'Karamveer', Kannada weekly in Hubli as sole trustee; presided over the 23rd Annual Session of Kannada Sahitya Sammelana at Bellary, 1935, member, P E N, Author of a dozen Kannada and Hindi books *Publications Satyagraha, History and Technique* (Eng), *Glimpses of Gandhiji, Satyagraha in action Upanishads in story and dialogue Address* Hubli (Dt Dharwar), *Official Address* Minister of State, Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi

DIXIT, Anantlal Nandlal, B A (Hons), GRAD Inst T (Lond), General Manager, G B S Rlys *b* April 25, 1895, *m*, two *s*. and one *d*, *Educ* Petlad High School, Baroda College, London School of Economics and Political Science Joined Baroda State Service; compiled Baroda State Gazetteers, worked in 1921 census, joined Railway service, was Asstt to the Ministers, was A T S, Dy T S., D S., T S, G B S Rlys *Publications Monograph on co-ordination of road-rail transport Recreations* Indoor Games. *Club* Pratapsinh Polo Gymkhana Club. *Address* 4, Pratapnagar, Baroda 4

DIXIT, Hon'ble Shri Justice Purushottama Vinayak, B A (Cantab), B Sc, Bar-at-Law, High Court Judge, Madhya Bharat *b* March 19, 1907, *s* of Vinayak Rajaram Dixit, Nagpur *m* Vishakha 4th *d* of late Sir Manubhai Mehta, four *d*, *Educ* Patwardhan High School, Nagpur, B Sc, Nagpur

Univ. in first division, Christ College, Cambridge called to the Bar, 1931 Practised at Nagpur bar for 10 years, Codification Officer, Gwalior State, 1940-41, Judge, Gwalior High Court, 1941-42, Law Secy and Foreign and Political Secy, Gwalior, 1942-45, Gwalior High Court Judge, 1945-46, Adviser to the Foreign and Political Ministers, 1946-47, Chief Justice, Gwalior High Court, 1946-48, Pres, Ratlam Incidents Enquiry Commission, 1949. *Recreations* Study of Astrology *Clubs* Jiwaji Club Gwalior, Gondwana Club, Nagpur, C P *Address* 13, Gandhi Road, Gwalior, Madhya Bharat

DOCTOR, Bhicaji Edulji, F R I B A (Lond), F I I A, M R San I (Lond), Chartered Architect *b.* December 1901, *s* of the late Dr Edulji Pestonji Damanwalla, *m.* Miss Juliette Degaillez of Lausanne, Switzerland, 1933, one *d*, *Educ*. Bombay, architectural course completed, Bombay Art Society's Medalist, England and Continent for advanced studies, 1929-34, specialized in intricate schemes Practising as Doctor and Vazifdar at Bombay and Ahmedabad, visited England, France, Italy and Switzerland on professional tour in the middle of 1947, a Freemason, Lodge "Beaman," "Royal Arch Chapter Rising Star of W. I.", *Clubs* Radio Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Ripon Club, Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Chembur *Address* "Dhanmur," Sir P Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Brahmin Vadi Building, Char Rasta, Khadia, Ahmedabad



DOGRA, Hon'ble Pandit Girdhari Lal, B A, LL B, Finance Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government *b* July 1915, *s* of Pandit Bhima Mal, General Merchant, Amritsar, *m* Shrim Shakuntla Devi, *d* of Pt Agya Ram, retired Supdt, Reception Deptt of the State, *Educ* Hindu Sabha Coll, Amritsar, Law Coll, Lahore Joined Jammu Bar, 1942, Advocate, Jammu and Kashmir High Court, has been a member of the National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir's working Committee for a number of years, took prominent part in the movements started by the National Conference from time to time for democratisation of the State *Address* Finance Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government, Jammu

DONGERKERY, Sunderrao Ramarao, B A, LL B, Registrar, Bombay University, since 1931 *b.* Feb 25, 1898, *s* of Ramarao S Dongerkery and Ramabai M. Baindur, *m* Kamala Ganeshrao Kulkarni, *Educ* St Xavier's High School, Elphinstone College & Govt Law College, Bombay Solicitor, Bombay High Court (1923-1930) *Publications* Commentaries on the Indian Sale of Goods Act (1930) and *The Indian Partnership Act* (2nd Ed, 1936), *The Ivory Tower* (Book of Lyrics in English), *Universities and Their Problems* (1948), *Bombay's University and Colleges* (1948) *Address* 3, Sital Mahal, 64, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay

DONGRE, Ramchandra Vinayak, B Sc (Hons) (Bombay Univ), Partner, K T Dongre & Co, Bombay Is the son of Dr. V K Dongre, M B B S, J P, *m* Miss I D Oka, *d* of Dr D K Oka, Amraoti, *Educ* Wilson High School and Wilson College, Bombay, Member, Managing Cttee, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society *Recreations* Reading, Chemical Research, Tennis *Clubs* W I A A, Club of Maharashtra *Address* 384, Lamington Road, Bombay 4



DONGRE, Vinayak Sadashiv, B A., Bar-at-Law, M.L C, Social worker *b* Dec 1893, *m* Miss Manoramabai Katkade, *Educ.* St Xavier's College, Bombay. Capt of College Eleven, head of Volunteer Corps, Indian National Congress Session, 1915, was Capt and Cricket Secretary of Hindu Gymkhana, was member of Quadrangular Committee, started National Non-Brahmin Party, was Hon Secy of Bombay Presidency Cricket Association and member of Board of Control for Cricket in India, G O C of Govt Prohibition Guards, was imprisoned in 1942 for over a year, is a nominated member of Bombay Council since July 1946 *Address* Dongre Mansion, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

DONOVAN, Howard, Yale University, *cum laude* (1920), American Diplomatic Service, Counsellor of American Embassy, New Delhi, since 1947 *b* November 12, 1895, *s* of Dr J H Donovan; *m* Margaret Livingston, *Educ* Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut Vice-Consul at London, England, 1922-24, Vice-Consul at Rio de Janeiro, 1924-25, Consul at Bahia, Brazil, 1925-29, Consul at Kobe, Japan, 1929-35, Consul at Hong Kong, 1936-39, Consul-General at Bombay, 1939-46, Department of State, Washington, 1947 *Clubs* Yale (New York), Hong Kong Club, Delhi Gymkhana *Address* American Embassy, New Delhi, India

DORAISWAMI, M. S, M A L T (Madras), B A (Oxon), Dean, Faculty of Arts, Osmania Univ, Hyderabad-Deccan *b* Nov 15, 1902, *s* of M Seshadri, *m* Sitammal, *Educ* Christian Coll, Madras, St Catherine's Society, Oxford Professor and Head of the Department of English, Osmania Univ *Publications* Selections from English Literature for Schools and Colleges *Recreations* Tennis, Bridge *Clubs* Secunderabad Club *Address* Osmania University Bungalow No 17, Hyderabad (Deccan)

DOSSANI, Gulamhusain Allidina, *b* in Bombay, 1898, *s*, of Allidina Hajee Dossani and Jena Bai, *m* Shirin Bai in Bombay, 1920, 2 *s*, Kassamally and Nazir, and 2 *d*, Mubarakbai and Sherbanoobai Began career as a Jute and Gunny broker and film distributor, 1916, Agent, H E H The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, President, Rotary Club of Calcutta for 1947-48, Director, Dossani & Co. Ltd., Orient Movietone Corporation Ltd, Senior Partner, Dossani Film Corporation; F Dossani, Dossani Bros, Executive Committee, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Tuberculosis Association, Society for the Protection of Children in India, English Speaking Union, "Humanity", 1939, Sheriff of Calcutta for 1947 *Clubs* Overseas League (London), East India Association (London), Willingdon Sports (Bombay), Cricket Club of India (Bombay), Royal Western Turf (Bombay), Royal Calcutta Turf (Calcutta), Lake (Calcutta), Three Calcutta Historical Society, Chairman Advisory Board in Calcutta, Habib Bank Ltd, delegate to the Cleveland and Rotary Convention (International), 1939, President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1942-44, Worshipful Master, Lodge "Courage with Hundred" (Calcutta), Mohammedan Sporting (Calcutta), Muslim Institute (Calcutta), Punjab (Calcutta), Calcutta (Calcutta), Darjeeling Gymkhana (Darjeeling), Jodhpur Club *Residence* 14/1A, Lee Road, Calcutta *Office* 60, Bentine Street, Calcutta



DOTIVALA, Lt.-Col. Naval Maneckji Pestonji, M C, M B.B S (Bom), D T M & H (Lond) I M S (Retd), Drugs Controller, Bombay Province *b* Sept 20, 1890, *s* of Maneckji Pestonji Dotivala of Belgaum, *m*, Miss Perin Nariman H Doctor of Surat, three *s*. *Educ* Wilson and Grant Medical Colleges, Bombay, London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; Army Medical College, Millbank London, Middlesex Hospital, London, West London Hospital, National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, London, London Lock Hospital, Royal Institute of Public Health, London, Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, England Joined Indian Medical Service, 1917; served as Dy Asstt Director-General (M S) at Rangoon, Madras, Lahore and Bombay; retired from I M S, 1947, re-employed as Drugs Controller, Bombay State, war services in World War I and II, Third Afghan War, Afghanistan, N W F, 1919, Mahsud Campaign, 1919-20, Waziristan Campaign, 1919-21, Iraq, 1922, received the immediate award of the Military Cross while serving as M O of the 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (F F) in the Waziristan Campaign of 1920. *Address* 162, Wadia Buildings, opp Cooperage, Bandstand, Bombay 1

DRIVER, Darab Cursetji, Deputy Agent, Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd, Calcutta. *b* January 19, 1888, *m* Piroja, *d* of Meherjibhai Ardeshir Kooka, one *s* Jamshed, and one *d* Silloo, *Educ* B A, Elphinstone College, Bombay, M A, Emmanual College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law, Gray's Inn, London President, Coal Consumers' Association of India, Calcutta, 1946-50; Past President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1947, and Engineering Association of India, Calcutta, 1943-46, Fellow, Calcutta Univ *Address* 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta

DRIVER, Pestonji Nasserwanji, M A (First Class), Fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London, since 1931 Sir Daniel Hamilton Prizeman, First Prize, Institute of Social and Political Sciences, J R Saklat Prizeman & Gold Medalist, etc *b* April 5, 1910 *s* of Nasserwanji Ratanji Kharkhav and Cooverba Pestonji Nadirshaw, *m* Aloo Erach Lalkaka, 1940, *Educ*. Merit Scholar, Deccan College and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Prof of History and Economics, Wadia Coll, Poona 1933-37, S L D Arts College, Ahmedabad, 1937-39, entered Bombay Educational Service, July 1939 and served at the Ismail Yusuf College, Andheri, 1939-45, was selected for and entered Bombay Agricultural Service, 1945, worked as Prof of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Poona and Head of the Agricultural Economics Section of Dept of Agriculture, Bombay since 1945; Hon Prof, Coll of Co-operation, Poona, Examiner in several Universities such as Nagpur, Poona, Bombay, etc, Specialist, Research in Rural Economics, specially in the several aspects of the Co-operative Movement, member, Editorial Board, *Bombay Co-operative Quarterly*; selected for post of Senior Writer, Department of Information, Govt of India, 1944-45; joined political service for some time and was Consul for India in the Portuguese Possessions in India, July 1948—June 1949, has rejoined educational work in Poona since then *Publications* Several research papers on different subjects, author of *Problems of Zamindari and Land Tenure Reconstruction* (New Book Co) *Recreations*: Tennis, Hiking *Clubs* Founder-Member, Bombay Hikers' Club *Address* 2001, Saint Vincent Street, Poona



D'SOUZA, Dr. Frank Gerard, M.B B S (Bom), F R C S (Edin), Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad *b* 1899, of a respectable family in Mangalore, *m*, Miss Ena Alvares, *d* of a Tile Merchant, Mangalore, *Educ* St Mary's European High School, Bombay, St Xavier's College and Grant Medical College, Bombay, M.B B S, 1922, Bai Aimai Prize and C F Khory Scholarship after a Competitive Examination at the Grant Medical College, 1922, first in Anatomy, Inter M B B S, 1920, secured two Proficiency Scholarships during his College

Course Joined Bombay Medical Service, Oct 1922 at Bulsar, Surat Dist, 1922, officiated as Civil Surgeon West Khandesh, 1927, proceeded to England, 1930 and took F.R.C.S (Edin), 1931, promoted to Bombay Medical Service Class I, Oct 1932, has held charges of various Civil Surgeoncies in Bombay Province and Sind, Civil Surgeon and Supdt, Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), 1937. *Address* Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

D'SOUZA, Rev. Jerome, S J, B A (Hons) in English Literature, Principal, Loyola College, Madras *b* Aug 6, 1897, of a respectable Mangalore Catholic family, *Educ* St Aloysius College, Bangalore, St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Presidency College, Madras Joined the Society of Jesus, May 28, 1921 at Shembaganur, completed his theological course at Enghien (Belgium), was Principal and Rector, St. Joseph's College, Member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50, was a member of the Indian Delegation to the U N O, Sept 1949, Visiting Professor of Fordham University, New York, Jan to May 1950 *Address* Loyola College, Madras 6

DUBE, Dashrath Lal, M A, L L B, Resident S D O, Kawardha *b* July 7, 1904, *m* Shrimati Champa Devi, *Educ* Primary and Secondary Education at Raipur, C P, College Education at Nagpur Pleader in Raipur, C P, 1929, briefed for appellant in Second Civil Appeal before Privy Council, visited England in connection with Privy Council Appeal, June-Nov 1932, enrolled as Advocate of Nagpur High Court, 1936, joined Nandgaon State service June 1938, as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, also exercised powers of District and Sessions Judge and of High Court Judge, deputed to Bastar State as Revenue Member, 1946, for 4 months, Revenue Member, Executive Council of the pre-merger Nandgaon State, after merger of Nandgaon State, appointed Resident S D O, Kawardha *Address*. Kawardha, C P

DUBE, Kunji Lal, B A L L B, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ *b* March 1897, *s* of Pandit Dharam Das Dube, *m* Shrimati Lalta Bai, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Jubbulpore and Allahabad Practised at the Jubbulpore Bar, Secy, Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress, Professor of Law, at Jubbulpore, 1935-40, courted jail in individual satyagraha, detenue in 1942 struggle, M L A of Madhya Pradesh, 1946, Chief Parliamentary Secy, 1946, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ, 1947-50, re-elected Vice-Chancellor, Jan 1950 *Address* Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur

DUDHORIA, Nabakumar Sing, *g. s* OF RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ Zemindar and Banker *b* 1904, *m.* sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad, *Educ.* Privately



Hon Magistrate, Director, Sri Durga Cotton Mill Ltd, Calcutta, Young Bengal Cotton Mills Ltd, Luxmi Narayan Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd, member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34, member, British Indian Assocn, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Landholders' Assocn, Indian Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Fine Arts, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Kalighat Sports Assen; Patron, Bengal Music Association *Clubs*. Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Bengal Flying Club, Life member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta, Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club *Address* Azimganj, Murshidabad, West Bengal.

DUGGAN, Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji, Kt, K.B E (1945), C I E, O B E, D O (Oxon), F.C P.S., Colonel, I A M C L M & S, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, ex-Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay *b* April 8, 1884, *m* Miss Parekh, *Educ* Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay, Private Ophthalmic Practitioner, Hon member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, ex-Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, ex O C Indian Military Hospital, Bombay, Pres, Jt War Cttee, Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals *Publications* A number of papers embodying research and great scientific value and contributions to various periodicals *Address* The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

DUNCAN, Simon Jenkins, B A (Calcutta Univ), Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, since April 1949 *b* May 4, 1897, *s* of late W A M Duncan, I C S, *m* Mildred Blanche Dunn *d* of E W Dunn, M B E, Retd Asstt Engineer, Assam P W D, two *s*, *Educ* Shillong Govt, High School and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta Joined Assam Civil Service (Junior), January 1922, promoted Assam Civil Service (Senior), January 1927, Sub-divisional Officer, Manipur State till 1941, speaks four hill languages and Manipuri, appointed Under Secy to Govt, Finance and Revenue Depts, 1941, when the Japanese overran Burma in 1942, was again sent to Manipur State as Asstt Political Agent to mobilise hill labour for constructing the Palel-Tamu road, one of the two officers who led a rescue party to the Chindwin to bring back General Stilwell of the U S Army, recalled to the Finance Dept, 1943 was attached to the Army for Intelligence Work, 1944 and was with G H Q 33 Corps as Civil Intelligence Officer after the battle of Kohima till 33 Corps moved into Burma, Deputy Secy., Finance Dept, 1945, Secy, Finance & Revenue Deptts, 1946-49. *Recreations* Tennis, billiards and fishing *Address* Pheridale, Upper Shillong, Shillong, Assam

DUNGARPUR, His Highness Rai-I-Rayan Mahimahendra, Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, G C I E (1947), K C S I (1935), the Maharawal of *b* March 7, 1908, of the Gehlot Ahara clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur, *m*, three *s*, the Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur, *b* on August 14, 1931; *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer Succeeded to the *gadi*, November 15, 1918, was invested with full ruling powers, Feb 16, 1928, has introduced many reforms resulting in prosperity of the State and its people, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, member, Standing Cttee of the Chamber of Princes continuously from 1931-47 when it was wound up, was one of the select Princes chosen by his order to meet the Cabinet Mission, 1946, represented the Indian States on the Negotiating Cttee, appointed by the Chamber of Princes to negotiate the States entry into the Constituent Assembly, has been Vice-President of Mayo College General Council more than once, Patron & President, Rajputana Cricket Assoc, has captained Rajputana XI against the M C C and Australian XI on four occasions, Patron, Cricket Club of India, member, M.C.C., is a keen naturalist and is interested in agriculture and study of wild life; after acceding to the Indian Dominion in August 1947, the State, with an area of 1,460 sq miles, a population of 274,282 and a revenue of Rs 28¼ lakhs, was integrated in the United State of Rajasthan which was formed on April 1, 1949 *Address:* Dungarpur

DURAISWAMI, Maharajapuram Subrahmanya, B A (Hons) in English Language and Literature (Madras), Professor of English and Head of the Dept, Annamalai Univ since 1946 *b* Aug 28, 1904, *s* of M S Subrahmanya Aiyar and Meenakshi Ammal, *m.* Srim Mangalam Ammal; one *d*, *Educ* P S High School, Mylapore, Madras, 1910-20; Presidency Coll, Madras, 1920-25, Law Coll, Madras, 1925-26 Lecturer in English, Sri Minakshi Coll, Chidambaram, 1926-29, since 1929 on the staff of the Annamalai Univ. *Club* Univ Boat Club. *Address*. Annamalainagar, S Arcot.

DURKAL, Jayendraray Bhagwanlal, M A, D O C, Vidyavaridhi, Sahitya Ratnakar, Swadharma Bhaskar, Author, Educationist and Publicist *b* Sept 1, 1881, *s* of Bhagwanlal, Chief Judge, Gondal State and Mrs Jasba, Gujarati poetess, *m* Sanvakta, *d* of Dr P Divatia *Educ* Baroda and Ahmedabad Began career as Head-master, Anglo-Gujarati School, Calcutta, edited *The Review*, a religious monthly at Calcutta (1912); Prof of English and Gujarati, M T B Coll, Surat (1920), Principal, V T Hindu Gurukul, 1936, retired 1939, Pres, Sanatan Vedic Dharma Sabha, Gujarat, Vaishnav Sadhu Sammelan, Ahmedabad (1928), All-India Sanatanist Press Con, Delhi (1944), All-India Anti-Hindu Code Convention, Jaipur (1948), Chairman, Organising Cttee, All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, Bombay, 1933, A I V S Sangh Special Conference, Guruvayur, 1933, U P Swaraj Sangh Con. (1932), All-India Dharma Sangh Indian Constitution Cttee (1944), awarded several titles on his Diamond Jubilee Celebrations by Jagadguru Shankaracharyas of Puri and Dwarka, 1941, toured India with Swaraj Sangh Deputation, 1933 *Publications* *Conservative India* and several Gujarati standard works of prose, poetry and drama Life-member, Indian Philosophical Society; awarded Doctorate of Oriental Culture by Benares (1946) *Address*. Akasheth Street, Ahmedabad

DUSTOOR, Phiroze Edulji, M A, D. Litt., Associate Professor of English, University of Allahabad *b* May 27, 1898, *s* of Edulji M Dustoor and Homai *née* Khory, *m* Dina Nusservanji Dastur, *Educ* St Joseph's High School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor of English, Presidency College, Calcutta (1922-25), English Department, University of Allahabad, since 1925, Univ. Librarian, 1943-47; Proctor since 1948, visited Europe, 1935-36, America and Europe, 1947-48, lectured extensively in U S A. *Publications* Numerous learned papers in England, Germany, U S A and India *Recreations* Reading, Motoring, Talking *Clubs* Rotary, P E N, Friday Club *Address:* 38, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U.P.)

DUTT, Birendra Chandra, B A (Hons) (Economics), M A in Economics, Accountant-General, Bombay *b* Nov. 21, 1895, *s.* of late M. C Dutt, *m* Kamala (*née* Bose), *d* of late P. K Bose, Bar-at-Law, three *d*, *Educ* Calcutta University. Entered Indian Audit & Accounts Service, 1920, Currency Officer, Lahore & Calcutta, Dy. Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Examiner, Outside Audit Department, Calcutta, Chief Auditor, Railway Clearing Accounts, Delhi, Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal & Assam Bengal Railways, Calcutta, Comptroller, Orissa, Accountant-General, Bihar, Chief Auditor, G I P & B B & C I Railways, Bombay *Clubs* Calcutta Club, Willingdon Sports Club *Address* "Neela House," Pedder Road, Bombay

DUTT, Subimal, B Sc (with First Class Honours in Chemistry), Addl Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations since April 1948 *b.* March 13, 1905, *s* of late R C Dutt, *m.* Romola Dutt, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta, University College, London. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1928, served as Asstt Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and Collector, Addl. Dt and Sessions Judge, and Magistrate-Collector in Bengal till 1938, Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary to Govt of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, 1938-41, Agent to Govt of India in Malaya, 1941; Dy Secy to Govt of Bengal, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bengal and Secy to Govt of Bengal in the Agricultural Dept till 1947, confirmed as Dt Magte and Collr, Bengal Govt, Secretary to Govt of India, Commonwealth Relations Ministry from Aug 47. *Recreations* Gardening and Golf. *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club *Address.* 27, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi

DUTTA, Lt.-Colonel Prafulla Chandra, M B. (Cal), L R C P (Lond), M R C S (E), F R C S (Edin), D G O. (Dublin), L M. (Rotunda), F R S M (London), Director of Health Services, Punjab (India), since Feb 1950 *b* Feb 20, 1899, at Jessore (Bengal) Was commissioned in the I M S, 1927, services placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt in Oct 1935, held the appointment of Civil Surgeon, Jhelum, Jullundur, Sargodha, Dalhousie, Gujrat, Montgomery, Ferozepur and Simla and Principal, Medical College, Amritsar served in the 2nd World War *Address* Director, Health Services, Punjab (India)

DWARKADAS, Purohit, B A, L L B, Ex-Finance Minister, Govt of Jodhpur *b* March 19, 1906, *s* of Pandit Shanker Lalji Purohit, Urdu and Persian Scholar; *Educ* Jaswant College and Allahabad Univ., took LL B. degree Joined Bar, 1932, member, Municipal Board, 1933, continuously returned in subsequent elections till 1944, author of several municipal reforms, Chairman, Municipal Board, 1944-48, member, Inferior Services Grades Revision Ctte, was responsible for securing substantial increase in the emoluments of Harijans and inferior services, Chairman, City Improvement Road Overbridge Ctte, 1946-48, responsible for the introduction of Cloth and Grain Rationing in times of acute scarcity; fought and attained full local self Govt rights in 1948 entered Politics, 1942, was interned for 2 years in various forts of Marwar, Convener, Lok Parishad (now Congress) Constitutional Reforms Ctte, 1944 and actively participated in the abolition of forced labour movement, 1946, member Constitutional Ctte, 1946, Food Advisory Board, 1946-48, General Council, States Peoples Conference, 1945-48, Provincial Congress Ctte, 1948-50, a pioneer in Kisan movement, seriously wounded at Dabra by anti-social elements while fighting for the liberation of Kisans from Jagir slavery, 1947, held portfolios of Finance, Supplies, Industries and Commerce, Law Courts and Hukumats under the leadership of Shri Jamarain Vyas, the then Prime Minister and member of Parliament, stabilized the finances of the State, waged economic drive and met huge deficits, tapped new resources, and raised considerably the income without taxing the common man, spent about Rs 2 crores for the welfare of the people up-graded all the subordinate and inferior services, Police, Military, Railway and Railway labour, Sweepers, etc, provided funds for Jawai Dam Construction a project which would go a long way to end famine conditions in Marwar and give impetus to self-sufficiency of food in Rajasthan, finances for the expansion of hundreds of additional schools, colleges, hospitals, construction of District Headquarters and residential accommodation for staff in the newly formed districts of Marwar, procured huge quantity of grains and subsidised the distribution considerably, provided suitable grants for the poor and disabled including those of the Government servants who died without means for the dependents and handed over the State to Rajasthan with huge surplus balances, responsible for abolition of cesses, Jagirdar's Judicial and Police powers and laid down the principle of taking away Revenue collecting powers as a stepping stone for the abolition of Jagirdari, introduced Tenancy Act and other peasantry reforms and evolved a suitable and easy levy system, introduced District Administration and other legal reforms, Factory and Gumashta Acts created trust for the development of Khadi and Cottage Industries, abolished monopoly system, member, Re-organisation & Retrenchment Cttee, 1948-49 President, Anti-Corruption Cttee, launched anti-corruption drive and removed several corrupted officers and introduced several other useful measures to bring Marwar into prominence among other Provinces, did a lot to ameliorate the conditions of the masses *Address* Jodhpur



DWIVEDI, Mannoo Lal, M A, L L B, Member, Indian Parliament, Agriculturist and legal practitioner *b* July 5, 1908, *s* of late Prayag Datta Dwivedi, and Manna Bai, *m* Shrim Shanta Dwivedi, sister of Dr K J Mishra, A M O, Mhow Cantt; one *s*, Shiva Ram Dwivedi, *Educ.* High School, Charkhari, Lucknow Univ, M A from Nagpur Univ Congress worker since 1931, organised agitation against the regime of Dewan Khan Bahadur Ainuddin, property was attached; passed his L L B during all India warrant of arrest, organised Prajamandal, Charkhari, led successfully the agitation in Charkhari and Maihar, organised Bundelkhand Lok Parishad of all the 34 states of Bundelkhand *Recreations* Games, sports, Reading and writing *Clubs* Charkhari Club *Address* Rainpur Bazar, Charkhari, 15, Windsor Place, New Delhi

DWIVEDY, Chandrashankar Girjashankar. Managing Director, Vishwabharati Insurance Co, Ltd Is the son of ex-Personal Secy to H H Maharaja of Cutch, *m* Mrs Kamalaben, five *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Ahmedabad Agency Manager, Asian Assu Co Ltd (Life), Branch Manager, Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd (General), Ahmedabad *Clubs* W I A A Merchants' Club, Chowpatty, Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, National Cricket Club of India, Gujarati Vyapari Mandal, Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad *Address* Phiroz Palace, Lakhamsi Napu Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay



EAGLETON, William Gerard, M A (Cantab), J P, Professor of English, Univ of Mysore *b* Aug 19, 1910, *s* of James Eagleton and Elizabeth Guilfoyle, *Educ* Trinity College, Cambridge, Christ's College, Cambridge Chairman, Mysore State Adult Education Council, member, Executive Cttee, All-India Adult Education Assoc, Vice-Pres and Founder, Youth Hostels Assoc of India, Vice-Pres, Children's Book Council *Recreation* Riding *Address* Professor of English, Mysore University, Mysore

EASTLEY, Charles Mortimer, J P & Hon Presidency Magistrate, Solicitor and Notary Public. Late Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and Public Prosecutor *b* September 2, 1890 Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut R F A (T F) as an Observer and Pilot in R F C. and Pilot in the R A F. *Address* C/o Eastley Lam & Co, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay

EBRAHIM, Haji Hasanally P., M L A. *b.* June 10, 1896, *Educ* New High School. Joined as an apprentice boy in the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co Ltd, 1913, established business with brothers, 1916, resigned from Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co Ltd, 1918, Asstt. Manager, Haji Shaikh Mohd. Shustary & Co, 1918-19; Asstt Manager, Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co. Ltd, 1919-22, Manager, 1922-26, member, Haj Cttee, 1927-40, again since 1943, was appointed on Haj Inquiry Cttee, 1929, Vice-[illegible], 1931-34, First non-official Vice-Chairman, Port Haj Cttee, 1934-36; elected first non-official Chairman, 1936-37, 1946-48, and 1949-50, Vice-Chairman, Port Haj Cttee, 1937-39 and 1944-45, Member, All-India Hajis' Welfare League, Life Member, All India Hajis' Welfare League from 1943, Patron from 1944 and Vice-Pres from 1943; Ex-Officio Member, Wakf Cttee from 1948; member, Managing Cttee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat, since 1926, Hon Jt Secy, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat in 1927, 1928, 1930 & 1935, Hon Treasurer, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat in 1933, Trustee: Khoja Ishna Ashari Jamat, since 1946, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat Masjid, since 1935; Hon Secy, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat Deputation, which visited several places in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch, Aug to Sept 1935, elected Pres., Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat, 1947-48; member, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Independent Party, since 1942, Executive Cttee, since 1943, Spokesman from 1946, Hon Secy., Homeopathic Dispensary, since 1944, Pres. from 1946, Hon Jt Secy, Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjatan, 1930-34, Hon Treasurer, 1934-41; Vice-Pres, since 1941, Hon Jt Secy, Unemployed Muslim Registration Office, 1934-39; Pres, since 1939, Senior Partner Hasanally Brothers, All India Bottle Supplying Co, Globe Radio & Sound Corpn.; Sole Proprietor Presidency Radio Co; Chairman Board of Directors, Kerawala Ltd, The All India Glass Works Ltd, The United Enterprises Ltd, Proprietors of the All India Traders and The All India Bakelite Works, Director: Muhammadi Steam Ship Co Ltd, Founder Member and Managing Cttee. Member: All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 1941-47, Bombay Prov Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industries, 1943-47; Radio Importers' Assoc, since 1944, Founder Member and Managing Cttee. Member All India Radio Merchants' Assoc, 1936-48; Vice-Pres, 1940-43 and 1944-46, Member: Radio-Panel, Office of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, Govt of India, since 1944, Founder Member and Managing Cttee Member Southern India Glass Manufacturers' Assoc, since 1945, Vice-Pres, 1945-49, Founder Member and Managing Cttee Member All India Plastic Manufacturers' Assoc, 1945-48, Hon Treasurer and Vice-Pres, Member Muslim League B Ward, since 1939, Finance Cttee, B P M L Conference, 1941, Managing Cttee, B P M L Relief Cttee (Riots), 1941, A I M L Council, 1941-47; B P M L Working Cttee, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1947-48, B P M L Relief Cttee (Explosions & Fires), 1944, Sheriff of Bombay Emergency Citizens' Cttee (Explosions & Fires), 1944; Mayor's Citizens' Peace Cttee (Riots), 1945 and 1947, Mayor's Central Peace Cttee (Riots), 1946 (Congress & Muslim League), Prov. Food Council, 1944, Home Guard Selection Cttee, 1946, Bombay Prov Muslim League Central Relief Cttee (Riots), 1947, Hon. Secy, Fund Sub-Cttee of the B P M L. Conference, Convener, Electoral Roll



Sub-Cttee, B P M L, 1941, Economic Sub-Cttee, B P M L, 1941, Chairman Bombay City Muslim League Civil Defence, 1942-43, Bombay City Muslim League Food Cttee, 1942-43; B P M L Relief (Explosions & Fires) Finance & Executive Cttee, 1944, B.P M L Relief Cttee (Riots), 1945 and 1946, Vice-Chairman, Gandhi Jayanti Cttee, 1947, Election Agent and Polling Agent of Q A 'Jinnah' for Central Legislative Assembly, 1945, elected M L A on Muslim League Ticket, 1946, Pres. Bombay Prov. Muslim League, since 1947, Bombay Prov. Muslim League Parliamentary Board, 1947; Bombay Prov Muslim League Central Relief Cttee, 1947, Bombay Prov. Muslim League Working Cttee, since 1947, Bombay Prov Muslim League Legislature Liaison Cttee, 1947, elected Hon. Treasurer, Indian Union Muslim League, 1948, elected Member, Constitution Sub-Cttee, Indian Union Muslim League, 1948, Working Cttee, Indian Union Muslim League, 1948, J.P, Sept 1931 *to* 1948; awarded Khan Bahadur, 1937, renounced in obedience to the resolution of the All India Muslim League Council, 1946, awarded Coronation Medal, May 1937, Hon Pres Magistrate, 1942-48, Patron All-India Hajis' Welfare League, 1944, Anjuman-I Faiz-I-Panjatan, 1936, Khoja Welfare & Educational Society, Life Member All-India Hajis' Welfare League from 1943, Muslim Ambulance Society, 1932, Y M M A, 1944, Khoja Mulji Jivraj Library, 1930, Trustee & Chairman, since 1941, Aminabai Meherali Fazalbhoy Vishram Charities, Member, Advisory Cttee, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage, since 1944, elected Trustee, 1947, Founder Trustee, Cutch Mundra Orphanage, since 1935, Founder Member and Managing Cttee Member, Hon Treasurer and Patron, Khoja Welfare & Educational Society, Founder Member and Cttee Member Anjuman-I-Himayatul Islam, since 1935, Hon Secy, 1935-36 and 1937-38, Vice-Pres, 1936-37, Pres, 1942-43. *Clubs* Islam Club, Y.M M A *Address*: C/o Hasanally Bros, Chakla Street, Bombay 3

ELWIN, Verrier, M A, D Sc (Oxon) *b* Aug 29, 1902, *s* of Bishop Elwin of Sierra Leone, *Educ* Merton College, Oxford, Vice-Principal Wycliffe Hall, 1926 and Lecturer at Merton, 1927, came to India in 1927 in Christa Seva Sangh but after four years retired into lay life and with Mr Shamrao Hivale, founded the Bhumijan Seva Mandal, for the service of the aboriginals on a scientific and humanitarian basis the Mandal is now called the Tribal Welfare and Research Unit, appointed Hon Ethnographer, Bastar State, 1940, Anthropologist, Govt of Orissa, 1945, Deputy-Director, Anthropological Survey of India, 1946-49, F R A I, F N I, F R A S B Editor, *Man in India*, 1942-48 awarded the Wellcome Medal, 1942, the Roy Medal, 1945, B B R A S Silver Medal, 1947, Rivers Medal, 1948 *Publications The Dawn of Indian Freedom* (1930), *Mahatma Gandhi* (1931), *The Truth about India* (1932), *The Baiga* (1939), *The Agaria* (1942), *Maria Murder and Suicide* (1943) *Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal* (1944), *Folk-Songs of the Maikal Hills* (1944), *Folk-Songs of Chhattisgarh* (1946), *The Muria and their Ghotul* (1947), *Myths of Middle India* (1949) *Address*: Patangarh P O, Dindori Tahsil, Mandla Dist., C P



ENGINEER, Sir Noshirwan Phirozsha, Kt (1945), B A, LL B, Ex-Advocate-General of India *b* Jan 22, 1884; *m* Jerbai Jamshedji Kanga, *Educ* Elphinstone College Additional Judge, Bombay High Court from 1936 to 1938, Advocate-General, Bombay, Sept 1942 to March 1945 *Address* Buena Vista, New Worli, Bombay

ENGINEER, Major (Dr.) Sorab Kaikhoshru, F R C P E, L M. & S., F C P S, L R C S.E., L R.F.P. & S.G., M R C P, O B E (Military), Consulting Physician, Sir J. J Hospital, Bombay, since 1936, Divisional Surgeon, Parsee Ambulance Brigade since 1919 *b* 28th April, 1882, *Educ* Elphinstone High School, the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh, Trinity Colleges, Dublin The Royal Colleges and Infirmary, Edinburgh Associated Officer, 1940, Associated Serving Brother, 1929 Long Service Medal of the Order of St John (1929), with Bar, 1934 The first Indian Dr to have an Hon Commission in the I M S, and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, first Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, 1910-36, Physician, Sir J J Hospital, for over 23 years, Hon Major, I M S since 1919, Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21 President, Bombay Medical Union, the Grant Medical College Society, 1939-40 and the British Medical Association, Bombay Branch, 1934-40, is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions. *Publications* Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Bombay, Treatment of Tetanus in Civil and Military Practice Treatment of Diarrhœas, Dysenteries and Pneumonias, etc. *Address* 25, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay



ERULKAR, Lt.-Col. Abraham Solomon, M D (Lond) L R C P, M R.C S, (Eng), F C P S, Hon Lt-Col I A M C, Consulting Physician *b* 23rd Feb 1887; *m* Kate Acdes Scott, *d* of Capt J D Scott of South Shields, England; *Educ* Guys Hospital, London Univ Formerly Pres., a Medical Council of India, Ex-Pres, Coll of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, Bombay Medical Union, Hon Physician and Consultant Specialist, M H Bombay, K E M Hospital, Bombay *Publications* Contributions to various Medical journals *Address* Javeri Mansions B, Little Gibbs Rd. Malabar Hill, Bombay and Amar Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay

FALSHAW, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donald, B A, I C S, Puisne Judge, East Punjab High Court, since June 1949 *b* January 22, 1905, *s* of James Falshaw and Mrs Falshaw of Morecambe, Lancs, England, *m* Miss Joan Taylor (Dec. 17, 1938) *Educ* Lancaster Royal Grammar School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge Entered I C S, 1927, came to India, 1928, District and Sessions Judge in various places, from 1933, Lahore, 1939-43, Delhi, 1943-46, appointed Acting Judge Lahore High Court, Feb 1946, Additional Judge, Dec 1946, Addl Judge, East Punjab High Court, Aug 1947-June 1949, *Recreations* Golf, racing *Clubs* East India & Sports Club, London *Address* Carton House, Simla, Punjab (India)

FAZALBHOY, Yousufali Abdulla, J P, Managing Director, General Radio & Appliances Ltd *b* November 19, 1906, 3rd *s* of late Abdulla Fazalbhoy, *m* Shirinbai, 1936, one *s*. Moorad, and one *d* Nasreen, *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Bombay Joined his father's firm Abdulla Fazalbhoy & Sons (later on Fazalbhoy Ltd, and now General Radio & Appliances Ltd, 1927), undertook first world tour for special study of film production and floated General Films Limited, 1936 promoted National Studios Ltd, 1939, Director Mercantile Finance Co. Ltd, Fazalbhoy Investment Co Ltd, Photophone Equipments Ltd, Bombay Radio Co Ltd, Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd, member, British Film Institute Society of Motion Picture Engineers, British Kinematography Society *Publications The Indian Film, A Plea for Indian Newsreels*, and 15 *Years Ahead Recreations* Golf. *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, Rotary Club; Cricket Club of India, Royal Western India Turf Club, Poona Club, National Sports Club of India, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Western India Automobile Association, Calcutta Club, The Club of Maharashtra, Poona; the Overseas League, London *Address* Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay



FEUGA, Right Rev. Dr. R., B A, D D, Bishop of Mysore. *b* 24th Sept 1886, *Educ.*: in Paris. Rector, St Mary's Seminary, Bangalore; Vicar, St Philomena's Church, Mysore, Nominated Bishop of Mysore, 3rd April 1941 *Publications*: Ed, "*St Philomena's Messenger*," 1932-41 *Address*: Bishop's House, Mysore

FIRODIA, The Hon. Shri Kundanmal Sobhachand, B A, L L B, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly. *b*. Nov. 12, 1885 at Ahmednagar, *Educ*: Graduated from the Fergusson Coll. in 1907, was a Fellow of the same Coll for one year, passed LL B., 1910 Began practice as a lawyer, 1910, from college days, has been a Tilakite; Secy Nagar District Conference, 1926, Secy, the Bombay Provincial Conference held in Nagar in 1919 and one of the five who bore the brunt of the loss incurred by the conference one of the promoters of the National School at Nagar, 1920, took a leading part in the collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund and toured in Nagar District with Mahatmaji, 1927, supported both the Movements, by organising financial aid, 1930 and 1932, took prominent part in the famine relief of 1918 and 1920 and worked as the Secy. of the Cttee, member, Nagar Municipality and the D L.B. of which he was elected Pres in 1935, worked for twenty years as Secy of the Pinjarapole, Pres, Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya since 1917; is on the Managing Cttee of the Nagar Educational Society and the Chairman of the Merchants' Assn, is on the editorial staff of the '*Sangha Shakthi*' the organ of the Congress in Nagar, Chairman, Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, 1930, Pres, City Municipality Ahmednagar, 1940 *Address*: Ahmednagar

FOWLER, Gilbert John, D Sc, F R I C, F R San I F N.I Hon F I S E *b* 1868, *m*. Amy Hindmarsh, *d* of George S and Eleanor Scott, *Educ*: Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation, responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade effluents of Manchester, pioneer of *Activated Sludge* process of sewage purification, consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow, first visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal, from 1916 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1927-29, has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary, for India of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, has published many scientific papers, and discourses *Address*: Central Hotel, Bangalore

FYZEE, H. E. Asaf Ali Asghar, B A., L L B (Bom), M A (Cantab), First class honours, Oriental Languages, Tripos, 1924 (PT I), and 1925 (PT II), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Indian Ambassador to Egypt, since June 1949 *b* April 10, 1899, *m*. Sultana, *d*. of Kazi Kabiruddin,

Bar-at-Law, *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge, England. Hon Secy, Islamic Research Assoc, Pres, Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Fellow, Univ. of Bombay, President, Bombay Cricket Assoc, Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay 1938-47, Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay, 1947-49, Past President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1947-48 *Publications Introduction to Mohammadan Law* (Oxford, 1931), *Ismaili Law of Wills* (Oxford, 1933), *Islamic Culture* (1944), *Outline of Mohammadan Law* (Oxford, 1949), and about 35 papers of a technical character on Law and Islamic subjects *Address* Indian Embassy, Cairo



GADGIL, Hon'ble Shree N. V., Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Govt of India, since Aug 15, 1947 *b* 1896, in Rajputana, *m* Miss Chaphekar, 1920, *Educ* Neemuch, Baroda and Poona, graduated in 1918 with Honours in Economics and Politics, LL B from the Govt Law College, Bombay Joined Poona Bar, was Secy, District Congress Cttee, Poona and of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee, Pres, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee, member, A I C C, Vice-Pres, Poona Municipality imprisoned several times in connection with Satyagraha, intimately associated with Youth Movement in Bombay Presidency, was elected to the Central Assembly, 1934, acted as Whip and Secy, Congress Party till he became Minister in the Central Cabinet *Publications* Has written books both in Marathi and English on Economics, Finance and Politics *Address* 26, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi, 419, Shanvar Peth, Poona 2

GADKARY, Rao Bahadur Dwarkanath Atmaram, B E (Civil), A M Inst C E (Lond), M I E (Ind), Rao Sahib (1939), Rao Bahadur (1946), Director of Agricultural Engineering, Bombay Province, Poona *b* March 27, 1902, *s* of Atmaram Anant Gadkary, *m* Miss Hira B Deshmukh, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Poona City, Bombay University Worked in various capacities as Assistant Engineer, Executive Engineer, Deputy Secretary to Government of Bombay, P W D, Superintending Engineer *Recreation* Bridge *Address* Cama Cottage, Cannaught Road, Poona 1

GADKARY, Sadashiv Atmaram, B E, M I E E (London), C P E (Tech), M I E (India), Member (Hydro-Electric), Central Water Power, I N. Commission, Govt. of India, Member, Central Electricity Commission and Central Electricity Authority *b* Dec 7, 1893, *m*, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* College of Engineering, Poona, Indian Inst of Science, Bangalore; Schenectady, N Y, U S A Worked in P W D—Electricity Branch as Executive Engr, Superintending Engr, Dy Chief Engineer and lastly Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Govt of Punjab before partition and later as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Govt, East Punjab *Publications Hydro-Electric Development —The Mahanadi, The run of the River Projects Conditions necessary for the development of road in major Hydro-Electric Projects, etc, The Mahanadi Valley Development Specification H D P* 201 *and H D P* 206, and storage batteries *Address* Member (Hydro-Elec), Central Water Power, I N Commission, Ministry of Works, Mines & Power, Govt of India, Curzon Road, New Delhi

GAFOOR, Syed Khaja Abdul, B Sc, H C S, Director, Social Service Dept, Govt of Hyderabad *b* Oct 6, 1917, *s* of Mr and Mrs Khaja Naseeruddin Ahmed, *m* Habiba Begum, *d* of S M Yunus, Retd Secy to the Govt of Hyderabad (Planning & Development), two *d*, Ghizala and Sara, *Educ* City Coll and Osmania Univ, stood first in the Univ degree exam, passed the Competetive exam of the Hyderabad Civil Service and the subsequent H C S class exam., had departmental training in British India *Publications Social Work among the Tribes and Backward Classes of Hyderabad* and other articles *Recreations* Sports *Clubs* The Secunderabad Club, The Hyderabad Boat Club, The Nizam Club *Address* "Akash," Road No 12, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-Dn

GAJENDRAGADKAR, Hon'ble Shri Justice Pralhad Balacharya, M A, LL B, Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* March 16, 1901, *m* Shalini Shaligram, *Educ* Satara High School (1911 to 1918), Karnatak Coll (1918 to 1920), Deccan Coll (1920 to 1924), Law Coll, Poona (1924 to 1926). Joined the Appellate Side Bar, 1926, edited the Hindu Law quarterly, published the Sanskrit Text of Nanda Pandit's Dattaka Mimamsa and its English translation *Address* C-11, Matarlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26

GANDHI, Devadas, Managing Editor, *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi *b* May 22, 1900, Durban (South Africa), *yt s* of Mahatma Gandhi, *m* Lakshmi, *d* of Hon'ble Sri C Rajagopalachari, three *s*, Rajmohan Gandhi Ramchandra Gandhi, Gopalkrishna Gandhi and one *d*, Tara Gandhi, *Educ* South Africa, Gurukul and Santiniketan, India Began his career as a journalist, generally collaborated with his father in his public activities in the political and social fields in India, went to prison eight times in the course of the Indian independence movement, assisted on *Young India*, a weekly edited by his father, and the *Independent*, a daily of Allahabad has been twice Pres, Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society and the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference *Publications India Unreconciled, Memories of Bapu Address* The Hindustan Times, New Delhi

GANDHI, Manmohan Purushottam, M A, F R Econ S, F S S, J P, Editor, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry Annuals, Hon Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce (1943-49), Member, Governing Body, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, member, Co-ordinating Cttee, All-India Council of Technical Education *b* November 5, 1901, *m* Rambhagauri, *Educ* . Bombay and Benares. G A Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36, Secy, Indian Sugar Mills' Assoc, Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929-30, Head, Credit Department, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37, Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement, Ltd, and Rohtas Industries, Ltd, Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, 1937-40, member, U P and Bihar Power Alcohol Cttee., 1938 and Bihar Government Labour Enquiry Cttee, 1940, and U P & Bihar Sugar Control Board, 1940, member, East Indian Rly Advisory Cttee, 1940-41, Controller of Supplies, Calcutta and Bombay, 1941-42, Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1947. *Publications* An Annual each year on Cotton and Sugar Industries, and handlooms *Address* Jan Mansion, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay

GANDHI, Nagardas Purushottam, M A, B Sc, A R S M, D I C, F.I M, M Inst M.M., M Inst M, M I S.I, M.A.S M, Consulting Mining Engineer and Metallurgist *b* Dec 22, 1886 *s* of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Saurashtra), *m.* Shivkunvar, 1906, *Educ* Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperial Coll of Science and Technology, London General Manager, Tata Sons Ltd, in Tavoy (Lower Burma) 1916-19, University Professor and Head of the Dept of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, 1919-42, President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933, President, Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935-36; President, Bombay Metallurgical Society, 1944-48, Chairman, Non-ferrous Metals Cttee, Indian Standards Institution, 1948-50 *Address* Kennaway House, Proctor Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4

GANGULI, Lieut.-Colonel N., M A, (Allahabad), G O C, Home Guard, C P and Berar *b* March 1893, *m* Sreemati Latika Ganguli, two *d*, *Educ* Allahabad and Cambridge Started life as an Asstt Professor of English, became Professor and then Principa, Morris College, Robertson College and K E College and College of Science, Nagpur, Deputy Secy, Education and then Secy, Educatioh, O C, U O.T C, Nagpur for eight years *Clubs* Cambridge Union (Life Member), Gondwara Club, Nagpur (Member) *Address* Telenkheri Road, Nagpur

GANS, Oscar, M D (Freiburg), M D (Rome), Skin specialist *b* 6th February 1888, *m.* Bertha Schweers, 1914, 2 children. Bruno, Gertrude, *Educ* Universities Berlin Bonn, Freiburg, grad with honours, 1912. Research work in Pathology and Dermatology During first Great War Military Service, lecturer, 1919, associate professor of Dermatology, University of Heidelberg 1924, invited to lecture in U S A, *i e*, Mayo Clinic, Rochester (Minn), 1926, Professor ord in dermatology and syphiliology, Principal, University Hospital for skin, ven diseases Frankfort-on-Main, 1930, deposed 1934, since, in India *Publications* 85 scientific papers on medicine particularly dermatology, "*Histologie der Hautkrankheiten*", 2 vol, Honorary member of 12 European and American medical societies, *i e*, The American Dermatological Association, Member, British Assoc. of Dermatology and Syph *Address* 8, Wodehouse Road, Bombay

GARWARE, B.D, Governing Director, Garware Motors Ltd, Agents for British Cars like Riley, Jaguar, etc, Garware Finance Corporation Ltd, and Dominion Plastic Industries of Bombay, owns the companies along with his wife *b.* at Tasgaon, District Satara, December 21, 1903, *m.*; four *s* and one *d*. After completing education at Sangli, started business in Bombay since 1921, President, All India Plastic Manufacturers' Assoc, member on the Committees of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation and Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, has travelled widely on the continent and in the United States on several occasions Is a keen sportsman, plays all games with particular interest in Cricket, Badminton, and Swimming *Clubs* Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd, Bombay, Cricket Club of India Ltd, Bombay, The Orient Club, Bombay, Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd, Bombay, Club of Maharashtra, Poona, National Sports Club of India, New Delhi *Address* Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.



GHANDY, Sir Jehangir Jivaji, Mem. of the Instt of Engineers (India), Fellow of the Instt. of Fuel (Great Britain), Mem of the Iron & Steel Inst (Great Britain), C I E (1941), Kt. (1945), Director, Tata Industries Ltd, Mg Agents, The Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd *b* Nov 18, 1896; *Educ.*. B.A. (Hons), B Sc (Hons), Bombay Univ., B S, School of Business, Columbia Univ., U S A, B Met. (Eng), Carnegie Technological Institute U S A Joined the Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Jamshedpur, as Metallurgical Engineer, 1921. Supdt., Bar Mill, 1923, Asst. General Supdt, 1925, Gen Supdt, 1930, Dy. Genl Manager., 1937, Genl Manager, 1938, Agent, Tata Sons, Ltd, 1944, Director, Tata Industries Ltd., 1946 Chairman, Metals Cttee, Board of Scientific & Industrial Research, President, Indian Institute of Metals, Chairman, St. John

Ambulance Assoc, Jamshedpur Centre, Asstt Commr of St John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas), Singhbhum Sub-District; Associate Commander of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem. *Address* The Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Jamshedpur, 25B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta

GHARPURE, Dattatraya Ramchandra, M A, B Sc (Bombay), Gold and Silver Wares and Jewellery Merchant *b* July 10, 1890, Proprietor of Hari Keshav Gokhale, Gold Merchants,



Bombay, *m*, one *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Fergusson College, Poona, Founder and Professor, New Poona (now Sir Parashram Bhau) College, 1916, Promoter and Registrar of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona, 1920-26, Vice-Chancellor of the same, 1937-45, *member, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee*, Poona City Municipality, 1922-25; Vice-President, 1929-30, took leading part in all civil disobedience and other movements of the Congress since 1920, member, Bombay Municipality, 1939-48, member, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay since 1934 *Address* Topiwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4

GHARPUREY, Lt.-Colonel Khanderao Ganpatrao, I M S (Retd), B A (Cal), L R C P & S (Edinburgh), F Z S, F R G S, F R S A *b* July 28, 1880, *m* Miss C Jog (Amraoti), (died 1939), *Educ* Morris College (Nagpur), Presidency College (Calcutta), Medical College (Lahore), School of Medicine (Edinburgh), University College (London) Passed competition into I M S in February 1906, Somaliland (1909); Civil Surgeon in Bombay Presidency and Aden, In First World War 1914-1918 in East Africa and Persian Gulf, acted as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, 1934-1935, retired 1935 *Publications* "*Snakes of India*", "*Snakes in Maharashtra*" (in Marathi), "*Animals & Health*" (in Marathi), Articles on Snakes in the Bombay Natural History Society Journals *Address*. "Pramod," Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4

GHOLAP, Laxman Trimbak, B A (Hons) (Lond), I C S, C I E (1946), Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, since Aug 1949 *b* 4th Oct 1903, *m* Manik Patwardhan, B A., B T, *Educ* Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, London School of Economics and Political Science, Inner Temple Joined I C S, 1927, Asst Collector, Surat, Ahmedabad and Thana, Collector, Thana, East Khandesh and Hyderabad (Sind), Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind, Secy, Sind Govt, Home, General and Legal Deptts, Finance Secy, Sind Govt, Dy and Joint Secy., Govt of India, Finance Dept, Controller of Indian Shipping and Joint Secy, Ministry of Commerce, Govt of India; Secy, Home Dept, Govt of Bombay, Secretary to the Govt of Bombay, Health and Local Govt Dept and Education and Industries Dept. *Address* North End, Carmichael Road, Bombay

GHORPADE, Dinkar Ramchandra, B A, Journalist and Social and Political Worker, Miraj *b* 1918, *s* of Dr R S Ghorpade, S A S., *m* Vimal, *d* of M G Badarayani, Pleader, Tasgaon, one *s*, Satish, *Educ*, Willingdon College, Kupwad Member, Standing Cttee, Marathi Journalists' Conferences, Secy., Miraj Congress Cttee, Secy Miraj Vidyarthi Sangh (1941-45), Eighth and ninth Sessions of the Miraj State People's conference (1942-44), the late Dr M T *alias* Madhav Juhan Patwardhan Memorial, Miraj (1941), Maharashtra Dramatic Society, Branch Miraj (1941), Constitution Cttee, Miraj State People's Conference and its Parliamentary Board (1946-47), Miraj-Jamkhandi-Kurundwad Journalists' Assoc (1944-46), member Executive Body, Deccan State's Journalists' Assoc (1942), Provisional Working Cttee. Miraj Vidya Samiti (1942), Working Cttee, Deccan State's Peoples' Conference (1946), Central Body, Miraj State Peoples' Conference *Publications* Writes articles in English and Marathi Periodicals *Address* Miraj

GHOSE, Debes Chandra, Merchant. *b* July 3, 1903, 2nd *s* of late Joges Chandra Ghose (of Jalpaiguri) and late Subhasini Ghose, *m* Gita Ghose (*née* Gita Mitter), two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Hare School, Scottish Churches College and Calcutta Medical College. Member, Planning Commission, Advisory Panel on Commerce, Export Advisory Council, Central Advisory Council of Industries; International Tea Cttee, London, Central Tea Board, 1949-52, Pres, Tea Chests and Plywood Trades Assoc, Calcutta, Served as Adviser to Govt. of India Delegation to Ottawa Conference, 1932, Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1948, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Executive Cttee, 1943-50, Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust, 1945 and 1946, member, Indian Tea Licensing Cttee, 1934-50, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, 1936-49, Vice-Pres, Indian Tea Planters' Assoc, Jalpaiguri, 1944-46, member, Executive Cttee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1938-44, served as a Director, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta Area, 1945-48, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, 1946-48, Managing Partner, Ghose & Sons, R J Alcock & Co, Bengal Agency & Stores Syndicate, Managing Agent and Director, Malhati Tea Syndicate Ltd., Bijoynagar Tea Co Ltd, Bengal Veneer and Saw Mills Ltd, Madarihat Veneer and Saw Mills, etc, *Recreations* Tennis, Games, etc *Clubs*; Calcutta Club Ltd, East Bengal Club, Cricket Association of Bengal, South Club, Calcutta, Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Royal Automobile Club (London), *Address* 7, Burdwan Road, Alipore (Calcutta).



GHOSE, Hemendra Prasad, Author and Journalist *b* 24th Sept 1876, *s* of Girindra Prasad Ghose, *m* Monorama, *Educ* Calcutta Presidency College, B A, 1899 Member, Institute of Journalists, London, was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917, former Editor, the *Bandemataram*, the *Basumati* & the *Advance*, representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918; Chairman, Reception Cttee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held at Calcutta *Publications Press and Press Laws in India*, *The Famine of* 1770, *Autobindo The Prophet of Patriotism*, etc *Address* 12-10, Goa Bagan Street, Calcutta, 'Niladrinilaya' Basulisahi, Puri (Orissa)

GHOSE, Hon'ble Sir Sarat Kumar, Kt (1948), M A (Cantab), I C S, Chief Justice, Jaipur, ex-Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta *b* 3rd July 1879, *m* Belle *d* of B De, M A, I C S., *Educ*, Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London Magistrate, Bengal, District and Sessions Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928, confirmed, 1929, retd, 1939 Board of Judicial Advisers, State of Jammu and Kashmir, May 1948 Chief Justice, Jaipur, July 1943-46, Chief Justice, Jammu and Kashmir, Chief Justice, Jaipur (1948) *Address* Jaipur

GHOSH, Ajoy Kumar, B Sc (London), Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, since July 1949 *b* April 14, 1908, 2nd *s* of Mahim Chandra Ghosh, late Judge, Calcutta High Court, *m* Mallika Sen, two *s*, *Educ* St Paul's School, Darjeeling, King's Coll, London Entered the I C S, 1932, served in undivided Bengal as Asstt Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and Dist Magistrate, 1932-42, and as Dy Secy and Joint Secy, 1942-47, Joint Secy, West Bengal, 1947-49 *Recreations* Swimming, Fishing, Reading. *Clubs* Calcutta Club, Lake Club *Address* Port Blair

GHOSH, Sir Jnan Chandra, Kt. (1943), B.Sc (Hons), M Sc, D Sc, Dir-Gen., Industries and Supplies, Dir, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1939. *b* Sept. 1894, *m* Miss Nilima Palit, *Educ*: Giridih High School, Calcutta Univ. and Univ of London. Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., 1915, Prof., Dacca Univ., 1921-39, Pres, Indian Chemical Society, 1937 and Indian Science Congress, 1939; Pres, National Institute of Science, member, Indian Council of Agri. Research, member of the Board and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Member, Indian Scientific Delegation which visited U K and U S A during the war, Member of the Delegation to the Empire Scientific Conference, London (1946), President, Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India), Member, All-India Council for Technical Education. *Publications* Numerous articles in scientific journals on problems of physical chemistry. *Address* Shahjahan Road, New Delhi

GHOSH, Dr. Jogesh Chandra, D Sc, Chief Chemist, Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd *b.* March 1892, of the well-known Ghosh family of Babugunge, Hooghly, *m.* Sm. Krishna Mohishi, *d* of late Ashutosh Biswas of Kumartuli, Calcutta, six *s* and five *d*, *Educ* General Assembly's Institution of Scotland Mission and Metropolitan College, Calcutta, and Univ Philotech of Brussels Member of the British Association of Chemists London, Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society, Member of the Basic Ferrous and the Bitumen and Tar Products Committee of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, joined Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd as an Asst Chemist (1913), Asst Chief Chemist (1922), Chief Chemist (1948) *Publications* Many scientific and literary articles *Recreations* Game shooting and hunting and travel. *Clubs* Past member of the Governing Body of Jamshedpur Sporting Assoc and the 'Milanee' Club, and Vice-President of Jamshedpur Association *Address* 5, Phalgu Road, Jamshedpur



GHOSH, Rai Bahadur Nibaran Chandra, B A., M Inst T (London), O B E (1942), Director-General of Transportation and Secy, Home (Transport) Dept, Govt of West Bengal, since February 1949 *b* Dec 20, 1890, *m.* Prativa Dutt, *Educ* Scottish Church Coll. and Calcutta Univ and later in England as an External Student, London School of Economics Joined East Indian Railway as a Probationary Officer in the Traffic Dept in 1913; confirmed as Dist Traffic Supdt, Feb 1925, Divisional Supdt, Indian State Railways, March 1934, ran the biggest Kumbh Mela at Hardwar, 1938, while working as Divisional Supdt, Moradabad, appointed in 1939 as Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, Calcutta, to help in the movement of coal traffic, Chief Operating Supdt, E I Rly (1940), President, Greater Bengal Section of Bengalee Literary Conference at Cawnpore, 1944, Pres, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1945-46, and Bengal Provl Br. of Indian Red Cross Society, 1946-47; Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and National Council of Edn, Bengal, Jadabpur Eng College, Gen Mgr, E I Rly, April 1944-Oct 1946, Member, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt of India, Ministry of Communications,

Nov. 46—Sept. 47; Director General of Civil Aviation in India, Sept 47—Feb. 49, Leader of Indian Delegation and Chairman, Administration Commission of International Civil Aviation Organisation Conference at Geneva, June 1948, Chairman, International Civil Aviation Organisation, South East Asia Regional Navigation meeting at Delhi, Nov 48, Founder President, Aeronautical Society of India, 1948-50, re-elected, 1950-51 *Address* "Niranjana", Dhakuria, P O, Calcutta-31.

GHOSH, Prafulla Kumar, B Sc (Hons) (Cal), M.A. (Cantab), Comp Inst of Engineer (India), Principal, Nizam College, Hyderabad Dn., since 1946 *b* Feb 1, 1897, *s* of late Surendra Nath Ghosh of Hooghly, Bengal, *m* Edith Adele (nee Champendal), two *d* *Educ* Calcutta, Cambridge (U K), Grenoble (France) An officer of the Survey of India, 1919-29, Professor of Surveying, Engineering College, Osmania Univ, 1929-46 *Publications* A pamphlet on the "*Figure of the Earth*". *Recreation* Angling *Club* Secunderabad Club *Address* Principal's Lodge, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Dn.

GHOSH Shusil Chandra, Managing Proprietor, Universal Trading Co, Calcutta, Managing Director, South Jambad Coal Co, Ltd, New Gobindapur Coal Co, Ltd, Ghosh's Estate Ltd, Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines *b.* in Calcutta on February 15, 1888 Twice elected as Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940), nominated by the Government of India as Employers' Delegate Adviser, 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva (1931), elected President, Geological Mining & Metallurgical Society of India, 1946-47, served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, elected on the Calcutta Port Trust (1931-32), Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927) Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-33), Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34), Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board), Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33), E I Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928, 29 30, 31), Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal, Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal), Asansol Mines Board of Health, nominated by the Govt of India as Delegate to the International Coal Mining Committee held in London in December 1945 *Address* 33, Canning St, Calcutta



GHOSH, Surendra Nath, M A, LL B, Journalist, Editor, "*The Pioneer*", Lucknow, since 1946 *b* May 20, 1904, *s* of Harish Chandra Ghosh; *m* Biva Chowdhury, three *s*, *Educ* Allahabad University Started as a reporter, later became News Editor and subsequently Chief Assistant Editor of The Pioneer, Pres, U P Journalists' Federation *Recreation* Gardening. *Address* The Pioneer House, Lucknow

GHOSH, Tushar Kanti, B A, Editor, '*Amrita Bazar Patrika*', Calcutta and Allahabad. *b.* Oct. 4, 1899, *m* Bibharani Dutt, *Educ* Calcutta Univ, Bangabasi & Vidyasagar Coll Started as sub-editor, 1920; founded 'Jugantar' (Calcutta), Bengali daily, founded *Allahabad Patrika*, English daily, founded 'Amrit Patrika' (Allahabad), Hindi daily, President All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47); Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society (1948-49), represented India at the Empire Press Union Conference in London, June 1946, and travelled extensively, President Indian Journalists' Assoc., Calcutta, Andhra Journalists' Conference at Guntur, 1937, All-India Printers' Conference at Poona, 1939, All Jammu and Kashmir Conference, Bengal Film Journalists' Assoc. and All-India Film Journalists' Conference, Lahore, 1941, Director Press Trust of India, United Press of India, The Jugantar Ltd, Director-in-Charge, '*Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd*', Rabindra Nath Tagore's Personal nominee for three years on the Council of Visva Bharati *Address* 'Patrika House', 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta, 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.



GHUZNAVI, Sir Abdul Halim Abul Hussain Khan, kt (1935), Landlord and Merchant, *b* Nov 11, 1876, *s.* of late Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuznavi, *m* in 1896 Mariam Khatoon (decd), member, Parliament of India Member, Constituent Assembly, elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly (Dacca *cum* Mymensingh Muhammadan Rural Constituency 1926-45), Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London, member, consultative committee in India (1932), Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933, Member, Advisory Board, Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933, Court University of Aligarh upto 1945, Royal Asiatic Society, Governing Body, I M M T S "Dufferin" upto 1947, Industrial Research Utilization Committee (1947), Governing Body, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fellow, Calcutta University, President, Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta, Chairman, Trustees of Indian Museum, Calcutta, President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1939-1940), Sheriff of Calcutta (1934-35), President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1945-46), member, Advisory Committee, Central Bank of India Ltd, Vice-Chairman, Lionel Edwards Ltd, Vice-Chairman, India Steamship Co, Ltd, Calcutta, Director of J B Norton & Sons Ltd, United Press of India Ltd, and of many Collieries and Sugar Mills, Member, B N. Rly Local Advisory Cttee, Calcutta (upto 1947) *Clubs* Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, New Delhi Aero Club and Gymkhana Club *Residence* 18, Canal Street, Entally P O, Calcutta 14, Country House Santikunjia, Tangail (Dist Mymensingh)



GIDWANI, Dr. Choithram P., President, All-India Refugee Association *b* Dec 25, 1889 in Hyderabad Sind, *Educ* Medical School, Hyderabad Sind Started public career at the time of Sudeshi Movement in connection with the Partition of Bengal, 1907, since then, has taken active part in all National Movements, including social as well as educational, particularly political and has been in prison for various terms, between 1919 and 1947, Pres, Sind Provincial Congress Cttee for over 25 years, member, Sind Leg Assembly, 1945; was Chairman, Reception Cttee of the Historic Karachi Session of Indian National Congress, member Working Cttee, of A. I C C, A I C C, opposed the Partition of the country in the meeting of A I C C, Jully 1947, started refugee work, all over India, Nov. 1947, has been Pres, All-India Refugee Assoc for the Last two years *Address* 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.

GILDER, Hon'ble Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhai Dhorabji, B A., L M & S (Bombay), M D (London), F R C S (Eng) Minister (Public Health and Medicine & Public Works Department), Govt of Bombay. *b* November 1882, *m* Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L M. & S, *Educ.* St Xavier's College, Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London Formerly Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in-charge, Parsi Fever Hospital; Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G S. Medical College *Publications* *The Human Electrocardiogram* (with Sir Thomas Lewis), *The Pulse in Aortic Disease.* *Address* 67F, Warden Road, Bombay.

GILL, Piara Singh, M S (S O Calif), Ph D (Chicago), F N I, Fellow, American Physical Soc, Professor of Physics, Muslim Univ., Aligarh *b* October 28, 1911, *s* of S Basant Singh, *m* Chambeli Hukamchand, two *d* Nishtha and Surishtha *Publications* Extensive work on Cosmic Rays *Address* Aligarh University, Aligarh

GINWALA, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt. (1927), B A (Hist Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law, Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Burn & Co, Indian Standard Wagon Co, Ltd. and Burn & Co, Ltd, Director, Steel Corporation of Bengal, Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Indian Standard Wagon Co Ltd, British Burma Petroleum Co, Ltd (London), Member, London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co, Ltd. *b.* Nov. 1875, *m.* Frenny Bezonji, *Educ.* Govt High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, called to the Bar, 1899 Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905, Asstt Govt Advocate, 1915, Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916, resigned, 1920, President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930, resigned, July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930. Member, Round Table Conference, 1931, Ottawa Conference, 1932, World Economic Conference, 1933, President, Indian Air Force Pilots Selection Board, 1940 and 1941, Chairman, Iron and Steel (Major) Panel, 1945, Chairman, Calcutta Terminal Facilities Committee, 1947, Pres, Indian Institute of Metals *Address* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GIRDHARI LAL, Hon'ble Shri Chaudhari, M A, Minister of Excise & Jails, U P, since 1946 *b* Nov 16, 1912, *s* of late B Chanda Lal of Dehra Dun, *m* Shrimati Parvati Devi of District Bijnor, three *s*, *Educ* D A V. College, Dehra Dun, Hindu Univ, Banaras. One of the leading members of All-India Depressed Classes League, also an active member of the Indian National Congress, elected member, U P Legislative Assembly, 1946, elected President, U P Depressed Classes League, 1947 *Address* Chukhu Mohalla, Dehra Dun

GIRI, V. V., Barrister-at-Law, High Commissioner for India in Ceylon *b* Aug 10, 1894, in Berhampore, *m* V. Saraswathibai, *Educ* National University, Ireland Trade Union leader for many years, General Secretary and President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, twice President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1927, Workers' Representative in the Second Round Table Conference, London, 1931; Member, Central Legislative Assembly for several years, Minister for Labour, Industries and Co-operation in the Madras Ministry during 1937-39, Minister in the Madras Government in 1946 *Address* High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, Colombo.

GITARAM, Garg, B A., C E, Rai Bahadur (Jan 1943), Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, East Punjab since Dec 1946 *b* Sept 30, 1894, *s* of L Harprasad, Banker, Karnal (Punjab) and Shrimati Sukh Devi, *m* Sh Bhagwati Devi, two *s* and four *d*; *Educ* Govt High School, Karnal, Govt. College, Lahore, Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Scholarship holder since 8th class. Joined Irrigation Branch, Punjab, in Sept. 1918 as Engineer; as Sub-Dl. Officer was associated

with the Thal Surveys and Projects and prepared Patti or lesser Thal Project, Executive Engineer, 1926-40, held charge of Important Divisions such as Headworks Divisions, Superintending Engineer, March 1940-44, held charge of important circles, was appointed in January 1944 as officer on Special Duty to assist the Chief Engineer in the administration of Western Canals and was responsible for the administration of all the circles of Sutlej Valley Project. *Recreations* Reading religious books *Address*. Chief Engineer, Ellersilie, Simla East

GNANAMUTHU, Chinnadurai P., M A, D Sc, Director, Zoological Research Laboratory, Madras Univ, since 1946 *b* April 29, 1901, *s* of late S Gnanamuthu, B A, L T, *m* nee Kamala Devadasan, B A; three *d*, *Educ* Madras Christian College Professor of Zoology, American College, 1923-46 *Publications* Over forty papers in Research Journals in Zoology *Recreations* Hockey, Piano *Club* Y M C A *Address* 29, Peter's Road, Royapettah, Madras

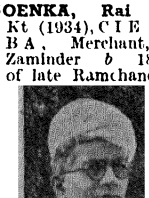
GODBOLE, Keshav Vinayak, B.A, LL B., ex-Dewan and President of the Council of Ministers, Phaltan State. *b.* September 21, 1889, *m* Miss Thakutai, *d* of the late Rao Bahadur G V. Joglekar, March 18. 1910, *Educ.* New English School and Fergusson College, Poona, Govt. Law School, Bombay Entered Phaltan State service as First Class Sub-Judge, October 1921, attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences in 1931 and 1932, represented the States of Aundh, Akalkot, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Senior, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg before a Committee specially appointed by the Cabinet and also gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933, always took a leading part in political questions affecting the Deccan States, was a prominent worker in the cause of the Union of the Deccan States; started, in the middle of the year 1948, a movement for the abolition of castes based on birth, for which a new Assoc called Jati-Nirmulan-Sanstha was founded in Poona on Jan. 16, 1949 *Publications*: *Maharashtra Shakuntala* and a marathi booklet entitled *The Unity between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and the means to achieve it Address*: 895, Shivajinagar, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

GODBOLE, Yeshwant Anant, B A. (Bombay), B A, LL B (Cantab), C S I. (1944), C I E (1941), Chairman, Public Services Commission, Bombay since July 1947. *b* Jan 4, 1889 at Bombay, *m* Kamala, *d.* of G. P Joshi of Nimboli, Dt. Amraoti; *Educ.*: Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya & Fergusson Coll., Poona and Cambridge, I C S (1913) Offg. Dist and Sessions Judge, 1920-21, Magistrate and Collector, 1928 and Divisional Commissioner, 1941, General Manager, Banaili Raj, 1925-31, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1934-37, Commissr. of Patna, 1938-39, Chief Secy. to Govt, 1939-43, Adviser to the Governor of Bihar, 1944 to March 1946, member, Board of Revenue, Bihar, April to July 1946, Secy. to Governor-General (Public), August 1946 to April 1947. *Address* P W D Secretariat, Bombay, Sudarshan Bungalow, Poona 4.

GODE, Parashuram Krishna, B A (Hons), M A, Curator, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, since 1919 *b* July 11, 1891, *s* of Krishnaji Govind Gode of Bhadkamba (Ratnagiri District), *m* Miss Rangubai Tophkhane of Kolhapur, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* The New English School and Fergusson Coll, Poona Professor of English and Sanskrit, Indian Women's Univ, 1918-19, Associate Member, "Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient" (Hanoi), Hony Pres, Cultural Cttee of Argentine, Hon Editor, "Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology," (Leyden), Hon Collaborator, "Bibliography of Indian Philosophy," etc, Distinguished Services Silver Jubilee Medal of B O R Institute (1943), Recognised Professor of Ancient Indian Culture of Poona Univ, publicly honoured on 18-5-1949 by presenting the press copy of more than 100 papers from all parts of the World received for Gode Commemoration Volume, by Dr P V Kane, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University *Publications* Author of more than 400 research papers on Indology published in 50 different journals and volumes (1916-50), Editor of *New Indian Antiquary, Review of Philosophy and Religion, Oriental Literary Digest*, Editor of Seven Commemoration Volumes, Author of several volumes of Descriptive Catalogue manuscripts *Address* Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona 4

GODREJ, Kaiki Byramji, Naval Officer (Commander) on Army H Q as Assistant Adjutant-General (Recruiting) *b.* December 25, 1901, *s* of Byramji Muncherji Godrej and Bhicanmai, *m* Miss Tehmi R Talati, 1933 (deceased 1943), Miss Tehmina (Rati) Jamshedji Mistry, 1945; one *d.* (Olave) and 2 *s* (Byram & Freddy); *Educ.*: Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School, Bombay, Parsi High School, Panchgani, St Xavier's College, Bombay & Sydenham College, Bombay Acctt, I M M T S "Dufferin", Bombay, 1928-42, joined the Indian Navy as a Commissioned Officer; Lieutenant, July 1942, Lt-Commander, Sept, 1944: Commander, 1948, joined the Boy Scouts, 1914, started 33rd Bombay, 1922, held responsible positions in Bombay City Boy Scouts Assoc till 1937 when worked as Provincial Secretary & Asstt Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Bombay Province till 1947, Provincial Scout Commissioner for Bombay State and Member of Headquarters Council of Boy Scouts Association in India and Deputy Camp Chief and Akela Leader, Dy Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts, India, 1950 *Publications* Editor, *Bombay Scout*, 1937-47 Published in Gujerati *Scout Spirit Recreations* Camping and Hiking and propagation of Scouting throughout the country by visits, through Press and Platform *Club* Old Scout Club, Hikers Club *Address* Chunilal Mehta Hut, Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay, 17A, Curzon Road New Delhi

GOENKA, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas, Kt (1934), C I E (1928), Rai Bahadur (1925), B A, Merchant, Banker, Millowner and Zamindar *b* 1883, Hindu Marwari, *s* of late Ramchandar Goenka, *m* Manorama,



second *d* of the late Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad Rais of Farrukhabad, United Provinces, 1899, *Educ* · Graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, 1905 Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass, Chairman, Board of Directors Hukumchand Jute Mills Limited; Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd; New India Investment Corp Ltd, Kamala Mills Ltd, Standard General Assurance Co Ltd, Imperial Bank of India (Calcutta Circle), Director, Raillis India Ltd, Hindusthan Motors Ltd, Reserve Bank of India (Central Board), 1935-41, President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1945-46, Imperial Bank of India (Calcutta Circle), Marwari Assoc, 1928-30, Indian Chamber of Commerce 1941, Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1928-40, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-35, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33 *Club* Calcutta Club *Address* "Goenka Niwas", 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta

GOENKA, Keshav Prasad, Millowner Merchant *b* 1912, *s.* of Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt, C I E, Partner, Messrs Ramdutt Ramkissendass, *Educ*. Presidency College, Calcutta Member, Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, President, Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Calcutta, Member, Indian Insurance Advisory Cttee, Member, Import Advisory Council, Govt of India, Member, Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust President Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1948-49, member Indian Central Jute Committee (1939-42), Bengal Economic Enquiry Committee (1938-41), Futures' Market Cttee., Govt of India, Chairman, The Hind Bank Ltd, Jaipur Investment Co. Ltd, Director The Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd, The Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd, Auckland Jute Co, Ltd, Anglo-India Jute Co, Ltd, Dalhousie Jute Co, Ltd, Calcutta Investment Co, Ltd, Karanpura Collieries Ltd, National Tobacco Co of India Ltd., New India Investment Corporation Ltd, New Samanbagh Tea Co, Ltd, North Western Cachar Tea Co, Ltd, Patrakola Tea Co, Ltd, Pench Valley Coal Co, Ltd., Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd, Tezpur Tea Co, Ltd, Triton Insurance Co, Ltd, United Provinces Sugar Co, Ltd, Upper Ganges Sugar Co, Ltd, Rajbhat Tea Co., Ltd, Calcutta, Landing & Shipping Co, Ltd, Nambernadi Tea Co, Ltd, Oodlabari Tea Co, Ltd, Teen Ali Tea Co, Ltd, Tilkah Tea Co, Ltd, Hantapara Tea Co, Ltd, Hatthira Tea Co, Ltd *Club* Calcutta Club *Address* "Goenka Niwas", 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta



GOENKA, Ramanath, Managing Editor, Indian Express, Madras, and member, Indian Parliament *b* May 11, 1902, *s* of Basantlal Goenka, *m* Smt Moongibai, one *s* and two *d* *Address* Indian Express, Mount Road, Madras 2

GOKAK, Vinayak Krishna, M A (Bom & Oxon), First Class in English, B A (Oxon), First Class in English, Language and Literature, Principal & Professor of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur *b* Aug 9, 1909, *s* of Gokak Krishna Rao and Sundrabai; *m* Sharada Betadur, one *s* and three *d*., *Educ* · Majid High School, Savanur, Karnatak College, Dharwar, Jesus College, Oxford Prof. of English, Fergusson Coll, 1931-36, Prof of English and Principal, Willingdon Coll, Sangli, 1938-44, Prof of English, Osmania Univ, 1944-46, Wilson Philological Lecturer in English, Bombay Univ, 1943-44, Pres., Kannada Poets' Conference, 1934, Karnatak Educational Conference, 1934, Principal, M N College, Visnagar (1946-49). *Publications* *The Song of Life*, a collection of lyrics in English, *The Poetic Approach to Language* (O U P in press) *Address* Rajaram College Kolhapur

GOKHALE, Bhalchandra Krishna, M A. (Bombay), B A. (Cantab), I C S, C S I. (1st Jan. 1946), C.I E (1st Jan. 1942). Secy to the Govt of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power since July 1946 *b* July 23, 1892, *m* Chhabu Oka in June 1919; *Educ* · Fergusson Coll, Poona, Wilson Coll, Bombay, Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge, Asst Magistrate & Joint Magistrate, Cuttack, S D O, Khurda; Settlement Officer, Chota-Nagpur; District Officer, Manbhum, Gaya and Monghyr (Bihar); Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Education & Development Depts. and subsequently Finance Dept, Commissioner of Bhagalpur & Patna Divisions; Adviser to H E. the Governor of Orissa, Administrator, Damodar Project, Hazaribagh. *Publications* · Final report of the Survey &

Settlement operations in Manbhum District, 1927 Final report of Revision Survey & Settlement operations in Kodarma, Government Estate *Address :* 20, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi

GOKHALE, Tryambak Sadashiv, B Sc , LL B Hon Chief Organiser, Malwa Bhil Sewak Sangha, Indore *b* Aug 24, 1903, *s* of Pt Sadashivarao Gokhale of Ujjain & Shrim Durgabai, *d* of Pt Vasudeo Rao Datey of Ujjain , *m d* of Dr L K Chitale of Shujalpur, Madhya Bharat , three *s* and two *d* , *Educ* Madhava Coll , Ujjain , Victoria Coll , Lashkar-Gwalior , Law Coll , Bombay Demonstrator (Physics), Madhava Coll , Ujjain, 1925-30 , Secy , All-India Spinners, Assoc , Central India Branch, 1930-35 , Practising Pleader & Political worker, since 1938 , twice Pres , Gwalior State Congress , first popular Labour Minister, Gwalior State, Aug 1947-Jan 1948 ; Chief Administrator, Dhar Group of 9 States, Madhya Bharat, June 1948, to Nov 1948 Popular Revenue & Labour Minister, Madhya Bharat, June 1949-Jan 1950 *Address* Sardarpur, Dist Dhar, Madhya Bharat State

GOLLAN, Herbert Roy, Distinguished Service Order (1919) and Military Cross (1917), three times despatches, High Commissioner for Australia in India *b* August 29, 1892, *s* of Robert Harper Gollan (deceased) and Harlet Gollan , *m* Muriel May Hyett , *Educ* Central School, Bendigo Journalist Hamilton, *Spectator* and political writer *The Argus*, Melbourne , Managing Editor, *The Star*, Melbourne , Manager, *The Argus*, Melbourne , Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India, 1937-45 , Senior Australian Trade Commissioner, 1945-48 , High Commissioner, 1949 *Recreations* Golf, Tennis, Squash *Clubs* Naval and Military, Melbourne , Bengal and Royal Golf, Calcutta , Royal Bombay Yacht Club and Willingdon, Sports, Bombay ; Delhi Gymkhana, Delhi *Address :* 24, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

GOLWALLA, Eruch Rustomji, Principal and Proprietor, Golwalla's Fort Tuition Classes , *Educ* Elphinstone and St Xavier's Colleges Fellow and member of the Governing Council of the Indian Education Society , *m* Miss Goolcher Dhondy of Lahore , two *d* and one *s* Started the Golwalla Classes in 1910 ; has published several educational, historical and religious works and has been the recipient of many high encomiums ; is well known as a public speaker and writer and a Gujarati [illegible] keen interest in social work pertaining to every community in general and the Parsi community in particular , is also the Hon Secretary, Vice-President, Treasurer, Trustee, etc , of several Bodies , is a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India , is a very keen Mason and is at present connected with several Masonic Lodges, Chapters, Conclaves, etc , his work entitled *The Perfect English Teacher* has been approved by various Government Educational Departments, as also by many States *Address* Bombay Mutual Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay



GOMES, John Francis, Retd Assistant Traffic Manager, G I P. Rly and Landlord, Bombay and Goa *b* July 16, 1880 at Majorda-Goa, *s* of late Jerome Paixao Gomes and Mrs Clementina Braganza , *m* Maria Paula Estefania Rodrigues, *d* of the late Pedro Francisco Rodrigues of Anjuna and Chancellor, Spanish Consulate, Bombay , five *s* and two *d* , *Educ* St Xavier's High School, Bombay Joined the G.I.P. Rly in the G.T.M.'s Office, 1904 , Lost Property Inspector, 1914 , Head of Establishment Section, C.T.M 's Office, 1923 ; promoted D C I , 1925 and subsequently Senior Commercial Inspector ; was recognized as authority on Establishment and Agreement matters during the transfer of the Railway to State Control , promoted Asstt. Traffic Manager, G I P. Rly , 1927 , awarded the King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of his services , member, Property Owners' Assoc., Bombay , ex-Dir , Associacao Goana de Murua Auxilio Ltd , Bombay , ex-Pres , Goan Union, Bombay (1935) , ex-Trustee, Society of our Lady of Piedade, Bombay , ex-Member, first Mg Cttee , St Sebastian's Housing Society, Bandra , member, Cttee. of Enquiry appointed by the Portuguese Govt to report on the Indo-Portuguese Emigrants in British India , ex-Pres , Instituto Luso Indiano, Bombay ; reappointed by Goan Community, Pres , Special Cttee of Goan Union, 1948-49 to investigate into the Students strike of the Little Flower of Jesus School, Bombay , Veteran Leader of Goan Politics and a prominent member of the Community *Address* Gomes Building, Horta-Baixa, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2 Gomes Castle, Majorda, Salcete-Goa

GOMES, Joachim P., Managing Director, Excelsior Drapers Ltd , Bombay. *b* Dec 10, 1888 , *m* Emma Parras Gomes ; six *s.* and four *d* , *Educ.* Seminary, Rachol , St Joseph's High School, Arpora Began his career as a clerk , finally became a businessman in Bombay ; was the first to introduce cotton and silk watch straps to replace leather straps , introduced in India genuine rolled-gold jewellery under his own registered trade mark and for this purpose entered into an agreement with a factory in France , switched over to cloth business during World War II *Address* 17, Premji Chambers, Barrack Road, Marine Lines, Bombay



GONDAL, Her Highness Maharani Shri Rajkunverba Saheba of, *b* November 7, 1890, *d* of Rana Shri Baneshinhji of Vana , *m* Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji Saheb, the present Maharaja Saheb of Gondal, 1905 , two *s* and five *d* . *Educ* Privately , well-versed in Gujarati, English and Canarese Takes keen interest in the education of girls, for whom a spacious residential school called the Rajkunverba Rajput Kanya Vidyalaya has been opened in Gondal , moves freely [illegible]ns of Purdah , a lady of advanced views on social service, religion, etc , President, Gujarati Hindi Women's Assoc meeting held at Bombay, June 1909 *Address* Gondal



GONDAL, Yuvraj Shri Vikramsinhji, Heir-Apparent of Gondal-Dhoraji *b* October 13, 1914 , *m* Nayankunverba Sahiba, sister of the Raja Dhraj of Achrol, 1937 , two *s* and two *d* , *Educ.* Bangalore Has been associated with the Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhojrajji Bahadur in the administration of the State , interested in the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State, especially agriculturists , was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly, United State of Saurashtra, by a huge majority of votes from the Gondal Constituency *Address* Gondal

GONDAL-DHORAJI: His Highness Shri Bhojrajji Maharaja Thakore Saheb of, *b* January 8, 1883 , *m* Rajkunverba, *d* of Rana Shri Banesinghji of Vana, Jan 25, 1905 , two *s* and five *d* , Heir-apparent Yuvaraj Shri Vikramsinhji , *Educ :* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Ascended the *gadi*, March 9, 1944 , at the time of ascending the *gadi* announced donations worth Rs. 60,00,000 for various works of public utility , has since increased the amount to Rs one crore *Address* Gondal, Kathiawar

GOPALAKRISHNAN, P. A., B A (Hons), (Madras), O B E , Financial Commissioner, U P Govt *b* Dec 20, 1909, *s.* of Mr & Mrs P A Anantha Narayan Iyer , *Educ* Presidency College, Madras , Univ. College, London Joined the I C S after passing the competitive exam in London, 1932 , served in many districts of the U P , Finance Secy to U P Govt , April 1947 to Dec 1949 *Clubs* Naini Tal B H Club Ltd and Mohamed Bagh Club, Lucknow *Address* 1, Secretary's Bungalows, Lucknow.

GOPALASWAMI, K., Ex-Editor, *The Times of India, Sunday News of India* and *Evening News of India* *b* January 23, 1902, *s* of K. Kesavachariar , *m* Rajalakshmi, one *s* and four *d* , *Educ* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras Joined *The Times of India* editorial staff, 1923 , Editor, *Bharat*, December 1948—January 1950 *Recreation* Tennis. *Clubs* Constitution Club, Delhi , I D G., Delhi , C.C I , Bombay , Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address* No 2, 17th Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore 3.

GOPALAWSAMY, Kurma Venu, B A, (Madras), M A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. Registrar, Andhra University, since 1942. *b* Dec 19, 1903, *e s* of Dr Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu, Kt., K C I E., M L C. and Lady Laxmikanthamma Kurma , *m.* Seshu Bai, *d* of Rao Sahib Polisetti Ranganayakulu Naidu , one *d.* and one *s.* , *Educ :* C M S. High School, Ellore , Christian College, Madras , Balliol College, Oxford ; Inner Temple, London Pres , Oxford Majlis H T , 1927 , Prof of History, Anglo-American Universities College, Madras, 1928-29 , Private Secy to the Agent of Govt. of India in S. Africa, 1930-31 , Advocate, High Court of Madras, 1933-42 , Independent candidate for election to the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937 , elected Registrar, Andhra Univ , 1942 , First Univ Prof of Law, Andhra Univ , 1945 ; Pres Rotary Club, Guntur, 1944 *Publications : Limitations of Diarchy as a First Step Towards Representative Government,* Stories and Plays in Telugu in collaboration with Mrs Seshu Bai Gopalaswamy *Recreations* Bridge *Clubs* The "Presidency," Madras ; Waltair Club, Waltair Century Club, Vizagapatam, etc *Address.* University Camps, Waltair

GORDE, Dr. D. P., Specialist Surgeon in eye ear nose and throat *b* 1907 *Educ* Ahmadnagar and Christian Medical School, Miraj *m* Miss Vimala (Ruth) Dutt in 1938 Served the Medical Centre at Miraj as a Surgeon and Specialist (Ear Eye, Nose, Throat) for eight years ; was a Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in the Medical School for 8 years ; has to his credit the Corneal Transplantation Research ; takes keen interest in Public, social and church affairs , was President of Miraj Municipality in 1939, is founder and was President of the Maharashtra Mandal at Miraj (Medical Centre), was editor of the Medical School magazine for several years , was member of the Miraj Senior State Legislative Assembly for three years ; was a member of the Bakhale Constitutional Reforms Committee for Miraj Senior State in 1944; elected a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, 1949 , Founder member, Rotary Club at Sangli , now conducts Gorde's Clinic at Miraj as a Specialist Surgeon. *Address* . Dr Gorde's Clinic, Miraj (S M.C.).



GORDON, Devapriam Samuel, M A., LL B, B T, A M (Columbia), Dip Edn, Registrar (Retd), Mysore Univ., Mysore *b.* Dec. 22, 1893, *s.* of Rev. D Devapriam, B A., L T, and Mrs. Devapriam, *m.* Jayamani, *d* of Daniel Joseph, B A, Tahsildar, Tanjore; two *s.*, *Educ* Madras Christian College, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, Univ Law College, Allahabad, Maharaja's College, Mysore, Teachers' College, Columbia Univ, New York Professor of Education, Mysore Univ, 1929-42, Registrar, Mysore University, 1942-49 *Publications The Teaching of English in India*, numerous articles of educational Interest in professional journals *Clubs* Century Club, Bangalore *Address* Registrar (Retd), Mysore University, Mysore



GOSWAMI, Shriman Prafulla, Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, member, All-India Congress Committee *b* 1911, *s.* of Pandit Pratapchandra Goswami, *m* Usha Goswami, constructive worker Left College to join national movement, 1930, since then a staunch revolutionary Congress worker, builder of progressive movement in Assam specially among students and youths, once expelled from College for address delivered and published as Union Secretary, home interned during war and thrice imprisoned in national movement, formerly Organising Secy, Kasturba Memorial Trust, Assam, Asst Secy., Assam Tribal and Labour Welfare Works, has toured extensively and worked among tribal people, writer and journalist *Publications Faringati*, book in prose-poems, and other literary works in Assamese *Address* Nalbari, Kamrup Dist, Assam

GOVINDARAJAN, N., B A, B E (Retired), Chief Engineer *b* Dec 10, 1890, *m*; one *d*, *Educ* Kumbakonam for the Arts Course and Engineering College, Madras Started as an apprentice Engineer, was successively Asstt Engineer, Executive Engineer, Suptg Engineer, Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Chief Engineer, Special in Charge of execution of Thungabadhra project and investigation of Ramapadasagar project, was on deputation in U.K and U S A, Oct 1945—March 1946, in connection with the purchase of machinery for the Thungabadhra project and forming a Board of Consulting Engineers for the Ramapadasagar project, inspected many dams in U S A. and U. K, has also seen the Assuan dam in Egypt, some dams in Switzerland and the Genessiat dam in France. *Recreations:* Tennis and Billiards. *Address*. 66, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras

GOVINDDAS, Seth, Sahitya Vachaspati (Dec 1949), Member, Indian Parliament *b* Vijay Dashmi Day, 1896, *s* of R. B Jiwan Das and *g s* of Raja Gokuldas, *m* in Sikar State (Rajputana), two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* received high standard education at home in Hindi, English and Sanskrit Joined Politics, 1919, organised non-co-operation movement in C P, 1921, elected to the Central Assembly, 1923, courted imprisonment 5 times and remained 8 years in prison, member, A I C C, since 1921, Pres A I Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1949, Mahakoshal Prov Congress C'ttee Prov I N T U C, A I Gosevak Samaj *Publications* Has written 84 dramas in Hindi *Recreations* Study of literature on politics and social science *Address* 3, Canning Lane, New Delhi

GOWDA, Rajamantra Pravina H. B. Gundappa, Rajamantra Pravina conferred by H H the Maharaja of Mysore (1943), President, Former Mysore Legislative Council *b.* Dec 20, 1899, *s* of H. Borannah; *m* Shrimathi Jayalakshmi Ammal, six *s* and five *d*, *Educ* B A, from Mysore Univ; B L from the Madras Univ Practised as lawyer for 13 years, elected Pres, District Board, Hassan for 10 years, member, Leg Council for 22 years, member of Senate, Univ Council for 3 years, 1st Non-official Minister under the new reforms, Mysore Govt, 1941-45, 1st elected non-official president of the Leg Council, Chairman, C'ttee appointed by Govt to go into the question of the Revision of the Land Revenue System in Mysore, Pres, Mysore State Congress, 1938 *Recreation* Agriculture *Clubs* Century Club, Bangalore, Bangalore Race Club *Address* Bangalore



GOWDER, Rao Bahadur Hoobathalai Bellie Gowder Ari, B A. (Madras Univ), Rao Bahadur (1943), Planter and Contractor *b* Dec 4, 1893, *s* of Rao Bahadur H. J Bellie Gowder, *Educ* Christian College, Madras Member and leader of Hill tribes of the Nilgiris, President, Madras Provincial Backward Classes League, elected member, Madras Legislative Assembly, 1923-46, President, Nilgiris Dist. Board, 1930-1946, travelled widely in Europe and America and toured round the world; led All-India Scouters' Contingent to the World Jamboree of Scouts at Godollo, Hungary, 1933, responsible for social reforms in his community *Address* Jobell, Mount Pleasant, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

GOYAL, B. B., M A, LL B, Principal, Raj Rishi College, Alwar since 1948 *b* Jan 7, 1904, *s* of L Ayodhya Prasad and Shrim. Gori Devi, *m.* Shrim. Yashoda Devi, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ.*: Maharaja's High School, Alwar, Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Agra Coll, Agra Entered Alwar State Judiciary as a Munsiff & first class Magistrate, 1929, became a Lecturer in the newly established Raj Rishi College, Alwar *Recreations* Tennis, Billiards & Bridge *Club* Jey-Krishna Club, Alwar *Address* Principal, Raj Rishi College, Alwar

GRACIAS, Joao Baptista Amancio, Retd Chief of Revenue Department *b* April 8, 1872 at Loutulim, *s* of Sabastian Gracias and Luciana Borges, *m* Graziela Gracias, two *s* and one *d.*, *Educ* Nova-Goa (Lyceum), a matriculate of the Bombay Univ. Entered service as a clerk, rose to the position of the Chief of the Revenue Department, is a member of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences, knighted with the order of St James of literary merit *Publications Short Sketch of D Joao de Castro; Medicine in Goa in the XVI-XVIII centuries, Caminhode ferro e porto de Mormugao, Subsidios para a historia economicos—financeira da India Portuguesa, Primeiros Cristaos em Salcete (Goa), Alemaisan India nos Seculas XV-XVIII · Ingleses em Goa Address* Nova-Goa, Portuguese India.

GRACIAS, The Right Rev. Valerian, D D M Agg, Auxiliary Bishop for Bombay *b* October 23, 1900, *Educ* St Patrick's High School, Karachi, St Joseph's Seminary, Mangalore, The Papal Siminary, Kandy, Ceylon and The Gregorian Univ, Rome. Secy to the Archbishop (1929-1936), Chancellor of the Archdiocese since 1929, Editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (1935), Co-Editor of *The Examiner* (1938), Rector of the Pro-Cathedral Since Dec 1941, appointed Titular Bishop of Tannis & Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Bombay, 16th May 1946 *Publications Features of Christian Life, Heaven and Home, The Vatican and International Policy Address*. Archbishop's House, Bombay 1.



GRUBB, Diwan Bahadur S. G., B A., Additional Member, Federal Public Service Commission *b* March 15, 1890, *s* of P. Suviseshamuthu, *m.* Siromoni Knight, 3 *s.* and 2 *d*, *Educ* Madras Christian College, graduated in December 1908. Served as a School Assistant, 1909-14; joined the Tinnevelly Collectorate as a Probationary Revenue Inspector, February 1914, promoted to Deputy Collector's Grade, 1927, became Sub-Collector in March 1939 and Collector in 1940, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1941, Provincial Petrol Rationing Officer, 1941-42, Provincial Controller of Food Rationing from 1942, retired in 1945 and was re-employed by the Government of Madras, was appointed Member, Federal Public Service Commission in November 1945 and was President of the Civil Selection Board for a year for the selection of war-service candidates for the I C S. and I P S., re-appointed as an additional Member of the Federal Public Service Commission from 9th December 1946 *Address* 20, Canning Lane, New Delhi

GUHA, Arun Chandra, B A (Calcutta), Journalist, Publisher and Printer, Member, Indian Parliament *b* April 1892, *s* of late Kailas Chandra Guha and late Mrs Rajlaksmi Guha, *Educ* · B M. School and Coll, Barisal (East Punjab) Joined the 'Yugantar Party'—a revolutionary party founded in 1905 after the first partition of Bengal, after graduating, went underground during the first world war in connection with the Indo-German conspiracy, was in jail for over 23 years under Regulation III of 1818 as a State prisoner, having served several terms of imprisonment at several places like Burma, Bengal, Behar, Punjab, Bombay and Poona, Gen Secy, Bengal P C C 1940-41, member, A I C C since 1938 *Publications* About 10 books in Bengali, frequently contributes in English and Bengali monthlies, weeklies and dailies, has written short stories and books on History, Politics, and Cultural and Juvenile topics *Recreations* Reading literature—specially Tagore's poems and writings. *Address* 32, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, 25, Queensway, New Delhi

GUHA, Dr. Biraja Sankar, A.M, Ph D in Anthropology, Hemenway and Winthrop Fellow, and Winthrop Scholar in Anthropology (Harvard Univ), Annandale Gold Medal in Anthropology, from the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1942; Hon Member of Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, Director, Dept of Anthropology and Anthropological Adviser to the Govt of India *b* August 15, 1894, *s.* of the late A. S Guha, P C S *m* Sreemati Uma Bose, *d* of S M. Bose, Bar-at-Law, three *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* India (Cal Univ) and America (Harvard Univ) Asstt in Anthropology, Harvard Univ, 1923-24, Lecturer, Physical Anthropology, Cal Univ., 1926-27, Anthropologist, Zoological Survey of India, 1927-45, Fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Foundation Secy of Indian Anthropological Institute, Hon Secy, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, member, Permanent Council of the International Congress of Anthropology, Press, Anthropology Section of the Joint Meeting of the British Assoc for the Advancement of Science and the Indian Science Congress held in Calcutta, 1938, Vice-Pres, Section of Physical Anthropology and Human Biology of the Second Session of the International Congress of Anthropology held in Copenhagen, 1938, and at Brussels, 1948, member, Research Committee of the Standardization of Anthropological Methods of the International Congress of Anthropology, Comite International de preparation scientifique del 'Institut International d'Anthropologie de Paris, Comitato Internazionale per l'unificazione dei Metodi E per la Sintesi in Anthropologia ed Eugenica of Bologna, mem Sub-Committee (No 6) of the International Congress of Anthropology

for revision of the technique of the measurements of the Head, attended International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences at London, 1934 and at Brussels, 1948, as Govt of India Representative *Publications* Author of the *Racial Affinites of the People of India* (Census of India, Vol I, Part III, 1931), *Racial Elements in the Population of India* (O U Pamphlets) and numerous Memoirs and Papers in Scientific publications of India and abroad *Address* Department of Anthropology, Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta

GUHA, Dr. Bires Chandra, M Sc (Cal), Ph D, D Sc (Lond), Member, Damodar Valley Corporation, since July 1948 *b* 7th June 1904, *Educ.*. Calcutta, London and Cambridge, noted for his researches in Biochemistry with special reference to food and nutrition, Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry at Calcutta Univ since 1936, on loan to the Govt of India in the Food Department as Chief Technical Adviser, July 1944-June 1947, President of the chemistry section of the Indian Science Congress (1945), ex-Pres, Institution of Chemists, India, past Vice-Pres, Indian Chemical Society; Vice-Pres, Indian Assoc of Scientific Workers of India, member International Cttee for Biochemistry, Provisional C'ttee of the International Union of Nutrition Sciences, many scientific and technological C'ttees of the Govts of India and West Bengal *Publications* Numerous scientific publications on biochemical and nutritional subjects. *Address*. 5, Janak Road, Calcutta

GUHA, Girija Sankar, M A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, Advanced and Research Student in Law, University College, London, for two years Advocate, High Court, Assam, Member, Indian Parliament *b* Dec 23, 1893, at Gauhati, *m* Shrim Purna Prabha Nag, *d* of the late Krishna Lal Nag, Zamindar of Barodi, Dacca, two *s*, Ranendra Sankar Guha, M A (Cantab), A C A (Eng), A C W A (Eng), and Dilip Sankar Guha; *Educ* Shillong, Gauhati, Calcutta and London Joined Govt Service and afterwards was appointed to a junior I C S post (1926), subsequently held a Superior Post in the Assam cadre of the I C S, Minister in Tripura State (1945-48), elected member, C'ttee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes (1946), elected to the Constituent Assembly of India as a Congress candidate (1947) *Publications* Has written articles on Economic and Political affairs *Recreations* Shikar, Fishing, Travelling in hills and jungles *Address* Bina Lodge, Shillong, Assam

GUIDO, Terence Martin, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, Advocate of the Bombay High Court *b* June 17, 1907, *s* of Nicholas Francis Guido and Aramita Lisboa Guido, of Goa and Bombay *Educ* St Xavier's College and Government Law College, Bombay, London School of Economics (1928-30), called to the Bar (Middle Temple), January 1930 Practised at the Bombay High Court and was Professor of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay (1937-40), Nominee of the Governor in the Bombay Legislative Council (1937) and joined the Congress Party Member Bombay Legislative Council (1937-40), Bandra Municipal Council (1938-46) *Recreations*. Bridge *Clubs* Bombay Radio Club and the Bar Gymkhana, Bombay *Address*. East Avenue, Santa Cruz, Bombay

GULAMJILANI, Bijlikhan, Sardar, Nawab of Wai, First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b* July 28, 1888, *m* sister of H H the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930, *Educ* · Rajkumar College, Rajkot Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was additional member, Bombay Legislative Council; and member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923, appointed Hon. A D C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929, was President of the State Council, Jaora State. *Address* · The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GULHATI, Niranjan Das, I S E, M I E, C.E. (Roorkee), Deputy Secy to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, since October 1948 *b* Nov 15, 1904, *s* of L. Rallia Ram Gulhati, *m* Mrs Shakuntala Gulhati, two *s* and one *d*; *Educ* Govt College, Lahore, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee Apprentice-Engineer, 1926-27, Assistant Executive Engineer, 1927-36, Executive Engineer, 1936-41, Under-Secretary to Govt, 1941-44, Officer on Special Duty, Jan-April, 1945; Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, 1945-48, Superintending Engineer from 1947, awarded Kennedy Medal and Punjab Engineering Congress Medal *Publications* Papers to the Punjab Engineering Congress *Sillanwali Drain* (1935), *Diagrams for the design of an A P M* (1939), *Rainfall Runoff* (1941), *Irrigation Outlets* (1944), *Hydrologic Data Its Importance and Collection* (1947), *Rainfall Runoff* (C B I Annual Report (Tech) 1943), *The Role of the Engineer in Post-War World* (Journal of the Institution of Engineers—India), March 1946, Central Board of Irrigation—*Hydraulic Diagrams* 1949), Popular Series—*Irrigation in India* (1947) *Irrigation Research in India* (1947), *New Projects for Irrigation and Power* (1947), *Waterways of India—Their problems and the administrative machinery required for obtaining maximum benefits* (1947), *Hydro-Electric Development in India* (1948)), Editorials and several notes in C B I Journals, since Jan 1946 *Address* Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, North Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

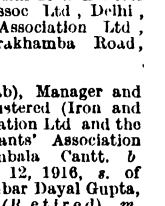
GUPTA, Hon. Shri Chandra Bhanu, M A, L L B, Minister for Food, Health and Civil Supplies, U P Govt, since 1947 *b* July 3, 1903, *s* of Hira Lal, *Educ* Lucknow University Started practising Law, 1925, member, A I C C since 1926, elected to the Court and the Council of Lucknow Univ, 1926, was elected its Hon. Treasurer, 1947; elected to the Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1928, elected Pres, Dt. Congress Cttee, Lucknow, 1929-44, Member, U P P C C, since 1933, elected to U P Legislative Assembly, 1937, served on the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U P, 1938, elected again to the U P Legislative Assembly, 1946, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, U P, 1946-47, Food & Civil Supplies Minister, U P Govt, 1947, courted jail for Congress activities in 1930, '31, '32, '33, '40 and '42 *Address* · Rajendra Mansion, Pandariba, Lucknow

GUPTA, Deshbandhu, Managing Director, 'The Daily Tej' and 'Indian News Chronicle,' Delhi *b* June 14, 1901. Joined the Congress non-co-operation movement, 1921 and became Propaganda Secy, Provincial Congress Cttee, Delhi, started Daily Tej, March 1923, took active part in all the Congress movements 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942 and served six years in Jail, served as a prominent city father and leader, Congress Municipal Party for many years, was a prominent member, Punjab Legislative Assembly till 1945, now represents Delhi in the Indian Parliament, member All India Congress Cttee for many years, member, Central Press Advisory C'ttee, elected Pres, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and Secy, All India Newspaper Editors Conference, Director, Press Trust of India, 1949, travelled in England, U S A. and Europe *Address* 5, Keeling Road, New Delhi



GUPTA, The Hon. Shri Ghanshyamsingh, B Sc, LL B, Malguzar of Drug and of some other villages in Drug District, Speaker, the Central Provinces and Berar Leg Assembly from 1937 to date, member, Constituent Assembly of India; President of Committee set up for rendering Draft Constitution of India into Hindi, President of the All India Refugee Relief Finance Committee and Refugee *ad hoc* Committee of C P & Berar. *b* 1886, *m* Mrs Jai Devi Gupta in 1911 as a social reformer out of the narrow limits of his sub-caste, *Educ* Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, President, Municipal Council, Drug, 1925-28, Chairman Dt, Council Drug, 1931-34; Co-operative Bank, Drug, for some years, member, C P. and Berar Legislative Council (1923-29), Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C P and Berar Legislative Council (1926-29), member, A I C C (1921-36), M L A (Central), 1934-37, President of the Arya Samajas of C P and Berar, 1920-40, President, International Aryan League, led successfully Arya Samaj Satyagrah movement for religious liberty in Hyderabad State, 1937-41 *Publications* *Bharat Shiksha Adarsh* (*Ideal of National Education*) Commentary on Arya Marriage Act XIX of 1937 which he piloted through the Legislative Assembly. Pres, Satyartha Prakash Defence C'ttee. *Address*. Drug, C.P.

GUPTA, Hansraj, M.A, L L B, Managing Proprietor, H G Gupta & Sons, Managing Agents of Delhi Iron Syndicate Ltd, Hansraj Gupta & Co Ltd, Raj Enamel Works Ltd, Raj Engineering Works Ltd, Rajput Building Construction Ltd, Evening Pictures Ltd, Delhi and Meerut Match Works Ltd, Meerut *b* 1905, *s* of late Gulraj Gupta, Executive Engineer (B B. & C I), *m* 1924, four *s* and two *d* Managing Director and Chairman. Raghu Engineering Works Ltd, Delhi, the Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd, Meerut, Tnak Insurance Co Ltd., New Delhi, Vir Arjun Ltd, Delhi, Director The Scientific Apparatus and Chemical Works Ltd, Agra, Indian Porcelain Ltd, Delhi, The Hindustan Mutual Assurance Co Ltd, Agra Vital Chemicals Ltd, Delhi, Kropki Oil Mills Ltd, Mainpuri, Pratap Bank Ltd, Delhi, Raj Electrical Works Ltd, Delhi, The Rohtak and Hissar District Electric Supply Co Ltd, Hissar, President All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Delhi, The Delhi Iron and Hardware Merchants' Assoc, Delhi, Director-in-Charge Delhi Registered Stock-holders' (Iron & Steel) Association Ltd, Delhi, Delhi Iron & Steel Stockists (Civil Supplies) Assoc Ltd, Delhi, Punjab Pipe Merchants' Association Ltd, Delhi *Address* 20, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi



GUPTA, I. D., B Sc (Punjab), Manager and Secretary, the Punjab Registered (Iron and Steel) Stockholders' Association Ltd and the Punjab Steel-Scrap Merchants' Association Ltd, Ambala Cantt. *b* November 12, 1916, *s.* of Dr Raghubar Dayal Gupta, P C M S (Retired), *m.* Mama Sundari, *d* of M L. Jain, District Magistrate, Nahan, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. Lyallpur and Lahore. After leaving College, joined B R Herman & Mohatta, Ltd, Engineers and Shipbuilders, Lahore, worked in their Steel Agency Department, May 1937 to April 1943 *Recreations* Literature, Music and Travel *Address* 168, G T. Road, Ambala Cantt



GUPTA, Ranjit, B A (Cantab), I C S, Home Secy, West Bengal Govt *b.* Feb 1, 1906, *s* of S C Gupta, C I E, *m* late Mrs Uma Gupta (nee Das), two *s*, *Educ.* · Simla and Cambridge University Joined the I C.S, 1928, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1937-45 *Clubs* Calcutta Club, Calcutta South Club *Address* 4, Lee Road, Calcutta.

GUPTA, Ram Gopal, *s* of late Lala Ramcharan Agrawal, of the House of Beharilal Ramcharan of Kanpur. Chairman, Meyer Mills Ltd, Director, B R Sons Ltd, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Ltd, Aurangabad Mills Ltd, Gannon Dunkerley & Co, Ltd., Cawnpore Safe Deposit Co, Ltd, India Sugar Refineries Ltd, and other commercial and industrial institutions, undertook a world-wide tour in 1939-40 and continental tour in 1948-49 *Recreations* Music, sport and travelling *Address* Behari Niwas, Kanpur, Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay



GUPTA, Satyendra Nath, ICS (Retd. Oct 1943), BA (Cantab), CIE (1935) *b* 29th July, 1895; *m* Frieda (*née* Rogge); *Educ.* St. Paul's School, London (foundation scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (classical scholar). Passed ICS. Examination, 1917, Magistrate and Collector, 1925, Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928, Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg 1931-37, Collector of Customs, 1937, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1938, Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1939, Collector of Customs Karachi, 1940, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, 1942-43, Economic Adviser, UNRRA, London, 1945-46, Resident London Representative for U K and Continent, India Steamship Co, Calcutta, 1949 *Publications Annual Report of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, Karachi, UNRRA Economic Surveys on Finland and Byelorussia Address* C/o Grindlays Bank, London, S W 1; National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S W 1

GUPTA, Seth Ramratan. *b* Sept 21, 1906, *el s* of the late Lala Beharilal, founder of the firm of Beharilal Ramcharan, Bankers, Millowners and Industrialists Entered business at the age of 17, with control of all the concerns of Beharilal Ramcharan, especially their import, export and banking departments, works hard for a comprehensive industrialisation of India on modern lines, staunch nationalist, started public life at the age of 20, joined Congress, 1925, was Vice-Pres, Local Congress Cttee for several years, courted imprisonment during 1929 and 1931 Civil Disobedience Movements, on return from jail, went on a world tour, including England, where he represented the case of Indian Commerce and Industry before a Select Cttee for Indian Constitutional Reforms, member, Prov Parliamentary Board, 1936-37, elected unopposed to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1943, President, All-India Marwari Youth Conference, 1943, visited Australia as a member of the non-official Indian Trade Delegation, 1945, Chairman, Beharilal Ramcharan Trust, has contributed generously to various public institutions and charities, founder, Radha Devi Free Charitable Dispensary, founder of several industrial concerns, *viz* Lakshminathan Cotton Mill Co Ltd, India Supplies, Kanpur, Gwalior Thermalite Corporation Ltd.; Engineering Works of India Ltd, Calcutta, Lakshmiratan Engineering Works, Bombay, etc., Promoter and for two years Pres, Merchants' Chamber, U P, U P Stock Exchange Association Ltd; one of the founders of Employers' Assoc of Northern India, Kanpur, also connected with a number of other industrial and public concerns *Publications World Before the Second Great War* in Hindi (two Volumes), *Time for Decision* in English, and *Australia as I saw it* under print *Recreations* Travelling and Riding *Address* Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

GUPTA, Vinnakota Jagannadha, Proprietor, Messrs. Gupta Brothers, Vizagapatam, Member, Indian Parliament *b* March 15, 1889, at Bobbili, Vizagapatam Dist, *s.* of late Vinnakota Ramamurthy Chetty, Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Govt. of Madras, *m* in 1912, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ.* Mrs A V N Coll, Vizagapatam, Madras Univ Was teacher, C B M High School, resigned, 1921, since then a congress worker, has worked in the Andhra Provincial Congress, member, A I C C, 1940, participated in Salt Satyagraha and suffered imprisonment for one year, 1930, elected M L A, Madras from Vizagapatam Anakapalli rural constituency, resigned at the call of Congress, Nov 1939, offered individual satyagraha and imprisoned for 6 months, 1940, Secy, Vizagapatam Chamber of Commerce *Address*. 57, Constitution House, New Delhi

GUPTE, Shantaram Gopal, Dramatist, Food-Lecturer, Publicity Dept, Satara *b* Dec. 7, 1902, of a historic family since the regime of Shahu Chatrapati in 18th century, owns Inam land at Kharshi in Satara Dt. under the title of Mahat Prabhu, *m* Miss Ruttan Karkhanis, 1924; secondly Miss Kusum Phanse, *d.* of late M A Phanse, Asstt. Comm (C D), 1932; six *s.* and five *d* by both, *Educ* Satara New English School. Was a teacher in the Satara New English School retired in 1949 after putting in 25 years service, a play-wright and a novelist, is a stage actor and director of dramatic plays since school days, organised charity performances in aid of "Poor Boys' Fund" & "Funeral Aid Society" in Satara, in recent years, joined Publicity Dept as Sub-Editor at Bombay *Publications* Dramas, *Hira Harapala* (1920), while a student, *Rana Ragini*, 1923, proscribed forthwith for alleged sedition but was recently released by the Republic Govt, *Savata Subha* (1930), *Sandhi Sangram* (1932), *Tantya Bhill* (1936), *Seemant Pooja* (1941), *Dakhancha Mohora* (1945), *Jaya Hind* a novel claiming a prize of merit by D V T Society, Poona *Address* Satara City

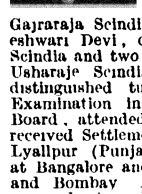


GURBAX, Dr. Gope, Ph D, LL B, Special Officer, Integration Dept, Govt of Rajasthan, Jaipur *b* Feb 20, 1913, *s* of Dewan Ram Krishna Gurbaxani, descended from the aristocratic Amil family of Hyderabad Sind. *m* Vimla Rani, M A (Economics), *d* of Capt Sham Lall Narula, I M S of Patiala, two *d*, *Educ* N H Academy, Hyderabad, D J Sind Coll, Karachi, St Xaviers Coll, Bombay, General Secy, Bombay Univ Hostel Union, 1936-37, conducted post-graduate researches in Modern History under Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar, Kt, C I E, D Litt and Rev Father H Heras, M A, S J, awarded Ph D for thesis, "Oudh under Wellesly the First Native State", co-opted as the youngest member of the Indian Historical Records Commission by the Govt of India, 1938-42 Research papers read at the Poona, Calcutta, Baroda and Mysore sessions of the I H R Commission and also at the sessions of All-India Oriental Conference, Indian History Congress, Regional Secy, Numismatic Society of India, 1940, Mg Director & Editor, International Exchange, Calcutta, 1941, Secy and Translator, Sind Govt, National War Front, Editor, N W Front, Bombay, 1943, elected Pres, Youngmen's Ashram, Matunga, 1943-44, Secy, New Delhi Welfare Society 1944, Hon War Propaganda Officer, Member, Simla War Board, 1944-45, joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram and helped Kasturba Memorial Fund Cttee stayed with Mahatma Gandhi and learnt Gandhian Philosophy of life at the Sevagram Ashram and served with Mahatma Gandhi's approval as Director of Public Relations, Publicity Officer and Editor, Post-War Reconstruction, Alwar, joined Bikaner Service, 1946, represented Govt. of Bikaner at the Industrial Educational Conference, Bombay, 1947, participated in Asian Relations Conference, Delhi, as member, Reception Cttee, gave talks on A I R Bombay and organised International Social Service Centre and Sarvodaya Samaj to do social work among Harijans, refugees and poor people, elected, President, All-India Refugee Sindhi Panchayat by 52 Panchayats of various parts of India, Secy to Govt of Bikaner Rural Reconstruction Dept, 1948, worked also as Minister for Rural Reconstruction, 8th Sept, 1948 to 7th April 1949, the day on which Rajasthan Union was formed, transferred to Jaipur as Officer on Special Duty, Integration Dept., Rajasthan Govt, Delegate to the International Congress of Cultural Union at Wetzlar (Germany), International Congress of Criminology at Paris and World Moral Re-armament Conference at Switzerland; has been giving lectures on Indian Culture and Gandhian Philosophy at the Divine Life Society and other religious organisations in Europe and America *Publications* Historical sketches of eminent personages like Sir Homi Mehta, *Oudh under Wellesly*, *"Gandhiji lives for ever"* and articles in magazines on Economics, History, Politics, Antiquities and Sociology *Recreations* Tennis, Riding, Aviation *Address* Rajasthan Govt, Secretariat, Jaipur, 164, Chatsworth Court, London, W 8

GUZDER, Nusserwanji Sorabji, Parsee Zoroastrian *b* 6th May 1871 Partner, Nusserwanji S Guzder & Co, Landing and Shipping Contractors Has widely travelled several times in China, Japan, America and Europe, Freemason of 43 years standing, a Past Master, appointed Hon Dep Grand Master, A S I in 1942, a Rotarian of 16 years standing, was the only person from India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to Buenos Ayres *Via* Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back, a distance of 16,000 miles in 13 days; first 5,000 miles non-stop in 66 hours *Office Address* Canada Building, also Bombay House, Fort, Bombay



GWALIOR: Lt.-Gen. His Highness Sir Jiwajirao Scindia, Maharaja, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafiush-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohat-Asham-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Alijah Bahadur, G C S I. (1946), G C I E (1941), Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of, H. H. the Raj Pramukh of United State of Gwalior-Indore-Malwa (Madhya Bharat) *b.* June 26, 1916, *s* of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her late Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia, *m* Kumari Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, one *s* Prince Madhav Rao Scindia and two *d.* Princesses Padmaraje and Usharaje Scindia, *Educ* Privately under distinguished tutors, passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division of Ajmer Board, attended Victoria College, Gwalior; received Settlement and Revenue Training at Lyallpur (Punjab), administrative training at Bangalore and Military training at Poona and Bombay *Recreations* Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis and Reading. *Clubs* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior, The Roshanara Club, Delhi, The Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay, The Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, The Rotary Club, Gwalior *Address:* Jai Vilas Palace Gwalior (Madhya Bharat).



GWALIOR: H. H. Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior, the former Kumari Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, and the *d.* of Sbriman Thakur Mahendra Singhji and Princess Chuda Divyeshwari Devi, *d* of Prince Khadge Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, late C -in-C of Nepal, lost her mother when only nine days old, grew up under the fostering care of her grandmother Rani Dhunkunwar Devi (wife of Prince Khadge Shumsher) at Saugor in Central Province, *m.* H H the Maharaja of Gwalior, February 1941, one *s.* the Heir Apparent, Prince Madhav Rao Scindia, *b* Feb 1942, and two *d* Princess Padma Raje Scindia and Princess Usha Raje Scindia. Fond of Indian Music and Painting. Keenly interested in child and female education and uplift and progress of women, started a Montessori school for little children, which has been visited and inspected twice already by Madame Montessori herself who very much appreciated the work done there, was supervising and controlling two Girl's High Schools at Gwalior, the Padma Vidyalaya and the Gajra Raja High School, and one College, the Kamla Raja College which resulted in bringing about improved efficiency in these Institutions, elected President and Patron, Gwalior branch of All-India Women's Conference, under her presidentship this Gwalior branch has opened 11 sub-branches in different districts of Gwalior State and has also started adult literacy classes for women, industrial homes and nursery schools, etc.; founded Vijaya Ladies Club, Gwalior, under whose auspices cultural activities such as libraries, debating societies were established and different hobbies *viz*, gardening, home decoration and embroidery and other classes are also held *Recreations* Music and Painting *Address* Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior



GWILT, E. Leslie C., J P, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Managing Director, Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd, and H J Foster & Co. Ltd, Bombay and Branches *b.* October 11, 1899; *m* Anna Thom, 1942; two *d.* Served 1914-18 War, enlisted London Scottish, commissioned Forth R G.A., Nov 1915; transferred Royal Flying Corps, June 1916 (15th Squadron), represented Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Municipality 1938-39; elected by the Bombay European Constituency to Central Legislative Assembly, New Delhi, 1939-47; Whip, European Group, 1941-47; *Clubs*: Bombay, Yacht, Gymkhana and Willingdon Sports; London: R A F. and Oriental *Address*. White House, Gamadia Road, Bombay 26

GYEE, H. E. Sir Maung, M A, Bar-at-law, Burmese Ambassador in India, since March 1949. *b* 1886, at Shwegyin, *Educ* · Studied law at Rangoon, Calcutta, London and Oxford, Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1911 Practised as Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, Law-Lecturer, Rangoon Coll and Dy Registiar, Chief Court till 1920, when he resigned and entered politics, organised, and was Pres, Council of National Education for several years, appointed Minister, Education and Public Health on the introduction of Dyarchy, vacated office and resumed legal practice, 1925, defended the Reverend U Ottama and other political leaders in trials for sedition, was Vice-Chairman, Bar Council, Pres, Freedom League, Chairman, Rangoon Labour Bureau, Pres, National Sporting Club, Chief of the National Volunteer Organization, elected Pres, Senate, 1937-40; appointed Counsellor to the Governor, 1940, during the Japanese occupation was appointed by the Burmese Govt. as Judge, Supreme Court, Member, Executive Council, in charge of Public Works and Rehabilitation (1946-47), High Commissioner for Burma in U K, Nov 1947-Jan 1948; Ambassador, Jan -Dec 1948, is keen on sports and athletics, Pres, Burma Olympic Assoc till he left for U K in 1947. *Address* Embassy of the Union of Burma, New Delhi.

GYLSETH, Sverre, Knight O. St. O 1st Class, Consul for Norway, Representative in India for the Federation of Norwegian Industries, Managing Director, Norinco Limited *b* July 3, 1910, *m* Liv Gylseth (*née* Jacobsen); three *d*, *Educ* Oslo Handelsgymnasium, Oslo University *Address* 18, Mandeville Gardens, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

HABIB, Mohammad, B. A. (Allahabad), B A (Hons) (Oxford), Professor of History and Political Science, Muslim Univ, Aligarh, U P. *b* June 6, 1895, *s* of Mohammad Naseem of an old family of Oudh Maliks, *m* Sohaila Tayabji, *d* of the late Abbas Tayabji, (one of Mahatmaji's disciples), two *s*, *Educ.*, M A O College, Aligarh; New College, Oxford (1916-21), worked at the Jamia Millia, 1921-22, joined the Muslim Univ, Dec 1922; M L C, 1926-31, prepared the U P. Univ. Inquiry Committee Report (Agra Univ), 1940, assistant delegate to the U N O,, 1948 *Publications*. *The Desecrated Bones and other Stories* (Taraporevala, Bombay), *Campaigns of Allauddin Khilji*, *Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni*, *Hazrat Amir Khuran of Delhi*, also Indian mediæval research studies being printed in a complete volume. *Recreations* Detective Fiction *Address:* Badar Bagh, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, U.P.

HAIDAR, M., M A (Cantab), B Sc. (London & Allahabad), M B E (1944), Dean, Faculty of Science, Aligarh Univ., since 1947 *b* Sept. 23, 1890, *s* of Hashmatullah Khan of Kashmir State Service, *m.* Mumtaz Jehan Begum, *d* of K B. S. Abdullah of Aligarh; one *s*, Salman and one *d*, Shahla; *Educ* · Aligarh and Cambridge (England), was an external student at the Univ of London Reader and Professor of Chemistry, Aligarh Univ; acted as Vice-Chancellor, member, National Cadet Corps Comm, has taken a keen interest in youth movement. *Recreations* · Tennis, Cricket, Shikar. *Address*. Harris Road, Aligarh.

HAIN, Henry William Theodore, C B E., B Sc. (Hons), Civil Engineering, M Inst, W, F.R S.A, Mg Dir, Braithwaite & Co (India) Ltd, Calcutta since 1935. *b.* Aug 17, 1899, *m.* Dorothy Eileen Wysard, *Educ.* Warwick School. Army, 1918-19, Commissioned, Royal Garrison Artillery, Univ. of Birmingham; joined Braithwaite & Co., Engineers Ltd., Westminster, Aug 1923; served in various capacities in Bombay, 1923-26; Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1926-28, England, 1928-30, transferred to Braithwaite & Co (India), Ltd., Bch Mgr., Bombay, 1930-34; Dir., Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Chairman, Indian Engineering Association, 1939-43; member, Munition Production Advisory Cttee, 1941-45; member, Bengal Chamber of Commerce Cttee, 1947; member, Iron & Steel Advisory Cttee, 1948-49 *Address:* Braithwate & Co (India), Ltd., Post Box No. 427, G P O, Calcutta

HAJELA, Kripa Shankar, M A, M Sc, L L B (Bom), Rai Bahadur (1942), Principal, Law College, Jaipur, and Dean, Faculty of Law, Univ of Rajputana, since July 1947. *b* Feb 17, 1894, *s* of Shiva Shanker Lall and Srim. Mahabidya Devi, *m* Srim Premvati Devi (1st wife), Srim Shanti Devi, three *s*, Satish Chandra Hajela, Jagdish Chandra Hajela, Dinesh Chandra Hajela, *Educ.* Govt. College, Ajmer, Muir Central College, Allahabad, M A O. College, Aligarh Champion Athlete and Captain of Sports, Univ Central Coll, 1914. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Rajaram Coll Kolhapur, 1919-22; Reader in Law, Lucknow Univ, 1922-47, Dt Govt. Advocate, Barabanki, 1930-47. *Publications*. A commentary on the Oudh Rent Act, 1927 *Recreations* Athletics. *Address* Shiva Sadan, Barudkhana, Lucknow.

HAJI, Abbas Ali, B A., F.R E S (Lond), N K D, a leading Industrialist of the Province; Chairman, Board of Directors and Managing Agents of Amraoti Electric Supply Co. Ltd Amraoti. *b* 1895, of an ancestral and well-connected family in Burhanpur, Central Provinces, *m* Fizza Begum of Burhanpur; five *s* and four *d* *Educ* · Robertson College, Jubbulpore, graduate of Allahabad Univ Founded the Amraoti Electric Supply Co Ltd. was a member and Vice-President of the Municipal Cttee. of Amraoti Camp for several years, has served as an Honorary Magistrate, Amraoti District, for a number of years, a Juror for several years; served on the Managing Cttee of many educational institutions in the Province; member, Managing Cttee of Lady Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti, during 2nd World War served as a member of District War Cttee, and Refugee Relief Cttee, is a Freemason, a Rotarian and a Clubman. *Hobbies* Gardening and Shikar. *Address:* Haji Mansion, Camp, Amraoti.



HAMID, Lt.-Col. M. Abdul, former Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. *b.* November 1896 *Educ* · Balliol College, Oxford, and London School of Economics. Government of Madras scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras; Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932; Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club, 1936-1940, Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, 1937-1940; awarded M B E in the Coronation Honours of 1937; Campaign Awards, 1914-18, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Africa Star 1943, 1939-45 Star, Italy Star 1944, Burma Star 1945, Defence Medal 1945; A A G, A.G 's Branch, G H Q. (I), 1944-46; military service overseas during the War, Additional Member, Federal Public Services Commission, New Delhi, 1946. re-visited U K 1948. Appointed joint Director Public Instruction, Madras Feb 1949, Member, Royal Automobile, Club, National Liberal Club, London. *Address* · C/o Grindlay's Bank, Madras.



HAMID HUSAIN KHAN, Syed, Khan Bahadur, O B E, Rais Wasikadar, Life Magistrate, Lucknow, *b.* May 1885. A public and social worker, has constructed the Hamid Park, and a public well at Lucknow, Chairman, District Excise Licensing Board; Member, General Charity Committee, Provincial Red Cross Society, Anti-Tuberculosis League, U.P.; Trustee, Shia Inter College, Lucknow; travelled in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Palestine. *Address* Sultanat Manzil, Hamid Road, Lucknow.



HAMIED, Dr. K. A., B.Sc., M.A., Ph D (Berlin), F C S., F S C I, F R I.C. (Lond.), F.I A Sc (Ind.), M L C. (Bom), J.P. *b.* October 31, 1898; *Educ* · Graduated in Science from Allahabad University in 1920. Was on the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923, in 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin Univ where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich, obtained Doctorate from Berlin Univ, 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of chemical and pharmaceutical industry, settled down in Bombay in January 1931, soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines, Managing Director and Technical Expert, Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., a public limited company, promoted by him in 1935, briefly known as "Cipla", Director of several firms in Bombay, President, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 1944-46, Leader of the Indian Chemical Delegation to U K and U S A, 1945-46, member Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Govt of India, re-elected President, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 1949-50 *Address.* 289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay



HANEEF, Mahammed, Chairman, Dt Bd, Balasore, member, Indian Parliament *b* Jan, 1900, *s* of late Abdul Dayan, *m* Hedaitun Nisah (deceased), three *s* and two *d*, *Educ:* Orissa Was an Excise Sub-Inspector under Orissa Govt, resigned after one year and joined the non-co-operation movement of the Congress, 1921, since then in the Congress, was Pres, Union Board, Bhadrak, Vice-chairman, Local Board, Bhadrak, Chairman, Local Board, Bhadrak. *Recreations* Hunting and shooting excursion *Address.* Quazimohalla, P O. Bhadrak, Dt Balasore, Orissa.

HANUMANTHAIYA, K., B A, LL B, Advocate, Member, Indian Parliament *b* 1906, *m*, two *d*, *Educ* Mysore and Poona Pres, Bangalore City Municipality, 1942, Secy, Congress Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly 1940-44, Leader of the Congress Party, 1944-49, member, Executive Cttee of the Congress Party in Parliament, 1949, represented India in the 37th Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held at Stockholm, member, Indian Constituent Assembly, was Deputy Leader, Congress Party, Mysore Constituent Assembly, Pres, Bangalore Dist Congress Cttee for the last 10 years, member Mysore State Congress Workl Cttee for the last 8 years, National Cadet orps Cttee, visited Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, France and Switzerland, etc *Address.* 14, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.

HAQ, Muhammad Abdul, M A (Madras) (*1st Class 1st*), Afzal-ul-ulama (1st Class), D. Phil (Oxon), Principal, Presidency College, Madras, since Nov. 1948. *b* July 1, 1901, *s* of late "Shamsul-Ulama" Moulana Muhammad Umar, *m.* Salimah Begum, four *s* and one *d.*; *Educ*. Arabic and Persian at Madrasa Islamiah, Kurnool, under his father, Govt. Muslim Coll and Presidency Coll and finally at Oxford (St Caths) for doctorate Professor of Arabic, Persian and Urdu at Govt Muslim Coll, Madras, 1924-39, Principal of the same College, 1939-47; Dy. Director of Public Instruction, 1947-48. *Publications* · *Madras Kay Urdu Akbar. Address:* Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

HARKISONDASS, Lukhmidass, J P., Proprietor, Harkisondass Lukhmidass, Director, The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Assocn, The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills Ltd., The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd. *b* October 31, 1904, *Educ*, Bharda New High School in Bombay Joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers, Aspinwal Lukhmidass & Co, in Bombay, at the early age of 18, soon after was taken as a partner associated with his father's business for ten years, came in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses, became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1932, set up the firm of Harkisondass Lukhmidass in 1932, has developed a statistical department which publishes from time to time wall-charts as well as special surveys of the industries, has given financial assistance privately to many institutions and individuals *Address* 5, Carmichael Road, Bombay.



HART, Cecil Augustus, T D. (1946), D.Sc (Engg) (London), Ph D, M I C E, F R.I.C S, Fellow of Univ Coll, London, Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee, U P *b.* Nov. 4, 1902, *s.* of late Edwin A Hart, of Dover, England, *m* Elsie Hilda, Boddington Hart, *Educ.* Univ Coll, London (Faculty of Engineering) Asstt Engr and Engr on various P W Schemes, Lecturer and Senior Lecturer in Municipal Engg and Surveying, Univ Coll, London, War Service—R E. (Survey), 1939-46, Lt-Col R E, Professor of Civil Engg (Survey and Photogrammetry), Univ Coll, London, 1946-50 *Publications Principles of Road Engr* (Jointly with H J Collins, 1936), *Air Photography Applied to Surveying* (1939) and numerous technical articles and papers, including Royal Society, Inst. of Civil Engineers, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Royal Aeronautical Society *Address* Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee, U P

HASAN, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam, Knighthood of the Order of St John of Jerusalem for humanitarian services, Chairman of the Provincial Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association; Pres, Board of Governors, La Martinere College for Boys and La Martinere School for Girls, Senior Judge, High Court of Allahabad (Lucknow Bench), *m* Aisha, *d* of M A Ghani, Retired District & Sessions Judge, U P; one *s* and one *d*, Was Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court till 25th July 1948, when it was amalgamated with the Allahabad High Court, on deputation to the Govt of India as Chairman of the Dargah Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer, Enquiry Committee since 14-1-1949 *Address* 4, Cheena Bazar Road, Lucknow

HASAN, Dr. Hadi, B A (Hons) (Cantab), Ph D (London), Professor of Persian and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Muslim Univ, Aligarh *b* Sept 3, 1894, at Hyderabad-Deccan, *s* of the late Syed Amir Hasan, of Hyderabad-Deccan and Etawah, *m* Kishver Begum of Hyderabad-Deccan, *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Emmanuel Coll, Cambridge, School of Oriental Studies, London Visited Iran as the guest of the Iranian Govt, 1932, visited Afghanistan as the guest of the Afghan Govt, 1933, has delivered over 100 Extension Lectures in the Senate Halls of various Indian Universities, Honorary Visiting Professor at Santiniketan, Honorary Member of the Iranian Academy, Teheran *Publications Studies in Persian Literature*, 1923, *A History of Persian Navigation*, London, 1928, *Falaki Shirvani*, London, 1928, *Diwan-i-Falaki*, London, 1929 *Recreations* Public Speaking and Collecting funds for the proposed Medical College and Hospital at Aligarh *Address* Muslim University, Aligarh

HASAN, Saiyid Mujtaba, B A (Allahabad). *b* Sept 20, 1895, of an ancient and respectable family of Jaunpur and *s* of the late S. Mohd Hashim, retired Dy Collector, U.P., *m* Narjis Khatoon (deceased), *sister* of S J H Zaidi, Retired Magistrate and Collector, U P, *Educ.* Agra, Bareilly, Benares and Allahabad; graduated from M. C. College, Allahabad, 1919. Joined U P. Secretariat, Sept. 1921, retired Oct. 1947, takes active interest in helping others, always fights for the uplift of the underdog, Trustee, Shia Inter College, Patron, Anjuman Sajjadiya, Jaunpur, Founder President, Darul Tafreeh, a social Club in Jaunpur. *Publications* · Has contributed to a large number of English and Urdu newspapers on civic and other cognate subjects, author of about a dozen books the most noted of which are *Tulsime Amal* (Urdu), now running into the 3rd edition, *Great Thoughts of Master Minds*, *India's Debt to Lord Curzon*, *Bazme Sukhanwaran* (Urdu), *Leaves from a Prisoner's Diary* describing the heroic struggles of a landlord's son who underwent privations for the sake of starving millions; *The Glory that was Oudh* (under preparation). *Recreations* Reading, writing, gardening and badminton *Clubs* Darul Tafreeh, Jaunpur, U P *Address* Hashim Manzil, Dareeba, Jaunpur.



HATHISING, Panalal Umabhai, Landlord, Merchant and Commission Agent *b* May 6, 1895, of Sheth Umabhai Hatising and Chanchal Ben, of Sheth Dalpatbhai Bhagubhai; *m* Mahalaxmi, of Chhotalal Lalloobhai Javeri, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Ahmedabad Doing import business, Insurance Agent since the last thirty five years *Recreations*. Reading religious books *Clubs* The Gujarat Club, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. *Address* · Fatasas' Street, Haveli Building, Ahmedabad



HATTIANGDI, Gopal Shankar, B Sc, M Sc, Ph.D, A R I C. (London), senior member, American Chemical Society (1947), Phi Lambda Upsilon (1948), Sigma XI (1948), Research Associate, University of Southern California, Los Angeles (U S A). *b* Dec 15, 1921, *m* Malati Kowshik, *Educ:* University of Bombay and University of Southern California, Research Scholar of the University of Bombay (1943-45), Technical Secretary, Heavy Chemicals & Chemical Industries Committee, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (1945-47), Research Assistant, U S. Office of Naval Research, Los Angeles (1947-48), U S National Bureau of Standards (1948-49); Lever Brothers (India) Limited, 1949 *Publications* Numerous scientific papers on the Behaviour of Soap-Oil systems; X-Ray Diffraction and Electron Microscopy of lubricating greases, soaps and soapless detergents, articles on the Chemical Industry in India, short stories and essays *Address:* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7

HAYATH, Mahomed, B E (Mech.), Mysore, B S E E. (U S A), M I E. (India), Chief Electrical Engineer to the Govt. of Mysore, Chairman, Radio and Elecl Mfg. Co. Ltd, Bangalore; Controller, Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., Bangalore, Member, Central Board of Irrigation, Govt. of India. *b.* June 7, 1899, *s* of Mahomed Imam, Gachi Makhan, Shimoga; *m.* Halima Begum, *d.* of Mir T. N Nizamuddin Alikhan, four *d.* and three *s.*, *Educ* Mysore Univ Engineering College, Bangalore, Union Univ, Schenectady, New York, U S A. Joined Mysore P W D as a Sub-Engineer, 1924,

Hydraulic Operator, 1925; went on deputation to U.S.A. to take up the course and degree of Union Univ., N.Y., 1929, Electrical Asstt., Sivasamudram and Dy. Chief Electrical Engineer 1934, Supdt., Mysore Power and Lighting, 1937, General Supdt. of Generation, Sivasamudram 1941. *Recreations* Billiards and Golf *Clubs* Century Club, Bangalore, Bangalore Golf Club *Address* No 2-C, Andree Road, Langford Town, Bangalore

HAYLES, Alfred Arthur, Editor and Managing Director, *The Mail* *b* March 7, 1887, *m* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928, *Educ* London and Paris Freelance Journalism, London, till 1912, joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912, Asst. Editor, *The Mail*, 1921, became Editor, 1928, Chairman, Automobile Association of South India, Chairman, Madras Bathers Protection Society and P. D. G. W., Madras *Publications* 10,000 *Miles in Africa* *Address* Sunnyside, White's Road, Royapettah Madras

HAYLEY, Thomas Theodore Steiger, M.A. (Cantab), M.A. (Oxon), F.R.A.I., F.R.E.S., I.C.S., Secretary, Govt. of Assam, Departments of Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving, Co-operative Societies and Textiles, Director of Rural Development, Cottage Industries and Sericulture and Weaving, and Registrar of Co-operative Societies Assam. *b* 4th Oct. 1913, *Educ* Clifton Coll., Bristol Peterhouse, Cambridge, Exeter Coll., Oxford Field work in social anthropology in Uganda, 1936-37, Asstt. Commissioner, Assam, 1938-40, Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, 1940-43, Director of Publicity and Rural Development, Govt. of Assam, 1943-46, Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar District, Assam, 1946-47 *Publications* *The Anatomy of Lango Religion and Groups, The Economics of Rural Development, etc* *Address* *C/o* The Secretariat, Shillong, Assam.

HAZARIKA, Jogendranath, M.A. (Calcutta) Member, Indian Parliament *b* Feb 1924, *s* of F. Golap Chandra Hazarika and Shrim Ratna Hazarika, *Educ* M.V. & M.E. Schools, Tengakhat, Govt. H.E. School, Dibrugarh, I.A. at Cotton Coll., Gauhati, B.A. at Ripon Coll., Calcutta, Calcutta Univ. Was Editor of 'Nayak'—a monthly Assamese Magazine, for several years, was Secy., Assam Tribal League Standing Cttee., organized 'Village Defence Voluntary Forces,' during Japanese War, formed 'Tribal League Home Guards' for internal security and safety, 1947, joined Congress, 1946 *Publications* Brochure *Twenty-Five Million Souls of Tribal India and the Constituent Assembly*, 1946 *Club* Foreign Relations Society, New Delhi *Address* Dibrugarh, Assam (P.O. Tengakhat)

HAZARIKA, Mofizuddin Ahmed, Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), poet, orator, social worker and pioneer among modern Assamese poets and literateurs, Senior Government Literary Pensioner in Assam *b* Aug 1870, of a respectable aristocratic Assamese Muslim Family with great Military traditions, a descendant of the well-known Commander Muhammad Ismail Hazare (*alias* Garhgoyan Senapati), better known in Assam as "Bagh Hazarika" of Saraighat *fame*, and 2nd *s* of late Muhammad Hummatuddin Hazarika a leading public-worker of Dibrugarh (Assam). Elected President, All-Assam Literary Conference, Golaghat Session, 1929, retired as civil peshkar of Dibrugarh Court, 1926, when he was awarded literary pension by Assam Government, member, Central Text-Book Committee, Assam, has been associated throughout his life in various capacities with many Government and public



organisations and institutions, Founder, Cosmopolitan Night School, Dibrugarh, 1902, joint founder, Madrassa-i-Faiz-i Aam, Dibrugarh, 1902, Corresponding Member, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam, since 1933, Annual Associate, Indian Red Cross Society (1935-37) member Prisoners' Aid Society (1936), Assam Provincial Museum Committee (1936), Assamese Spelling Committee, Shillong (1939), etc Joint Organiser, Sahitya Sabha, Dibrugarh, 1897, Secy., Sahitya Sabha, Dibrugarh, 1904-34, Vice-Pres., Islamic Study Association, Dibrugarh, 1920-25, Municipal Commissioner, Dib-Municipality, 1925-28, joint Organiser, 1st Mahila Samity, Assam at Dhubri, 1926, Vice-Pres., All-Assam Ishaat-I-Islam, Dibrugarh, 1926-30, Pres., Annual Conference, Sibsagar Chattra Sabha, 1928, Member, Selection Board, Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, 1932-33, Jail-Visitor, Dib-jail, 1932-33, Examiner in Assamese & Hindustani (Verbal), Police Officers' Departmental Examinations at Dibrugarh, 1935-37 & 1945-48, Member, Live Stock Improvement Association, 1936, Director, Co-operative Town Bank, Dibrugarh, 1936, Member, District Cttee. for King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, 1937, Pres. Sahitya Sabha Anniversary Meeting, Janji, 1938, Fatcha-Do-Azadaham Meeting, Muslim Club, Jorhat, 1938, Jnana Dayinee Sabha, Dibrugarh, 1939, Member, Lakhimpur District War Cttee., 1940, Pres. Meeting of Univ., Seatday, 1941, Bezbarua Death Anniversary Meeting, Sibsagar and a Conference for an Independent University, Assam, 1944, Sree Ramkrishna & Vivekananda Death Anniversary Meetings 1944-46, Annual Conference Sahitya Sabha, Tinsukia, 1946, Jnan-Uddipika Sabha, Sibsagar, 1946, All B.A. Rlys. Muslim Employees "Fateha-Do-Azadaham" Session, Tinsukia, 1946, Member, Managing Cttee., Dib-Govt. High School since 1947, Opium Prohibition Cttee., Dibrugarh, 1947, Delegate, Inaugural Session, All India-Literatures Conference, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Postponed owing to disorders in Punjab), 1947, Pres. Sankardeo Tithi Utsab Meeting & Freshmen's Social and annual session, Dibrugarh College, 1948-49, Guardians' Meetings (for Students' Welfare) Govt. High School, Dibrugarh, 1949-50 *Publications* *Jnan Malini*, a book of poems in modern Assamese, and prescribed as textbook for M.A. examination of Calcutta University and B.A. examination Dacca University during pre-partition days, manuscripts awaiting publication *Malineer Been*, *Tatta Parijat* and other poetical works and some of his presidential speeches *Address* Choukidingi, Convoy Rd., Dibrugarh P.O. Rehabari, Assam

HEANEY, George Frederick, Brigadier (late Royal Engineers), C.B.E. (1943), Surveyor General of India since October 1946 *b* 1897; *m* Doreen Marguerite Hammersley-Smith, 1929, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* St. Lawrence, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Cambridge University. Commissioned Royal Engineers, 1916, served War 1914-18, served in France, wounded, twice mentioned in despatches, joined Survey of India, 1921, War 1939-45, Dy. Director, Survey in Persia-Iraq, 1941-43; Director of Survey, S.E.A.C., 1944-45, Retired from British Army, 1947 *Address* Old Secretariat, Delhi

HENDERSON, H. E. Loy Wesley, B.A., United States Ambassador to India, since Nov. 19, 1948, and E.E. and M.P. to Nepal since December 3, 1948 *b* June 28, 1892, *s* of George Milton and Mary May Henderson, *m* Elise Marie Heinrichson, Dec. 3, 1930, *Educ* Northwestern U., 1915, student, Denver University Law School, 1917-18. Served in France with American Red Cross, 1918; member, Inter-Allied Commission to Germany for Repatriation of Prisoners of War and inspector of prison camps of prisoners of war in Germany, 1919, with Am. Red Cross Commission to Western Russia and Baltic States, 1919-20, appointed Vice-Consul of U.S., 1922, Vice-Consul, Dublin, 1922-23, Queenstown, 1923-24, assigned to Div. of Eastern European Affairs of Department of State, 1924, appointed Consul, 1925, Sec. in diplomatic service, 1927, 3rd Sec., Riga, Kovno and Tallinn, 1927-29; assigned to Div. of Eastern European Affairs, 1930, second Sec., Moscow, 1934-36, First Sec., 1936, Charge d'affaires ad interim, 1936, 1937 and 1938, became asst. chief Div. of European Affairs, Oct. 10, 1938, appointed inspector of diplomatic missions and consular offices, 1942, Counsellor of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires, 1942, reassigned as Asst. Chief Div. of European Affairs, 1943, appointed E.E. and M.P. to Iraq, June 1943, became Dir., Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, April 17, 1945, appointed career minister of U.S., Nov. 1946 Del., 17th International Geological Congress, Moscow, 1937. *Address*. American Embassy, New Delhi, India

HIDAYATULLAH, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., B.A. (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, O.B.E. (1946), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur *b* Dec 17, 1905, *s* of late Khan Bahadur H.M. Wilayatullah, I.S.O., *m* Pushpa, *d* of A.N. Shah, I.C.S. 1948, one *s*, *Educ* Govt. High School, Raipur (1922), Phillip's Scholar, Morris College, Nagpur (1926), B.A. 2nd Order of merit Malak Gold Medallist, Trinity College, Cambridge (1927-30), English and Law Tripos, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (1930) President, Indian Majlis, Cambridge (1929), Advocate, Nagpur High Court (1930-46), Lecturer, University College of Law (1935-43), Government Pleader (1942-43), Advocate, General, C.P. & Berar (1943-46), Puisne Judge (1946) member, Nagpur Municipal Committee (1932-33), member, Nagpur Improvement Trust, member, Nagpur University Executive and Academic Councils Court, etc (1934-47), Dean of the Faculty of Law, 1949; member, Nagpur Bar Council, 1943-46 *Publications* Miscellaneous papers *Address* Byramji Town, Nagpur

HIMATSINHJI, The Hon'ble Major-General Maharaj Shri, C.I.E., Deputy Minister, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India and Member, Council of Ministers of the Republic of India, since Aug 1950. *b* August 12, 1897, *brother* of H.H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, *m* Chandra Kumari, *d* of Colonel Thakur Prithi Singhji of Kotah, two *d* Rajkumari Ratna Kunver and Rajkumari Mahendra Kunver, *Educ* Rajkumar's College, Rajkot, Malvern College, England No. 4 Officer Cadet Bn. Oxford Commissioned in the Indian Army from No. 4 Officer Cadet Bn., Oxford, Oct 1917; Asstt. Mily. Attache to the British Embassy at Tokyo, 1926-29, Mily. Secy. and Hom. Minister, Jamnagar, and Member, Advisory Mily. Cttee. to the Chamber of Princes, 1931-39, represented the States Forces at the Jubilee, 1935 and Coronation, 1937 in London, Asstt. Mily. Secy. and subsequently first Secy. to the British Embassy at Tokyo, 1940-42; General Staff Officer, Grade 1, Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., 1942-44; promoted Col.; Dy. Dir., Public Relations and Inter-Services Publicity Liaison Officer, Washington, 1944-45; on special mission to various fighting fronts in Imphal, Arakan, Iran, Iraq, Italy, etc., 1942-45, Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., India, 1945; Dy. Dir. of Welfare, G.H.Q., 1945, M.L.A. representing Indian Armed Forces 1946-47; member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947, member, Defence Consultative Cttee.; Advisory Cttee. for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs and Posts and Telegraphs Dept., member, Union



Constitution Cttee ; Scouts Commanr, Nawanagar State, 1932-47, Chief Political Liaison Officer with Kathiawar Defence Force in the Junagadh operations, Kathiawar, Oct -Nov 1947, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, Dec 1947-Aug. 1950, retired from the Army, Jan 1950, was elected as member of the Parliament from Saurashtra, after the inauguration of the Republic of India and was appointed Whip of the Congress Party in the Parliament *Recreations* Cricket, Golf, Rackets, etc *Clubs* Wellingdon Sports Club, Bombay, Chelmsford Club, New Delhi, Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Sumer Club, Jamnagar *Address* C/o Central Bank of India Ltd, Jamnagar (Saurashtra), Ministry of Defence, Govt of India, New Delhi

HIMMAT Singhji Sahib, Lt.-Col. Maharaj Shri, second *s* of His late Highness **Maharaja** Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, Air-Marshal Lieut.-General, G C S I, G.C.I.E, G C V O, A D C, LL D 21st June, 1925, *Educ.* Mayo College, Ajmer Received Police training at Police Training School, Phillaur (Punjab), held portfolio of Home Department, engaged with Princess of Patiala *Recreations* Flying, Motoring, Shooting rifle shot gun and Pistol *Address* Jodhpur (Rajasthan)



HIRACHAND, Seth Ratanchand, M.A, J P, Director-in-Charge, Indian Hume Pipe Co Ltd, Bombay *b* at Sholapur; *Educ* Sholapur, graduated in Arts from the Deccan College, Poona, 1927, studied privately and passed M A, 1930 Joined business, has been Director-in-Charge, Indian Hume Pipe Co Ltd for nearly eighteen years, Director, Premier Construction Co. Ltd., and Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd, has served on the Engineering Industries and Horticultural Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee, has been successively Chairman of the Engineering Association of India, Bombay Presidency Branch, since 1946 *Address* The Indian Hume Pipe Co Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay



HIRAY, Bhaurao *alias* **Bhausaheb Shakaram,** B A, LL B. (First Class), President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee. since 1948 *b* March 1, 1905, of an agriculturist family *m* Rewatibai Hiray, two *s* and five *d*, *Educ* Nasik upto Matric, Baroda upto B A, Poona Law College for LL B. Began practising at Malegaon, Dist Nasik, took to Social and Co-operative activities immediately, was elected to District Local Board, 1934 and Bombay Provincial Assembly on Congress Ticket, 1937, was Parliamentary Secy to Home and Revenue Depts ; resigned with Congress Ministries had been convicted for Satyagraha, 1940 and was detained for 15 months, 1942, was elected to Central Assembly in 1945, is a social worker and congress worker. *Address* Agra Road, Nasik

HORA, Rai Bahadur Dr. Sunder Lal, D Sc (Punjab-et-Edin), F R S E (1928), F R A S B (1930), F N I (1935), Hon Member, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (1946), Hon Prof, Scientific Institutes, Netherlands Indies (1948), Rai Bahadur (1936), medals awarded from the School, Univ, Govt and National Geographical Society of India, Director, Zoological Survey of India since 1947 *b.* May 2, 1896, *s.* of Lala Gobind Sahai Hora of Ram Nagar and Shrimati Lakshmi Devi of Hafizabad, *m* Kumari Vidya Vati Batra, 1920, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ.*. S. D. A. S. High School, Jullundur, Govt Coll, Lahore, 1913-19, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, 1919-21, Edinburgh Univ, 1927-28, Asstt Supdt, Zoological Survey of India, 1921-42, was Offg Supdt., Dir. of Fisheries, Bengal, 1942-46, Hon Dir, Central Inland Fisheries Research, 1947 *Publications* Over 300 papers, mostly on fish and fisheries of India, Zoogeography, Animal Ecology, Anthropology, etc *Recreations* Official and technical correspondence concerning fish and fisheries with specialists in India and abroad, study of the knowledge of ancient Hindus concerning fish and fisheries, advisory and administrative work for various learned societies. *Address* Museum House, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta 16

HORWILL, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt (Jan 1948), A R C Sc B Sc (1st Hons Maths), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madras. *b* 19th September 1890, *m.* Vera Merrick Walker, M B, Ch B (Ed), *Educ* Plymouth Technical School, Royal College of Science, University College, London, and Wadham College, Oxford Entered I C S in October 1915, served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia, 1916-19, Asstt Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919-24, appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed, 1929, Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-40, Judge, Madras High Court since February 18, 1940. *Address* Madras Club, Madras

HUSAIN, Dr. Iqbal, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Head of the Dept of Persian, Urdu & Arabic, Patna College *b* 22nd November, 1905, *Educ :* **Patna and Law Colleges, Patna, University Prizeman, Gold Medalist and Research Scholar, first Ph D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935, appointed to Class I of the Bihar Educational Service,** 1944 Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1935-36 ; Asstt Prof of Persian, Patna Coll, 1938-44, nominated by H.E the Chancellor to be a Fellow of the Senate of the Patna Univ, 1943, Member of the Faculty of Arts, Member of the Faculty of Law, Member, Boards of Studies in Persian and Urdu of Patna University, Member, Committee of Courses and Studies in Persian, Lucknow University (1948-50), Member, Bihar and Orissa Madrasa Examination Board, 1938-44; Examiner in Persian upto M A standard in various Universities of India and Pakistan, Convenor, M A Board of Examiners in Persian of Patna University, Representative of Patna Univ to the 12th and 14th All-India Oriental Conference held in Benares and Darbhanga, Member, Governing Body of the Madrasa-i-Islamia Shamsul Huda, Patna, Member, Editorial Board of the Patna Univ. Journal *Publications* *The Early Persian Ports of India* and the *Tuhfa-t-Sami*. *Address* Patna College, P.O. Patna University, Patna.

HUSAIN, Syed Ashfaque, B A (Hons) (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Education Dept *b* March 21, 1905, *s* of Syed Ishaque Husain, *m* Mariam, one *s*, Hasan Masood and two *d*, Naz and Kusum, *Educ* Magdalen College, School, Oxford and Oriel College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar for 3½ years, Lecturer in History and Political Science and Reader in Economics, Aligarh Muslim Univ, Senior Lecturer at Mayo College, Ajmer, Information Officer, Govt of India, lately Deputy Educational Adviser and Deputy Secy to the Govt of India, Ministry of Education *Publications* Various articles in different journals and newspapers from time to time *Recreations* Listening to music. *Address*. Embassy of India, Education Department, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N W, Washington D C, U S A and Sitapur, U P

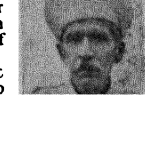
HUSAIN, Tajamul, Barrister-at-Law, Member, Indian Parliament *b* Dec 19, 1893, *s* of Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfraz Husain *m d* of Khaja M Raza, Inspector of Registrations, Bengal, four *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Public School, London, Inner Temple, London, Cambridge Univ Member, Bihar Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1936—Feb 1950, member, Constituent Assembly of India, President of many institutions and Public Bodies in Bihar, represented Indian Parliament as a Delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Stockholm, Sweden, 1949, Member, Inter-Parliamentary Council, Geneva, Switzerland *Address* Patna City, Bihar, 12, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

HUSSAIN, Sir Ahmed, Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur, the Nizam's Own Colonist, C S I. (1911), Nawab (1917), K C I E. (1922), Confidential Minister to His late Highness as well as to H E H the Nizam from 1896 to 1935 *b* 11 Aug 1863, *m* Ayisha (1882) who died in 1907, Fatima, Lady Amin Jung who died in 1948, four *s.* and two *d* ; *Educ* Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Miller's Prizeman, 1882, Governor's Scholar, 1882-1885, B A. (1886), B.L (1889), M A (1890), LL D, Osmania (1926) High Court Vakil (1890), Advocate (1928), Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1890-92, Asstt Secy to the Nizam, 1893 ; Personal Secy to Nizam, 1895, Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt, 1905, Law member, Nizam's Executive Council, 1922-28 ; one of Hyderabad Delegates to the First Round Table Conference, St. James Palace, London, 1930-31, member of the Hon'ble Sarfikhas Committee, 1904-1936 ; retired, 1937 *Publications* *Notes on Islam, Philosophy of Faqirs* articles in Periodicals *Club* Cosmopolitan (Madras). *Address* Amin Munzil, Hyderabad, Deccan

HUSSAIN, Mrs. Iqbalunnisa, B A, Gold Medalist, Dip-in-Education, Writer & Social worker *b* January 21, 1898, *m* Syed Ahmed Hussain, Asstt Engineer, Mysore Govt, *Educ :* Univs of Mysore & Leeds (England) Started educational career after marriage, graduated in 1930, worked for the social uplift and educational progress of women, represented India at the World's Girl Guide Conference, Switzerland in 1934 ; led Indian Delegation to the International Women's Congress at Istambool, 1935. *Publications* : *Changing India, 1940* ; *Purdah & Polygamy, Harem House* a play has also been published, '*Razia*' a novel published in 1949, another novel "*The biography of an Indian Muslim Woman*" is being written *Address* 1 C, Palmgrove Road, Bangalore

HUSSAIN, Javad, Barrister-at-Law, Member, Federal Public Service Commission (India) since March 1947 *b* February 11, 1893, *s.* of late Nawab Muhammed Razakhan, S.C S, Collector and Dt Magistrate, *m.* Shahjehan Begum ; two *s* ; *Educ* Madras, Dublin (Ireland now Eire) Started as Member, Madras Provincial Civil Service, promoted Collector and Dt. Magistrate in 13th year of service, while yet in service nominated member, Madras Public Service Commission ; nominated from there to the Federal Public Service Commission *Recreations* Reading and Walking *Address* 33, Lodi Estate, New Delhi

HYDERABAD : Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, the Rajpramukh of *b* April 6, 1886, *m.* Dulhan Pasha, *d* of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family, 1906, Heir-Apparent Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, Prince of Berar, *Educ*. Privately Ascended the *gadi*, August 29, 1911, is entitled to asalute of 21 guns. *Address* Hyderabad (Dn)

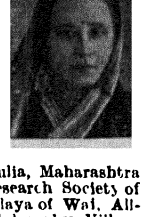


IDAR: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shree Himatsinghji Saheb Bahadur, the Maharaja of *b* September 2, 1899, *m.* Shree Jawahar Kunwar Saliba, *e d* of the Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State, 1908, two *s*, Maharajkumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the *Heir-Apparent*, and Amar Singhji, *Educ* · Mayo College, Ajmer where he had a brilliant academic career, at the college won every single class prize from the fifth form to the diploma, five for English and eleven for various other subjects. Was equally distinguished in the playing fields, represented the Mayo College against the Aitchison College in tent-pegging and tennis, captained one or the other of the junior football or cricket teams, was one of the best polo-players at the college all through, won the first prize for riding in 1915 On leaving the college plunged into the administration of the State, working under the close supervision of his father His late Highness, went on a tour of India in 1929-30 and acquired further practical experience of politics and administration, ascended the *gadi*, July 11, 1931, scored important successes in the Turf, won the Eclipse Stakes of India, 1937, the then Blue Ribband of the 'Indian Turf', has also won three of the five Indian Classics, the Indian Derby, the Indian Two Thousand Guineas and the Indian One Thousand Guineas, 1948 *Recreations* Hunting, pigsticking, horse-racing, music, painting and photography. *Address* · Pratap Palace, Himatnagar.



INAIT ULLAH, Khwaja, Member, Indian Parliament from Bihar, since Jan 1949 *b* Oct 1899, *s* of Khwaja Abdul Subhan; *m* Ghulam Fatma two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Sahabgunj H E School (now Haran Chander H E School), Gaya. Resigned from Military service after serving 3 years as a N C Officer and joined Congress, 1921; imprisoned for 6 months, 1932, 6 months, 1939, detained, 1942, member, P C C (Bihar), since 1938, A I C C, 1946-47, Pres Gaya Dt Labour Dept, Gaya Dt Youth Company, Gaya Dt Bank Employees' Union, Vice-Pres, Bihar Prov Postal Employees' Union, Pres of many other Labour Unions (Congress) *Publications* Short stories in several Urdu magazines *Address* · Kutchery Road, Gaya (Bihar), 7, Western Court, New Delhi

INDORE: Her Highness Shrimant Saubhagyawati Maharani Indirabai Holkar, granddaughter of late Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna, J P, and late Rao Bahadur Mukundrao Ramachandra *m* H H Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913, *Educ*: Privately, has been thrice to Europe. Takes keen interest in charitable institutions and connected with the Ahilya Seva Sadan of Indore, Rajawade Historical Research Institute, Ramdas Research Institute of Dhulia, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Vedic Research Society of Poona, Dharmakosha Karyalaya of Wai, All-India History of Indian Philosophy, Village Uplift and the Red Cross Society. Managed the Educational, Medical, Charitable and Household Depts. of the State during 1923-24 *Address* · Lalbagh Palace, Indore.



INDORE: Major-General H. H. Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G C I E. (1935), L L D, Maharaja of *b* Sept 6, 1908, *m* first, Sanyogitabai (d 1937), *d* of the Chief of Kagal Junior (Kolhapur), 1924; one *d*., second, Fay Crane, 1943, one *s*., *Educ* England, 1920-23, Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29 Succeeded to the *gadi*, 1926, assumed full ruling powers, 1930, has a salute of 21 guns within his territories and 19 outside, invited delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931, assumed charge of the Office of the Senior Up-Rajpramukh (Senior Vice-President) of the United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat), May 28, 1948 *Recreations* Tennis and Shikar *Address* Indore

INDRA, Vidyavachaspati, M R A S, Journalist, Member, Indian Parliament. *b.* Nov. 9 1889, *s* of Mahatma Munshi Ram, *m.* Shrim Chandrawati, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* · Gurukula Univ, Kangri Professor, Editor and Public worker *Publications* Books on Indian History, Politics and Fiction in Hindi *Recreations* Gardening, Music. *Address* Gurukula, Kangri, Dist Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

INIGO-JONES, Commodore Henry Richmund, R N, C I E (1st January 1948), Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay *b* August 26, 1899, *s* of Rev. & Mrs R W Inigo-Jones (deceased), *m* late Hester Rhoda Inigo-Jones (*née* Smith), has one *d* and one *s*, *Educ* Elstow School, Bedford, Thames Nautical Training College, *H M S Worchester* British Navy, 1917-20, transferred to R I M. later R I N., 1920 to date *Recreation* Golf *Clubs* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana Ltd, etc. *Address* Northbrook House, H M I Dockyard, Bombay

ISHWARDAS Lukhmidas, Sir, Kt (1936), J P, Merchant and Landlord *b* 1872, of a distinguished family which settled down in Bombay nearly 300 years ago, and which, since then, has been holding a high place in the community, Kapole Banias, *Educ* St. Xavier's High School Bombay Was President of the community for a time, second Sheriff of Bombay and fourth Knight in the family, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, for many years; Director, Port Canning & Land Improvement Co., Ltd, Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co, Ltd, S S & W. Co, Ltd, New Union Mills, Ltd, Khandala-Lonavla Electric Supplying Co, Ltd, and Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products, Ltd, etc; President, Managing Council, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, Bombay; Trustee and Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Member of the Board of G T. Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay, Trustee, Pechey-Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, Trustee of Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Vurgeevandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School, Trustee of Shri Madhavbag and Shri Laxminarayan Temple Trust, The Amreli Kapole Boarding School, Shree Barbhay Vanita Bala Orphanage, Member of the Committee, Bombay Vigilance Association, served on the Committee of the Hon Presidency Magistrates of Bombay for a number of years and was President in 1927-28, served on the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School, represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Municipal Corporation and Port Trust for several years, Sheriff of Bombay in 1924-25, travelled widely in Europe, Australia, Japan, China and India, a keen Freemason under both Scottish and English Constitutions · holds progressive views in politics and has made a mark in public life by social work. *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club and Cricket Club of India *Address* · Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.



ISMAIL, Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M., K C I E (1936), Kt. (1930), C I E. (1924), O B E. (1923). *b.* 1883, *m.* Zebinda Begum, *Educ.:* Wesleyen Mission High School, Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore. Superintendent of Police, 1905, Asstt Secretary to H H. the Maharaja, 1908, Huzur Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1922, Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41; Prime Minister of Jaipur, June 1942 to July 1946; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, August 1946 to May 1947; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937, delivered Convocation Addresses of Annamalai, Madras and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940 respectively and Patna and Dacca Universities in 1942, Nagpur University in 1943, Agra University in 1944, and Benares Hindu University in 1945 *Address* Bangalore.

ISVARAN, V., B A, Chief Secretary to the Government of Pepsu, since March 1950 *b* July 31, 1908, *Educ* Zamorin's College, Calicut and Madras Christian College Assistant Collector and Collector, Bombay Province from 1932, Director of Agriculture, Sind and Bombay, Chief Secy, Govt of Saurashtra till March 1950 *Club* Poona Gymkhana. *Address* Chief Secretary to Government, Patiala

IVANIOS, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Mar, O I C, M A (1907), D D, LL.D., Archbishop of Trivandrum *b* Sept 8, 1882, *Educ* Syrian Seminary, The Madras Christian Coll. Principal, Mar Dionysius Seminary High School, Kottayam (1908-14), Prof. of Economics and Syriac, Serampore College, Bengal (1914-19), founded Bethany, the Monastery and Convent of Nuns (1919-25), was consecrated Bishop of Bethany (1925), was installed Metropolitan of Bethany with Suffragan Bishop (1928); reunited with the Catholic Church along with the Suffragans, Monks, Nuns, and others (1930), visited H H the Pope and received Sacred Pallium from the hands of Pope Pius XI (1932); received in audience by their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace, lectured at the Catholic International Universities' Conference, Switzerland, assisted at the International Eucharistic Conference, Dublin; appointed head of the Malankara Rite by Pope and Metropolitan Archbishop of Trivandrum (1932), visited America in 1947, assisted at the Marian Congress, Ottawa, was received in audience by President Truman, received the Honorary Degree of 'Doctor of Laws' from the Univ. of San Francisco (1948); founded a First Grade College at Trivandrum. *Address*. Archbishop's House, Trivandrum.

IYENGAR, Annaswami Srirangaraja, B A. (Madras), L L B (Bombay), Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, since Dec 1948 *b* June 3, 1899, *s* of Annaswami Iyengar and Srim. Lakshmi Ammal, Pudukkottai, *m* Srim. Padmasani Ammal, three *s* and one *d.*; *Educ* · Raja's Coll, Pudukkottai, St. Joseph's Coll, Thiruchirapally, Law Coll., Bombay. Joined Durbar Office, Pudukkottai, 1918, Mily. Accts Dept, Poona, 1919-21, Labour Dept, Bombay Govt, 1921-26; Labour Investigator, Ahmedabad, 1926; Labour Officer, Ahmedabad, 1935, Asstt Commissioner of Labour, Ahmedabad, 1939, Asstt Commsnr. of Labour, Bombay, 1942,; Dir of Labour Welfare and Govt Labour Officer, Bombay, 1946, Representative of the Govt. of India on the Textile Cttee. of the I L O. at Brussels, Nov 1946, Leader, Indian Govt Delegation to the Construction Cttee., I L O., Brussels, Dec 1946, elected Vice-Pres, Govt Group of Delegates from 36 countries to the Construction Cttee of the I.L O, Brussels, 1946, deputed to the Ministry of Labour, Great Britain, by Bombay Govt.,

in 1947 for studying labour and housing administration, visited France also for the same purpose, Founder, Astika Samaj, Bhajana Samaj, Sri Krishna Sabha and Sri Sarala Samskrata Sabha, Bombay *Publications* Collaborated with Mr Findlay Shirras in preparing *The Science of Public Finance*, 1924, drafted the report on the results of the Dry Area Scheme at Ahmedabad as Secy, Gujarat Prohibition Research Advisory Board, 1938-41, *The fundamentals of the four schools of Vedic Philosophy*, 1942, *Synopsis of Sri Sankalpa Suryodaya*, 1949. *Address:* Krishna Bhuvan, Third Cross Lane, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay No 14.

IYENGAR, K. R. Srinivasa, M A, D Litt, University Professor of English, Andhra Univ, Waltair, since June 1947 *b* April 17, 1908, *s* of B Ramaswami Iyengar and Srimati Lakshmi Ammal, *m.* Srimati Padmasani, one *s.* and one *d*, *Educ.:* Hindu College, Tinnevelly, St Xavier's College, Palamcottah. Taught in Ceylon (1928-31); Professor of English, Lingaraj College, Belgaum (1933-44), Vice-Principal, Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot (1944-47) *Publications Lytton Strachey A Critical Study*, 1938 and 1939, *Indian Administration* (in collaboration with Prof S S Basavanal), 1939, *S Srinivasa Iyengar The Story of a Decade of Indian Politics*, 1939, *Indo-Anglian Literature*, 1943; *Literature and Authorship in India*, 1943, *Sri Aurobindo*, 1945, *The Indian Contribution to English Literature*, 1946, and several other books, contributed several articles, reviews and essays to leading Periodicals and Newspapers *Recreation* Walking *Address Residence* Siripuram House, Uplands, Waltair; *Vacation Add.* "Aravind", Kodakanallur, Kallur P.O, Tinnevelly District.

IYER, E. V. Ganapati, B.Sc., M C S., Director of Industries & Commerce in Mysore State *b.* 26th Nov 1899, *m* Jayalakshmi, *d* of late Chief Justice Rajadharmapravina C S. Doraiswami Iyer, 1922; *Educ* The Central Coll, Bangalore, took 1st rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive Examination, Jan 1920, passed Govt of India Finance Enrolled Officers' Examination Was Auditor, Mysore State Railway; Secretary, Stores Purchase Cttee; Deputy Registrar, Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Societies, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur and Kadur Districts, Government Director and Chairman of the following concerns, Govt. Sandalwood Oil Factory, Porcelain Factory, Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Soap Factory, Bichromate Factory, Silk Weaving Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., the Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd, Director, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore from Sept. 1944 to March 1945 and again from June-Aug. 1946 and from Nov 1947-Jan 1950, Vice-Chairman, Indian Institute of Culture, Basavangudi, Bangalore Has travelled extensively in nearly all countries of Europe studying industrial and technical institutions. *Publication* A handbook of Land Mortgage Credit in Mysore, Economic and Financial aspects of Tanks, Development of Cultivation in the Irwin Canal Area, Trade, Industry, Wartime Controls and Post-War Planning *Recreations*. Riding, Golf and Tennis. *Clubs:* The Century Club, Bangalore; Sports Club, Mysore. *Address*, 'Jaya Bhavan,' Sir Krishna Rao Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore.



IYER, K. Rajah, B.A., B.L., Advocate-General, Madras, since July 1945 *b.* July 15, 1890, *Educ:* Presy Coll, Madras, and Law College. Apprenticed to and worked with S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General; Chairman, Committee for the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary *Address* 'Haridwar', 163, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras

IYER, Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. V. Balakrishna, B A (Hons) (Madras), M A, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since 1949 *b* Sept 26, 1900, *s* of P V Venku Ayyar, *m* Srim Rugmani Ammal, *d* of S Krishna Ayyar, Advocate and Planter, two *s.* and one *d Educ* St Joseph's High School, Pavaratty, St. Joseph's Coll, Trichy, Law Coll, Madras Topped the list in the I C S. Competition in India, 1923, Asstt Collector, Madura, Sub-Collector, Sivakasi, Chandragiri and Rajahmundry, Dt & Sessions Judge, Anantpur, Salem, Trichy, Tinnevelly, S Arcot and Madura, was Secretary to the Govt of Madras in the Legal Department and as such drafted a number of Acts including the Zemindari Abolition Act *Recreations* Tennis, Gardening. *Address* 'Cranleigh', Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras

IYER, Tiruvarur Pichu Subrahmanyam, M A (Madras), Registrar, University of Delhi, since 1947 *b* March 6, 1900, *s* of V. Pichu Iyer, *m* Shrim Sethu; five *s* and four *d*; *Educ* Govt High School, Tiruvarur, Presidency Coll, Madras Was temporarily employed in Govt Offices and Indian Bank Ltd, Madras, till 1924, joined Delhi Univ as Personal Asstt to the first Vice-Chancellor, late Sir Hari Singh Gour, Asstt Registrar till 1947 *Publications* Some articles in Journals and Magazines *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton *Club* South Indian Association, New Delhi *Address* University Buildings, Delhi 2

IYER, T. S. Subramania, B A. (Hons) (Hist. & Econ), M A. (Madras), Accountant-General, C P & Berar. *b.* June 11, 1897, *s.* of N S Subramania Iyer, *m* Vimala, *d* of K. Ramachandrar, B A, Pleader, Negapatam (Tanjore Dist), three *s*, Ramakrishna, Ram Chandar, Viswanathan and one *d*, Mrs Annapurna Ravindran, *Educ* High School, Tripunittura (Cochin), Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. Started as a School Master in the Cochin Educational Service, 1918, passed the Competitive Examination for entry into the I A & A S held in Dec. 1921, joined the Indian Audit Dept, Feb 1922, served in various Audit and Accounts Offices: Civil, Commercial and Railways, was on special duty for 6 months from July 1948 to lay down standards for the various Civil and Postal Accounts Offices *Recreations* Gardening, Hiking and Physical Culture *Address*. 28, Civil Lines, Nagpur

IYYUNNI, C. R., M A, B L, Member, Indian Parliament *b* Oct. 1891, *s* of Chalakal Rappayi and Annam, Trichur, Cochin State, *m* Miss Annie, *d* of Kalliath Chakkoru; two *s* and five *d*; *Educ* C M S High School, Trichur, Maharajah's Coll, Ernakulam, Christian Coll, Madras, Law Coll, Madras Set up practice in Ernakulam and afterwards at Trichur, member, Trichur Municipality, thrice its Chairman; mainly instrumental in establishing Catholic Syrian Bank, Malabar Bank and other banks, was connected with Dharmodayam Co, a charitable institution distributing scholarships, thrice member, Cochin Legislative Council, once along with his wife; was Minister for Revenue, Agriculture, Forest, etc, resigned from Council and the Ministry as a protest against violation of promise, charged for sedition, prosecution withdrawn by Govt at its own instance during Sir R. K Shanmukham's Diwanship of Cochin; Pres, Trichur Bar Assoc and Civil Liberties Union, connected with Prajamandal and Indian National Congress, member K P C C, working Cttee, Cochin Dt Congress Cttee, Public Relations Cttee., Parliamentary Board, elected to Parliament from Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly, Chairman, Board of Management of the Indo-Mercantile Bank, Cochin, at the instance of Travancore-Cochin Govt. *Address* Advocate, Trichur, Travancore-Cochin Union, 71, Constitution House, New Delhi.

JADHAV, Daulatrao Gulaji, B.A, LL.B., Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Southern Zone, Bombay *b* Sept. 4, 1908, *s* of Gulaji Tukaram Jadhav, Agriculturist of Kandesh East, *m.* Sarojini, *d* of A. V. Chitre, an ex-M L A of Bombay, two *d* and two *s*, *Educ.:* Poona, free boarder of Govt. Hostel for Backward Class Boys and Govt. Scholar throughout college career. Started Night Schools for adults at Poona and Boarding Houses at Chalisgaon and Jalgaon while a student, is the same Harijan boy who met Gandhiji in Yeravada Jail several times; Gandhiji broke his epic fast of 21 days at Parnakuti by sipping orange juice offered by him, contested reserved seat of Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937 and elected on I. L. P Ticket, joined Govt service in 1943 as Conciliation Officer and Supervisor of Railway Labour attended I L O 47th session at Paris as Govt Adviser, had training of labour problems with Ministry of Labour and National Service in U K, appointed adjudicator in several industrial disputes by Central Govt *Address* 6, Silver Foil, Navroji Gamadia Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

JADHAV, Ganpatrao Govindrao, Editor, *Pudhari* daily, Kolhapur, since 1939 *b* May 4, 1908, *s* of Govindrao Jadhav; *m* Shri Indirabai Telvekar; one *s* and three *d*; *Educ* Kolhapur Started his career as a journalist, 1927 and worked as editor, *Kaiwari*, Bombay, started the *Sevak*, weekly Marathi newspaper in Kolhapur, 1933 takes interest in the uplift of the backward classes and in their education, President, Satyashodhak Samaj, 1943-47, Kolhapur Journalists' Association, Press Owners' Assoc, etc, was member, Kolhapur Debt Conciliation Board, member, Municipal Civic Board, Kolhapur *Address* Pudhari Office, Kolhapur

JADHAV, Ramchandrarao Babajirao, Proprietor and Editor, *Gramodhar*, Satara, *b* Feb 29, 1908, at Kapuskhed in Satara Dist. in a respectable Maratha family, *m* Miss Vaschhaladevi (1934), and on her demise, Miss Sushiladevi (1942), both *d* of Balasaheb Kale, Inamdar; two *s*, Shashikumar and Dhananjay and four *d*, Shilawati, Suman, Snehalata and Pramila, *Educ* Islampur private English School. Started career at Satara as Journalist 1935 and started the "Gramodhar", a journal dedicated to Village Uplift movement, [illegible] founded Gramodhar Printing Press started Gramodhar Prakashan, a series of Text-books for Primary Schools, 1948-49, elected Councillor, Satara City Municipal Borough, 1949, Chairman, Sanitary Cttee and member, Civil Hospital Advi Cttee, Satara, Representative, Govt Newspaper Conf periodically held at Bombay, Satara Press Owners' Assoc, representative on Maharashtra Mudran (Printing) Parishad, also Pres, Satara Journalists' Assoc., M Satara Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj which runs Maharani Jamnabai Boarding at Satara; Life member, Satara Dist After-care Assoc. and Satara Taluka Agri Dev Assoc; takes keen interest in all activities of public welfare *Address* Shaniwar Peth, Satara City.



JAGTIANI, Tuljaram Metharam, B Sc. (Edin), M I E (India), F P W I (London), General Manager, N S Railway, since Oct. 15, 1948 *b* Feb. 21, 1900, *s* of M. D. Jagtiani and Mrs Jagtiani of Hyderabad Sindh,

m. Ruki, *d* of Tolasing K. Advani of Karachi, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. St Patrick's High School, Karachi, D J Sindh College, Karachi, graduated as Civil Engineer from Edinburgh Univ, 1922 Started career as an Asstt. Engineer in the military land scheme, Bombay Development Dept, Feb. 1923, joined the B B & C I Railway, Oct 1923, gradually rose to the ranks of Executive Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer and Deputy General Manager *Recreation* Photography *Address* General Manager, N S Railway, Secunderabad

JAHAGIRDAR, Rangacharya Appacharya, M A., LL B, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar *b* April 1, 1889, *s* of Appacharya Ramacharya and Yankubai, *m.* Indirabai, *d* of Gururao Morab, Pleader, Gadag; two *s* and two *d*, *Educ.* Poona and Bombay. Advocate, High Court, Bombay, Govt. Pleader, Jan 1939 to Aug. 1942, Addl. High Court Judge, Bombay, Sept 1947 to Feb 1949 *Address* Karnatak University, Dharwar

JAIN, Hon. Shri Ajit Prasad, M A, LL B, Advocate, Member, Indian Parliament, since 1950; Minister of State for Rehabilitation, Govt of India, since May 1950 *b* 1902, *s* of Balu Mukand Lal, *m* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Lucknow University Took part in all Civil Disobedience movements from 1930 onwards, M L A. (U P), 1937-48, Parliamentary Secretary, 1937-39, Member Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-50, A I C C for a long time; Member, Zamindari Abolition Cttee, U P, Special Recruitment Board for I A S, I P S, etc *Publications* U P Tenancy Act (Commentary on) and miscellaneous contributions to several publications on agrarian questions and land-problems *Address* Amtula Road, Saharanpur, New Delhi

JAIN, Jaichand, M A., General Manager, Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd. since June 1, 1944 and General Manager, Bennett, Coleman & Co., since March 1950 *b* Oct 20, 1911, *s.* of late L Prabhu Dayal, M A, *m.* Mrs. Brijmala Jain, two *s.* and one *d*; *Educ*. Hindu Coll, Delhi, Govt. Coll, Lahore. Represented Western India Life Ins Co, Ltd. of Satara as Chief Agent & Branch Manager for Punjab, 1935-42, Secretary to Seth J. Dalmia, Oct 1942-May 1949 *Publications* · Research thesis—post Ranjit Singh period *Recreations* · Indoor games, Travel. *Clubs* Chelmsford Club & Roshanara Club, Delhi *Address* 26, Ahpal Road, Delhi; Times of India, Bombay.

JAIN, Praveen Chandra, M A (Sanskrit & Hindi), Sahitya Ratna, Shastri, Principal, Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali (Jaipur) *b* Jan. 6, 1909; *Educ*



Jaipur and Kanpur. Member, Faculty of Arts & Convener, Cttee of Sanskrit studies, Rajputana University, Life member, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, member All-India Educational Conference, All-India Adult Education Assoc, All-India Oriental Conference, Jaipur State Teachers' Assoc (ex-Secy. & Vice-President), Sanskrit Board, Govt of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Gyan Mandir, Jaipur; Jain Parishad, Jaipur, Sanmati Gyan Pracharak Samiti, Benares, Lecturer, Poddar College, Nawalgarh, Professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College, Jaipur, ex-Editor, *Lok Jiwan Publications*. *Rajasthan ka Sainik*, *Life of Maharaja Mansingh I*, *Aj Ka Jaipur*, etc, etc *Club:* Boy Scouts Association, Jaipur *Address:* Saraswati Sadan, Ajmer Gate, Jaipur.

JAIN, Sahu Shriyans Prasad, Controlling Authority of the Sahu-Jain Group of Industries and commercial institutions in the Bombay Presidency *b* 1908 in the Sahu family of Najibabad—



(Ganesh Sadan), renowned for its traditional liberality and public service, has rendered invaluable service to the people of his town and district; has given large sums in charity and takes keen interest in all matters of social reform and public enlightenment; has done pioneering work in the field of girls' education, Seva Samitis and public libraries for the welfare of his district in particular and the province in general, President, Education Committee of the District Board, Bijnor, and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Najibabad, for many years; has outstanding executive ability and a knack for big business, Chairman Bharat Bank Ltd, Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd, Director Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd, Delhi, Allahabad Law Journal Co Ltd Allahabad, The Bombay Chlorine Products Ltd, The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg & Wvg Co. Ltd, The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., a leading figure in the Jain Community, patronises a number of important institutions and reform schemes, particularly interested in giving the community and the country its first full-length Documentary films of ancient Jain Art and Architecture, President, All-India Digamber Jain Sangh, and Rishabh Brahmacharyashram, Muttra, Member, Working Committee, All-India Digamber Jain Parishad, Delhi *Address* "Shikarkunj", 29-A, Carmichael Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

JAIN, Surendra Kumar, B A. (Hons), M A (Econ.), LL M, Secretary, International Labour Office, Indian Branch *b* December 22, 1922, *s* of P S Jaini, Postmaster-General, Bombay (retd), *m* Chakresh Kumari, *d* of Jai Pershad Jain, Saharanpur, one *s*, *Educ* Govt. High School, Delhi, Govt College, Lahore, Univ of Lucknow Lecturer in Law, Univ of Delhi (1945-46), joined International Labour Office, Geneva (1946), member, Co-operative Section (1946-49), Secy, Cttee on Labour Inspection, International Labour Conference, 30th Session (1947), Secy, Committee on Programme of Action, Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of I L O (1947), member, I L O Mission to Far-East (1948-49) and I L O representative at technical meetings on Co-operation in several Asian countries, Secy, Cttee on Co-operation, I L O. Asian Regional Conference, Ceylon (1950) *Publications* Contributions to the International Labour Review and other publications of I L O *Address* 3, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi

JAIN, S. P., B Sc, Managing Director, Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries *b* 1912, *m* Shrimati Rama, *d* of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, two *s*, Ashok and Alok, one *d*, Alaka, *Educ* Benares



Hindu University and Agra University Possesses wide experience, extending over 12 years, of the various industrial and commercial units of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, owning Collieries, Banks, Insurance Companies, Air Transport, Automobiles and a chain of Factories producing cement, sugar, paper, chemicals, plywood, vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, spun pipes, etc., is keenly interested in all round extension and development of Indian industries and in raising the standard of life of Indian masses, his charities run into millions, has specialised knowledge of finance, economics, and statistics, visited the Dutch East Indies in 1936 and also Australia in March 1945, as a member of the Indian Trade Delegation, Chairman, Bharat Bank Ltd (Hony) Director Dalmia-Jain & Co, Ltd, Dalmia Cement Ltd, South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd; Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Co, Ltd, Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd, N K. Jain & Co Ltd, Dalmia-Jain & Co (Patiala) Ltd, Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd, Allahabad Law Journal Co, Ltd, Dalmia-Jain Collieries Ltd, Dalmia-Jain Agencies Ltd, Sahu Rubbers Ltd, Orissa Cement Ltd, President All-India Plywood Manufacturers' Association. Vice-President, India Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, President, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Life Member, Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs, Founder, Bharatiya Gyan Pith (Academy), Benares *Hobbies* · Riding and Tennis *Address* 9, Dalhousie Sq, E Calcutta

JAINI, Jagan Nath, Chairman and Managing Director, National Advertising Service Ltd. (Established 1931), Chairman, Advertising Films of India Ltd, Bombay and Delhi *b* August 31, 1893, *Educ*



Lahore. Was elected member of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Assoc, London 1939, member, Export Advertising Assoc., Inc New York, Founder Member and Chairman, Audit Bureau of Circulations Ltd Bombay, President, Advertising Agencies Assoc of India; has travelled extensively in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma and visited America and England in 1946-47. *Address* "Paliputra", 502, 16th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

JAIPUR: Lt.-General His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraj Sir Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, G C S I (1947), G C I E (1935),



LL D. (Agra Univ), Rajpramukh, United State of Rajasthan, since March 30, 1949, and Maharaja of *b* August 21, 1911, *adopted s* of Lt-General Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E., G B E, L L D, *m.* firstly the *sister* of Air Vice-Marshal His late Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, K.C S I, G C I E, K C V O, A D C, Maharaja of Jodhpur, Jan 30, 1924, secondly *d* of His late Highness Sir Sumer Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, April 24, 1932 and thirdly the *y sister* of Lt-Col H H Sir Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K C I E, Maharaja of Cooch-Behar, May 9, 1940, 3 *s* and 1 *d*; *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer; Royal Military Academy, Woolwich *Succeeded* to the *Gadi* 1922; assumed full Ruling Powers, March 14, 1931; celebrated the Silver Jubilee, Sept 1947; Commander-in-Chief, Rajasthan Army, Colonel of the Sawai Man Guards and Rajendra Hazari Guards, Jaipur; commissioned in His Majesty the King Emperor's Life Guards (1939), attended Staff College course at Quetta, 1943; entitled to a permanent salute of 17 guns and to a local salute of 19; hereditary member, Court of the Benares Hindu Univ, Pres, General Council, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Indian Polo Assoc, Trustee, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta and States Forces Club, Jaipur, Patron, Indian Gymkhana Club, London; National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Delhi, C. C I. Ltd; Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer; Aero Club of India and Burma; Jaipur Flying Club; Jaipur Medical Assoc.; Vice-Patron, R I.N Benevolent Assoc, New Delhi, Life Member and Vice-Pres, Indian Rifle Club, England, Founder-Member, International

Club of India ; member, General Council of the King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indore ; is an international Polo player *Recreations* Polo, Tennis, Shooting and Flying *Clubs* Marlborough, Guards, Cavalry, Hurlingham, Roehampton (London), Jaipur, Willingdon Sports Club, Ootacamund (Nilgiris), Jodhpur Flying, W I A A , Bombay and the Wardroom Club, London *Address* The Palace, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)

JAIPURIA, Seth Mungtu Ram, Millowner, Merchant, Financier and Zamindar. *b* 1900, of the famous Jaipuria family of Nawalgarh (Jaipur State), *s* of late Seth Anandram Ji Jaipuria , *m* , two *s* and one *d* Chairman,



The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co Ltd., Kanpur , Director and/or Managing Director of many Joint Stock Companies which own Vegetable Ghee factory, Collieries, Oil, Dal and Rice Mills, Rolling Mills, Mica and China Clay Mines, Real Properties, Silk and Art Silk Mills, Plastic Factory, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, etc , etc. Managing Director, Jaipuria Brothers Ltd , Calcutta , Director Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd , Hercules Insurance Co Ltd , etc , etc , Chairman, Employers' Assoc of Northern India, Kanpur , member, Cttee of various Chambers of Commerce, and Indian Sugar Mills Assoc , Calcutta , member, Textile Advisory Committee, member, Central Advisory Council for industries set up by the Govt of India , Founder, Seth Anandram Jaipuria High School, Anandnagar (District Gorakhpur, U P) and Seth Anandram Jaipuria Eye Hospital, Nawalgarh (Jaipur State), in memory of his father , founder of and donor to, a large number of Educational and Charitable Institutions , greatly interested in Social Reforms *Address* Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur, U P

JAIRAMDAS Doulatram, H E. Shri, Governor of Assam, since May 1950 Journalist and Political worker *b* 1892, at Hyderabad (Sind) , *Educ* Graduated in Law, 1915 Practised as a lawyer in Karachi, 1915-19 , joined the Home Rule Movement, 1916 , took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1919 , member, All-India Congress Committee, 1917-41 , participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920-21 ; Editor, "The Hindu", Karachi, 1921 , sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment; Editor, "The Hindustan Times", Delhi, 1925-26 , member, Bombay Leg Council, 1926-29 , resigned on assuming charge of Secretaryship of All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee , joined Satyagraha Movement, 1930-34 , wounded during police firing at Karachi on April 16, 1930 while pacifying mob , General Secy , Indian National Congress, 1931-34 , member, Congress Working Committee, 1928-41 ; jailed again 4 times during the political movement, 1930-34 , released June 1934 and again arrested in Aug. 1942 , released in April, 1945 , Governor of Bihar, 1947 , Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt of India, 1947-50 *Address* Shillong, Assam



JAJOO, Sitaram Surajmal, B Com , LL B , Member, Indian Parliament *b* May 29, 1915, *s* of Rai Sahib Seth Surajmal C. Jajoo and Shrim Bhanwari Devi , *m* Shrim Sumitra Jajoo , three *s* and two *d.*, *Educ* · Cantonment School, Neemuch , Allahabad Univ., Holkar Coll , Indore , S.D P Coll , Beawar Joined Congress at the age of 20 , Pres Holkar Coll Law Debating Society, 1937-38 , detained and imprisoned (1942) , Pres , Gwalior State Congress (1948) , General Secy., Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress (1948-49) , member · A I C C , Constituent Assembly of India , Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund and Kasturba Fund, Madhya Bharat, etc *Publications* Many articles on political topics in Hindi. *Recreations* Tennis , Bridge , Swimming *Clubs* Constitution Club, New Delhi , Officers' Club, Neemuch , Neemuch Sarvajanik Club. *Address* · Jajoo Mansion, Neemuch Cantonment , 16, Queensway, New Delhi

JALAN, Baijnath, Millowner and businessman *b* 1896 in Ratangarh, Bikaner, *s* of late Seth Hardeodas Jalan *m* ; one *s.* and four *d* Entered business at the age of 14 Senior partner, Messrs Sooramull Nagarmull, owners of Shree Hanuman Jute Mills, Hanuman Jute Press, New India Jute Press , Managing Agents of Bengal Jute Mill Co , Ltd , North Bengal Sugar Mills Co , Ltd , Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd , Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd , Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co , Ltd , International Shipping Co., Ltd , and Secretary, The Calcutta Gas Company (Proprietary) Ltd , Chairman, Board of Directors of General Assurance Society Ltd , Director, United Commercial Bank Ltd , Western Bengal Co , Ltd , Orient Jute Trading Co , Ltd , Atlas & Union Jute Press Co , Ltd , North Bengal Sugar Mills Co , Ltd., Star Paper Mills Ltd , Krishna Behari Tea Co , Ltd , The Hanuman Estates Ltd , Eastern Bengal Jute Trading Co , Ltd., Jute Baling & Trading Co , Ltd , Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd , Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd , Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd , Aricha Trading Co , Ltd , International Shipping Co , Ltd., Port Shipping Co , Ltd , Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Co , Ltd , Calcutta Gas Company (Proprietary) Ltd , recognised authority in jute and hemp business , sound businessman, experienced in Banking and Insurance , shows keen interest in economic and financial prosperity of the country, and its industrial advancement *Address* 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.



JALAN, The Hon'ble Sri Iswar Das, M.A , B L , Attorney-at-Law, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly *b* 1895 ; *Educ* Muzaffarpur and Calcutta Solicitor , member, Calcutta Corporation, 1927-30 , member Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1938-47 , West Bengal Legislative Assembly, since 1947 *Address* 47, Zakaria Street, Calcutta 7

JALORI, Takhatmal, Ex-Finance Minister, Madhya Bharat. *b* 1895, in Bhilsa Joined Gwalior State Bar, 1913 , first non-official Pres , Bhilsa Municipality , Secy , Gwalior State Pleaders' Conference for several years and once Pres , member, Working Cttee , Gwalior State Congress, 1939 , Pres , Bhind District Political Conference, 1939 , Working Cttee , Bharat Jain Maha Mandal , Chairman, Reception Cttee , All-India Digamber Jain Parishad, held at Bhilsa , Convener of the first meeting of Public Workers of Gwalior State , which resulted in constitution of Gwalior State-wide Sarvajanik Sabha, named later on as State Congress , was appointed the first non-official Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government in Gwalior State , resigned in 1942 due to differences with the Govt. , again appointed Minister as Congress nominee, 1947 , inaugurated the Indore State Local Self-Govt Conference, 1942 , was member, Gwalior State Harijan Board which works under the auspices of All India Harijan Sewak Sangh , was member, Majlis-i-am Quanoon, Gwalior Govt , one of the founders of Jain High School, Bhilsa , started various Institutions at Bhilsa such as Vyayamshala, Sarvajanik Library, etc , was Finance Minister Gwalior Govt. on the establishment of Responsible Govt. in Gwalior State, 1948 , Vice-Pres , Provincial Congress Cttee , Madhya Bharat , Chairman, Transport Nationalisation Cttee , Madhya Bharat , resigned ministership on account of difference in approach to and solution of problems of administration, Jan 1949. *Address* Bhilsa

JAMMU & KASHMIR: Lt.-Gen. H. H. the Maharajadhiraj, Shri Harisinghji, G C S I , G C V O , Maharaja of. Salute 21 guns *b* 1895 , *Educ.* Mayo Coll , Ajmer and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun , Hon L L D , Punjab and Benares Univs , Hon Lt-Gen in the British Army , a Representative of India in War Cabinet, 1944, Chancellor, Ben Hindu Univ. (Aug. 1943) , K C I E (1918), K C V.O. (1922), G C I E (1929), G C S I (1933), G C.V.O (1946) *Address* Winter , Jammu-Tawi , Summer , Srinagar, Kashmir

JANI, Shivlal Amerjee, Merchant, Proprietor, Shivlal Amerjee & Sons *b* June 18, 1900 , *m* Shrimati Prabhakuwar, *d* of Joshi Jiwandas Jethabhai of Cochin, Malabar . two *s.* and four *d* , *Educ* R D. School, Mundra (Kutch), Bharda New High School, Bombay Joined service , after one year ventured as Bullion & Seed broker , started partnership business as Commission Agents in Bombay , left Bombay in 1929 , started foreign import business at Cutch-Mandvi , developed automobiles and oil lines , represents Caltex (India) Ltd , the Dunlop Rubber Co (India) Ltd., Glaxo Laboratories, Singer Sewing Machine Co , Philips Electrical Co (India) Ltd , Shree Digvijay Cement Co Ltd , Lucas Indian Service Ltd , Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd for Ferguson Tractors and the Peninsular Motor Corporation Ltd , associated with commercial, social and public service *Address* Jani House, Cutch-Mandvi



JANJIRA: His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan, the Nawab Saheb of *b* March 7, 1914 , *m* Nawabzadi Rabia Sultan Jehan Begum Saheba, *d* of H H. the Nawab of Jaora, November 14, 1933 , Four *d* , *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot ; Deccan College, Poona , had administrative training in the Mysore State Ascended the *gadi* on the death of his father, May 2, 1922 , was invested with full powers, Nov 9, 1933 , State administration conducted by his mother H H. Kulsum Begum Saheba as Regent, during his minority *Address* Janjira.



JARIWALA, Lallubhai Chakuram, D.Sc , J P , Industrialist and Businessman *b* December 31, 1900 , *m* Savitadevi, *d* of Vithaldas Zaverchand of Patan and Kanpur, two *s* and one [illegible] Xavier's Sydenham and National Colleges, Gujrat Vidyapith, Bombay Universities of Vienna (Austria) and Frankfort-on Main (Germany) , took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfort Chairman Solar Batteries and Flashlights Ltd National Ceramics Ltd , Director National Electrical Industries Ltd Industrial Machinery Agencies



Ltd, Jayabharat Publications Ltd, Estrela Batteries Ltd; Partner· L C Jariwala & Co. (Industrial Plant and Machinery), Bombay, Vithaldas Zaverchand (Cloth Merchants & Textile Import-Export), Bombay and Ahmedabad, Ceramics Agencies (Ceramic Wares), Bombay and Kadi, Vice-President All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay, Member Executive Cttee Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, Standing Cttee for Labour and Labour Conference, Ministry of Labour, Govt of India, First Indian to establish successfully on a large scale Dry Cell and Battery Industry in India, visited Europe several times and U S A for Battery, Carbon and Allied Industries and on business *Address* 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

JARRING, Gunnar, Ph.D (Lund, Sweden), Swedish Minister to India, since 1948 *b* October 12, 1907, *m* Lilian Charlier, *Educ* Lund University (Sweden) Assistant Professor, Lund University, 1933-39, Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1940, served in The Swedish Legations in Ankara, Tehran and Baghdad, 1940-45, Charge d'Affaires in Addi Ababa, 1946-48 *Publications* A series of papers on Central Asian ethnology and linguistics *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club *Address* Swedish Legation, 11, Ratendone Road, New Delhi

JASANI, C. V., M L A *b* 4th Feb 1900 at Bombay; *Educ:* Calcutta



Joined Congress in 1917 for the first time as volunteer in Calcutta, came to Gondia (C P) in 1920 as working partner of Mooljee Sicka & Co, enrolled as Congress volunteer in 1922 in Gondia C P), looked after the arrangements of National Flag Satyagrahis, 1923, elected Secy, Tilak Vidyalaya, Gondia, 1926, organised Gandhi Purse, 1926, collected Rs 5,551, earmarked by A I S A. for starting Khadi Bhandar in Gondia, Secy and Pres Gondia Tehsil Congress Cttee, 1926-30, elected Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Gondia, 1928 elected first Dictator, Bhandara District War Council, 1930, courted jail for organising first satyagrah, 1930, released after 7 months during Gandhi-Irwin Pact, again arrested in 1932 and sentenced for 6 months, released after full term; member, A I C C & P C C, since 1932, Pres, P C. Cttee since 1939 and in 1934 organised the Boycott of the reception of Sir Montague Butler at the time of his visit to Bhandara, in 1934 nominated by All-India Harijan Seva Sangh as the Pres. of Bhandara District Harijan Seva Sangh, elected M L A on Congress ticket from Bhandara Nagpur Constituency, 1937; nominated member, C P. Govt Industrial Survey Cttee during Congress regime, Pres, Tumsar Rastriya Vidyalaya, Chairman, District Council, Bhandara 1939-41, Pres, Municipal Cttee, Gondia, 1939-40, offered individual satyagrah and sentenced for 6 months, 1940, in 1941 arrested for delivering speeches, in 1942 organised Bhandara Zilla Sahayak Samiti, elected Pres, started about 100 cheap grain shops, one Gram Udyogha Bhandara and Khadi Karyalaya, in 1942 arrested at Malkapur while returning from A.I C C. meeting, kept as detenue for nearly 3 years; released on 21-7-45, re-elected as member A I C C. in 1849 organised village Co-operative Societies in 34 centres of Gondia Tehsil covering 350 villages, member, Gond Seva Mandal Central Board, 1945; re elected M L A on Congress ticket, 1946 *Publications:* *Bharatme Angreji Rajya*, Gujarati edition for Jasani Publication Trust *Address* · Gondia, C P

JASDENVALA, A. A. *b* June 24, 1899; *Educ.*, Bharda New High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co.; Managing Director, Alco Insurance Co. Ltd., Director of several other joint stock concerns, President, Islam Gymkhana, Bombay, Chairman, Bombay Cricket Assocn., Pres, Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Chairman, Safety Association of India, New Consolidated Construction Co Ltd, Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1946. *Clubs*, Willingdon, Radio, Cricket Club of India, Orient Club. *Address* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JASDANWALLA, Y. A. *Educ*: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co., Chairman, Alco Insurance Co., Ltd., Director, Adamji Lookmanji Iron & Steel Ltd Adamji Lookmanji Petroleum Ltd., Montana Ltd, Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd.; New Consolidated Construction Co Ltd *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay

JATAR, Lt.-Colonel Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt (1946), C I E (1938), D.S O, I M S (Retd), Inspector-General of Prisons, C P. & Berar (Retd). *b* 26th May, 1887, *m* Durgabai (died 1922), 2nd Vimala, *d* of B S Dixit of Saugor, C P. (died 1941), 3rd Maina Bai, *d* of Mr Gotl of Dewas, *Educ* Poona High School, Wilson College, Bombay and University College, London Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914; served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-18, awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with Swords, a D S O., and mentioned in despatches, was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the siege of Kut, served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20, and was awarded Bar to his D S O, joined Jail Department, C P. & Berar, 1922, Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934 *Address* Neel-Sadan, 411, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City

JATHAR, Ganesh Bhaskar, Natural Science Tripos (Cambridge), History Tripos (Cambridge), M A (Econ) (Edin), Principal, K E Board's Arts and Science College, Dharwar *b* July 10, 1887, *s* of Rao Bahadur B Y Jathar and Annapurnabai Jathar, *m*, Manutai Bhate, one *s*, *Educ* Deccan College, Poona, Cambridge (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Revenue Department, Baroda State, 1911-14, Department of Education, Bombay Province, 1917-42, Indian Educational Service, 1920-42, Principal, Elphinstone College, 1937-42, Khalsa Coll, Bombay, June 1942-Nov 1945, Head of Commerce Dept, Andhra Univ, Waltair, 1947-48, member, Maharashtra Univ Cttee, Chairman, Music Education Cttee, Bombay. *Publications* *Indian Economics* (2 vols., in collaboration with the late Professor S G Beri, etc) *Recreations* Music Books *Club* Cricket Club of India, Bombay *Address* "Chandrasadan," Station Road, Dharwar

JAVLE, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1912-48 *b* 28th Oct. 1880, *m* Miss Mogre, *Educ.* Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay Private medical practitioner for over 30 years, elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939, Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Schools Committee, 1922, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30, Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-34, President, Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar, Member, Advisory Board, Ruia Coll, Matunga *Address* Mayor Building, opposite B B & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAWHAR, Ft.-Lt. His Highness Maharaj Shrimant Yeswantrao Patangshah Vikramshah. *b.* December 11, 1917, *m* Shrimant Priyamwada Raje, *sister* of the Rajasaheb of Jath, May 1938, Heir-Apparent, Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj Digvijayasinhrao; *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot Blundell's Old Public School, England, received some administrative training in England, had further practical administrative training in India under the Collector of Nasik. Ascended the *gadi* and was invested with full ruling powers, January 16, 1938, is entitled to a salute of 9 guns *Recreations* · Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring. *Address* Jaiwilas Palace, Jawhar



JAYAKAR, The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Mukund Ramrao, M A., LL.D., D.C L, P C, Honorary Vice-Chancellor, Poona University, since April 1948. *Educ.* Bombay University Practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life, 1916; elected to Bombay Legis Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the Opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress, 1925, entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930, Dy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March, leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Cttee, member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Cttee on the White Paper, appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India, from October 1937, appointed member of the Judicial Cttee of the Privy Council, January 1939, resigned in March 1942, Member, Constituent Assembly; resigned from the Constituent Assembly early in 1947. *Publications* · Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address:* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

JAYARATNAM, Thomas Cooke Samuel, I C S, C.S.I (1944), C I E (1941), B A, (Cantab), B Sc (Lond), Financial Commr, C.P. *b.* 10th October 1893, *Educ* Royal Coll, Colombo, Clare Coll, Cambridge. Asstt. Commr, C P; Under Secy, C P Govt and Home Dept, Government of India, Deputy Secy, Labour Dept, Govt of India, Jt Secy, Franchise Committee, 1932, Settlement Commr, C P., Commr, Jubbulpore; Chief Secy, C P Govt (1941-45), ex-Chief Minister, Rewa, C I; Financial Commissioner and President, Board of Revenue, C.P. & Berar. *Address*, Nagpur, C P

JEHANGIR, Sir Cowasji (Bart), M A. (Cantab), G B E (1944), K C I E (1927), C.I.E (1920), O.B E. (1918), M L A *b* February 16, 1879, *m* Hirabai, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal), with Bar M B E.; one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation, 1904-21, Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-15; Pres, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20, Hon Secy, War Loan Cttee, 1917-18, member of the Legislative Council; member, Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-22 and 1923-28, elected member, Legislative Assembly for the city of Bombay, 1930-47; delegate to the Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931, 1932, delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature, President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representatives at the Coronation, London, 1937, Chairman, Bank of India, Ltd,

and a Director of the Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd., The Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd, Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co, Ltd, The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd, and several other companies; succeeded to the Baronetcy on July 26, 1934 *Clubs* Marlborough and St James', London, Asian, Ripon, Orient, Willingdon, Bombay. *Address* Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JERATH, Harbans Lal, B A., M.S.P., F.R Econ S (Lond), Dip F. (Lond), Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, since Sept 1947. *b* July 29, 1899, *s* of Rup Chand Jerath, B.A, Advocate, Hoshiarpur; *m d* of Rai Bahadur J Sabharwal, two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.* Government College, Lahore Joined the Indian Postal Service as Probationer, Dec 1919, served as Divisional Supdt of Post Offices and R.M S and Asstt Postmaster-General, Bombay and U P. Circles, posted as Personal Asstt to the Director-General and later on as Asstt. Deputy Director-General, 1937-41, was deputed as a plenipotentiary delegate of Govt of India to the 11th Universal Postal Congress held at Buenos Aires, 1939, Dy. Postmaster-General, Bihar, 1942, Director, Posts and Telegraphs-in-Charge of Sind, Baluchistan and Persian Gulf Circle, 1943-47, posted as Dy Director-General, Postal Services, March 1947, was placed on the P & T. Partition Cttee *Club* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* 15, Tughlak Road, New Delhi

JHA, Aditya Nath, B A (Hons), M A., LL B, Secretary to Govt, Agriculture and Development Dept, U P, since May 1947. *b* Aug 18, 1911, *s* of Sir Ganganatha Jha, *m* Adya Ray, three *s*, *Educ* · Queen's College, Benares, The University of Allahabad, Jesus College, Oxford Joined service, 1936, Joint Magistrate and Asstt Commissioner, Fyzabad, 1936-March 1939, City Magistrate, Benares, March to Nov 1939, Political Service, Nov '39 to Jan '42; Addl Collector, Kanpur, Jan '42 to Feb. '43, Regional Food Controller, Feb. '43 to June '45, Dy Secy to Govt, Finance Dept, U P Govt, June '45 to May '47 *Recreations* Tennis, Cricket, Riding, Books *Clubs* National Liberal Club, London, Calcutta South Club, Calcutta; Mohammadbagh Club, Lucknow, Nainital Boathouse Club *Address:* Council House, Lucknow, U.P.

JHA, Prof. Amaranath, M.A, D Litt. (Hon), LL D. (Hon), F R S L, Chairman, Public Service Commission, U.P., since April 1947. *b* Feb. 25, 1897, *m* Satyabhama Devi (*d* 1936), *Educ* · Govt. High School and Muir College, Allahabad Prof of English, Muir Coll, 1917, Univ. Prof of English, 1930, Senior Vice-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, 1922, Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1936 and 1945, President, All-India Educational Conference, 1941, addressed Convocations at Patna, Allahabad, Agra, Mysore, Santiniketan and Bombay, President, First All-India Conference of English Teachers, 1940, Member of League of Nations Cttee on the Training of Youth, 1934, President, U P Lawn Tennis Association, All-India Lawn Tennis Association, Allahabad Gymkhana, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the All-India Adult Education Association; Member, Indian Delegation to United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference, 1945, Vice-Chairman, National War Academy Committee, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad Univ. and Benares Hindu Univ. *Publications: Selections from Lord Morley* (Macmillans, 1920), *Selected Essays of Frederic Harrison* (Macmillans, 1923), *Hamlet* (1926), *Merchant of Venice* (1930), *Literary Studies* (1930), *Shakespearean Comedy* (1931); *Realms of Gold* (Oxford 1935), *Occasional Essays and Addresses* (1940), *Vichar-dhara* (1948). *Address:* George Town, Allahabad.

JHA, Bhola Nath, M.A, C I.E (1946), Senior Adviser, Rajasthan Govt, since June 1949 *b* Feb 1902, *s* of R N Jha, *m* Mrs Kamala Jha, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Muir Central Coll and the Univ of Allahabad Passed I.C S, 1924, I C S probationer at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1924-26, Assistant, Joint, and District Magistrate in U P. Districts, 1926-36; Secy, U P Board of Revenue, 1937-38, served as Deputy Secy, Agriculture, Industries and Revenue Secy and Development Commissioner, U.P Govt, 1939-March 1947, Chief Secy, March 1947-June 1949. *Recreations* Tennis, Hockey; Football, Riding. *Address* Adviser, Rajasthan Govt, Jaipur

JHA, Lakshmi Kant, B A (Cantab.), I C S, M B E. (1946), Chief Controller of Exports, Ministry of Commerce, Govt of India *b* November 23, 1913, *s* of S K Jha and Mrs S K. Jha, *m.* Mekhala Acharya, *d* of Dr P. K Acharya, I E.S., one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Hindu Univ, Benares, and Trinity College, Cambridge Under Secy, Govt of Bihar, Local Self Govt. Dept; Deputy Secy, Govt of India, Supply Dept, Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, Commerce Dept, Adviser to Indian Delegations to United Nations Transport and Communications Commission and Economic and Social Council, Delegate, United Nations Maritime Conference; Leader, Indian Trade Delegation to Germany, Czechoslovakia and France *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana and Calcutta Club *Address* · 36, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi

JHA, Dr. Veni Shanker, B A, Ph D, Secretary to Govt, C P and Berar Education Department *b* at Bah Dist, Agra, U.P, *s* of Pandit Lajja Shanker Jha, B A, I C S (Retired) and Mrs Jha, *m* Mrs Pushpa Jha, one *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* Robertson College, Jubbulpore, Univ College, London Started as Professor of Philosophy, Morris College, Nagpur, served as Inspector of Schools, Dy Director of Public Instruction, and Director of Public Instruction, C P & Berar, represented India at the Regional Conference of the U.N E S C O at Nanking, 1947 *Publications* Several reports on Educational Subjects. *Recreations* Cricket, Tennis, and Walking *Clubs* Gondvana Club, Nagpur *Address* · 50/1, Lawrence Road, Nagpur.

JHAVERI, Krishnalal Mohanlal, Diwan Bahadur (1929), M A, LL B, for some time Officiating Judge, Bombay High Court; Retired Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay



b. December 1868, *m* 1886, *Educ* Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay; B A. (First Class Honours, English and Persian), 1888, Gavri Shankar Gold Medalist, Perry Prizeman of Jurisprudence; Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay Lectured on Persian, Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905), Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905), Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law, Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati Hindi and Persian and Library Cttee, University of Bombay, knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages, has travelled extensively, connected about thirty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay and outside, Judicial Adviser and Chief Justice, Palanpur State, 1929-48. *Address* Pitale Mansion, Kandewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4.

JHIRAD, Jerusa Jacob, M.B.B S. (London), F R C O G, M B E, Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynæcology *b* March 21, 1891; *Educ* High School for Indian Girls, Poona; Grant Medical College, Bombay; London School (R.F H) of Medicine for Women Obstetric Assistant, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, London, and later House Surgeon, Obstetrician and Gynæcologist, Lady Hardinge Hospital, Delhi, Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, Hon Surgeon, Cama Hospital, Bombay, Medical Officer-in-charge, Cama Hospital, Bombay; retired, 1947. *Publications. Investigation into Maternal Mortality in Bombay under I R F A*, 1937-38 (Health Bulletin 29), several papers in medical journals *Address.* Ruby Mansion, Darabshaw Road, Bombay 26.

JHUNJHUNWALA, Madanlall, Merchant, Banker and Commission Agent. *b.* 1915, *s.* of Seth Baijnath Jhunjhunwala; *m*, 1 *s* and 1 *d*, *Educ* · Privately at Dinapore Cantt Partner of Messrs Maniram Baijnath, Dinapore, and Jalan & Co, Patna Director, Bihar Investment Trust, Ltd., Patna, Govind Co, Ltd, Patna; Morarji Gokuldas Spg & Wvg Co Ltd, Bombay, Sri Swastika Mills Ltd, Dinapore, Behar Stores Ltd, Patna; Member, Managing Cttee, Bihar Chamber of Commerce and of a number of local institutions. Takes active part in commercial, industrial and social activities. *Clubs* · The Bihar Flying Club and Bankipore Club Ltd, Patna and the Rotary Club, Patna. *Address* Dinapore Cantt



JOAG, Vishwanath Keshav, M A, Principal, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, since 1938. *b* March 9, 1888, *m* Miss N. Devdhar, three *s.* and three *d*, *Educ.*. Fergusson College, Poona, Bombay University Professor of Philosophy, Fergusson College, Poona, 1915-32, and Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, since its foundation in 1932, Fellow of the Bombay Univ, since 1929, member, Board of Studies in Philosophy and the Faculty of Arts, since 1921, Dean of the Arts Faculty, 1933-36, member, Academic Council, since 1933 and Syndicate, since 1946; member of the Court, Board of Studies in Philosophy, Academic Council and Executive Council and Dean of the Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences in the New Univ of Poona, President and Trustee, Poona Prarthana Samaj; Trustee and member, Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, member, National Liberal Federation *Address* · Nowrosjee Wadia College, 19, Bund Garden Road, Poona

JODHPUR, Group Captain His Highness Raj-Rajeshwar Saramad Raja-i-Hind Maharajadhiraj Shri Hanwant Singhji Sahib Bahadur, Maharaja of *b.* June 16, 1923, *m* Her Highness Shri Krishna Kunwarba Sahiba, 1943, Heir-Apparent, Maharajkumar Shri Gaj Singhji Sahib, *b* Jan 13, 1948, and two *d*, Bada Baijilal Sahiba and Chhota Baijilal Sahiba, *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer and Government College, Ajmer. Ascended the *gadi*, June 21, 1947. *Recreations* Cycling, Polo, Shooting, Fishing, Flying, motoring, Photography and Mechanics *Address.* Fort, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)



JOSHI, Dr. L. D., Chairman, Madhya Bharat Public Service Commission, Gwalior, since Feb 1949 *b* May 7, 1891, *Educ*: Almora, Lucknow and Allahabad Practised as Vakil after taking Law Degree in 1913; joined Provincial Judicial Service, Nov. 1917; called to the Bar (Middle Temple); Honours in Bar examination, 1926; LL D. London, on original thesis "The Khasa Family Law", Feb. 1927;

first Indian Registrar (Allahabad High Court), 1929, retired as District and Sessions Judge, 1945, Judge, High Court, Jaipur, July 1945-March 1946, Legal Adviser, Ijlas-Khas, Jodhpur, March 1946-June 1948, Additional Member, Federal Public Service Commission, June 1948-Feb 1949 *Address* Flag Staff House, Manoramaganj, Indore

JOSHI, Hon'ble Shri Nand Lal, B A., LL.B, Home Minister, Madhya Bharat *b.* Sept 1906; *m.* Lalita, four *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Lashkar Advocate, Madhya Bharat High Court *Recreation* Tennis. *Club*. Jivaji Club, Lashkar *Address* Home Minister, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior

JOSHI, Narayan Malhar, B A, M L A, J P *b* June 1879, *Educ* Poona New English School and Deccan Coll Taught in private schools and Govt High Schools for 8 years Joined Servants of India Society, 1909 and retired on pension in 1940, Secy, Bombay Social Service League since 1911, and Secy, Bombay Pres Social Reform Assoc, 1917-29, Secy., W India Nat Liberal Assoc, 1919-29, Gen. Secy, All India Trade Union Congress, 1925-29 and again since 1940, Dy Member of the Governing Body of the I L O, 1922-33, Member of the Governing Body of the I L O from 1934-44, Kaiser-I-Hind Silver Medal (1919), Member, Bombay Municipal Corpn, 1919-23, Member, Legislative Assembly nominated to represent labour interests, 1921-45, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative, attended Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1932 Attended the meetings of the Jt Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate, Member, National Planning Committee and Chairman of its Labour Sub-Committee, President, Bombay Civil Liberties Union, since 1938 *Address* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4

JOSHI, Pandurang Narayan, B A (Hons), M Sc Tech (Manchester), F R I C, Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay *b* Nov 10, 1902, *s* of Narayan Keshav and Mrs Laxmibai Joshi of Kolthara, *m.* Indumati, three *s*, *Educ* Wilson College, Bombay, College of Technology, Manchester, received practical training at Scottish Dyestuffs, Ltd, Grangemouth, British Dyestuffs Corporation, Blackley and I G Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt-on-Main Head of dyeing, yarn bleaching and mercerising Depts, Madhowjee Dharamsi Mills, 1930-33, Head of Technical and Applied Chemistry Dept, V J T Institute, Matunga, Bombay since 1933, Principal since 1940, member, Univ Senate since 1943, Dean, Faculty of Technology, 1948, member, All-India Council of Technical Education, since 1946. Vice-Pres, Assoc of Principals of Technical Institutions since 1947, appointed by Government of Bombay, Chairman of Industrial and Technical Secondary Education Cttee, 1947. *Publications* Papers on Technical Education, has taken two patents *Recreations* Tennis, Golf *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, The Bombay Presidency Golf Club *Address* V J T Institute Bungalow, Matunga, Bombay.

JOSHI, Shridhar Sarvottam, M Sc. (Benares), D Sc (London), F R I C, F N I., F A Sc, University Professor of Chemistry, Head of Chem. Dept and Principal, College of Science, Benares Hindu University. *b* Oct 16, 1898, *m* Sontara Chiplonkar, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Benares and London President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1943, has contributed original work in Colloids, Electro-Chemistry, Active Nitrogen and discovered a new effect of light, known as Joshi's effect. *Publications* Over 150 papers *Recreation:* Cricket *Address* Benares Hindu University

JOSHI, Sumnesh, Managing Editor, *Riyasati*, Jodhpur, Journalist, Author, Orator and Poet *b* Sept 3, 1916, *Educ* S S P H School, Jodhpur, studied Literature, Politics and Philosophy Worked with several Indian Newspapers at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, resigned Government Job of Propaganda Officer and joined 1942 Movement in Lok Parishad (State Congress) and sentenced for two years' R I, has been in political life since 1942 Founder-Member, Rajasthan Sahitya Sammelan 1940-50, Founder of Rajasthani Movement for establishing the right of Provincial language, was elected member, All India States Peoples Conference, 1945-48, Promoter and Managing Director, Riyasati Prakashan Ltd, 1947-49, elected member, Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee, 1948-50, member, Mass Education Board, Rajasthan Govt, 1949, Rajasthan Hindi Vishwa Vidya Pith, 1949-50, Founder and Managing Editor, *Riyasati*, a Daily Newspaper devoted to the cause of the People of Indian States, Aug 15, 1947-50 *Publications* 22 books on State problems, Children's Psychology, Adult Education Poems, One act Plays and Stories *Address* "Riyasati Bhawan," Jodhpur (Rajasthan)



JUNNARKAR, Shripatrao Balvantrao, B A (1st Class Hons) (Bom), B Sc (1st Class Hons) (Eng) (London), M B E (1941), Principal, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand *b* Oct 29, 1895, *s.* of Balvantrao Ramchandra Junnarkar, *m.* Gulabbai Vinayak Dharkar, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ.* Elphinstone College, Bombay, King's College, London Apprentice Engineer, Backbay Reclamation Scheme, Bombay, Assistant Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, Principal, N E D Engineering College, Karachi *Publications Stresses in Domes, Earth-pressure*, etc *Address* Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand

KABIR, Humayun, M A (Cal), M A (Oxon), Univ. Gold Medals, Prizes, etc (1926 & 1928), State Scholar (1927), Exeter College Foundation Prize (1931), Jt Secretary to the Govt, of India, Ministry of Education, since Feb, 1948 *b* Feb 22, 1906, *s* of Khan Bahadur Kabir-ud-Din Ahmed, Bengal Civil Service (Retd), *m* Mrs Shanti Kabir, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Calcutta and Oxford Has taught at the Univs of Calcutta and Andhra, was Secy, Oxford Union Society prominently associated with the Students' movement, the Peasant Movement and Trade Union activities, Leader, Peasants Party, Bengal Leg Council, First Pres, All India Students Congress, Assessor to the Adjudicator in All-India Railway Dispute (1946), member, Indian Railway Enquiry Cttee (1947), Dy Leader, Indian Delegation at the 3rd General Conference of UNESCO, 1948 *Publications Swapna-Sadh* (in Bengali), *Poems* (Basil Blackwell), *Kant's on Philosophy in General*, *Immanuel Kant* (in Bengali), *Dharabahik* (in Bengali), *Poetry, Monads and Society*, *Sarat Chandra Chatterjee*, *Muslim Politics*, 1906-42, *Mahatma and other Poems*, *Banglar Kavy* (in Bengali) *Men and Rivers*, *Our Heritage*, *Three Stories*, *Of Cabbages & Kings*, etc (Several works translated into European languages) *Address* Ministry of Education, Govt of India, New Delhi

KACHHWAHA, Hon'ble Shri Narsinha, Minister for Labour, Co-operation and Rural Reconstruction, United State of Rajasthan *b.* on Ashwin Shukla, 2, Samvat 1968V, at Jodhpur, 2nd *s* of late Jamnadas Pokerji, Arya Samaj Leader, Contractor and business magnate of Marwar, *Educ.* D A V High School, Ajmer (1928-31), Govt College, Ajmer (1931-34) and Jaswant College, Jodhpur (1934-37) President, Sainik Kshatriya Girls' School, Mandore (1938-40), General Secretary, Marwar Kisan Sabha, for four years, Pres for the last two years, member, Jodhpur Assembly, 1945-46. Liaison Officer, Jodhpur Govt for procuring Food Grains, 1946, member, Marwar Jawai Project Scheme Cttee., Chairman, Anand Theatres Ltd, organiser of Kisans, convened and presided over a representative Kisan Conference in Marwar, March 15, 1948, a staunch Congressman who believes that the Nation's cause can be strengthened by the merger of all popular organisations in the Congress, interested in the uplift of labour and of the scheduled classes *Address* 10, Civil Lines, Jaipur and Bagar, Jodhpur.

KACHHWAHA, Santosh Singh, Proprietor, J. Santosh and Sons, Mechanical, Civil, Marine, Electrical, Radio, Cine and Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur *b.* 1908, *s* of late Jamra Dassji, Contractor and pioneer Industrialist of Marwar, *m.*, two *s.* and six *d*, *Educ* Darbar High School and Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow, sometime President, All India Sainik Kshatriya Mahasabha, Jodhpur, read a paper on the subject 'A Short Historical Survey of Sainik Rajputs' in the Sainik Kshatriya Youngmen Association, Jodhpur, 1947, Social Worker of Jodhpur; responsible for the construction of Gulabsagar Canal, Balsamand Bund, Chowpasni, Jaswantsagar Bunds, and various other elaborate constructions, convened Conference of All India Sainik Kshatriya Mahasabha at Jodhpur, 1923 *Address* Sojati Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)



KADAM (Katarnikar), Dr. Baburao Shankarrao, B Sc Farm Crops and Soils, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, U S A (1927), M Sc Genetics and Plant Physiology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U S A (1928), Ph D Cytology, Genetics & Plant Pathology, Cornell University, U S A (1940), Director, Tobacco Research *b* October 25, 1903, *s.* of S V Kadam Katarnikar, *m* Maltibai (*nee* Moray); three *d.* and two *s.*, *Educ.* Lashkar, Gwalior, Iowa State College and Cornell University, U.S A Crop Botanist to the Govt of Bombay (1930-42), Deputy Director of Agriculture (Crop Research) (1942-44), Asstt Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt of India (1944-45), on deputation to America, Canada and England (1946); Member of the Society of Sigma XI, Cornell Chapter, 1940, Life Member, Indian Society of Genetics & Plant Breeding (1941), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences (1943), Fellow, National Institute of Sciences (1946), Member, Botanical Society of India (1946), one of the leading geneticians in the country, was largely responsible for the development of plant breeding work on modern lines in Bombay Province *Publications* About 50 papers on genetical and agronomic aspects of various cereal and other crops *Address* Danavaipet, Rajahmundry, East Godavary

KAIKINI, P. R., M A, B.T, Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay *b* February 15, 1912, *e s* of Ramrao and Shantabai Kaikini, *Educ.* St Xavier's College, Bombay Poet, journalist and critic, commenced writing verse while still at school critics east and west of Suez are inclined to accord him an important place among contemporary Indian poets member, English Association, London, The *motif* of his work is love of India, is fond of outdoor life, sports, drama, films, walking, entered Bombay Civil Service under Congress



Government *Publications* · Nine volumes of poetry. *Hobbies* Philately, photography, printing, publicity. *Recreations* · Music, tennis, volley-ball *Address*. B6, T S Colony, Juhu, Bombay 23.

KAJI, Ashok Hiralal, M Sc., Managing Director, Vasant Insurance Company, Ltd, Bombay, since Oct 1941, Director-in-Charge, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd, Bombay, since Oct 1949, Pres, Vasant Purnima Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, Bombay, Hon Secy, New India Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, Bombay, Director, Lad Consumers Stores Ltd. *b* Sept 23, 1918, *m* Jayavati R Popawala, B A (Hons), *Educ* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, graduated with First Class Honours with Distinction, Scholar and Dakshina Fellow (1938-41), interested in educational and cultural movements *Club* W I A.A 1 *Address*. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.



KAJI, Dewan Bahadur Hiralal Lallubhai, M A, B Sc, J P, I E S (Retd) *b* 10 April 1886, *m* Miss Vasantgavri B Sheth of Surat Founder-Chairman, Vasant Insurance Co Ltd, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, 1930-35, member, Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, London, and of Co-operative Committee of the International Labour Office, Geneva, led Indian delegation to 17th International Co-operative Congress at Prague, 1948, and to F A O South Asian Co-operative Conference at Lucknow, 1949, President, Indian Co-operative Union and Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd, Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd and Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd, member, Co-operative Planning Committee, Govt. of India (1945), member, Bombay Board of Film Censors, Chairman, Bombay Provincial Fruit & Vegetable Market Committee, member, Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board, formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, Fellow, Bombay University, Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University (1944-46), Vice-President, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation (1943-46), President All-India Co-operative Conferences, Bombay Geographical Conference (1935), Bombay Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942), Andhra Desa Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942), member, Government Prohibition Research Advisory Committee, Ahmedabad (1939-41) *Publications Exercises in Geometry* (1911), *Outline Atlas of Indian Empire* (1928), *Primer on Co-operation* (1928), *Co-operation in Bombay* (1930), *Co-operation in India* (1932), *Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey* (1934), *Principles of General Geography* (1938), *Great Mystery of Life beyond Death* (1938), *Lands beyond the Border* (1938) *Residence* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay



KAJI, Rao Bahadur Manilal Kashidas, B A, LL.B, 'Rao Saheb' (1926), 'Rao Bahadur' (1930), M B E (1938), Retd. Dy Regional Food Commsnr for Kathiawar. *b* December 11, 1881, of respectable Hindu parents, *m* Nandgauri Tribhovandas Parekh, six *s* and three *d*, *Educ* · Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and Law College, Bombay Practised as a pleader at Rajkot for about two years, joined Kathiawar Agency service as Thandar and Second Class Magistrate, 1907, served for 10 years in various non-gazetted posts, promoted Dy Political Agent, 1917, appointed Rly Magistrate, 1923, Daftardar to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, 1924, Asstt Secy to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Western India and Gujarat, 1924-42, during this period often officiated as Under Secy, retired from Govt service, Nov. 1942 as officiating Under Secy to the Resident for the States of Western India and Gujarat, was immediately re-employed as Officer on special duty in charge of various control measures, appointed as Director of Food Supplies for Kathiawar by the Food Dept, Govt of India, 1944, designation changed to Dy Regional Food Commissioner by the Ministry of Food in 1948, retired on 15th Dec 1948 *Recreations*, Gardening and Tennis. *Club* Halvey Club, Rajkot. *Address* · Near Parsi Agiary, Rajkot.

KAJROLKER, Narayan Sadoba, M L A, Bombay, Proprietor of the Star of India Dairy Co, Vice-President, Butter Manufacturers' Association, member, Provincial Transport Authority *b* 9th July 1896, *s* of late Subedar S S Kajrolker of 108th Mahratta Light Infantry, *Educ* S P. G Mission Society, Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist Is keenly interested in the uplift of the Depressed Classes, General Secretary and Trustee, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Board, Delhi, and Provincial Board of Bombay; Member, Govt of Bombay Backward Class Board, member, Advisory Board, State Motor Transport Trustee, Rohidas (Chambhars) Samaj and Vithal Rukmai Temple, President, Rohidas Education Society, Harijan leader and public worker, Vice-President, All-India Depressed Classes League, Central Board, Delhi General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Depressed Classes League, Bombay *Address* 112, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.



KAKADE, Bai Gitabai T., Jamdar, Vice-President, Satara City Municipality *b* 1894, at Tasgaon, *d* of late Gundappa Mulay, Shoroff of Miraj, *m* late Tukaramshet Kakade Shoroff, 1904, three *s*, Shankar, Vinayak, and Dr Ramchandra, *Educ* Miraj Takes a keen interest in the uplift of women, as a midwife, helps the needy gratis, elected Municipal Councillor since 1945, was Chairwoman, Hospital Cttee which runs a well-equipped Charitable Maternity House at Satara, member, Civil Hospital Cttee as Municipal nominee 1949, member, Remand Home Cttee, Satara, 1st Pres., Namdeo Mahila Cttee, Parishad, held at Karad, 1923, was elected Vice-Pres and member on several Sub-Cttees, Satara City Municipal Borough for the current triennial term, June, 1949, 2nd Son Vinayak is a Civil Judge at Yaval (E K) and Dr Ramchandra is a Captain, now in England (with his wife) attending F R C S as Govt. of India Scholar *Address* Kakade-Wada, Bhavani Peth, Satara City.



KALE, Hon'ble Shri Gopal Narhar, B A (Hons), Minister for Food, Madhya Pradesh since Aug 6, 1949 *b* Feb 28, 1896, at Vijapur in a Maharashtrian Brahmin family, *m* late Shrimati Shantabai Kale, one *s* (adopted aboriginal boy), *Educ* Baroda Coll, did not appear for Final LL B Exam on account of the Non-Co-operation Movement Joined Sabarmati Ashram, 1921, subsequently came to Wardha Ashram wherefrom edited Marathi Weekly *Maharashtra Dharma*, did village work till 1935, took active part in the Congress work, became member, Provincial Congress Cttee, Nagpur and A I C C, was Vice-Pres, P C C, Nagpur, for many years, also acted as President many a time, courted jail five times offering individual Satyagraha, 1930, 32, 40 and 41-42, after release from jail edited *Harijan* in Marathi for three years, M L A, Nagpur, since 1945 *Publications* Articles in Marathi *Harijan* and elsewhere *Address* Civil Lines, Nagpur 1 (Madhya Pradesh)

KALE, Rao Sahib Nagesh Mahadeo, B.A, LL B, S T C D, J P. *b* Aug 1885; *m*, Mrs. Gangabai Kale, 1906, *Educ* · B A. 1909, LL.B, 1911, took diploma of S.T C D (First Class) 1917 Founded the King George English School at Dadar, 1912, and handed it over to the Indian Education Society, 1917, of which he was the Founder, started Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, 1918, Principal, King George High School and the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls till 1924, Secy., Indian Education Society till 1924; founded Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, 1926, with a view to spreading education among mill workers and poorer classes, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1932-35, member, Municipal Schools Committee, 1933-34, Chairman Pioneer Public School Assoc, is conducting two High Schools at Dadar and Matunga, one of the Trustees, Ghatkopar Gurukul High School, Hon. Supervisor, Ghatkopar Municipal Secondary Middle English School, member, Guhagar Education Society, Pres, Bombay Rewas Passengers' Assoc, Divisional Warden. A R P; Leader, National War Front, Bombay, member, Recruitment Cttee, Bombay and Kolaba District, member, Food Control and Rationing Cttee in Bombay and Kolaba, member, Red Cross Society, gives moral, religious, spiritual and philosophical discourses at various places on rational lines, Hon Presidency Magistrate, 1940, Rao Sahib, 1944; since 1947, actively engaged in promoting the building of the Maharashtra High School estimated to cost nine lakhs of rupees *Address* Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, Bombay No 13



KALIDAS, Seth Amratlal, Vice-President, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay *b* 1887 Became a registered broker of the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1909, member, Managing Committee, 1918, ex-Trustee, Seth Anandjee Kalyanjee Trust Fund; service to the Jain community by his part in settling the Shetrunjaya affair, he being one of the members of the deputation that waited upon the Viceroy, contributed largely to the settlement of the "Samet Sikhar" dispute, Trustee, Dharamchand Umedchand Higher Education Trust Fund, Vice-President, Yasovijayji Jain Gurukul, Managing Trustee, Motishaw's Lalbaug Jain Charities, Trustee, the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya since 1928 and of the Mohanlalji Jain Central Library, Chairman and Director in several Insurance and Industrial concerns. *Address:* Indra Bhuvan, 101, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.



KALLUKARAN, Dr. P., B A (Hons) (Madras), B Sc (Hons) (London), Ph D, London, Professor of Economics and Head of the Department, Presidency Coll, Madras *b* Oct 1, 1899, *s* of Chevalier Paulose Kallukaran and

Annie Kallukaran, *m.* Mrs Catherine Kallukaran, B A, one *s* and four *d*; *Educ.* Ernakulam, St Joseph's Coll, Trichinopoly, Univ College, London After taking Ph D, was Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College Ernakulam for 4 years, Muhamadan Coll, Madras for one year *Publications*. *Industrial Banks in India*, *Rural Survey of some Cochin villages*. *Recreation*. Tennis *Address* 1, Aravamudu Gardens, Egmore, Madras

KAMARAJ, K., President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, since 1939 *b.* 1902, *s* of Kumaraswamy Nadar, *Educ* Virudhunagar, Ramnad District, Madras. Entered public life, 1930 during Salt Satyagraha, convicted for one year, elected member, Working Cttee, Tamil Nad Congress, and member, A I C C, 1931; convicted for one year R.I. in 1932 movement, one of the accuseds in Virudhunagar bomb case, 1934, later on acquitted; elected Secy., Tamil Nad Congress Cttee., 1935, elected to Madras Legislative Assembly, 1936 and again in 1946; detained during the Individual Satyagraha Movement, 1941, while in detention was elected Chairman, Virudhunagar Municipality, 1941, again detained in 1942 and released, 1945, elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1947, chosen as a member, All India Congress Working Cttee, 1949 *Address*. President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, 8 Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras 2

KAMAT, Venkatrao Vithal, B A (Bom), Ph D (Edin), Principal, Tilak College of Education, Poona *b* August 27, 1888, *s.* of a landlord in North Canara district, Bombay State, *m* Ramabai Muzumdar of Ankola, North Canara, two *s* and three *d*; *Educ* Hindu High School, Karwar, Wilson College, Bombay, Moray House, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh Served for 33 years in the Education Department of the Govt of Bombay as Assistant Master in High Schools of the Southern Division, as Lecturer in Secondary Training Colleges, Bombay and Belgaum, and as Educational Inspector, Southern Division *Publications Measuring Intelligence of Indian Children Recreations*. Outdoor games—principally Tennis, Badminton, Hockey and Cricket. *Clubs* Mitra Samaj, Dharwar and Deccan Gymkhana, Poona *Address*. Principal, Tilak College of Education, Poona 2

KAMATH, Fred Marion De Mello, B A (Bombay), B Sc (Econ) (London), specialised in International Law & Relations, Consul-General of India, Saigon *b* June 1, 1907, at Puttur, South Kanara, *s* of the late Peter De Mello and the late Stephanie Pinto, *m.* Lena Saldanha, one *s* and two *d.*; *Educ.* St Aloysius' Coll, Mangalore, Karnatak Coll, Dharwar, London School of Economics. Asstt Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay (1932-33), Lecturer, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay (1933-34); Editor, *The Indian Listener*, *All India Radio* (1938-39), Editor, *Indian Farming*, 1939-44, Asstt Press Adviser to the Govt of India (1944-45), Information Officer with the High Commissioner for India in Australia (1946-48), Director of Information Services and First Secretary, Embassy of India, Washington, D C *Publications Problems of Rural Reconstruction in India* and articles in various journals *Clubs* Sportif Saigonnais *Address* 21, Rue Jaureguiberry, Saigon

KAMATH, Hari Vishnu, B.Sc. (*Hons*), Member, Indian Parliament *b* July 13, 1907, *s.* of H Rama Kamath and Anandibai Kamath, *Educ* Mangalore upto the intermediate, graduated from Presidency College, Madras, passed into the I C S in London Served in the I C S, Jan 1931 to April 1938, resigned for political reasons, joined Congress, then the National Planning Cttee as Secy, and subsequently the Forward Bloc as its General Secy, was in prison, April 1940 to Sept 1945, with a short break in 1941, elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946, member, Nagpur Provincial Congress Cttee, represents Madhya Pradesh (C.P & Berar) in the Indian Parliament *Recreations* Hiking, Motoring, Yoga *Club* Constitution Club, New Delhi *Address* 140, Constitution House, New Delhi, Kranti Kunj, Civil Lines, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh

KAMTE, Narayanrao Marutirao, I P, B A (Hons), M B E, 1946, Inspector-General of Police, Province of Bombay *b* Sept. 11, 1900, *m* Miss Naik, *d* of Gopalrao Naik, Advocate (O S), three *s.* and one *d*, *Educ*, Deccan College, Poona. Indian Police *Recreation* Golf. *Clubs*. Cricket Club of India, Willingdon Sports Club, Poona Club *Address*. "Belle Vue", Yeravda, Poona

KANDATHIL, Most Rev. Mar Augustine, D.D, Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam since 1911. *b.* Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25th Aug 1874; *Educ* Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon Priest, 1901, Parish Priest for sometime, Rector of Prep. Sem, Ernakulam, and Private Sec to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911, consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911, succeeded Rt Rev Dr A Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9th Dec 1919, installed on 18th Dec 1919, was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec 1923, (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam), Installation, 16th Nov 1924, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3rd Dec 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration) *Address* Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANETKAR, Shankar Keshav, M A, Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, Marathi poet and critic of 30 years standing popularly known as 'GIREESH' *b* at Fatyapur, Satara District on Oct 28, 1893, *m* Krishna Shrikhande of Budhgaon in 1910, has 3 *s* and 1 *d*, eldest Madhusudan, a songster, is in A I R, Bombay, while Vasant (the second), is a Professor in H P T Arts Coll, Nasik, *Educ* D. E Society's High Schools at Satara and Poona and Fergusson Coll, Poona Joined N. E. S Staff at Poona in 1914, Head Master, Mudhoji High School (lent services), Phaltan, 1930-34, Asst Suptd., N E.S. and Lecturer, Fergusson Coll, 1934-39, 1st Suptd., Ahilydevi H. S. for Girls, Poona 1939-40, has been serving (since 1940) as Prof. of Marathi and Head of Marathi Department in the Willingdon College, closely associated with late Dr. M T. Patwardhan renowned Marathi poet and scholar, and knows most poets and writers in 'Maharashtra'. *Publications* 3 volumes of narrative poems, 3 volumes of collections of Lyrics, a treatise styled Marathi *'Natyachhata'* and collections of critical articles, etc, The narrative poem *Abhagi Kamal* was highly praised. *Address* Shri Vishram-bag, Sangli, S M C.



KANETKAR, Vishnoo Gopal, I P, B Sc I Class, District Superintendent of Police, Poona *b* Sept. 15, 1911, *s.* of late Gopal Govind Kanetkar, *m.* Miss Kusum Bhide, *d.* of V. S. Bhide, C I E., I C.S, Commissioner, Southern Division, Belgaum, two *s.* and one *d*, *Educ.*. Ferguson College, Poona, Bombay University Joined the Indian Police Service in 1934 *Recreations:* Tennis & Reading. *Clubs* New Club, Poona, Ahmedabad Gymkhana *Address* District Supdt of Police, Poona.

KANIA, The Hon. Sir Harilal Jekisondas, Kt. (June 1943), B A, LL B, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India since Jan 26, 1950 *b* 3rd Nov. 1890, *m.* eldest *d* of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S I. About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court; Judge, High Court, Bombay from June 1933, acted for some time as Chief Justice in 1944 and 1945, Judge, Federal Court, June 1946-August 1947; Chief Justice, Aug 1947-Jan 1950. *Address*. 10, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.



KANITKAR, Keshav Ramchandra, M.A., B Sc *b.* Aug. 22, 1876, *Educ*. New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Professor of Physics, 1903-32 and life member, D E Society's institutions, in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21, on the Bombay University Senate, 1916-44; on the Syndicate, 1921-29 member, Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920, Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, granted King's Commission in 1928 in the Bombay University Training Corps, worked as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society and Prof of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, 1932-February 1943, elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ of Bombay, for 1933-34; elected Dean of the faculty of Technology, Univ of Bombay for 1938-39, Principal, Pratap College, Amalner, East Khandesh, June 1945-Nov. 1947. *Address*. 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KANTHI, Shivalingappa Rudrappa, B.A., LL B, Parliamentary Secretary, Govt. of Bombay *b* Dec 21, 1908; *m*, two *s.*; *Educ.* Karnatak Coll, Rajaram Coll, Kolhapur, Sykes Law Coll, Kolhapur. Enrolled at the Bagalkot Bar, 1935, has been taking active part in the organisations of Harijans, ryots and weavers, elected member, K P C C and A I C C, 1939, elected Pres, Bijapur Dist Congress Cttee, 1940-46, organised the "Individual Satyagraha" in the Bijapur Dist, 1940-41, arrested and sentenced to 10 months S I, 1941, arrested and detained in the 1942 Aug Movement, after release, was entrusted with the work of distribution of corn, clothes, etc, for the famine-stricken people, after the famine, was an active member of the Peoples' Provincial Food Cttee, was elected working Pres, Dist Ryots' Conference, Feb. 1946 *Address* Parliamentary Secretary to H M for Agriculture, Secretariat, Bombay

KANUNGO, Hon'ble Shri Nityanand, B.A, B L, Minister, Development, Commerce, Labour and Law, Govt of Orissa, since 1946. *b* May 4, 1900, *s* of late B M Kanungo and Hemant Kumari, *m* Sailavala Kanungo (*nee* Mahanty), five *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Cuttack and Calcutta Business Executive in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, 1920-28; Congress Executive, 1929-35, Minister, Govt. of Orissa, 1936-40, was in prison, 1940-46. *Recreation* Swimming. *Address* Bakrabad, Cuttack, Orissa

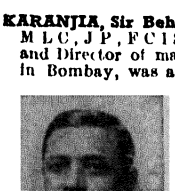
KANWAR Sain, Rai Bahadur, M A., Bar-at-Law, retired Chief Justice, High Court and Judicial Minister, Indian States—Jammu & Kashmir, Jodhpur, Alwar and Panna, etc. *Educ* Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot; Govt College, Lahore, Wren's Powis Square and Lincoln's Inn, London, Scholarship holder throughout School and College career; B A., Pun. Univ, Fuller Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Arnold Silver Medalist, First in the Univ.; M A, (Phys.) Maclagan Gold Medalist. M A, (Eng.), Asstt Prof Govt Coll. (1897) Practised High Court, Lahore

1901-1911, Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1911-1921, nominated Fellow, Punjab Univ, elected Syndic and Secretary, Oriental Faculty Punjab Univ, member, Codification of Customary Law Conference, Punjab (1916), Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner (1918), Chief Justice, High Court, Jammu and Kashmir (1921-1931), Pres, All-India Kayastha Conference, Gaya (1924), Member, Delhi Conspiracy Commission (1931-1933), elected Trustee, Tribune Trust (1932), Fellow, Punjab Univ. (1935), Pres, Special Tribunal Mithri Notes Forging Case, Jodhpur (1935-36), Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State (1936-1940); Member, Committees of Ministers, Chamber of Princes (1938-40), Judicial Minister and Chief Justice, Alwar State (1940-1942), Chief Justice, High Courts, Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C I), (1942-44), Chief Justice, High Court, Panna (1945-48) *Publications*. Papers on Art, Architecture and Jurisprudence, *The Qutub Minar of Delhi*; Essays in Urdu *Murayqqa-i-Khyal*, Urdu Drama—*Brahmand Natak, Pratap Pratigya* (Hindi) *Address* 10, Lakshmi, Road, Dalanwala, Dehra Dun (U P)

KAPUR, Hon'ble Shri Justice Jeevan Lal, B A. (Pb), M A (Cantab), LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Judge, East Punjab High Court, Simla, since June 1949 *b* Dec 13, 1897, *s.* of Malik Bhagwan Das Kapur and Mrs Bhagwanti Kapur, *m* Gian Wati (*Nee* Mehta) of Newnham College, Cambridge, two *s*, *Educ* Cathedral School for Boys, Lahore, Govt College, Lahore (Pb Univ) Magdalene College (Cambridge Univ), Inner Temple Called to the Bar, 1922, practised in High Court, Lahore (1922-47), at Simla after partition, 1947, member, Federal Public Service Commission, Delhi, Dec 1947 to April 1949, took part in Trade Unions Movement, 1924-37 *Publications* · *Law of Adoption in India and Burma* *Recreations* Riding and Swimming *Clubs*. Delhi Gymkhana Club New Delhi *Address*. Cecil Hotel, Simla

KAPUR, Kalidas, M.A., L.T, Principal, Kali Charan Inter College, Lucknow. *b* Aug 11, 1892, *Educ* Govt Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow, B A (1915), L T. (1916), and M A (1921) Representative of U.P. Head masters on the Board of H S and Inter. Education (1925-37), President, U P Secondary Education Association, (1925-26), Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All-Asia Conference (1930), Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of H S. and Inter Education (1931-37), Chairman, Teachers' Co-operative Provident Society, Ltd (1933-39) and of U.P. S.E A Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd (1940-43), General Secretary, U. P. S E Association, (1934-35), visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936), Hon Editor, "Education.", 1938-49 *Publications* *Introductory History of India*, *Sahitya Samiksha* *Towards a Better Order*, *Shiksha Samiksha* *Bharatiya Sabhyata ka Vikasa*, *Vishwa Sanskriti ka Vikasa*, *Kashmir Citizenship for the Indian Adolescent* *New Atlas of Indian History*, *Hindi-Sevi-Sansar*. *Address* Kali Charan Inter College, Lucknow

KARANJIA, Sir Behram Naorosji, Kt (1946), M L C, J P, F C I S, a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, was a member of the Municipal Corporation, an Hony Presidency Magistrate Elected Mayor, 1939. Has worked for 37 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds Secretary, War Loan & Food Control Committees, 1914-19; Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921, Governor's Sind Relief Fund, 1930-31, King George V Silver Jubilee & Memorial Funds; Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds; Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee, Vice President, St. John Ambulance Association, is a great public worker Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach Committee, 1924 34; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, member, Standing Committee, etc, and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, member on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between the two communities Was member, Bombay Board of Film Censors, Advisory Committee of the G I P Rly and also B B & C. I Ry., President, W I A A, 1945-1946. Excise Advisory Committee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932, Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 & Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association, Silk Merchants, Association, Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939), an Hon visitor to Jails, deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first-hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other heavy dutiable goods going on across land-frontiers, gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19 President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, was Joint Hon Treasurer of Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School Elected member on the Executive Cttee. of the Children Aid Society Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund from its inception, Chairman, Victory Thanksgiving Fund inaugurated by H E the Governor and an active member of several other War Committees Member of the Managing Committee, "Times of India Storm and Pension Scheme Fund". Elected Rotarian Governor, 92nd District, R I, 1947-48 and 1948-49 Member, Indian Refugees Committee, Director, National War Front—Kalbadevi and Ghatkopar Sections President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1944-45 Member of the Executive Committee of Bombay Red Cross Week, Chairman, Poppy Day Fund, appointed a member of the Select Cttee by Govt of Bombay on Public, Religious & Charitable Trusts in the State of Bombay *Address* "Shengre-La" 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26



KARANJIA, Russy K., B A (Hons), Publisher and Journalist Editor-in-Chief of *Blitz* and *Atom*, leading Indian Weeklies Correspondent of several leading foreign newspapers, including the *Daily Mail* (London) *b* Sept 15, 1912, *m.* Aileen (*nee* Vacha), *Educ* St Xavier's High School and Coll, Bombay. Took training in journalism in U K and Europe Commenced journalistic career as reporter, sub-editor and special correspondent with the *Times of India* publications, joined *Sunday Standard* as Deputy-Editor and later became Editor-in-Chief of the *Sunday Standard* and *Morning Standard* (today *National Standard*), started *Blitz* in Feb 1941, Editor and Director of *Blitz* Publications, which now include *Atom*, has since made three separate tours of the Continent and contributed signed articles to several of the world's leading newspapers, one of the Founders and an ex-President of the Progressive Group, Bombay, Chairman, Freedom of the Press Cttee and leading critic of congress policy *Recreations* Riding, tennis *Address* Earl's Court, Marine Drive, Bombay.

KARANTH, Kota Ramakrishna, B.A., LL B, M L.A., Advocate, Mangalore *b.* 1st May, 1894, South Kanara Dist., Madras State, *m.*, 5 *s.* and 5 *d.*, *Educ* · B A. (Madras Univ.), and LL B (Bom Univ) one of the leading civil lawyers in the District Bar of South Kanara from 1919, member Madras Leg Council, Madras Provincial Leg. Assembly since 1937, Municipal Council, Mangalore, 1925-37; a Congressman and Congress Legislator of long standing, Parliamentary Secy to the Minister for Public Works, Madras Govt, 1937-38, Minister for Revenue, Government of Madras, April 1946 to March 1947 *Recreations* Reading, Tennis; Walking *Address* Mangalore

KARDAR, A. R., Cine-Director and Film-Producer, Bombay. *b.* 1904 Started his career in his early age by producing and directing silent pictures at Lahore, with the talkie age, shifted to Calcutta and produced box office pictures, prominently "Baghi Sipahi," "Sultana" and "Milap"; directed "Baghban", "Thokar," "Nai Duniya," etc. for several producers in Bombay, since 1937 founded Kardar Productions, 1942, and produced nearly 17 pictures on his own, outstanding among them being "Shahjehan" and "Sharda", "Dard" and "Dillagi", is now producing a picture "Dastan", writes his own scenarios and edits the pictures himself, founded Kardar Pictures, a film distribution office for Western Pakistan at 3, Abbot Road, Lahore, 1947 *Address* Kardar Productions, 30, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay 12.



KARNAWAT, Rikhabraj, Advocate, Jodhpur *b.* June 1919; *Educ* · Primary education in Bhopalgarh, appeared privately right from middle to B A. Examinations passing them creditably, LL B, Nag Univ, 1945. Enrolled at the Bar, and elected secretary, 1948 and Vice-President 1950, Bar-Association, Jodhpur, the seat of the Rajasthan High Court Before taking to law worked as business-man, insurance agent, judicial clerk and a teacher Before coming to Jodhpur, worked as Secretary, Jain Ratna Vidyalaya, Kanya Pathshala, Navyuvak Mandal, Library and Lok Parishad Branch at Bhopalgarh, takes active part in Social and Political work in Jodhpur; Secretary and President of a dozen Social, religious, educational and philanthropic Institutions, Active member of the Congress, Delegate to All-India Congress Session (Jaipur), 1948, member, Rajputana P C C and Kisan Board, Rajasthan Govt, Editor, 'Jyoti' a weekly of Rajasthan published from Jodhpur, an example to younger generations as to how to rise in life from small beginnings. *Address:* Jodhpur (Rajasthan)



KARTHA, K. P. Raman, B A, Deputy Livestock Adviser to the Govt of India, since March 1, 1948 *b* June 3, 1901, *s* of C M J. Namboodiri and Shrim K P Kunjikuttv Elayanna; *m* Shrim B V. Ambujakshi Amma, *d* of Tharamel Parameswara Panicker, Ezhikkara, Travancore-Cochin State and Shrim B V Parukuttv Amma, one *s*, Unni Kartha and one *d* Indira Kartha, *Educ.*: Srear High School, Trichur, Maharaja's Coll, Ernakulum, Presidency Coll, Madras Officer-in-Charge, Animal Husbandry Bureau, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1932-45, Registrar of Central Herd Books, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry

of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1945-48 *Publications* Several contributions on livestock published in journals of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Address* Deputy Livestock Adviser to the Govt of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, 50, Kotla Road, New Delhi

KARVE, Dattatreya Gopal, M A (Bombay), Executive Editor, Bombay District Gazetteers (Revision) *b* 24th Dec 1898, *Educ* New English School & Fergusson College, Poona, Godben Medalist, 1921, Wedderburn Scholar, 1923 Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1923-1935 and 1940-43, Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli, 1935-40, Principal, B M College of Commerce, Poona, 1943-49, Lieut and for some time Acting Adjutant, Bombay Univ Training Corps, 1924-28, Asst Commandant, Poona Civic Guards, 1940-45, Fellow, Univ of Bombay, Secy, Deccan Education Society, 1940-44, President, Indian Economic Assn, 1945, Chairman, Bombay Administrative Enquiry Committee, 1948 *Publications* Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems, 1927-29, *Federations, a study in Comparative Politics*, 1933, *Poverty and Population in India*, 1937, Edited Historical and Economic Studies, 1941, *Ranade, The Prophet of Liberated India*, 1942, *Indian Population*, 1948, *Public Administration in a Democracy*, 1950 *Address* Summer Queen, Arthur Bunder Road, Bombay 5

KARVE, Dinakar Dhondo, M Sc, Ph D, A.I I Sc, F A.Sc, Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Fergusson College, Poona *b* July 13, 1899, *s* of Prof D K Karve and Mrs Anandibai Karve, *m* Miss Irawati Karmarkar, 1926; two *d* and one *s*, *Educ* New English School and Fergusson College, Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Universities of Leipzig and Berlin (Germany) Professor of Chemistry, Fergusson College, Poona, since 1925, Principal of the same since 1946 *Publications* Several Text-books in English and Marathi and research papers *Recreations* Gardening, tennis, swimming *Club* Deccan Gymkhana *Address* Law College Road, Poona 4

KASHIKAR, Shrikrishna Gopal, M A, Principal, R A College, Basim



b July 31, 1925, *s* of Gopal Trimbak Kashikar and ite Shrim. Laxmibai, *Educ.* Basim, Amraoti and agpur was first appointed rofessor, R A College, Basim, promoted Vice-Principal and subsequently Principal *Publications* Many articles on current affairs, poems, etc *Recreations* Photography, Drawing, Social activities *Address* Ganesh Peth, Basim (Berar).

KASLIWAL, Dr. Rajmal, M B B S, M D, M R C P (Lond), D T M & H (England), Principal, S M S Medical College, Jaipur and Inspector-General, Hospitals and Director of Public Health, Rajasthan, Jaipur, since 1949 *b* Nov 20, 1906, *Educ* Agra Coll, Agra, K G Medical Coll, Lucknow, School of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, London Hony Physician, K G Medical Coll, Demonstrator and Lecturer in Pathology, Part time Reader in Forensic medicine, K. G Medical Coll, 1934; Indian Medical Service, 1935-46, Professor of Medicine, Medical Coll, Agra, 1946-48, Chief Pathologist & Physician, S.M S Hospital, Jaipur, Director of Medical Services, Jaipur State, 1948-49, Pres, Jaipur Medical Assoc, 1948-49 *Publications* Several articles in various Indian medical journals *Address* Kasliwal Villa, Lothian Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

KATJU, H. E. Dr. Kailas Nath, M A., LL.D., D. Litt, Governor of West Bengal since June 1948 *b* June 17, 1887, *m.* Rup Kishori, *d* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur, who died in 1944, *Educ*. Barr High School, Jaora (C I), Forman Christian College, Lahore, Muir Central College, Allahabad Practised at Cawnpore (1908-14), joined High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1914, LL D., Allahabad Univ (1919), Advocate, Allahabad High Court (1921), *member*, Council of U P C C and A I C C till 1946, elected



Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37), Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith, Pres, Allahabad Dis Agri Assoc., Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-46), member, Executive Council, Benares Hindu Univ, and Constituent Assembly of India (1946-47), Minister of Justice, Industries and Development, U P Govt, 1937-39 and April 1946 to Aug 1947 Imprisoned for 18 months in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, Nov 1940, detained under D I R, Aug 1942 to April 1943, Governor of Orissa, August 1947 to June 1948, *Publications* A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr S C Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure *Address* Governor's Camp, Calcutta

KATOCH, Rai Bahadur B. C., B A, LL B, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, since August 15, 1947 *b* April 4, 1905, *s.* of late Lieut Dhani Ram Bahadur, Q B I and Ex-Honorary A D C to H E the Governor, Punjab *Address* Molag, Dist Kangra, Punjab (India)

KATRE, Dr. Sumitra Mangesh, M A, Ph.D. (London), Director, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, since 1942 *b* April 11, 1906, *s* of Mangesh Krishna Katre and Radha (*nee* Kalbag), *m* Radha (*nee* Savur, *d* of Rao Saheb S Ramachandra Rao), two *d*, *Educ.*. Ganapathi High School and Govt College, Mangalore, Presidency College, Madras, School of Oriental Studies, London Univ, Orientalisches Seminar, Univ of Bonn. Professor of Sanskritic Languages, N Wadia College, Poona (1933-34), S P. College, Poona (1937-39), Professor of Indo-European Philology, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona (1939-42) *Publications* Founder-Editor, *New Indian Antiquary* and *Oriental Literary Digest*, and of several commemoration volumes, *Formation of Konkani*, *Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism*; *Prakrit Languages and their Contribution to Indian Culture* General Editor, *Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles*. *Address* Deccan College, Poona 6

KAUL, Bhagirath Nath, M A, Ph D. (Econ) (Lond), F S S, Joint Secretary to the Cabinet, Government of India, since 1950 *b* November 26, 1899, *s* of Pandit Kameshwar Nath Kaul, *m* Sharkeshwari, *d* of Pandit Suraj Nath Agha, *Educ* Government College, Lahore, Allahabad University, London School of Economics and Political Science Lecturer on Economics, Univ. College, Rangoon, 1924-27 and Univ of Allahabad, 1931-32, Chairman, Dept of Economics, Muslim Univ, Aligarh, 1932-36; Head of the Dept of Economics, Punjab Univ, Lahore, 1937, 'Specialist' attached to the Financial, Economic and Transit Dept of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1937-41; since 1941 employed in various capacities in the Govt of India; Deputy Secy, Industries and Civil Supplies Dept, 1944-45, Director of Industrial Statistics, Ministry of Industry and Supply, 1945-48, Dy Secy to the Cabinet, 1948-50 *Publications* Various papers on economic and statistical subjects in the *'Indian Journal of Economics*, *Unemployment among the Educated Classes in India*, 1935 *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club and East Punjab Club, Simla *Address* Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. House, New Delhi

KAUL, Mahendra Kishan, B A (Punjab), M I S I (London), Controller of Stores, B N. Railway, since Sept 1949 *b* May 1905, *s* of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C S I, C I E, *m* Brij Kumari, *d* of T N Tankha, Mussoorie, *Educ* Government College, Lahore; took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Jamshedpur, and Scindia Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Bombay Joined the B B & C I Railway in the Stores Dept as Asstt Supdt of Stores, 1927, was member, Ajmer-Merwara Educational Exhibition, 1927, officiated as Supdt of Stores at Ajmer and Bombay, 1928 and 1935, transferred to Ajmer as officiating Supdt of Stores, 1938, confirmed, 1939, nominated member, nominated Municipal Committee, Ajmer, on behalf of the Railway, 1938, organised the Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of H E The Marchioness of Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, 1938-39, elected Chairman, reconstituted elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939, Vice-President, B B & C I Rly, Metre-Gauge Athletic Assoc, 1940, member, Ajmer-Merwara War Purposes Assoc, Publicity Sub-Cttee and also Member-in-Charge of Broadcasting and talks, 1940-43, re-elected Chairman, Ajmer Municipal Cttee, 1941, organised the Ajmer Railway Grainshops and worked as Special Officer in addition to the duties of the Supdt. of Stores, B B & C. I Railway, Dec 1942 to Feb 1943, Superintendent of Stores and Special Officer, March to May 1943, Controller of Railway Grain Shops, Northern Zone, June to October 1943, Supdt of Stores, Ajmer, Nov 1943 to March 1944, Officiating Dy Controller of Stores, B B. & C I Rly, March 1944-46, confirmed, March 1946, Officiating Controller of Stores, B B & C I Railway, May to October 1946, Feb to March 1947 and Feb to Sept 1948; Dy. General Manager (Grainshops), B B & C. I. Rly, Sept. 1948 to April 1949, Dy General Manager (Staff), B B & C I Rly, April 1949-Aug 1949 *Address* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, B N R Offices, Calcutta

KAUL, Parduman Kishan, The Hon'ble Shri, B A, LL B, Chief Judge, Madhya Bharat High Court, since 1950 *b* Jan 23, 1890, *s* of Pandit Sarup Naraian Kaul and Mrs Mohan Rani Kaul, *m* Mrs Janak Rani Kaul, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Govt. High School, Hardoi and Canning College, Lucknow Joined the Bar, 1912, practised as a lawyer till 1919, appointed Munsiff, worked as Civil Judge and then as District and Sessions Judge; appointed Puisne Judge, Oudh Chief Court, 1944, became Judge, Allahabad High Court on amalgamation of that Court and the Oudh Chief Court. *Address* Chief Justice's House, Gwalior.

KAUL, Parduman Kishen, B A (Hons.) (Punjab and Cantab), Financial Commissioner, Revenue and Development, East Punjab *b* Jan 14, 1900, *m* Mrs Mohini Kaul, one *s*, *Educ* Cambridge and Punjab, Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1923, served as a District Officer and Commissioner in the Punjab *Address* Financial Commissioner, East Punjab, "Ellerslie", Simla-E.

KAULA, Sir Ganga, B.A, C I.E (June 1930), Kt (June 1944), I A. & A.S, Retired *b* May 9, 1877: *m* late Bhagvabharee Wanchoo, *Educ.* Government College, Lahore. Assistant Examiner, P.W Accounts, 1896, Accountant-General, Central Revenues, 1925-28; Director Railway Audit, 1929-30, Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32, acting Auditor-General, September 1930 to January 1931, member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931, member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932, member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34, Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross

Society and St. John Ambulance Association, (1930, 1933, 1935, 1936 & 1949), Hon. Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936, Hon Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association and Lady Irwin College for Women, Hon Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35, Dewan, Jind State (Punjab), 1936-46, Fellow, Punjab University 1936-46, Hon Treasurer, Red Cross Homes and Services Trusts, 1947-48; Hon. Treasurer, United Nations Appeal for Children, Indian National Committee *Address* New Delhi, and Simla.

KAUSHAL, Hon'ble Shri Lachhman Dass, B A (Hons), LL B, Advocate, Minister for Law, Legislation, Local Self-Government and Labour, Pepsu Union, since Jan 1949. *b* June 28, 1914, *s* of late Nanak Chand, *m* Shrim Jamuna Bai, two *s* and two *d*., *Educ.* Mohindera Coll Patiala, University Law Coll., Lahore. Practised at the Patiala High Court Bar, from 1937, returned unopposed to Patiala Municipal Cttee, 1946, Chairman, Finance Sub-Cttee, took part in social and political movements, General Secy, Lok Sewak Sabha. *Publications* Technical Law Dictionary in Hindi and Punjabi *Recreation* Reading *Address* Advocate, Near Arya Samaj, Patiala.

KAY, Sir Joseph Aspden, Kt. (1927), K B E (1948), J P, F I C S, Managing Director, W H. Brady & Co., Ltd. *b.* 20th January 1884, *m.* Mildred, second *d* of late J. S and R A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire, 1928, (*d* born 17th October, 1934), *Educ* at Bolton, Lancashire Came to India to present firm, 1908, Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several Companies under their control, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935, and Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923, Officer in Bombay Light Horse, Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President, 1926, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925, 26, 31, 32, Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926, Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926, Member, Indian Council of Agricultural Research *Residences* Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales, and Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. *Office:* Churchgate Street, Bombay.



KEER, Mahadeo Narayan, Chief Officer, Miraj City Municipality *b* August 12, 1889, *g s* of late B M Keer, a constable in Ratnagiri Dist, *m.* Parvatibai, *d.* of late T B Bhatkar, landlord, Ratnagiri, one *s.* Shridhar and three *d.*, Mrs Sulochana Hedukar, Miss Sindhu and Shalini, *Educ.* Govt High School, Ratnagiri Joined Bombay Govt service, 1912, after getting through the qualifying examination, appointed Shirastedar to Prant Ratnagiri, Mahalkari at Mandangad; subsequently became Mamlatdar Chitnis to five different Collectors of Colaba Dist, 1937-40, was Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Bijapur, Roha, topped the list in securing recruits and in collecting war loans in Bijapur, Karwar Districts, First Class Resident Magistrate, Mahad, 1942-46, joined Bhor State Service as Additional District Magistrate and Chief Controller of Civil Supplies, as District Magistrate succeeded in suppressing violent lawless activities in Bhor State after Gandhiji's assassination *Recreation* Reading religious books. *Address:* Miraj (South Satara Dist.).



KELAPPAN, KOYAPPALLI, B.A. (Madras) *b.* 1890, *s* of Thenpoyil Kanaran Nayar and Kovappalil Kunhamma Amma, *m* Thondiyil Punathil Ammalu Amma (deceased), one *s*, T P Kunhiraman Kidav, *Educ.*. Privately, Mission L S School, Quilandy, B E M P High School, Tellicherry, Zamorin's Coll, Calicut, Christian Coll, Madras, Govt Law Coll, Bombay Began life as a teacher at Changanachery, then at Ponani, helped found the Nayar Service Society at Changanachery, was its founder-pres, the first headmaster of the school started under the auspices of this new Society, has been a keen congress worker in Kerala, incarcerated twice during the Mopla Riots, led the Vaikom Satyagraha in Travancore to establish right of way for Harijans, 1924, the first band of Salt Satyagraha volunteers in Kerala, 1930 and the Guruvayur Satyagraha to establish the right of worship for Harijans, was the first person in Kerala to offer individual satyagraha, 1940, imprisoned in Aug 1942 and released, 1946, was Pres, Malabar District Board for a term, has several times been elected Pres or Secy of the Provincial Congress Cttee, sponsored the 'Mathrubhumi' (Malayalam) daily to propagate nationalist views, founded the Harijan school and boarding home at Mudadi, 1925, Ex-President, Kerala Provincial Congress Cttee. *Address:* C/o K.P C C, Calicut.

KELAVKAR, Lieut.-Colonel Madhav Krishna, I M S (Retd), M B B S (Bom), M R C P (Edin), D T M. & H (England), M B E (Military) (1922), O B E (Civil) (1944), Drugs Controller, Govt of India *b* April 30, 1893, *s* of Dr Krishnaji Dadaji and Mrs Rakhamabai Kelavkar of Kolhapur, *m.* Malatibai, *d* of Dr Wamanrao Babaji and Mrs Shantabai Mandhle of Bombay. *Educ* Grant Medical College, Bombay; Edinburgh Univ.; School of Tropical Medicine, London. Commissioned in the I M S as Lieutenant, August 1919, promoted Captain, 1922, Major, 1931, Lieut.-Colonel (Substantive), 1939, transferred to the Office of D.G.I.M S, as A D G I.M S. October 1938, promoted Dy D.G I M.S, was in charge of Govt Medical Stores and factories for 8 years is now assisting in compiling the medical history of the 2nd World War (1939-45) in addition to other duties *Recreations* Music and games *Address* Directorate-General of Health Services, New Delhi.

KELLOCK, James, M A, B D, D D., Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, since 1944. *b* June 9, 1889, *s.* of James Kellock, C A. and Anna Taylor Robb, *m* Audrey H. Keet, 1920, one *d* and one *s*, *Educ.* Glasgow Academy; Glasgow University, U. F Church Theological College, Glasgow; Marburg University On war service with 67th Field Ambulance, R A M C, in France and Balkans, 1917-18; ordained Minister, Church of Scotland, 1919, appointed professor of Economics and Philosophy, Wilson College, 1920, Church of Scotland missionary at Poona, 1936-7 and 1938-9, edited English *Dnyanodaya*, 1936-7, some time Fellow, Bombay Univ, Chairman, Bombay Representative Christian Council, Pres., Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society of India & Ceylon; Bombay Tract & Book Society, member, Bombay Prov Prohibition Bd, Bombay S S C. Exam Bd; Bombay Prov Bd for Anglo-Indian Education *Publications* *Life of M G. Ranade* (1926), *The Social & Economic Environment of the Indian Christian Population in Bombay City* (1939), a Marathi translation of part of Pakenham-Walsh's *Lights & Shades of Christendom* (with N L Harshe, 1940), *The Training of Pastors & Christian Workers* (with P. D. Devanandan & R B Desai, 1943). *Recreations*, Swimming, tennis and golf *Address:* Wilson College, Bombay 7.

KESKAR, Hon'ble Dr. Balkrishna Vishwanath, D Litt (Paris), 1935, Deputy Minister Ministry of External Affairs Govt of India since December 1948. *b* 1903, *s.* of Vishwanathrao Keskar, *Educ.* Poona, Hyderabad, Banaras (Kashividyapith) and Paris. Active Congress worker in the U.P since 1922; took part in all the movements started by the Congress, member, Council of the U P Provincial Congress Cttee, General Secy, Indian National Congress, 1946, elected to the Constituent Assembly from the U.P., Jan 1948, India's official delegate to Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Rome, Sept. 1948 *Publications* Has contributed regularly articles to the Press on national and international topics *Recreations* Photography, hiking and music. *Address:* 5, Tughlak Road, New Delhi

KESKAR, Yashvant Damodar, B Com. (Bombay), M A, in Commerce (Cal), Gold Medalist and Prizeman (1922), Fellow Royal Statistical Society, London, Principal, Sir Kikabhai Premchand College of Commerce, Surat *b* Dec. 8, 1893, *s* of Damodarpant Keskar, *m* Mathubai (died in Sept 1943), one *s* Prof Achyutrao and one *d*, Mrs Usha Khot, *Educ* Sydenham Coll & Calcutta Univ In-charge, Accounts Dept, Remington Typewriter Co (1916-18), Phaltan State Auditor (1918-20), Professor, Christian Coll, Lucknow (1920-22), Head of the Commerce Dept, S M Coll, Chandausi (1923-36) Professor of Statistics and Advanced Accounting and later Vice-Principal, H L Coll, of Commerce, Ahmedabad (1936-46), was member, Phaltan State Council, member, Faculty of Commerce and Pres, Board of Studies in Accounting, Univ of Bombay. *Publications* *'Groundwork of Book-keeping'*, *'Advanced Accounts'* *'Statistics'* *Recreations:* Astrology, Chess *Address* Athva Lines, Surat.



KETKAR, G. V., B A., LL B., Editor, *Kesari* and *Mahratta* *b* Aug 8, 1898, *s* of late V G Ketkar, Advocate, Nasik, *m.* late Mrs. Saraswatibai Ketkar, three *s* and one *d*; *Educ* Nasik, Poona, Bombay Pres, Maharashtra Prov Congress Cttee, 1932, member, Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Cttee., 1930, imprisoned for Salt Satyagraha, 1930, Editor, *Mahratta*, 1937, Editor, *Kesari*, 1947; General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, 1940 *Address:* 568, Narayan Peth, Poona City.

KHADYE, Krishnaji Mahadev, M A (Bombay & Cambridge), Fellow of the Univ of Bombay; Member of the Syndicate and of the Academic Council, Univ of Bombay *b* Sept 11, 1890, *s* of Mahadev Dadsheth Khadye, *m.* Dr. (Mrs.) Krishnabai Khadye (*nee* Vethé), M B. B S, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Wilson & Baroda Colleges (India), Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge (England) Professor of English Fergusson College, Poona, 1915-30, Professor of English, Annamalai Univ, July 1930—Jan. 1932, Offg Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ, May-Sept 1931, 1st Principal, Wadia College, 1932-38, Principal, M E S., College, 1945-48. *Publications* *Croce's Aesthetic applied to Lit Criticism*, *A Study of Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*, *A Study of Antony & Cleopatra*, *The Foundations of English, etc*, *etc* *Recreation* Tennis *Address:* 366/5 Narayan Peth, Poona City

KHAITAN, Matadin, Merchant, *b* May 1913, *s* of Seth Bhagwandas Khaitan, Stock & Share Broker, Sugar Merchant, *m*; four *d*. Is connected with various public bodies; Member, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assoc. Ltd, Marwari Association, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bharat Chamber of Commerce, National Sports Club of India and All India Marwari Federation; Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1943); President, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Assocn (1946-49) Managing Director, Matadin Khaitan & Co Ltd, Hind Sugar Co. Ltd.; Director, Azad Hind Publication



Ltd. Member, Local Advisory Cttee, E. I. Rly (1946), Assessor to Sugar and Confectionery Trade Panels of the Railway Rates Tribunal. *Address:* P-12, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.

KHAMBATTA, Dr. Framroze Byramji, M B B S (Bom), M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond), D T M & H (Eng), D P H (Lond), Chief Medical Officer, B B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, since April 1947. *b* June 8, 1906, *el s.* of Dr. B M Khambatta, Retd. Medical Officer, B B & C I Rly, *m* Miss Nargis Shavakshaw Contractor, one *s* and one *d*. *Educ* M B B S Degree of Bombay Univ, 1929 Joined B B & C I. Rly., May 1933, worked as District Medical Officer in almost all districts on this Rly, District Medical Officer, Dohad, in charge of one of the important Hospitals on this Railway, 1943-47 *Address* Flat No 2/B, Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

KHAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Hakim, M A, LL.M (London), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Madhya Bharat High Court, Gwalior *b* March 23, 1905, *s* of Abdul Karim Khan, former Law Member, Gwalior State, *m* Bilqis Begum, three *d*, *Educ* · St Peter's Coll., Agra, Muslim Univ, Aligarh, Univ Coll., London, Lincoln's Inn Practised at the Bar, entered Gwalior service as Pulsne Judge, 1931; acted as Chief Justice; officiated as Law Member, became Senior Member, Judicial Cttee, Huzzor Darbar, Gwalior, C I *Recreations* Walking, Tennis; Shooting *Club* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior, C.I. *Address:* Morar, Gwalior.

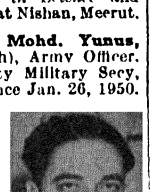
KHAN, Abdul Majid, B A (Hons), M A., Indian Consul, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, since June 1, 1948 *b* December 1, 1903, *s* of Abdul Aziz Khan Contractor, *Educ*. M B High School, Batala, Dt Gurdaspur, East Punjab, Aligarh University and Forman Christian College, Lahore. Joined F C College, Lahore, as Professor, October 1929, First President, Students' Union, Lahore; Secretary, All-India Anti-Communal League, 1932-33, Secretary, Central Ratepayers' Assoc., 1934, Secretary, Fellowship of Faiths, Lahore, 1940-47; Treasurer, International Fellowship, Lahore, 1940-42; Nationalist Muslim and Congressman since his student days, elected Fellow of Punjab University in 1940, re-elected to Punjab Univ. Senate, 1945, after partition of India, left Lahore (Pakistan) for good, resigned from F C College, Lahore, October 1947. Secretary, Indo-Iranian Cultural Committee, New Delhi, 1947-48 *Publications Communalism in India—its origin and growth, The Great Daughter of India—Mrs Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Jawaharlal Nehru and His Ideas, Leader by Merit—Sardar Patel and His Ideas, Vital Islam*, edited *Fellowship of Faiths and Unity of Religions* by Mahatma Gandhi *Recreations* Public speaking and gardening *Address:* Indian Consulate, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

KHAN, Mohammad Ismail, B A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Zamindar & Politician; Member, Indian Parliament *b* 1886, *s* of Nawab Mohommad Ishak Khan of Jehangirabad, *m* Ashraf Zamarie Begam, three *s* and six *d*., *Educ*. Tonbridge School (Kent) and St. John's Coll, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Member, Central & Provincial Legislative Assemblies, twice Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Univ, Aligarh, Pres, Central Khilafat, U P Muslim League; Member, Central Muslim League Working Cttee, delegate on behalf of Muslim League at the conference of the Cabinet Mission in Simla *Recreations* Tennis, Billiards *Address:* Mustafa Castle, Meerut, U P.

KHAN, M. Samiullah, B A, LL B, Advocate; Vice President, Government Press Employees' Union (1929-1930). *b* 1889, *m* Miss Inasunnisa A. Jalil; *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C P., 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 *and* 1931-32 **and its General-Secretary, 1932-33**, Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28 one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start, was member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee, 1921-23, non-co-operated from practice, 1921-23 a Member of Swaraj party member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26, whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, a member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915, Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1927-32, President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1926), President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1938, member, Provincial War and Publicity Committee, since 1940, Vice-President, Municipal Committee, 1943-45, Vice-Pres, District Bar Assen, 1945-48. *Address* Sardar Bazar, Nagpur, C P.

KHAN, Sir Mohammad Yamin, B A., Kt. (1936), C I E (1941) M L A., Barrister-at-Law *b* June 1888, *Educ*: Meerut College, M A O College, Aligarh and England Practising Barrister at Meerut since December 1914; Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India, since 1938, acted as Secretary of U P Special War Fund, Y M C A Fund, also District War League for Meerut District, 1914-18; member, Municipal Board, Meerut, 1916-32; Vice-Chairman, 1918-24, and Chairman, 1928-31, member, Leg Assembly, 1920-23, 1927-30 and from 1931 to date, Council of State, 1924-25; Leader of the United India Party in the Assembly, 1931-34, Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, 1937-39, member, Statutory Railway Board, and Reserve Bank Committees of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London, 1933; non-official visitor to Andaman Islands, 1936; member, Aliens Advisory Committee, 1940-41, Viceroy's Amenities for Troops Fund, member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Joint War Committee of Red Cross & St John Ambulance, Working and Managing Committees of Red Cross and St John Ambulance, Executive Council and Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, and of the court of Delhi University; Secretary, Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature, Deputy President, Central Assembly; Member of Railway High Power Enquiry Committee, 1947-48; Member of Khowajah Sahib Durgah Ajmer Enquiry Committee, 1949; was awarded a gold watch by the Governor of U P. in recognition of services in 1st World War. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals. *Publications God, Soul and Universe in Science* and *Islam. Address* · Kothi Junnat Nishan, Meerut.

KHAN, Sahibzada, Major Mohd. Yunus, B A (Muslim Univ Aligarh), Army Officer. The Garhwal Rifles; Deputy Military Secy, to the President of India, since Jan. 26, 1950. *b* Jan 5, 1919, in Rampur, *s.* of late Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan of Rampur, U P., is the direct descendant of Nawab Najibud - Dowlah Bahadur of Sunni Pathan Family and is connected with the Ruling Houses of Rampur and Loharu from father's and mother's sides respectively *m* Navyar Shahzad, *d* of Sahebzada Shahzad Ahmad Khan of Aligarh U P, Feb 1950, *Educ* Colonel Brown's School, Dehra Dun (1928-29), M U School and Muslim Univ, Aligarh, 1929-41 Joined the Army as Cadet at O T S, Bangalore, Dec 1941, commissioned in the Royal Garhwal Rifles, 1942, served with the active Bns of the Regt during the World War II on the Burma Frontier and Italy (1942-45), participated in the Kashmir operations with his unit, 1947-48; appointed A D C to H.E Shri C Rajagopalachari, then Governor-General of India, June 1948, promoted Dy Mil Secy to the Governor-General, March 1949, has visited Middle East, Italy and U K. *Recreations* Riding, Tennis, Swimming, *Address* · Rosavile, Rampur (U P); Govt. House, New Delhi.



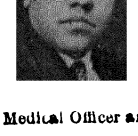
KHAN, Z audd n, M A (Gold Medalist), 1937, Professor of Political Sciences, and Vice-Principal, Chhatisgarh College *b* Nov 22, 1909, *m* Sultanet Begum, *d.* of Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffar Khan, *Educ*: Govt. H School, Raipur, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, Canning College, Lucknow Associated with College since the very inception; founded various Sports Associations, was Offg Principal for some time *Publications* · Articles of academic nature on present problems *Address*: "Ashyana", Byron Bazar, Raipur, C P.

KHANDELWAL, H. P., B Com, Chartered Accountant, practising as Auditor at Calcutta *b* Jan 21, 1906, *m* Srimati Kusum Lata of Agra, 1925, *Educ* Theosophical School, Cawnpore, Vidyasagar Coll, Calcutta and London School of Economics, London obtained B Com (Hons) Degree of Calcutta University, coming first, and B. Com Degree of London University, Associate Member, Institute of Chartered Accountants, England & Wales, Fellow member, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India Chairman, Surveyors & Salvagers Ltd *Recreations*, Life Member, Calcutta Club Ltd, Calcutta Cosmopolitan Club Ltd, Automobile Assoc of Bengal, National Sports Club of India, Member, Indian Life Saving Society. *Address Residence*, 4, Bakul Bagan Row, Calcutta, *Office*· 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.



KHANNA, Ratan Chand, B.A. (1st class), M A (1st class first in Economics), Accountant-General, East Punjab, Simla, since 1947 *b.* March 21, 1899, *s* of late L Salig Ram Khanna, Rais, Amritsar, *m* Shrimati Shanta Devi Khanna, *d* of the late L Madho Dass Mehra, Retired Executive Engineer, N W. Railway, two *s.* Kumeed C Khanna and Romesh C Khanna. *Educ.* P B N High School, Amritsar, Govt College, Lahore; awarded scholarship in the Matric and Intermediate, won medals and cups in sports, and also academic distinction Joined the I A & A S after passing competitive examinations both for this Service and Indian Police, served in the Audit Dept till 1929, Accountant-General and Financial Secy, Alwar State, 1929-31, was again in Audit Dept in various positions, 1932-39, Joint Financial Adviser (Cotton Textiles) and Civil Supplies, Bombay, 1940-46, Chief Auditor, N W and O T Railways, 1946, Accountant-General, Punjab, Lahore, 1947. *Recreations* Badminton, Tennis and Bridge. *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Bombay, A D C, Simla *Address* Accountant-General, Punjab (India).

KHANOLKAR, Dr. Prakash Dhondji, M D. (Bom), Civil Surgeon, Kolhapur, since the merger *b* March 28, 1913, *m.* Shri Prema Walawalkar, five *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College and S G S Medical College, Bombay House Physician, G T Hospital under Dr N. K Sahar, M D, 1937; House Surgeon under Dr V. R Sanzgiri 1937-38; Tutor in Pathology and Bacteriology, S. G S. Medical College, 1939-43; Pathologist to Kolhapur State, 1943-47, Chief Medical Officer and Director of Public Health,

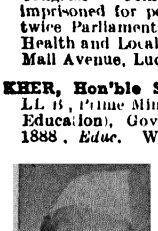


1947, takes great interest in activities conducive to the improvement of public health and general welfare of poor people, is generous and helps the poor and needy, was responsible for the early prevention of the spread of a curious type of plague in Kolhapur, 1947, member, Refugee Relief Committee, is a Rotarian, is also Pres, Kolhapur Medical Assoc *Recreations* Bridge and Outdoor games *Address* C P R. Hospital, Kolhapur.

KHARE, Dr. Narayan Bhaskar, B A, M.D, ex-Prime Minister, Alwar. *b.* 1884 C P Medical Service, 1907-16; resigned from Government service in 1916; Member of the Legislative Council of C P and Berar, 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket; Imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1935 to 1937, where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Ariya Marriage Validation Bill"; First Prime Minister of the C P and Berar, 1937-38, resigned on account of differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee on the issue of democracy in the Congress, member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Commonwealth Relations, May 1943 to June 1946; has been responsible for putting on the Statute Book the Reciprocity Act which provides for the same treatment in India to the South African Europeans as is given to Indians in South Africa by the Union Govt and also for its enforcement; terminated the trade agreement with South Africa with a view to applying economic sanctions against that country, recalled the High Commissioner, and referred the Indo-South African dispute to the U N O in June 1946, represented Alwar State in the Constituent Assembly of India but was made to resign when his services as Prime Minister of Alwar were dispensed with on suspicion in February 1948 after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, elected Pres, All-India Hindu Mahasabha at its Calcutta Session Dec, 1949 *Address*: Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur, C P.

KHER, Hon'ble Mr. Atmaram Govind, B.A, LL B, Minister for Local Self-Govt., United Provinces *b* September 25, 1894, *m* S. Shanta Bai, *Educ*, Jhansi, Hindu Central College, Benaras, and Law College, Allahabad Chairman, Municipal Board, Jhansi for 3 terms member District Board, Jhansi for ten years twice member, Legislative Assembly, Member, District Provincial and All-India Congress Committees, several times; imprisoned for political activities five times, twice Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Health and Local Self-Govt. *Address:* 13, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

KHER, Hon'ble Shri Bal Gangadhar, B.A., LL B, Prime Minister (Political & Services and Education), Government of Bombay *b* 1888, *Educ.* Wilson College, Vurjeewandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar, Bhawoo Daji Prizeman, Dakshina Fellow. Enrolled as Vakil, 1912; Solicitor, 1918, Partner, Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co, Solicitors, ex-Director, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd; has taken active part in politics since 1922, Secretary of the Swaraj party, Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee, member, All-India Congress Committee, sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and fine, 1930, again arrested, 1932, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine, ex-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Maharashtra, Founder, Bombay Legal Aid Society, Chairman, Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram, Prime Minister, 1937 39; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, 1940, and again in August 1942, released July 14, 1944, President and Founder member, "Adivasi Seva Mandal", a society for rendering service to the aboriginal tribes; Joint Secy, Bombay Suburban Social Service League; Pres, Balkanji-Bari—All-India Children's Assen; elected M L A, Bombay, from the University Constituency and Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party March 1946; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50. *Address*. "Alaka," 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.



KHETAN, Bhagwatiprasad, Industrialist and Businessman *b* Sept 24, 1911 (Asod Sudi Douj, Samvat 1968), *s* of Seth Mannalalji Khetan and *g s.* of Seth Rambilasji Khetan, of the Khetan family of Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan, *m el d* of Seth Ramdeo A Podar, Bombay Industrialist and business magnate, 1927; *Educ* Sanatan Dharma High School Entered business, joining his father's firm, Messrs Basantlal Munnalal, formerly known as Messrs. Ramkarandas Rambilas, Commission Agents and Bankers at Kanpur, and worked there till 1932; was engaged by the Dalmia group of enterprises and went to Bihta (South Bihar) on behalf of this group, 1933; was deputed by Anandilal Podar & Co to superintend the Podar-Bhiwandiwala cotton-ginning factories at Jambusar and Kora, in Broach district, Jan 1934, was after six months invited by Anandilal Podar & Co to manage their export-imports business, in addition to this charge, became a Senior Director in the Podar concerns, was associated as an Adviser and Director with all their new concerns, such as textile and silk mills which the firm of Anandilal Podar purchased, and in the expansion of their import-export lines, is today one of the key-men in the Podar group of enterprises, holding a position of responsibility and trust, is Chairman of the Khetan Business Corporation Ltd., Khetan Industries Ltd, and India Associated Traders Ltd, and a director in Podar Sons Ltd., Podar Trading Co Ltd, Podar Mills Ltd., Shree Sakti Mills Ltd, India Factories Ltd., Jhalawar Co. Ltd, Bikaner Industrial Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Plastics Ltd, Jai Agents Ltd, and the Rajasthan Agriculture Livestock General Insurance Co Ltd., in addition to being a Life Director of Podar Bapna Ltd; is also President of the Indian Manufacturers and Exporters Assoc. Ltd and a member of the local (Bombay) Board of Directors of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd., is also a member of the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd, is keenly interested in social activities, President, Marwari Club and the Sarvajanik Ayurved Aushadhalaya, Matunga, Bombay the Sur Singer Sansad; and associated with the Marwari Vidyalava High School, Bombay; the Marwari Sammelan of Bombay; Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Universal Health Institute, Bombay Hospital and many other institutions. *Recreations* Tennis and other games. Is Vice-President, Matunga Gymkhana (formerly the Hindu Gymkhana), Matunga. *Clubs*: Life Member of the Cricket Club of India Ltd, Western India Automobile Association, the National Sports Club of India *Address:* 323-A, Bhagwati Bhuvan, Vincent Road, Matunga (G.I.P), Bombay 19.



KHIMJI, Bhawanji Arjan, M.L.A., J.P., Cotton Merchant. *b* 1902, at Khamgaon (C P), *s.* of Arjan Khimji; *Educ.*: privately Partner, Arjan-Khimji & Co, since 1922; Director: Arjan Khimji Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd; Hindustan News Paper Ltd, Shah Publicity Ltd, The Sindhu Resettlement Corp Ltd; Vice-Pres, East India Cotton Assoc Ltd, Pres, Bombay Cotton Merchants' & Muccadams Assoc Ltd, since 1935, member, Managing Cttee, Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1932, Pres for 1949, Member, Kandla Port Advisory Cttee and Indian Central Cotton Cttee., M L A. Bombay since 1937, represented the Assembly on the Advisory Cttee of the G.I P Rly., 1937-42, member, Constituent Assembly of India, representing Kutch, Trustee of several Charitable and Educational Trusts in the Bombay Presidency, Member and Hon. Treasurer, B P C C since 1935; member, A.I C C, imprisoned for the freedom-struggle, 1932, 1940-41 and 1942-44 *Clubs:* Matunga Gujrati Club, Cricket Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club *Address: Residence* "Saroj Sadan", 297, Sir Balachandra Road, Matunga, Bombay, *Office* 17, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



KHORANA, Manohar Lal, B Sc. (Punjab), B S Pharmacy (Mich), M S (Mich), Sir Dorabji Tata Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Department of Chemical Technology, Univ. of Bombay, since 1945 *b.* June 30, 1909, *s* of Gokal Chand Khorana, Sargodha, W Punjab, *m* Sushila Devi, *Educ* Punjab Univ. and Univ of Michigan (U S A) Returned to India late in 1935 and worked as a Chief Chemist in a pharmaceutical firm at Lahore, Lecturer in Pharmacy, Benares Hindu Univ., 1936-37; Andhra Univ, 1937-43, Bombay Univ, 1943-45; Editor, *Indian Journal of Pharmacy*, since 1946; member Indian Pharmacopoeia Cttee Member of the Syllabus Cttee for Chemical Technology Course, under the All-India Council for Technical Education, Govt of India in 1949 *Publications*. A number of research papers dealing mostly with Anthelmintics, Antiseptics, Indigenous drugs, and review articles in scientific journals *Address:* Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Bombay 19.



KHORANA, N. C., B.Com, A.I I B., Chairman National Savings Bank Ltd, Hon Presidency Magistrate and Justice of Peace. *Educ:* Allahabad University. Started banking career with Lloyds Bank Ltd; held the managerial chair of one of the Indian Big Five banks for 12 years; founded National Savings Bank Ltd. in May 1941; Honorary Secy, Indian Banks' Assocn; member, Willingdon Sports Club, Cricket Club of India Ltd, Bombay, and Club of Maharashtra, Poona. *Address:* 14, Bilkha House, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.



KHOSLA, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Gopal Das, B.A (Hons) (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), I C S, Puisne Judge, East Punjab High Court *b* Dec 15, 1901, *s* of R S Murarilal Khosla, Rtd Dist & Sessions Judge, *m* Shakuntala, *d* of *R B* Bawa Natha Singh, Rtd. Chief Engineer, Punjab; three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* St Georges College, Mussoorie, Emmanuel College, Cambridge Dist & Sessions Judge (1930), Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court (1944) *Publications: Stern Reckoning Our Judicial System*; Short stories and articles. *Recreations:* Writing, Sport, Carpentry. *Address:* Mount Pleasant, Simla.

KICHLU, Partap Kishan, D Sc, Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India, Professor of Physics, Delhi University, since 1947. *b* Dec 9, 1899, *s* of P Parduman Kishan Kichlu *Educ* Govt College Lahore; Allahabad Univ, Allahabad Joined Punjab Educational Services, 1929 services loaned to Delhi Univ, 1947 *Publications*: A large number of publications on Spectroscopy and Technical Problems. *Address*. Delhi University, Delhi.

KIDWAI, Hon'ble Mr. Raß Ahmad, Minister for Communications, Govt of India, since Aug 1947. *b* Feb. 1894, *s* of late Khan Saheb Sh. Imtiaz Ali, *Educ* Graduated, in 1920 Gave up further studies to join the non-co-operation movement, 1921, after serving his sentence in the jail, joined as Secy., to Pandit Motilal Nehru, elected M L A, Centre, 1926, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Leg, 1926-29, resigned in 1929 in response to Congress call for boycott of legislature, joined C D. Movement, 1930, was arrested and jailed for 6 months for organising a 'No Tax' campaign among the peasants of Rae Bareli, elected General Secy, U P P C C, 1931; was imprisoned, 1932-34, after his release in 1934, started an agitation against the moderate policy of the Congress Working Cttee and advocated non-acceptance of office under the 1935 Act, elected Pres., U P P.C C, 1935, subsequently elected member, U P Leg Assembly, Revenue Minister, U.P., 1937-39, acted as Premier on several occasions, resigned as a result of the 'Anti-war Policy' of Congress, 1939, arrested and detained, 1940-41 and 1942-45, Home & Revenue Minister, U P 1946-47, appointed member, Congress Working Cttee, 1947 *Address*. Minister for Communications, New Delhi.



KIRLOSKAR, L. K., Founder of Kirloskar Bros Ltd. *b.* 1869 at Gurlhosur in Belgaum District, *m.* Radhabai Kirloskar (died 1933), four *s.* and one *d.* Started career as Drawing Teacher at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; after leaving service attempted to manufacture buttons and pill boxes, started cycle business at Belgaum in 1889, brought out a hand chaff-cutter, 1900, started manufacture of improved iron-ploughs, 1904, established at Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, 1910 and incorporated the business into a limited liability concern, 1920, Founder of Mysore Kirloskar Ltd, Harihar, 1941, Kirloskar Oil Engines, Ltd, Poona 3, and Kirloskar Electric Co Ltd, Bangalore, 1946, spends retired life in his farm *Hobby* Agriculture. *Address*. Kirloskarwadi, Dist S Satara



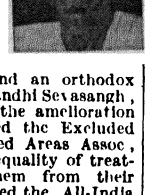
KIRPALANI, Hiranand Khushiram, M A (Bom), B A. (Oxon), C I E (1936), Retired Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission *b.* Jan 28, 1888, *s.* of Khushiram K Kirpalani, *m.* Gull Hassasing Gidwani, two *s* and one *d.*; *Educ* N H Academy, Hyderabad-Sind, D. J Sind College, Karachi, Merton College, Oxford, England Collector, Bombay Presidency, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1931-34; Secy to Govt, Genl Dept, 1935, Chief Secy, Sind, 1936-38, Chairman, Port Trust, Bombay, 1938-41 Chief Secy., Govt of Bombay, 1941-42; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-43, Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission, 1947-Dec 1948. *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club and Orient Club, Bombay, Delhi Gymkhana Club New Delhi *Address* Belmont, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

KIRPALANI, Motiram Khushiram, B A (Oxon), C.I E (1945) First Counsellor Indian Embassy in Washington since 1950 *b.* Aug 15 1901, *Educ* The Academy Hyderabad (Sind) and New College Oxford Joined the Indian Civil Service 1926, was Magistrate and Collector Midnapore 1934, Excise Commissioner, Bengal, 1938, Secretary Commerce Department 1945-47; Joint Secretary, Govt of India, Ministry of States, 1948, was Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan. *Address* C/o Grindlay Bank, New Delhi.

KIRPALANI, Santdas Khushiram, B A. (Hons) (Bombay), B A (Oxon), I C S, C I E, Jan 1943, High Commissioner for India in Canada, Ottawa, since Aug 14, 1949 *b* April 7, 1899, *m* Mithi Kundanmal, *Educ.*. N A Academy, Hyderabad, Sind, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, St Xavier's College, Bombay, New College, Oxford, Terms for Bar at Gray's Inn. Asstt Collector, Punjab, 1922-26, Dy Commissioner, Hissar, Karnal Dist, 1926-29, Secy to Financial Commissioner, 1929-31, Revenue Secy to Govt of Punjab, 1932, Dy Commissioner, Jhelum 1932-33, Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, 1933-37, Secy to Govt of Punjab, Electricity and Industries Depts, 1937-1941, Jt Secy, Govt of India, Supply Dept, Calcutta and Delhi, 1941-43, Indian Govt Trade Commissioner in United States at New York, 1944-47, Secy to the Govt of India, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Sept 6, 1947, was Trade Dy High Commissioner in Pakistan, Consul-General of India in San Francisco, U S A, Sept 1948 to July 1949 *Publications*, Final Settlement Report, Lyallpur Dist, Punjab *Clubs* Gymkhana and Cosmopolitan, Lahore, Calcutta and Three Hundred, Calcutta; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi *Address* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

KISHORE, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Nawal, M A, L L B., Rai Bahadur (1940), Judge, High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur *b* Nov. 4, 1891; *m.*, three *s.*, *el. s.* Krishna Kishore, M A, *Educ* Govt College, Lahore, Prize winner throughout the College career, LL.B. First Class First, Gold Medalist, Punjab University. Practised at Lahore High Court for 18 years, was lecturer, Law College, Lahore for about 9 years, Law Examiner, Punjab, Delhi and Rajputana Universities; Chief Justice, High Court of Jodhpur, 1936-48, acted as Chairman, Jodhpur Representative Assembly and various committees from time to time, awarded title of Hathi Saropao by H. H the Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1948 *Recreation*. Tennis. *Address* · Jodhpur.

KODANDA RAMIAH, Pusuluri, M.P, Working President, All-India Excluded Areas and Tribal Peoples' Association, Polavaram *b* July 2, 1895, in Aravalli village, West Godavari Dist. Took active part in the Vande-Mataram movement, after passing Intermediate, made a special study of Economics and Politics, submitted thesis on History and Politics to the International Univ. at Illinois in America and obtained the M A. degree Worked as a volunteer to many national institutions, has been keenly devoted to the non-co-operation movement, was incarcerated in the movement; is a constructive worker and an orthodox congressite; was member, Gandhi Sevasangh, has been working hard for the amelioration of the tribal people, started the Excluded Areas and Partially Excluded Areas Assoc, 1925, strongly pleaded for equality of treatment and safeguarding them from their exploitation by others started the All-India Excluded Areas and Tribal Peoples' Assoc, 1931 organised several All-India Conferences at several places all over India under his leadership and paved the way for improving the lot of the aboriginals was running schools and imparting political knowledge to youngsters at Rajhamandry and other places, has made his Swaraj Ashram at Polavaram a seat of education for the aboriginal boys in literary and constructive activities like spinning and weaving. *Address* Swaraj Ashram, Polavaram, West Godavari District.



KOTAH, Brig. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mahi Mahendra Maharao Raja Shri Sir Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur, K C.S.I., Uprajpramukh of Rajasthan, the Maharao of *b* 1909, the ruling family belonging to the Hara Sect of Chauhan Rajputs and being an offshoot of the Bundi family, the State having come into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji 2nd son of Rao Ratan of Bundi, *m* a *d* of His late Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner, 1930, the Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singhji Sahib, *b* February 21, 1934; *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer, ascended the *gadi*, 1940 *Address* Kotah, Rajasthan.



KOTAK, Hon'ble Sjt. Girdharlal Bhavanbhai, B A, Minister for Food, Agriculture and Civil Supplies, Union of Saurashtra *b* Oct. 24, 1895, of the Kotak family of Saurashtra; *Educ.* Graduated from Bombay Univ, 1919. Left the Law College to join non-co-operation movement, established Rashtriyashala in Rajkot together with Sjt Chhotalal Mankad, 1921, arrested twice with family in 1931-32 Movement and handcuffed, was in Japan for 10 years and established a Congress Cttee there, has been on several Govt Cttees, is a Cotton Specialist, was Chief Organizer and Pres, All-India Exporters Assoc, Dir, East India Cotton Assoc, is on the Export Advisory Council, Central Govt, Bombay Port Cttee, Textile Cess Fund Cttee (Central Govt.), Export-Import Cttee. (Indian Merchants' Chamber), All-India Manufacturers' Assoc. Working Cttee, Bombay Suburban Village Industries Assoc Executive Cttee, Trustee, All-India Balkanji Bari *Recreations* Hockey, Football, Running, Jumping, Tennis, and Cricket *Address:* Government of Saurashtra. Rajkot

KOTHARI, Chandulal Motilal, B A, LL.B, M L A, Ex-Sheriff of Madras, Merchant & Industrialist, *b.* August 16, 1889. *s.* of Motilal Kothari, Dy. Political Agent, Kathiawar, *m* Mrs Rama, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* · Elphinstone Coll Vice-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Member, Madras Legislative Assembly (Planters' Constituency), Indian Tea Licensing Cttee, International Tea Market Expansion Board, Member Executive Cttee, Central Tea Board, Central Cotton Committee, Executive Committee of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Ex Vice-President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Ex President, Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, The Madras Stock Exchange, Managing Agent & Chairman, Kothari Textiles Ltd, The Blue Mountain Estates, Ltd, The Waterfall Estates Ltd, Balmadies Plantations Ltd, Investment Trust of India Ltd, The Madras Safe Deposit Co Ltd, The Guernsey Tea Factory Ltd, Dir, The Amrutanjan Ltd, Guntur Power Supply Co Ltd, Chicacole Electric Supply Co Ltd; attended International Labour Conference at San Francisco (U S A.) in June 1948 as Adviser to Employers' Delegation of India. *Publication*. Investors Encyclopædia. *Recreations* Bridge *Clubs* The Cosmopolitan Club, The Madras Gymkhana Club, The Madras Race Club, The Presidency Club, The Calcutta Club, The Cricket Club of India, The Coonoor Club *Address* Messrs Kothari & Sons, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Post Box 267, Madras.



KOTHARI, Dr. Daulat Singh, M Sc (Alld), Ph D (Cantab), F N.I, Secretary, National Institute of Sciences of India, since 1946; Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence,

Govt. of India, since 1948; Hon. Professor of Physics, Delhi University *b.* July 1906, *s* of Fatehlal Kothari and Mrs F L Kothari, *m* Mrs. Sujjan Kanwar, three *s.*, *Educ* . Udaipur, Indore, Allahabad and Cambridge Professor of Physics and Dean of the Science Faculty, Univ of Delhi, 1942-48. *Publications* . Numerous papers on Statistical Thermodynamics and Constitution of Stars *Address* 5, University Road, Delhi.

KOTHAVALA, Tehmasp Tehmul, M A., B Sc, C I E (1944), Ex-Inspector-General of Prisons, Inspector-General of Registration and Director of Land Records, Govt of Bombay *b* Feb 26, 1893, *s* of Tehmul R. Kothavala, *m* Shernaz M. Disana, two *s.* and one *d* *Educ* Baroda and St. Xavier's Colleges, Bombay Provincial Civil Service, Bombay, 1919; Collector, West Khandesh, 1925, Special Administrator, superseded Sholapur Local Board, 1927, Under-Secy. General Department, 1929, Collector, Surat, 1931, Collector, Sukkur, 1935, Secretary, Revenue Department, 1936, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, 1938, Collector, Sukkur, 1939, Provincial Motor Transport Controller, 1941, Settlement Commissioner, 1947. *Address:* 7, Ahmednagar Road, Yeravda, Poona.

KOTHAVALLA, Dr. Zal R., B Ag. (Anl. Hus) (Bom), B Sc, Agri (Edin.), N.D (Scot), D Sc (Bom), Dairy Development Adviser to Govt of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, since 1944. *b* June 13, 1896, *s* of Rustamji and Soonabai R. Kothavalla; *m* Goolbanu, three *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* Baroda High School; Baroda College, Edinburgh University, Dairy Institute, Kilmarnock (Scot) Dairy Expert to Bom. Municipality, Imperial Dairy Expert to Govt of India, 1922-25 and 1926-41, Director of Dairy Research, Govt. of India, 1941-44, Chairman, Secretary and Member of various committees appointed by Govt. of India from time to time on cattle and dairy problems of India, recipient of Silver Medal awarded by the International Dairy Federation of the XII World Dairy Congress, Stockholm and Moos Medal (Gold) by the Univ. of Bombay *Publications* Various publications on cattle and dairy industry of India *Address:* 34, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

KOTHAWALA, Lt.-Col. Jamshed Dorabsha, A I R O (retd), J.P, Director, Polson Limited, Polson Agencies, Ltd, Adsites Ltd, Sistas Ltd., Solar Batteries & Flashlights Ltd.



b 4thSept 1893, *m* Jer Polson, 1928 Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Div Supdt, St John Ambulance Brigade Freemason, Past Master, S C and E C; Past President, Assen of Indian Industries; Vice-President, Bombay Boy Scout (Local) Assocn and Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Member, representing Trade Interests, nominated by Governor-General-in-Council on Ind Coffee Cess Cttee, 1935-40; Delegate from Bombay Rotary Club to Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937, represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee, St John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937, Presented at His Majesty's Levee, 28th May 1937 Mrs Kothawala presented at Court, 5th May 1937, called to Army Service, 1940-43; Commander of the Order of St John; Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, St John Long Service Medal and four bars, Africa Star, 1939-45 Star, Defence Medal, War Medal and mentioned in despatches for gallant & distinguished services with Middle East Forces, India Independence Medal Gold Medal presented by Govt of Bombay (inscribed "For Courage, Resource & Humanity"). *Clubs:* Willingdon, Royal W. I. Turf, Ripon, C C I., Radio, National Sports Club of India, W I A A *Address* · 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

KRIPALANI, Acharya J. B., M A. (History and Economics), Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram, Village and Khadi Organisation in the Provinces of U P and Delhi, General Secretary of Indian National Congress, 1934 to June 1946, elected Pres, Indian National Congress, Oct. 1946; resigned Nov. 1947; *Educ.:* M A., 1912. Professor in Behar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17, joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha, 1917, was with him in Kaira (Gujerat), worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918, Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919, left the University and started Khadi and Village work, 1920, through the Gandhi Ashram, Benares, in charge of the Gujerat Vidyapith as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27, for the ninth time arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug 1942. Released on 15th June, 1945 *Publications* *The Gandhian Way, The Non-Violent Revolution, The Latest Fad, The Indian National Congress, The Politics of Charkha, The Future of the Congress, The Fateful Year Address:* Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut.

KRISHNA, Dr. Sri, C I E (1942), D Sc. (Lond), Ph D. (Lond.), Director of Forest Research, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, since 1948. *b.* July 6, 1896, *s.* of M. Mohan, *m.* Usha Khanna (deceased); *Educ* · Lahore and London, Biochemist, Forest Research Inst, Dehra Dun, 1928-47, Vice-President, F R I, 1947-48, represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1948, Leader, Indian Science Delegation to Australia, 1949 *Publications* Numerous Scientific publications. *Recreations* · Tennis. *Address*. 88, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, U P.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Tiruvallur Thattaf, B. A, M P *b* Nov 20, 1899, *m* Srim Rajammal (died 1931), *Educ:* Madras Christian College Madras. Entered business, 1921, was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg. Assembly, 1937 and played a prominent part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry, has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in the Madras Presidency and the economic life of the Province in general elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye-election for Tanjore-Trichinopoly non-Mohammedan Rural Constituency and was a prominent member in the last Central Assembly elected Pres of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for the year 1946-47, elected member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; member, Drafting Cttee. of the Indian Constitution, peculiarities in the Economi and Financial aspects of the administration in the discussions in the Assembly, was a member of the Indian Financial delegation that visited London, 1948. *Address* No 3, Cathedral Road, Madras

KRISHNAMACHARI, Sir V. T., B A, B L (Madras), K C S I, K.C.I E, Chairman, Indian Fiscal Commission *b* Feb 8, 1881. *s* of Vangal Thiruvenkatachari, *m.* Srim Rangammal (awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold medal 1935), three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Madras Entered the Madras service, April 1903, Under Secy to the Govt (1916-18), Special duty on Montague-Chelmsford reforms (1918-19), Trustee, Vizianagram Estate, Collector (Ramnad Dist), Secy to the Govt. of Madras (1924-27), services lent as Prime Minister, Baroda State, (1927-44), Delegate to the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936, attended all the Round Table Conferences in London, was member, Reserve Bank Cttee, Federal Finance Cttee, etc.; Adviser to the Imperial Conference, 1937; Chairman, Cttee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes, 1940-44, Delegate to the San Francisco U N. Conference, 1945, the Preparatory Commission and the first session of the General Assembly (1945-46), Prime Minister of Jaipur (1946-49), Member, Indian Delegation for the Sterling balances' talks in London (June 1948), Chairman Indian States' Finance Enquiry Cttee. (1948-49), Vice-Pres, Constituent Assembly (1946-49) *Publications:* Speeches *Recreations* Tennis, Golf. *Clubs* National Liberal Club, London; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras *Address*. 133, Lloyd Road, Madras 6.

KRISHNA Menon, Rao Sahib Elamana, Devaswom Commissioner, Cochin State, S. India. *b.* in 1896. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja demised in 1941, while Heir-Apparent, and His Estates Manager, 1915-32, Palace Controller 1932-36; Commissioner of Devaswoms (all charitable institutions and temples) since 1936, travelled all over India, accompanied His Highness in all his tours to Upper India and South India, Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London (1935);



extensive tour in England and the Continent while as Secretary to R K Shanmukham Chetty (Ex-Finance Minister of the Government of India) when he went as a delegate to League of Nations in 1939, special interview with His Holiness the Pope at Rome, Additional Special Officer in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Cochin, 1938; Rao Sahib in 1939; Special Officer for the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin to Trichur for Aykia Kerala (Pan-Kerala) Convention, 1947. Veerasrinkhala (highest award of Cochin Ruler) in 1947, Officer-in-Charge of Installation Ceremony, Mattancheri of His Highness the present Maharaja, 1948; Manager, Sree Kerala Varma First Grade College, Trichur from November 1948. *Address:* Balalayam, Trichur, South India.

KRISHNAMURTI, R., M A, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras *b* Oct 1895, *m.*; one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Govt Coll., Kumbakonam, and Madras Christian Coll Lecturer in English, Madras Christian Coll, 1917-21, subsequently in the service of the Pachaiyappa's Coll, during the last 29 years, entered service as Asstt. Professor, then successively promoted Addl Professor, Professor, Head of the Department of English, Vice-Principal and Principal, Member of all the academic bodies of the Madras Univ, takes an active interest in the Co-operative Movement *Address:* Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

KRISHNAMURTI, T., M A, Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras *b.* Nov 5, 1903, *s* of T Suryanarayana Sastri; *m* T Vasundhara, B Sc (Hons) (London), Lecturer in Chemistry, Queen Mary's College, Madras, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ*. St. Joseph's Coll, Trichinopoly Served in Andhra Christian Coll, Guntur and the Govt. Colleges at Anantapur, and Rajahmundry. *Recreation* Tennis. *Club* The Physical Sciences Assocn, Madras (Joint Secy) *Address* 3, Gopalapuram 1st Street, Madras, 6.

KRISHNAN, Sir Kariamanikkam Srinivasa, Kt (1946), D Sc (Madras), Hon. D Sc. (Allahabad, Delhi, Lucknow), F R S (1940), Director, National Physical Laboratory of India New Delhi, since 1947 *b* Dec 4, 1898, *m* Lakshmi Ammal; *Educ* Hindu High Schools, Watrap and Srivilliputtur, American Coll, Madura, Madras Christian Coll. and Univ. Coll of Science, Calcutta. Demonstrator in Chemistry, Madras Christian Coll. for nearly

two years; Research Associate of Sir C. V. Raman at the Indian Assoc for the cultivation of Science, 1923 28, Reader in Physics, Dacca Univ, 1928-33, Mahendralal Sircar Research Professor of Theoretical and Experimental Physics at the Indian Assoc for the cultivation of Science, 1933-42, Professor of Physics University of Allahabad, 1942 47, Pres, National Academy of Sciences, India 1945 and 1946, Pres., Physics Section, of the Indian Science Congress, 1940 and its General Pres, 1949; Founder Pres., Bharati Tamil Sangham Vice-Pres, Indian Assoc for the cultivation of Science, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934-48 member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and of Atomic Energy Commission and various committees of the Govt of India, fellow of several scientific societies and academies, Liege Univ Medal, 1937, Krishnarajendra Jubilee Gold Medal, 1941, Ahdarchandra Mukherji lectures, Calcutta Univ, 1940, Sukhraj Rav Readership lectures, Patna Univ, 1941, Ripon Professorship lectures, Indian Assoc for the cultivation of Science, 1943 special lectures at Travancore, Mysore, Osmania and Punjab Universities; Govt of India delegate to Royal Society Commonwealth Scientific Conference, 1946; scientific deputation by the Govt of India to Europe and America, 1946, delegate to several international scientific conferences *Publications* Several papers in the Transactions and the Proceedings of the Royal Society and other scientific journals on Optics, Magnetism, Physics and Chemistry of solids particularly of metals; collaborated with Sir C V Raman in the discovery of the Raman Effect *Address* The National Physical Laboratory, Hillside Road, New Delhi.

KRISHNARAU, Sir Mysore Nanjundiah, Kt, Cr 1934, Diwan Bahadur (1924) Rajakaryaprasakta (1922), retired member of Council, Government of Mysore, *b*. 27th Jan. 1877. *Educ* Maharaja's College, Mysore Held appointments, under the Government of Mysore, of Comptroller, Financial Secretary, President, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, and Dewan *Address* Basavangudi, Bangalore City, S India.

KRISHNASWAMI, G. V., M A, Professor of Mathematics and Dean, Faculty of Science, Annamalai University *b* Dec 22, 1894, *s* of D K Venkatarama Iyengar; *m* S Soundarammal; three *d*, Vedavalli and others, *Educ* St Joseph's Coll, Trichinopoly Lecturer, St Joseph's Coll, Trichinopoly Professor of Mathematics, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram (now Annamalai Univ) *Publications* 'Statistics' for Pass Students, (Mathematics, Economics & Commerce). *Recreations*, Boating, Hiking, Philately *Clubs* Univ Staff Club, Univ Teachers' Assoc (President) *Address* Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (South Arcot).

KUBER, Ramchandra Ganesh, Advocate and Businessman, Satara *b* Dec 1900, *s* of late Ganpatrao Kuber, one of the first batch of Dist pleaders in Satara, *m* Miss Akkasaheb Sirnobat, *d* of Raghunathrao Sirnobat Sanjamdar of Sangli, 1919, two *s* the elder one in America and the younger in Jamkhandi *Educ*. Govt H. S, Satara, B A., Deccan Coll (1924); and LL B, Law Coll, Poona. Set up practice at Satara, joined hereditary Agricultural and moneylending business of his father, 1930, has been for over a decade Director of several companies and limited concerns notably, the W I L Ins. Co, Ltd, and Swadeshi Commercial Co, Ltd the Southern Knitting Works, Ltd and New Provident Ins. Co, Ltd, Poona, The Yashoda Industrial Corporation, Kurundwad (S M C.); Agricultural and Allied Industries, Ltd., Jamkhandi (S M.C.) and Managing Director, Kuber & Co Ltd; Managing Agents, Agricultural & Allied Industries Ltd; is keenly interested in economic and social uplift of rural populace, has earned name in cricket and tennis and has liking for fine arts and cultural acitivites. *Address:* Pratapganj, Satara City.



KULKARNI, Shankar Balwantrao, A M., F R S A, Chief Artist, Madhya Pradesh Education Department, Nagpur *b*. Oct 15, 1906, *m*. Nalinibai, *Educ* Nagpur and Bombay Was a good artist and designer in Sind till partition; Founder, Oriental Institute of Fine Arts, and responsible for two All India Art Exhibitions at Karachi, published his paintings, illustrations and commercial designs in most of the important journals of India and Pakistan, was Cartoonist to the *Sind Observer* and the *Daily Gazette*, recipient of several awards and Gold medals *Publications* Contributed several articles on art and history to various journals, *Children's Picture Album; Heroines of Shah; Drawing Course Recreations* Collection of art library and Indian art curios *Address:* New Itwari Road, Nagpur City.



KULKARNI, Trimbak Appaji, B A., S T.C.D, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Bombay Presidency Social Reform Assoc. *b* Sept 5, 1882. *m*. Dr. Chandubai Kulkarni, M B B S., *Educ:* Wilson Coll., Bombay, Secondary Teachers' Training Coll., Bombay. Teacher, Elphinstone High School, 1906-11; Principal, D G T. High School, Bombay, 1912-24; founded Gokhale Education Society, 1918, Principal, Hansaraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik, 1924-47, Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1926-46; Secy., Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, 1921-24; organised District Congress Cttees. in Bombay City, 1915, Secy., National Social Conference, 1915, started political movement in Bhore State, 1920, Pres, Bhore Praja Parishad, 1932; Agricultural Research Work in Jute Fibre, 1903-47; discovered the Jute Plant of Bengal growing wild in Bombay Presidency; his research recognised by Indian Council of Agricultural Research Jute Laboratories, 1948. *Address*. Sharda Mandir, Choubal Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

KULKARNI, Uddhav Hanmant, G D A, Public Accountant and Auditor, *b*. Nov. 28, 1906 in Satara Dist; *m* Kamaladevi Herlekar in 1934, 3 *ds*, *Educ*. Aundh State and Bombay, passed Matriculation (1925) with distinction in Sanskrit and Mathematics, G D A, 1931 (Diploma in 1936). Joined Singer Sewing Machine Co as Salesman, Articled Clerk with C H Sopariwala & Co for some time after completing his Diploma in 1936 started his own Company as Public Accountants & Auditors, under name of "U H Kulkarni & Co" at Bombay, has earned reputation as Income tax expert and Accountant. Takes keen interest in games *Address* Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay



KULKARNI, Venkatesh Ramrao, Watandar Kulkarni, Landlord of Jainapur, Bijapur District; Cotton Merchant doing export business on a vast scale *b* August 28, 1908, *s* of Ramrao Kulkarni, a Watandar, owner of vast lands in Bijapur and Dharwar Districts, *m*. Mrs Taramibai, *d*. of Bindoorao Kulkarni, Landlord, Dharwar and a social worker three *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Bijapur High School Cotton Broker doing extensive export business in cotton "Director, Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur Ltd, Bijapur *Recreation* Tennis *Club* Bijapur Union Club *Address*. Cotton Merchant, Bijapur.



KUMAR, Narendra, M A (Punjab), Editor, 'Daily Pratap,' New Delhi and Jullundar. *b* April, 24, 1914, *s* of Mahashava Krishna and Sh Chanan Devi, *m* Kamala Malhotra, M A., one *s*, Anil Kumar and one *d*, Usha, *Educ* Govt. Coll, Forman Christian Coll., and Law Coll, Lahore Joined the Pratap, 1939. *Recreations*. Music, Tennis *Club* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address*. 6, Keeling Road, New Delhi

KUMARAPPA, Joseph C., M.A (Columbia), B Sc, Business Administration (Syracuse, N Y), F.S A A. (Lond) *b* Jan 4, 1892 Was in practice as an incorporated Accountant in partnership in London, and then at Bombay; In charge of "Young India", May 1930—Feb. 1931, was Convener of the Congress Select Cttee which issued a report on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India; Managing Cttee., Bihar Central Relief Cttee. and also its Financial Adviser, 1934, Organiser and Pres, the All-India Village Industries Assoc., Chairman, C.P Govt Industrial Survey Cttee, 1939-41, Chairman, Congress Agrarian Reforms Cttee, 1948-49 *Publications* *Public Finance and our Poverty; A Survey of Matar Taluka, Why the Village Movement? Practice and Precepts of Jesus, Christianity—Its Economy and way of Life, Economy of Permanence, The Philosophy of Work, etc., The Nation's Voice* (a Joint Editor) *Address:* Maganvadi, Wardha, C P.

KUMARAPPA, Jagadisan Mohandas, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M A, Ph.D. (Columbia), Director and Professor of Social Economy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Editor, *The Indian Journal of Social Work*. *b* April 16, 1886; *m* Ratnam Appasamy, B A (Madras), M A (Punjab). First Indian educationist to be invited on a cultural mission to the U S A. as a State Guest by the American Govt, 1911, *Educ*. Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities, specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915, Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921, delegate to the General Conference of the M E Church, U S A, 1924; and to the 10th World Conference of the Y M C A, Helsingfors, Finland, 1926, member, Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926; travelled extensively in Europe and America, invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities, appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931, and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute in 1936 and its Director in 1941; Leader, Indian Delegation, International Conference of Social Work, 1948; member, Expert Cttee on Criminology, U N; Member, Rotary Club, Bombay, Vice-Pres., International Conference of Social Work; Indian Conference of Social Work *Address:* Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri, Bombay.

KUNHIRAMAN, P., B A, B L, Member, Indian Parliament, since Jan 1950, Advocate *b* May 13, 1895, *s*. of Kanaran, *m* Srim Sharada Amma; one *s*. and five *d*., *Educ.*: Govt.

Brennen Coll, Tellicherry; Pachaiyappa's Coll and Law Coll, Madras. After taking B A. Degree, joined as clerk in the Collector's Office, Calicut and then Local Administration Dept., Madras Secretariat, resigned and studied Law, enrolled as High Court Vakil, 1925; began practice at Tellicherry, became Advocate, 1929, member, Municipal Council, 1931-42 and 1948-49. First Congress Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry, 1938-42, resigned as a protest against the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhiand Congress Leaders; was arrested and kept as Detenue, Aug 1942 to Nov. 1945, member, Kottayam Taluk Board, 1932, till it was abolished, member, Dt. Educational Council, Malabar, for two terms 1933-38 Pres, Taluk Congress Cttee, 1941-46, Pres, Process Servers' Union, 1935-37, was Pres., Sub-Cttee, Kottayam Taluk Gandhi Memorial Fund, elected to Constituent Assembly of India, 1946 Pres, South India Extra Departmental Postal Officials' Union, since 1948 *Publications* Author of 'Short Stories' in Malayalam and other articles for publication in various special numbers of Magazines and souvenirs *Address* · Jayathillakam, Tellicherry, S. India, 28, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

KUPPUSAWMY, Dr. B., M A, D Litt., Professor of Psychology, Presidency Coll, Madras *b* Feb 25, 1907, *s* of Mr and Mrs B Venkataswamy Naidu, Bangalore, *m.* Smt Kameswaramma Kuppusawmy; two *d*: *Educ*. Maharaja's Coll, Mysore, Univ. of Mysore Appointed lecturer in Psychology, Univ of Mysore, 1929, Pres, Psychology Section, Indian Science Congress, 1944, appointed Head of the Dept of Psychology, Mysore Univ, 1945, services now lent for two years to Govt of Madras as Professor of Psychology to start a Psychology Laboratory at Presidency College. *Publications* In English *Educational Reconstruction* (Kanta Business Syndicate, Mysore) *Lectures on Mental Heredity* (Univ of Mysore), *Plan for Script Reform in Kannada* (Adult Education Council, Mysore), In Kannada *Word Book in Kannada* (Adult Education Council, Mysore), *Educational Psychology* (Christian Literature Society, Madras); In Telugu *Child Psychology Recreation*. Bridge. *Address* Madras.

KURIYAN, George, B A (Madras), B Sc (London), Ph D (London), Professor of Geography, University of Madras, since Oct 1949 *b* Nov. 11, 1907, 3*rd s* of Dr K C. Kuriyan, B A, M B & C M, *m* Mary, nee K E Chacko, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* C. M S Coll, Kottayam, Maharajah's Coll, Trivandrum, Univ Coll, London Lecturer in Geography, July 1932 to April 1948, Reader in Geography, April 1948 to Oct 1949 *Publications Hydro-Electric Power in India, a Geographical Analysis*, a large number of articles in the Indian Geographical Journal and in the Indian Science Congress Association *Recreations* Tennis, Chess, Bridge *Clubs* The Presidency Ltd, Madras Cricket Club *Address*. "Well Close," 73, Peter's Road, Madras 6.

KURMAYYA, Vemula, Ex-Minister for Rural Development, Govt. of Madras. *b* 1906, *Educ.* Benares Hindu University with the support of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya, took law degree and completed M A. course. Was Pres of the All India Young Men's Harijan Association Benares, 1932-36, Pres, Andhra Provincial Adi Andhra Association, 1936-37, Pres, Adi Andhra Gorakshana Sangham, 1937-39, Joint or Assistant Secretary, Andhra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1932-42, Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Agricultural Union, 1936-46, Founder and Secretary, Sree Anjani Devi Adi Andhra Girls' Boarding Home, Bezwada, 1929-46; Senator for two terms, 1933-39, member, District Board, Kistna for two terms, 1936-40, participated in Salt Satyagraha Movement and was kept in the sub-jail, received lathi charge at Gudivada, imprisoned for 6 months in connection with the Satyagraha Movement, 1940, has been a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly since 1936, started a number of Harijan Hostels, General Secy, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Andhra Branch *Address* C/o Secretariat, Madras

KURUP, Kavithilakan G. Sankara, 'Vidvan' (First Class) (Madras Univ.), 'Kavithilakan'—conferred by the Maharaja of Cochin in appreciation of Poetical Works, Malayalam Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam *b* June 1901, *s* of Sankara Warrier and Lakshmikutty Amma; *m.* P Subhadra, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. mostly private after High School Course. Joined service as teacher, 1921, served in several High Schools, Government Training Institution, began publishing poems from the seventeenth year; Editor, *Kairali* (a Malayalam journal) for about four years, Editor, *Parisht Dey Masikam*—the organ of the Pan Kerala Literary Academy. *Publications*. Poems (Anthology of Short Poems) *Sahitya Kautukam* (in four Volumes) (Literary Fancies), *Poojapushpam* (Flower of Worship), *Vanagayakan* (Sylvan Singer), etc., Translations *Meghachchaya* (a rendering of Kalidasa's Megha Dutha), *Vilasalahari* (Translation of Roobayujath of Omar Khayyam), One Act Plays *Pruthinumunpu*, *Sandhyos*, *August Fifteenth*; etc.; Prose *Gadyopaharam*, *Lekhamola*; *Rakknyilukal*, *Rajanandini*, Biography, *Hyder Ali*, *Tippu Sultan*, etc *Recreation* · Chess. *Club* · P E N *Address*. Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

KUTCH· H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Madansinhji Savai Bahadur, Maharao of *b* Oct 12 1909, *m* Maharaj Kunvari Shri Rajendra Kunver Ba of Kishengarh, three *s*. and two *d*



Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shree Prithvirajji is receiving education at Doon School, Dehra Dun, *Educ* Privately. Transferred the administration of Kutch State to the Govt of India on June 1, 1948, on the advent of the Independence of India on August 15, 1947 and in pursuance of the policy followed by Rulers, of the unidcation of their States with the Indian Dominion, has been given a fixed Privy Purse in perpetuity, has been guaranteed by the Govt of India the same personal rights, privileges, dignities and titles as he enjoyed as Ruler of Kutch, prior to 1st June 1948, has travelled widely in Europe, U S A and Africa, is keenly interested in Indian philosophy is a tennis player of note *Recreations* Riding, Pigsticking, Shikar. *Address*. Bhuj, Kutch.

LAD, Purushottam Mangesh, B A (Bom), M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P (since 13-8-1949), Secretary to Govt, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay *b* March 29, 1905, *s*. of Mangesh Atmaram and Shantabai Lad, *m* Manik, *d*. of S K. Patkar, one *s*, Girish and one *d* Gauri, *Educ* Sawantwadi High School, Sawantwadi, Chikitsaka Samuha High School, Bombay, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Conville and Calus Coll, Cambridge Assistant Collector, Asstt. Judge, called to the Bar District Judge *Publications* Books in Marathi *Madhuparka* and *Kruttika Recreation* Playing with children *Address* Secretariat, Bombay, 'The Lands End House,' Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

LAHIRI, Adinath, M Sc, Ph. D (Lond), D I C, Dip F Tech, A R I.C., M Inst Fuel, M Inst Pet, M. Nat Ac Sc, Assistant Director, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad *b* Aug. 24, 1916, *s* of A N Lahiri of Bengal Civil Service, *m* Rajkumari Kohinoor Deby, *d* of Raja B N Roy of Natore, one *s*, *Educ*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Imperial College of Science and Technology and Cambridge as Sir T. N. Palit Foreign Scholar for higher research. Served as Research Assistant to Sir Alfred Egerton, F.R.S. at Royal College of Science, 1942-45, Senior Scientific Officer in charge of Air Ministry, Fuel & Oil Research Laboratories, Farnborough, U K, Assistant Director and Officer in charge of planning of National Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, since 1945 *Publications* Over 30 papers on geochemistry, geology, fuels and lubricants, synthetic oils, coal, etc. *Recreations* Shooting and hunting, photography, tennis and mountaineering. *Address*. Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

LAHIRI, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surajit Chandra, M A, Judge, High Court, Calcutta *b* June 10, 1901, *s*. of Ranojit Chandra Lahiri, *m* Suprava Devi, one *s* and four *d*, *Educ* · Presidency Coll, Calcutta Advocate, High Court, Calcutta *Recreation* Hiking *Address* 1/3, Rup Chand Mukerji Lane, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

LAKSHMANAN, Nirmal Anand Singh, M A (Oxon), J P, Director-General, All India Radio *b* September 1, 1906, *s* of Dewan Bahadur Dr P N Lakshmanan and Shrimati Dayabai Anand Singh Chauhan, *m* Paulette Faucon, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ*: Trivandrum, Bangalore, Jubbulpore and Oxford Transferred from Central Provinces to All India Radio in 1936 *Recreations*. Squash, Riding *Clubs*; Delhi Gymkhana Club *Address* Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi

LAKSHMANAN, P. K., B A, B L, Advocate; Member, Indian Parliament *b* Aug 1916, *s* of Varanappallil Padmanabha Panicker, B A, B L, and Srim A. Kunjy Amma; *m* Srim Chellamma, three *s* and three *d.*; *Educ* Trivandrum Science and Law Colleges. Practised for some time at Karunagapally; shifted to Travancore High Court, 1940; elected member, Indian Parliament, from the United State of Travancore and Cochin, Jan 1950 *Recreation* · Agriculture. *Address* · Mamkuzhu Veedu, Muttathara, Trivandrum.

LAKSHMINARAYANAN, Prof. Vaidyanathan, B E (Mech & Elecl), A M I.E. (Ind), Principal, Birla Engineering College, Pilani *b* Sept 2, 1906, *s* of A Vaidyanatha Iver of Tiruvanaikoil, *m* Thangammal, *d* of Vaidyanathier of Valady, six *d*, *Educ*: St Joseph's College, Trichy, College of Engineering, Guindy, University of Madras. Professor, College of Engineering, Madras; Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Govt of India, New Delhi, Principal, Birla Engineering College, Pilani; and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Rajputana, member, All-India Council of Technical Education *Publications* Articles in Journals *Recreations* Tennis, Photography, Gardening, Reading, Travel *Address*: Principal, Birla Engineering College, Pilani, Rajasthan.

LAL, Harivansh, M A (Punjab), B A (Oxon), I C S, Commissioner, Tirhut Division, Muzaffarpur, since Oct 1949 *b* Dec 6, 1912, *s* of late Pandit Raja Ram, Professor of Sanskrit, D A V College, Lahore, *m* Mrs. Pushpa Lal, *d* of the late Rai Bahadur Chandrabhan, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Dept, Punjab one *s* and one *d.*; *Educ* Govt Coll, Lahore, Jesus Coll., Oxford Joined the I C S, 1937, Asstt. Magistrate, Ranchi, 1938, S D O, Bhabua, 1939 S D O, Berhampore, 1940-42, Dist. Magistrate, Balasore, 1942, Dist Magistrate, Puri, 1943, Director of Development, Orissa, 1944-46, Secy, Development Dept, Orissa, 1946-47, Addl Director of Agriculture, Bihar, Aug 1947-Aug. 1948, Secy, Development Dept, Bihar, Aug 1948 Oct 1949. *Recreation* Tennis *Clubs* Bankipore Club, Patna, Muzaffarpur Club, Muzaffarpur. *Address*: Commissioner's House, Muzaffarpur

LAL, Hon'ble Shri Khurshed, B A. (Honours), M.A (Economics), LL B, Deputy Minister for Communications, Govt of India, since Oct 1948. *b* March 4, 1903, *s* of Fateh Singh and Shrimati Lakshmi Devi, *m* Shrimati Saraswati Devi, two *s* and two *d*; *Educ*. Lucknow University Enrolled at the Bar at Dehra Dun, 1926, joined Congress, 1930, courted imprisonment several times, 1932, 1941 and 1942, Chairman, Municipal Board, Dehra Dun, 1936-40, resigned Chairmanship in 1940 when the European and Muslim members combined to pass a resolution for the removal of the National Flag from the Municipal Office, elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946 *Address*. 23, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

LAL, Rang Bihari, M A, I.A & A.S. (Retd), Accountant-General, Rajasthan, since Dec. 1, 1948 *b* March 19, 1889, *s* of M. Mukand Bihari Lal, *m* Rajdevi Lal, two *s* and three *d*., *Educ* Muir Central and Agra Colleges Professor, Muir Central College for one year, served in various accounts offices, Feb 1915-March 1944, was Accountant-General, U P, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Hindu Univ from April 1944-Jan 1947 *Recreations* Tennis, Golf and Photography. *Clubs* Field Club. *Address* Anand Bhawan, Udaipur.

LALBHAI, Kasturbhai, Millowner. *b.* 22, Dec 1894, *Educ*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad Hon Secy, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19, Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26 member, Central Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association, (1923-26), nominated as a delegate to the 12th and 18th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 & 1934 respectively President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35, President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936, Consultative member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937, Dir, Reserve Bank of India, Adviser to the Govt of India in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940, Chairman, Governing Body of the Ahmedabad Education Society, member, Scientific and Industrial Research Board President, Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, member, Textile Control Board and the Indian Delegation to the Cotton Conference held at Cairo Representative of the Govt of India on the Textile Cttee of the Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington 1945, Chairman, West Coast Major Port Cttees. to the Govt of India, 1948, Economy Cttee. to the Govt of India, 1948; the Govt. of India Delegation to Kampala, 1948, Leader of the latter and Chairman, Industrial of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund, 1948-49; Gujarat Famine Relief Cttee, 1949-50 *Address*. Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

LALKAKA, Jehangir Ardeshir, F R S A *b* March 3, 1884, *g s* of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji Vakil, C I E, *m*. Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra, *Educ*. Ahmedabad High School, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Sir J J School of Art Bombay and St John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London Painted the portraits of Sir Pherozesh h M Mehta, H. H the Nawab of Rampur, H E Sir Leslie Wilson, H E. Sir James Sifton and Lord Brabourne, member, Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, Govt. of Bombay, 1917-38; chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, Dy Director, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35, awarded the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1949 *Address* Studio, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6

LALKAKA, Minocher Dorabji, B A (Hons), LL B, Bar-at-Law, J P (1931), Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, since July 1949 *b* Aug 3, 1894, only *s* of Dorabji Kursetji Lalkaka, *m*. Jehmina Nusserwanji Lawyer, two *d*.; *Educ*: New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Barrister of Middle Temple, London; Fellow of Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, 1915-16 Joined the Original Side, Bar of the Bombay High Court, 1921, Examiner in Law to the Bombay Univ, 1924-28, appointed judge of the Court of Small Causes, Nov 1928, officiated as Chief Judge, 1947, 1948 and 1949, appointed judge in the "Slides" section of the exhibitions of the Photographic Society of India. *Recreations* Photography, Amateur Cinematography (Photographs exhibited at several exhibitions of the Royal Photographic Society, London, the Bombay Art Society, etc) *Club* Cricket Club of India *Address* Meher Manor, 23-B, Perry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay 20

LALL, Diwan Chaman, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Ex-Ambassador of India in Turkey *b* Oct. 30, 1892, *s* of Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai, C I E, *m*. Dr Helen Khan, M B.B S, three *s*, Diwan Syam Prakash Lall, Diwan Navin Prakash Lall and Diwan Rahul Lall, *Educ* Honours degree in jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, Barrister of Middle Temple, London, Paris Started as a journalist, was editor of *Coterie*, a London quarterly of Art and Literature and Asstt Editor and Chief Leader writer, *Bombay Chronicle*, founded the A I T U C, 1920, Pres A I T U C, 1927, a Labour Leader of India, was Pres, Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Unions, All India Telegraph Workmen's Union, All India Postal and R M S Union, All India Press Workers' Union, N W F P. Railway Workmen's Union, and E P Railway Union, member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-30, served as delegate at I L O Conference at Geneva and led the Indian Delegation to I L O Conference at Montreal, 1946, member, Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928, was appointed member representing workers' interests at the first Round Table Conference, but owing to the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, resigned before taking his seat, M L A (Central), 1924-31 and 1944-46, member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946 to middle of 1948 when he resigned M L A, Punjab, 1937, member, A I C C since 1938, led a Govt of India Food Delegation to Argentina, 1946 *Publications* Author of *Coolie—The Story of Capital and Labour in India*—(2 Vols) *Recreations* Public speaking *Address* c/o External Affairs Ministry, Govt. of India, New Delhi

LALL, K. B., I C S, Chief Secretary, Madhya Bharat, since June 7, 1949. *b* May 30, 1915 Entered the Civil Service, 1938, Officer-in-Charge, Court of Wards, 1940, took special interest in aboriginal tribes, joined C P Food Dept from its very inception and appointed Food Secy, Nagpur, 1944, member, Finance Commerce Pool, worked in the Ministry of Commerce, the Partition Secretariat, and Cabinet Secretariat, Govt of India Secy, Delhi Emergency Cttee, restored law and order in Delhi in post-partition disturbances; took leading part in Inter-Dominion Conferences, especially those relating to Evacuee Property, took over charge of Alwar administration, Feb 7, 1948, has been responsible for integration of Services and Armed Forces and introducing improvements and progressive changes on provincial lines, took keen interest in rehabilitation of refugees, organised the first scheme in India of mechanical-cum-bullock cultivation on co-operative lines as part of 'grow more food' and rehabilitation projects, Administrator, former United State of Matsya, 1948 *Address* Gwalior.

LALL, Panna, C S I, C I E, Hon D Litt., M A, B Sc, LL B, Bar-at-Law, I C S *b*. 23rd Nov 1883; *m* Lakshmi Bai, one *s* and three *d*; *Educ*.. Agra College, Calcutta University, Allahabad University, St. John's College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn). Entered Government service, Judicial Deptt, 1903, I C S, 1907; Under-Secy. to Govt, 1917, Forest Settlement Officer, 1918 Magistrate and Collector, 1920, appointed to investigate Customary Law in Kumaon, 1919, Secretary, U.P. Excise Committee, 1921, Dep. Sec. to Govt., 1927, Sec to Govt, Education, Industries and Agriculture Deptts, 1927, member, U P. Legislative Council, 1927-28, Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad Divisions, 1931-37, Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1938-39, Adviser to H E. the Governor of U P, 1939-44; member, Linguistic Provinces Commission, 1948; member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926, President, Numismatic Soc, India, 1934, 1940; Pres, Historical Soc, U P, 1939-44, member, Special Recruitment Board for All India Services, Govt of India, 1950. *Publications* Joint translator of Bhasa's *Svapnavasavdatta*, *The dates of Skandagupta and his Successors* *Collector's Handbook*, *Hindu Customary Law*, *Ma Anandamayee*, etc. *Address*. 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

LALL, Shamaldharee, C.I E. (1941), I C S, Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations, since March 1950, Secy, Ministry of Labour, Govt of India *b* Oct 1894, *s* of Tilakdharee Lall, *m* Maina Shaw, 1921, two *s* and three *d*; *Educ*.. St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, Exeter College, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1919; served as Asstt Collector to the Govt. of Bihar & Orissa, Under Secy to the Govt. of India, Dept of Industries and Labour; Deputy Secy to the Govt of India, Dept. of Industries and Labour, Joint Secy to the Royal Commission of Labour in India; Director of Industries and Labour, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Secy to Govt of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Dept, Deputy High Commissioner for India, London, 1938-44, Officiating High Commissioner for India, London, 1941-42, elected Chairman, Governing Body of I L O, 1948-49, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt of India, 1949-50; has also acted as Secretary-General, Aug. 1950 *Recreations* Tennis, Squash, Polo *Address* New Delhi Bhagalpur, Bihar

LALLJEE, Axis Hooseinbhoy, Barrister-at-Law, J P Hon Presidency Magistrate, Industrialist & Landlord, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation and its Standing Cttee. and Works Cttee *b*. March 6, 1912, *s* of Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, London School of Economics & Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar, 1934 Joined Bombay High Court, 1935, member, Working Cttee, Provincial Muslim League, 1936-37, Secretary, Muslim Peace and Relief Cttee, 1936, member, Primary Teachers' Training Cttee, 1938-39, Hon Secy., Darul-uloom High School, Panchgani, 1935-45, member, Govt of India, Tentage Panel, 1942-46 and its Price Cttee, Vice-President, All India Tent Manufacturers' Assoc, 1942-46, Hon Secretary, All India Manufacturers' Organization, 1945-49, member Working & Central Cttees, A I M O. since 1944, Working Cttee, Association of Indian Industries since 1948, Working Cttee, All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1944-47, A I M O's Representative on Export Advisory Council to Ministry of Commerce since 1948, Corporation's Representative on Back Bay Reclamation Committee; Indian Delegate to 69th Session of International Chamber of Commerce, 1949, member, Commission on Taxation, International Chamber of Commerce, Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna-asri Jamat Trust and other Educational Trusts *Address* "Flowermead", Warden Road, Bombay.



LALLUBHAI, Sheth Narsinhlal, Managing Agents, Ahmedabad Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Vikaram Mills *b* Nov 29, 1883 in Ahmedabad, *s* of Lallubhai Motilal Hirabhai, *m* Srimaniben, two grand *s* and one grand *d* *Educ* at Ahmedabad Director, Motilal Hirabhai Mills, Vikram Mills, Ramanlal Lallubhai Ltd., New Cotton Mills, Amratlal Hargovandas & Bros Ltd Chhotalal Mills, New Chhotalal Mills, Rajratna Naranbhai Mills, Keshav Mills, City of Ahmedabad Mills, Chhotalal Hirachand Ltd, running cloth firms of Messrs Harsidhbhai Govindlal and Bhupendra and Co; Vice-President, Gujarat Vaishya Sabha, Kashi Vishwanath Pathshala; Trustee, Cttee. of Brahmachari Vadi, Ahmedabad, Education Society, Motilal Hirabhai Trust, Chairman, Advisory Board of the Bharat Bank Ltd, donated Rs 1 lakh towards Dharmashalas in North Kashi, Rishikesh, Hardwar, Rs 3 lakhs jointly with his brothers towards Pharmaceutical College, is also running a Charitable dispensary and a maternity home *Recreations* Reading, Music *Address* · Motibag, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad



LAMBA, Gurdial Singh, B Sc. (Hons), Sardar Bahadur (1945), Director, Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun, U.P *b* March 2, 1897, *s* of Labh Singh Lamba, *m*, four *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* Forman Christian College, Lahore, Govt College, Lahore, Forest Research Institute & College, Dehra Dun Joined as Forest Officer in Central Provinces and Berar, 1922, prepared working plans for 7 forest divisions, was selviculturist, C P & Berar and Officer in-Charge, Govt Saw-mills for 3 years and Forest Utilisation Officer for one year *Club* Rotary *Address* Director, Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun.

LASH, The Right Rev. William Quinlan, B A (1927), M A (1932), Bishop of Bombay *b* February 5, 1905, *Educ* Tonbridge School, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Westcott House, Cambridge Curate of St Mary's Portsea 1928-1932, member of Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1932, Professor, Sir Parasharambhau College, Poona, 1933-34, Acharva, Christa Prema Seva Sangha, 1934, consecrated Bishop of Bombay, August 10th 1947 *Publication* *Christian Mysticism* *Address*. St John's House, Colaba, Bombay 5

LATIFI, Alma, C I E (1932), O B.E. (1919), M.A., LL.M (Cantab) LL.D (Dublin), Barr, I C S (retd Jan 1938) *b* Nov 12, 1879; *m*. Nasima, Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, etc., *d* of the late Justice Badrudin Tyabji of Bombay; *Educ* St Xavier's, Bombay, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo, joined 1898, St John's Coll, Cambridge (Macmahon, Whewell and Barstow Law Scholarships, 1st Class in both parts of Law, Tripos) Govt of India Degree of Honour in Arabic. Joined I C S in Punjab, Jan 1903 Dist Judge, Delhi, 1911 12; Dir. of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913 16, Recruiting badge and mention in Gazette of India for valuable war services, 1919; Commr and Pol Agent, Ambala, also member, Council of State, Nov 1927, delegate, International Law Conference, Hague March 1930, Delegate and Adviser, International Labour Conference, Geneva; Del Inter Parliamentary Conference, London, July 1930; took part in Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930, 31 and 32, Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab, Feb. 1934 to Dec 1937, Adjudicator in various trade disputes Bombay 1942 45. *Publications* *Effects of War on Property* being studies in International Law and Polity, 1908, *Industrial Punjab*, 1911, various addresses, articles, reports *Address*: 4, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London

LAW, Dr Bimala Churn, M A, B L, Ph D., D L tt, Landholder and Zemindar, Advocate, Calcutta High Court *b* Oct 26, 1891, *Educ*, Presy. Coll and Univ. Law Coll, Calcutta, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee Gold Medalist, Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Calcutta Univ), Banerjee Research Prizeman (Lucknow Univ), awarded Campbell Memorial Medal, 1944 (B B R.A.S). Hon. Member Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Asiatic Society, Paris; Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Hon Correspondent to the Archæological Survey of India, Calcutta Univ. Gold Medalist and Prizeman, awarded Buddhagamasiromani by Vidyalankara Parivena of Ceylon; Trustee & member, Executive Cttee of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, Vice-Pres & member, Executive Cttee of the British Indian Assoc, Calcutta, Fellow, Royal Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay, Royal Geographical Society of London, Pres, R A S B (1947), Calcutta Geographical Society, Calcutta Iran Society, Fellow, Calcutta University, Hon D. Litt (Allahabad University), awarded Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) and Coronation Medal (1937), Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta *Publications* · Many important works on Ancient Indian History, Geography, Archæology, Buddhism and Jainism, Editor, *Indian Culture*. *Address*. 43, Kallas Bose St., Calcutta 6.

LENTAIGNE, Walter David Alexander, I.D C, P S C, C B (1947), C B E. (1944), D.S.O (1942), Mentioned in Despatches, 1923, 1937, 1942, 1944, Commandant, Inter-Service Staff College, Wellington, since 1948 *b* July 15, 1899, *s*. of Hon Mr Justice Lentaigne, High Court of Burma, *m*. (1) Susan Catherine Marsdan, (2) Hermoine Constance Lascelles, two *s* and two *d*., *Educ* Oratory School, Cadet College, Wellington. Joined 4th Gurkha Rifles, 1918 on commission, G H Q, India Staff Appt, 1938-40, Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1940-41, Comd. 1/4 PWO Gurkha Rifles, 1941-42, Bde Comd, 1942-44, Div. Comd, 1944-45, M. G. Administration, 1945-46, D M.O., 1947, D Q M G, A H Q (1), 1947 *Recreations* Shooting, fishing *Clubs* U S Club, London *Address* · Inter-Service Staff College, Wellington, S India.

LOHIA, Madanmohan Basantilal, Gen Manager, The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd, *s* of Basantilal of Ramgarh (Jaipur) *b* December 1910 *m* Sarasvatidevi, daughter of Ramdhandas Nemani, *Educ.*: Marwadi Vidyalaya and St Xavier's College, Bombay Took to Commercial line in 1933 under the guidance of his grandfather, Gurdial, went to Kolhapur in 1943 to look after the complete business of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd, and the United Agencies Ltd, Director of Messrs Rula Industries Ltd, The Union Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., The Yeshwant Iron & Steel Works Ltd, and The Rotary Club of Kolhapur Member, Advisory Board of the United Commercial Bank Ltd, Kolhapur Branch, Shri Laxmi Gymkhana, the Residency Club and Deswal Club Takes interest in photography and literature, has travelled widely in India *Address* · Sykes Extension, "Prabhu Chhaya," Kolhapur.



LOKANATHAN, Palamadai S., M.A. (Madras), D.Sc (Econ.), London, Gokhale Prize in Economics, 1921 Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commiss on for Asi. and the Far East, *b* Oct 10, 1894 *Educ* St Joseph's Coll., Univ of Madras London School of Economics, Univ of London Reader in Economics and later Ag Prof. of Economics in the Univ of Madras, Editor, "Eastern Economist", New Delhi; member, Labour Adv. Board, Govt. of Madras, 1925-29; member, Consultative Cttee. of Economists, delegate to the World Business Conference, Rye, New York, 1944, and of the Pacific Relations Conference, Hot Springs, America, January 1945, Secy, Indian Industrialists Mission to U K and U S A, 1945 Indian Delegate to the Preparatory Cttee. of International Trade Conference, London & Geneva, Pres, Triplicane Urban Co-op Society, 1942-43 for some time member of the Senate, Academic Council, Madras Univ and of Boards of Studies in Economics in the Universities of Madras, Travancore, Annamalai and Andhra. *Publications* *Industrial Welfare in India*; *Industrial Organisation in India* and *India and Post-War Reconstruction*. *Address*: Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East Paruskawan Palace, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok, Siam.

LOKUR, Narayan Swamirao, B A, LL B. (Winner of Kinlock Forbes Prize and Gold Medal in 1906), President, Railway Rates Tribunal, since April 1949. *b* April 21, 1887, *m*. Damayantibai (now Laxmibai) Jalihal; *Educ* Deccan Coll, Poona, and Govt Law Sch, Bombay Practised as pleader at Belgaum for some time; member, Belgaum Municipal Council, Chairman, Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-op Credit Society Ltd, for many years, started the Belgaum Dt Central Co-op Bank Ltd, and was its Chairman for several years, was Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum, Asstt Judge, 1918-21 District and Sessions Judge from 1925 High Court Judge, 1939-40 and November 1942 to 21st April 1947: Chief Justice of the Joint High Court for Kolhapur & the Deccan States, April-August 1947, Chief Justice of Kolhapur High Court, Aug 1947 to March 1949, was Chairman, Bombay Cttee for the Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive, Karnatak Univ Cttee, was Dt Scout Commanr, Dharwar, and for some time Provl Scout Commanr, Bombay *Recreations* Keen on Scouting, Tennis and Badminton *Publications* Annotated editions of *Janakiharanam*, *Buddha-Charita* and *Selections from Mahabharata*, with Sanskrit commentaries. *Address* 'Adyar House', Adyar, Madras 20.

LONDHEY, Damodar Ganesh, M A (Bom), Ph D (Leipzig) Principal and Professor of Philosophy, National College, Nagpur since 1935 *b* 1st Jan 1897 (Poona); *m* Ambu Joshi, Four *s*, *Educ* · Fergusson College, Munich, Jena and Leipzig Universities, sometime Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy Amalner; "Doctor of Philosophy" of Leipzig University, 1933 Member of the Academic Council and of the Court and Chairman of the Subject Examination Cttee of Modern European Languages of the Nagpur Univ, President, Psychology section, Indian Philosophical Congress (XIX session) at Lucknow, 1944. *Publications* Author of *The Absolute: An Outline of A Metaphysic of Self* (in German), an Article on Psychology and Samkhya in Marathi Encyclopædia and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical journals. *Special interests*: Village Uplift and Social Work. *Address*. National College, Nagpur.

LOW, Sir Francis, Kt (1943), Editorial Representative in London of '*The Times of India*' group of newspapers *b* November 19, 1893; *m* Margaret Helen Adams; 2 *s*, 1 *d*. *Educ*. Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911; served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force; Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G H Q, 1919; gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920; Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920; Sub Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922, Asstt Editor, 1927-1932, Chairman, St Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Bombay, 1940-46, Chairman,

Bombay Y.M.C.A., 1942-48; Vice-Pres, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, 1944-48; Editor, *The Times of India*, 1932-1948 *Address* Dalmia Jain Trading Corporation Ltd, 4, Albemarle Street, London, W 1, England

LOYALKA, Chiranjilal Ramchandra, Merchant and Landlord *b* in 1901, only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka. Director,



Regent Estates, Ltd, and proprietor of the firms of Messrs Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C R Loyalka For some time Hon Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay Hon Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts' Association till 1939 and at present Hon Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts' Association Sometime member of Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd in 1936, Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-39, President of the All India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940, Vice President of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh; President, Dharma Sangh, Bombay; Member of the Jaipur State Constitutional Reforms Committee *Address* Stock Exchange New Building, Fort Bombay.

LUND, Arthur James, MI, Mech E, M I P E., General Manager, Cooper Engineering Ltd, Satara Road, since 1946 *b* May 2, 1902, Derbyshire, *Educ* Derbyshire and



Yorkshire Served Apprenticeship, Richard Garnett & Sons, Bingley, Yorkshire, and Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co, Ltd, Keighley, Yorkshire, England, 1916-23, Chief Draughtsman, Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co, Ltd, 1927, Works Manager & Chief Engineer, 1929, Partner, Beechey, Lund & Co, Keighley, 1930-41; taught Mechanical Engineering Subjects, Keighley College of Engineering, 1927-40, Member, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, Member, the Institution of Production Engineers, London, joined Cooper Engineering Ltd, India, as Works Manager, 1941, member, Cttees etc, Govt. of India, Internal Combustion Engines Cttee, Board of Scientific & Industrial Research, Prime Movers Panel, Road Roller Panel, Internal Combustion Engines Working Cttee, Machine Tools Working Cttee, Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Assoc, Engineering Division Council, Indian Standards Institution *Address* General Manager's Bungalow, Cooper Engineering Ltd, Satara Road, M S M Rly, Bombay Presidency

MACK, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edmund Elmar, B A (Hons) (Oxon), Bar-at-law, I C S, Judge, High Court, Madras, since April 1948 *b* May 2, 1896, *s* of William Edmund Mack, Classical Lecturer, Wesley College, Colombo, and Ethel Sophia (née Loos), *m* Eileen O Donoghue, *Educ* Wesley College, Colombo, Wadham College, Oxford, Gray's Inn Entered the Indian Civil Service and allotted to the Madras Presidency, 1919, served as Asstt. Collector and Sub-Collector till 1927 District & Sessions Judge, Grade I at Bellary for nearly 7 years during which period he was Addl Judge of the Court of the Resident of Hyderabad, District & Sessions Judge till April 1948. *Recreations* Tennis and Golf *Clubs*. Madras Cricket Club, Madras Gymkhana, Ootv Gymkhana Club, Kodaikanal Club, Kotagiri Club. *Address*. The Lee, Sterling Road, Madras.

MADAN, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., B A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I C S (Retd.), Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. *b* Feb 12, 1885; *m* Champubai, *d* of late H P Pitale J P; *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (B A), and Cambridge Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909, served as Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1919, Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1920, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1925, Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay Presidency, 1928-29; Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930, Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept, 1934 Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Province, 1936 Adviser to H E The Governor of Bombay, Nov 1939—April 1945, Chairman, Pub Ser Commn Bombay, April 1942-Aug. 1947, Chairman, Saurashtra Pub Ser Commn, April 1948-Jan 1950. *Address* 28, Altamont Road, Bombay

MADANGOPAL, Kabra, Industrialist and Merchant, Jodhpur. *b.* July 23, 1903, at Kuchaman Partner, Rajasthan Traders, Jodhpur, Sole distributor for Skoda Cars and Zetor Tractors for Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, Director Marwar Industries Ltd, Kuchaman Electricity Co. Ltd; Marwar Oil Mills Ltd; Marwar Printers Ltd., Jodhpur; General Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Maheswari Sabha, 1930, President, All India Motion Picture Conference at Lahore, 1939, Managing Director, Film Corporation of India Ltd, Calcutta, 1937-41, elected member, Marwar Representative Advisory Assembly, 1942-44 Marwar Legislative Assembly, 1947, Secretary, Marwar Chamber of Commerce, 1947-48, Marwar Seva Mandal, 1942-45, Marwar Praja Parishad, 1948-49. *Address:* Kuchaman House, Jodhpur



MAHADEVAN, Calamur, M A, D Sc (Madras) F A Sc (1934), F N I (1945), University Professor & Head of the Geology Dept, Andhra University, Waltair, since Feb 1945 *b* May 6, 1901, *s* of C Subrahmanyam and Janaki, *m* Sathyavathi, *d* of V. N. Ramanatha Rao and Srim Subhalakshmi two *s* and one *d*; *Educ* Muthialpet High School, Madras Christian Coll, Presidency Coll, Madras, D Sc Madras Univ, Research Scholar, at I A C S, Calcutta, under Prof Sir C V Raman, Kt, F R S N L Geologist, Hyderabad Geological Survey (1931-45), on deputation to Hyderabad Gold Development (1938-40), Pres, Geology & Geography Section, Ind Sci Cong, 1949 (Allahabad) *Publications* About 100 original papers in scientific journals on X-Ray studies, Radioactivity, and Geopolitics and Geology *Recreations* Walking, open air life, proto and prehistory *Club* Rotary, Visakhapatnam *Address*. University Campus, Waltair (S. India).

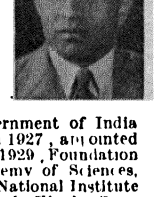
MAHADEVIA, Arvindprasad Ramray, B Com with Advanced Banking, Share, Stock Finance Broker Member, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay since December 1941 *b.* Dec 23, 1917, *s* of late Ramray Achratlal Mahadevia, Manager of New Shorrock Spg & Mfg Co, Ltd, Nadiad, *m* Kaladevi, *d* of late Darbar Shree Daulatsinhji, Chief of Patdi State, 1940, four *s*, *Educ* Government High School, Nadiad, St Xavier's College and Sydenham College, Bombay Worked as a sub-broker, Sept 1939 Dec 1941 in the firm of Chimanlal Virchand & Sons, member of the Bombay Stock Exchange from December 1941. *Recreations:* Cards, Badminton, Tennis, Cricket and Reading *Clubs* C C I., B.P Radio, P J Hindu Gymkhana, R W I T. *Address*. C/7, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

MAHAJAN, Cyril Vasant, M.A (Bom), B.A Hons (Oxon), M A (Oxon), Principal, St John's College, Agra, and Vice-Chancellor, Agra Univ *b* January 2, 1895, *s* of S Mahajan and Mrs Kripa Mahajan, *Educ.:* St Xavier's High School, Bombay; St Peter's European High School, Bombay, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Keble College, Oxford Teacher and Officiating Headmaster, St Peter's European High School, Bombay; Professor of English, Vice-Principal and Principal, St John's College, Agra. *Address* St. John's College, Agra.

MAHAJAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mehr Chand, Jud e, Supreme Court of India, since October 1948 Practised as lawyer at Dharamshala, 1913, at Gurdaspur, 1914-18, at Lahore, 1918-43, Pres, High Court Bar Assoc., Lahore, 1938-43, Director, Punjab National Bank, 1933-43, Fellow & Syndic, Punjab Univ, 1940-47, Syndic, East Punjab Univ, 1947-50, Hon degree of LL D, Punjab Univ, 1948, Pres, D A V Coll Managing Cttee, 1938-43, All-India Fruit Products Assoc, Bombay Session, 1945, Member, Fruit Development Board, Punjab, Judge, Lahore High Court, 1943, Member R I N Mutiny Commission, 1946; Punjab Boundary Commission, 1947, Judge, East Punjab High Court, 1947, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1947-1948, Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1948 *Address* 3, York Road, New Delhi.

MAHAJAN, Yadav Shivram, B Sc. (Econ.) (London), Bar-at-Law, Principal, Mooljee Jaitha Arts & Science College, Jalgaon (E K) since Aug 1949 *b* Nov 22, 1911, *s.* of Shivram Dibu Mahajan of Hingona, E K., *m* Mrs Sarojanibai Mahajan, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* The London School of Economics and the Middle Temple, London Prof of Economics, Lingraj Coll, Belgaum and Commerce Coll, Baroda, Principal, J.G Coll of Commerce, Hubli *Recreations:* Reading and Music. *Address* M J. College Jalgaon, E.K.

MAHAJANI, Ganesh Sakharam, M.L.C, M.A (Cantab.), Ph D (Cantab), B A (Bom), Smith's Prizeman (1926), Vice-Chancellor, Univ of Rajputana since Nov 1, 1947, M L C., Bombay *b* Nov 27, 1898; *m* Indumati Paranjpye, *d* of H P Paranjpye and niece of Sir R P Paranjpye, *Educ* High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge, First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B A Examinations, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow



Went to England as Government of India scholar, returned to India in 1927, appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929, Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Science, Calcutta, obtained King's Commission, U.T.C., promoted "Major" (1947, June), elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1938, non-official Civilian member of No 4 G.H.Q Selection Board, Jubbulpore (Sept 1943-June 1944), Principal and Professor, Fergusson Coll, Poona, 1929-45, Secy, Deccan Education Society, 1945-47 *Publications*. *Lessons in Elementary Analysis* for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, *The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces*, *An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry*, and some mathematical publications especially *Contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals* (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London); some political pamphlets, *e.g.*, *The*

Liberal Outlook, Liberals and the Congress, The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as its Solution, Education and Democracy and *The Defence Problem of India. Address:* Jaipur

MAHAPATRO, Trinath, B A, B L, Sub-Divisional Officer, Rairakhol, Distt Sambalpur (Orissa). *b.* 13th June, 1906, *m.*, has two *s.*; *Educ:* The Revenshaw College, Cuttack (Orissa), has widely travelled on the continent of Europe, went to London to qualify for Bar-at-Law, but returned to India after a brief stay due to outbreak of World War II; started as a Pleader; was a member of the teaching staff of Rajkumar College, Raipur (C P), worked in Gangpur State (Eastern States) in various capacities as Asstt Diwan, Dist and Sessions Judge and Offg. Diwan, was deputed on special duty to Hindol State, member of the Standing Committee of Ministers attached to the Rulers' Council, Eastern States, appointed Diwan of Kanker State in July 1944 Absorbed in C P & Berar Government service on 1-1-1948 on integration of the State with C P & Berar Worked as Extra Asstt Commr, and addl District Magistrate, Yeotmal and on transfer of services to Govt of Orissa, appointed special Officer, Home department *Hobbies* Tennis and Billiards *Address* P O. Rairakhol (Sambalpur), Orissa.



MAHASHABDE, Raghunath Vinayak, Managing Director and Founder of Karmog Brothers Limited, Chief Agents for Norwich Union Fire Insce Soc Ltd, Maritime Insurance Co Ltd, and The All-India General Insce. Co Ltd *b* August 15, 1915, *m.* Sulochana Vaishampayan, one *s* and one *d* *Educ* Chalisgaon (East Khandesh), Chabildas High School, Bombay, and Elphinstone College, Bombay Director, Anglo Portuguese General Trading Co Ltd, Bombay, Seva Pharmacy Ltd, Nasik, The Deccan Furniture Ltd, Nasik, The Goodwill Assurance Co Ltd, Bombay, A Sekhri Ltd, Delhi, The Food Preservers Ltd, Bombay and Mapen Limited, Bombay, ex-Director, Rajputana Stock & Shares Exchanges Ltd, Ajmer, President, Amar Hind Mandal (Social Service Organisation), Bombay, Member, Executive Committee, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, sub-committee Member, Insurance Finance Banking Committee, Insurance Institute of London four trips to England and Continent; visited Germany under the Potential Buyer's Scheme of Government of India, Delegate to the International Arbitration Conference in New York held in 1948 and International Chamber of Commerce held in Canada in 1949. *Clubs* W I I Club, Amateur Riders Club, Wellington Sports Club, B P Golf Club *Address* Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 66, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay 14.



MAHESHWARI, Himmatsingh, M A. (Allahabad), Chief Commissioner, Manipur, since 1949 *b.* June 4, 1889, *s* of Seth Keshri Mall, *m* Shrim Udal Kumari, five *s* and five *d.*, *Educ* Central Coll, Ratlam, Canadian Mission Coll, Indore, Muir Central Coll, Allahabad Professor of English, Muir Central Coll, 1911-12, Deputy Collector, U P, 1913-20, Settlement Officer, Jodhpur, 1921-25, Settlement Officer, Unao, U P, 1926-29, Revenue Minister, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Jaipur, for 9 years, Pres, Court of Wards, U P, 1938-41, Chief Minister, Cooch Behar, 1947-49, Member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947-49. *Publications:* Settlement Reports of Jodhpur, Unao and Meerut *Address.* Chief Commissioner of Manipur, Imphal

MAHINDRA, K. C., B A (Cantab.), Chairman, Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Bombay, Turner, Hoare & Co, Ltd, Bombay, Indian Aluminium Company Ltd, Calcutta, Indian & Eastern Engineering Co, Ltd, Calcutta, Director, Machinery Manufacturers Corporation; Ex-Partner, Martin & Co Calcutta, was Head of the India Supply Mission stationed at Washington, U S A, 1942-45, Chairman, Indian Coalfields Cttee of the Govt. of India *Address* Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.



MAHMUD, Hon'ble Dr. Syed, Ph D (Germany), Minister of Development & Transport, Bihar *b* 1889, *m.* niece of the late Mazharul Haque, Barrister-at-Law, three *s* and three *d*, *Educ.* Aligarh, London, Cambridge and Germany. Started practice as a Barrister at Patna, 1913, non-co-operated at the call of Mahatma Gandhi, 1921, General Secretary, Khilafat Movement, 1921-26, elected General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again from 1929-36, member, Congress Working Cttee, 1940-45, was imprisoned four times, Edn & Development Minister, Bihar, 1937-39, started mass literacy movement in Bihar in 1937 and successfully worked it. *Publications Khilafat and England, A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction, Hindu-Muslim Cultural Accord* and several others *Address.* Patna

MAHOMEDALLY, Hebatbhoy, Merchant, Importer and Exporter *b* January 4, 1900, *m* Fatema T Barma of Hongkong, *Educ* The Bharda New High School, Ebrahim Nooruddin Scholarship in Matriculation Examination of Bombay Univ, 1917, Elphinstone College, Bombay, joined the Import and Eastern Export business of his Father Hebatbhoy Abdeali, 1918, and afterwards put in charge of the paper Dept of his Father's firm, left for a tour of the Far East for reasons of health, July 1921, was able to further his knowledge of the paper trade, by visiting several strawboard and paper mills in Japan, had an extensive tour of Siam, Malaya, Straits Settlements and China, has been utilising his whole-hearted efforts to further the sale of Indian made products since the Congress Nationalist movement of 1918-19, had many set-backs in the beginning before protection was given to the industry, became a prominent dealer in Indian made paper, gave helpful advice to the manufacturers on the marketing of the various qualities of paper, also deals in Boards and Printing Machinery, Member, Indian Merchants Chamber *Clubs* Islam Club, W I A A. Club House, Bombay. *Address* 15, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.



MAHTA, Dinanath, B A. (Oxon), F R S A, O B E (January, 1945), Silver Medal by the Royal Society of Arts, London (June, 1943), Secretary to the Govt of Bombay, Agriculture and Rural Development Department *b.* Nov. 7, 1897; *m* Kathleen Mary Hastings of London, two *s* and one *d.*, *Educ* Eastbourne, Sussex, Oxford University. Worked under the Govt of the Central Provinces, 1926-37; transferred to the Govt of India from 1937, was deputed to Egypt and U K, travelled all over Europe except Russia; Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee *Publications Studies in Cajanus indicus, Rice breeding in the Central Provinces, Grass land problems, Groundnut as a rotation crop with cotton, Harvesting of groundnuts; Cotton growing in India; Recent advances in cotton production. Recreations:* Golf, Fishing *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, and The Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik. *Address:* Breach Candy House, Warden Road, Bombay.

MAHTAB, The Hon'ble Sri Harekrushna, Minister of Industry and Supply, Govt of India, since May 1950 *b* January, 1900, *m* Srimati Subhadra Devi *Educ* Ravenshaw College, Cuttack Joined non-co-operation movement, 1921, since then a worker of Indian National Congress, Chairman, District Board, Balasore 1924-28; was also elected to the Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council, 1924, took to journalism for seven years as editor *Prajatantra*, a powerful daily Oriya paper and also *Ruchana* took part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, was elected President, Utkal Provincial Congress Cttee twice, 1930 and 1937, organised the Inchudi Salt Satyagraha and imprisoned for 1½ years (1930-31); imprisoned several times in connection with political activities, 1932, 1942, etc, Member, Congress Working Cttee, 1938-46; Leader, Congress Assembly Party, Orissa, has been largely instrumental in merging the Orissa States with the province of Orissa, Dec 1947, was President, Orissa States Enquiry Cttee; donated Rs 25,000 for the publication of the unpublished works of ancient Oriya poets, and Rs 26,000 for the propagation of Gandhi Dharma among the Adibasis of Orissa, Chief Minister, Orissa, 1946-50 *Publications* Three popular novels, a drama, *History of Orissa*, the only authentic history of the province. *Address* Secretariat, New Delhi



MAHVY, Abdulhai Abdulwahid, B A (Hons) (Econ), M A, G D C A, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kolhapur *b* March, 19, 1916, *s* of Abdulwahid Mahvy, *m* Halima, *d* of Hakem Mahomed Hassam, Social Worker in Nasik District, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Poona and Dharwar Started his career, as a graduate Assistant in the Marketing Section of Co-operative Department, was then selected as Assistant Marketing officer (Research), Bombay Province, by the Bombay Sind Public Service Commission 1942, was appointed Asstt Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1945, was selected for the 2nd time by the Bombay Sind Public Service Commission, transferred to Kolhapur after serving in Bombay and Jalgaon, prepared two reports on the marketing of Castor Seeds in the Bombay State and on the marketing of Mangoes, also brought up-to-date the reports on the marketing of Bananas and Cashew Nuts; and since his arrival at Kolhapur has been taking keen interest in the advancement of Co-operative movement in Kolhapur district *Recreations* Tennis, Football *Address* Jat-Koowan, Yeola, Dist. Nasik.



MAI-SWARUP MAI-MARKAND (formerly Rao Saheb M R Dholakia, L C E), Founder and President, "Mother's Lodge" *b* Dec 22, 1887, *Educ.* Poona Engineering Coll Entered Govt Service, 1921, retired as Dy. Asstt. Consulting Surveyor, Bombay, 1942, served as Spl Land Acqn. Officer, Karachi Poona, Bombay and Hubli, after worldly retirement, became full time Mother's servant since 1945, Hindu Mother's devotee since twelve with miraculous experiences and powers, installed Universal Mother MAI, Sept. 9, 1932; convened in Poona Sisters' social in strict



purdah of all creeds on Daserah day (Oct. 9, 1932), started Mother's Lodge in Poona, March 27, 1933 (Gudi Padvava Navratra day), explained "God as Mother" at All Faiths Conference, Nasik, 1933, delivered speech on "Modern World and Motherhood of God" at Indian Philosophical Congress, 1934; recently held Sisters' gathering in Madras (on Daserah day). Oct 1, 1949, has been conducting Mother's Lodge, an institute of sisters and brothers with branches and followers in Gujerat, Saurashtra and South, for the propitiation of God as Universal Mother through Universal Love and Service, Devotion and unconditional cheerful self-surrender and invoking Mother's Blessing with prayers and worships for universal peace, welfare and relief and Mother's Mercy for individual bliss, peace and prosperity *Publications Mai-Poojan, Invitation to join Mother's Lodge, Theory and Principles of Universal Mother movement, Mother and Mother's Thousand Names* (in 2 vols), *Hindi Mai Prarthana and Mai Guru Ananya Bhakti, Mother's Message* (English), *Mai Sandesh* (Gujerati), *Matru Sandesh* (Marathi), *Thai-Mayi Valhi* (Tamil), *U M s Message* (Telugu), etc *Address* Mother's Lodge (Mai Niwas), Santa Cruz, Bombay.

MAITI, Hon'ble Sri Nikunja Behari, M A., Minister, Department of Supplies, Government of West Bengal *b* Oct 1893, of a poor teacher's family, *m* Srim Ahalya Maiti, three *d*, *Educ* Village schools and Berhampore coll, Bengal, Calcutta Univ Served as a Head Master in a High English school, joined the Non-Co-operation movement, 1921, was imprisoned, 1922, was elected member, Contai Local Board and Midnapore Dist Board, 1925, imprisoned in Salt Satyagraha, 1930, released on Gandhi-Irwin Pact, was again imprisoned, 1933, elected M L A, Bengal, 1936, courted imprisonment by offering individual Satyagraha, 1940, was released, Dec 1941, was arrested in 1942 on the 22nd August and kept in prison till April, 1945, was again elected M L A, Bengal, chosen as Minister for Education and Irrigation and Waterways Deptts under the premiership of Dr P C Ghosh which he resigned owing to a difference of opinion with him *Address*. P-14, Durga Charan Mitra Street, Calcutta.

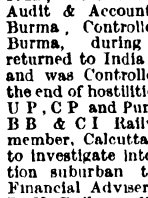
MAJITHIA, Sardar Sir Surendra Singh, 'Knight-Bachelor' (1946), Landlord & Industrialist. *b* March 4, 1895, *s.* of late Hon. S B. Dr Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Kt., C.I.E, D O L. *m.* Lady Balbir Kaur Surendra Singh Majithia, *d* of General Hazura Singh of Patiala State, *Educ*. Khalsa Collegiate High School and Khalsa Coll, Amritsar, Senior Managing Partner, Saraya Sugar Factory, Saraya Oil Mill & Saraya Dairy Farm, Sardarnagar, member, Khalsa College (Amritsar) Managing Cttee. and member, Khalsa Coll Governing Council, Amritsar; Patron & Life member, Managing Cttee and Vice-Chairman of Managing Council, Maharana Pratap High School, Gorakhpur, formerly member, Cttee of Indian Sugar Mills Assen, member, Sugar Technologists' Assen of India, Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd, member, District Re-Settlement Cttee and District Court of Wards Advisory Cttee, Gorakhpur and Sant Attar Singh Ed. Council, Mastuana, Pepsu, Life Member, Sikh Edn Cttee, Patron, U P Olympic Cttee; ex-member, National War Front, Gorakhpur *Address* · Saraya Estate, P O. Sardarnagar, Dt. Gorakhpur, U P, Majithia House, Amritsar, Majithia House, Simla East (Punjab).

MAJITHIA, His Excellency Wing Commander Sardar Surjit Singh, B A (Punjab), First Indian Ambassador in Nepal, Dec 1947-June 1949 *b.* August 8, 1912, *s* of S. B. Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, C E, *m.* Sardarni Kushalpal Kaur, *d* of General Shivdev Singh of Nabha, three *s* Sardar Satyajit Singh Majithia, Sardar Gurlabh Singh Majithia and Girijit Singh Majithia, *Educ* Aitcheson Chiefs College, Lahore, Khalsa College, Amritsar and Government College, Lahore. Joined the Royal Indian Air Force, December 1939, on the death of elder brother left the Airforce to take up the social and educational activities started by late Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, and continued by Sardar Kirpal Singh Majithia, till his death, February 1944, became the President of the Khalsa College, April 1944, was elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, December 1945, as an Independent candidate from a joint constituency in the undivided Punjab defeating his two rival candidates, became a member of the Defence Consultative Committee, India Nepal sent 12 of its best regiments to the help of the Indian Government in Sept 1948 for keeping internal security and order during the time of Indian Govt Police Action in Hyderabad through his personal influence and friendly relations with the reigning as well as the Ruling families Nepal Govt set up Wireless Communication in its country through his advice and help Managing Director, Saraya Sugar Factory, Sardarnagar, Managing Partner Saraya Chemical Works, Sardarnagar, Saraya Distilleries, Sardarnagar, Oil Mills, Sardarnagar, Director, Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd, Amritsar. *Recreations* · Wireless, Photography, Sports *Clubs* · Northern India Flying Club, Jullundhar, Amateur Radio Club of India; United Service Club of India and Pakistan Defence Services Club, Delhi *Address* · Majithia House, Amritsar



MAJUMDAR, Nripendra Nath, M A (Calcutta), Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, since 1949 *b.* Feb 1897, *s.* of late D N Majumdar, Mymensingh, East Pakistan, *m.* Mrs Nilima Majumdar, B Sc, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Presidency College and Science College, Calcutta. Entered the Indian Finance Service, 1922, worked in various Departments of Audit & Accounts all over India and Burma, Controller of Military Accounts, Burma, during the World War II, returned to India after the fall of Burma and was Controller of Supply Accounts, till the end of hostilities, was Accountant-General, U P, C P and Punjab, Chief Auditor, G I P. & B B & C I Railways, Bombay, appointed member, Calcutta Terminal Facilities Cttee to investigate into the question of electrification suburban trains in Calcutta, 1947, Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B N Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, 1948-49 *Address* Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Mihijam

MALANI, Seth Kanchanlal Varajdas. *b* in 1893 at Surat *m* Shrimati Vasantgauri, *Educ* at Bombay in the Esplanade High School Joined Insurance business of his father Seth Varajdas Bhaidas He took part in starting the Industrial, the Vulcan and the Universal Insurance Companies Also one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies Association in Bombay in 1927 Was a Director and General Manager of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; retired, January 1947. He was partner in the firm of Messrs M Kanji & Co who were the Managing Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co, Ltd He takes a great deal of interest in social and religious matters He is a staunch Vaishnavite *Address* Jogeshwari (B B & C I.)



MALAVIYA, Hon'ble Pt. Keshav Deva, Minister for Co-operative, Development and Industries Depts, United Provinces, since 1947 *b.* Aug. 11, 1903, in Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad, *Educ*. M Sc from the Allahabad Univ., short erm Diploma in Oil Technology from the Harcourt Butler Institute, Kanpur, 1929 Joined the Congress movement, 1921, shortly afterwards sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, courted jail several times and spent more than 9 years in various prisons, member, Provincial Congress Cttee and its Executive for a long time; was Secy, Congress Parliamentary Cttee, organised the historic election campaign, 1937, has been General Secy, U P C C, actively participated in the "Quit India" movement and successfully conducted the struggle from underground; was appointed Parliamentary Secy for Development and Information and also Chief Whip, on the advent of the Congress Ministry, 1946. *Address* Lucknow, U P

MALHOTRA, Rai Bahadur Beli Ram, B.Sc (Punjab), C E (Roorkee), M I E, Superintending Engineer, C M W F, Ministry of Labour, Govt of India *b* August 1, 1903, *s* of late L. Girdhari Lal, D I. khan, N W F.P.; *m* Vidyavati, one *s*. and three *d*; *Educ*. Govt College, Lahore, and Civil Engineering College, Roorkee (U.P) Assistant Engineer, P W D., Central Provinces and P W D, N W F P, Executive Engineer, P.W D, N.W F P, Deputy Secretary and Superintending Engineer, N W F P *Address:* Dhanbad (E I R).

MALHOTRA, D. R., S B (Harvard), D Sc, M I Chem E, F I M (Lond), M I E (Ind), F N I, Chief Chemist & Metallurgist, B B & C I Rly., Ajmer, since 1931 *b* 1899 in Jalalpur, *Educ* · Punjab Univ, Massachusettes Institute of Technology and Harvard Univ. Appointed Chemical Engineer to Atlantic Dyestuff Co, New Hamshire, U S.A, 1923; Research Metallurgist to Tata Iron & Steel Co. (1925-31), awarded Carnegie Research Scholarship by the Council of Iron & Steel Institute, London, 1930, member, Metals Research Cttee, Coal Advisory Cttee. Dept of Industry & Supply, Planning Cttee. of Non-Ferrous Metals, Railway Board; Research Advisory Cttee, Chairman, Foundry Advisory Cttee, Railway Board, I R C A. Cttee of Railway Chemists & Metallurgists, Vice-Pres, Indian Institute of Metals, Pres, Rajputana Science Assoc, was appointed Officer on Special Duty, Railway Board, 1945 and worked as a member, Water Softening Cttee, Govt of India, was elected Pres, Engineering & Metallurgy section of Indian Science Congress Assoc held at Poona, 1950; won Rajputana Golf Championship, 1936, Captain and Pres, Ajmer Golf Club, ex-Pres, Rotary Club, Ajmer *Address* Golf Road, Ajmer.

MALHOTRA, Kartar Singh, M.A., I.A. & A S, Finance Secretary, East Punjab Government since the date of partition *b* 1902; *m.* Kunti Singh, two *s* *Address* Finance Secretary, East Punjab Government, Simla.

MALI, Shankar Ragho, Agriculturist and Merchant, Dhulia *b* 1912, *m* Miss Sakarbai, two *d*, *Educ.*. Dhulia Municipal School and Dhulia Training College Member, Dhulia Municipality for ten years, acted as Chairman, Standing Cttee and Public works Cttee, member, Dhulia Municipal School Board, Pres, Dhulia Municipality, 1950 Vice-Chairman, Dhulia City Congress Cttee, Secretary, Dhulia Agriculturist Patas Sthal Mandal, Chairman, Dhulia Savanta Mali Boarding open to all communities *Address* Galle No 23, Old Town, Dhulia (Bombay State).



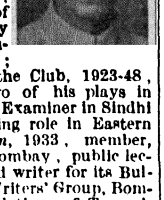
MALI, Shivaji Manaji, Landlord *b.* Aug 16, 1898, *s* of late Manaji Bhau Mali, Govt pensioner (Teles), *m* Miss Krishnabai, *d* of T. B Banakar of Atit, T Satara, three *s*, *Educ* Satara New English School, Matric, 1923 Elected member, Satara Dt Local Board and Dt School Board, since 1945; member, Managing Cttee, Satara T. Agri Develop Assoc, Pres, Mitra Mandal, Angapur, a village uplift centre in that area, member, Satara Civil Hospital Advisory Cttee, Chairman, Law and Reference Cttee, Dt Local Board, has been running a charitable dispensary at Angapur since 1936, takes active interest in social activities for the uplift of rural populace, active member, Home Guard Organization since the start, gives free legal advice to needy persons to encourage conciliation. *Address:* Angapur Taluka, Satara.



MALIK, The Hon'ble Shri Bidhubhusan, M A, LL B, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad *b* January 11, 1895, *s* of the late Rai Bahadur Chandra Shekhar Malik, *m* the late Shrimati Leelavati, two *s*, *Educ.* Central Hindu College, Benares, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad Law College, Allahabad, Lincoln's Inn, London Enrolled as a Vakil, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, 1919, called to the Bar, Nov 1923 Appointed to the Judicial Cttee, Benares State, 1942, Special Counsel, Income-tax, 1943, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, March 1944, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, Dec 1947, Chief Justice, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, July 1948, Acting Governor, United Provinces, March & April, 1949. *Recreations* Tennis and Badminton. *Address* · Allahabad

MALIK, H. E. Wing Commander Sardar Hardit Singh, C.I E (1941), O.B.E (1938), I C S, Indian Ambassador, Extra-Ordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France since Aug 1949 *b* Nov 23, 1894 at Rawalpindi (W Punjab), *Educ* · Eastbo rne College (public school) Eastbourne, England, 1909-1912 and passed with highest honours in classical languages (Greek and Latin), Balliol College, Oxford, 1912 1915, graduated with Honours in modern History in 1915 Captained the Cricket Team at Eastbourne College and represented Oxford University both at cricket and golf, served with the French Army on the Western Front, 1916 fighting Pilot in the Royal Flying Corps and subsequently in the Royal Air Force in France, Italy and in the Home Defence, United Kingdom, 1917 & 1918, was wounded in air combat in France in 1917, entered the I C S and served in the Punjab, 1922-1930, as Assistant Commissioner and then as Deputy Commissioner in the following Districts — Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Rohtak and Sialkot, Deputy Trade Commissioner in the office of the High Commissioner for India in London, 1931-1934, Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, 1933-34, Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department, Govt of India, 1934, Joint Sec, Commerce Dept, Govt of India, 1937, first Indian Trade Commissioner to the U S A and Canada, 1938; Representative of the Govt of India in the International Cotton Conference, Washington, 1939, International Labour Conference, New York, 194 , the United Nations Food Conference, Hot Springs, Virginia, U S A, 1943, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, Atlantic City, U S A, 1943, Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, 1944-47, brought about many important reforms in the various spheres of administration in Patiala, as leader of the Indian States Industrial delegation in which capacity, visited the U K and the U S A, established valuable contacts with the industrial magnates of these countries and also of Canada and opened up a way for the procurement of plants and machinery for the industrialisation of the States, ensured the economic stability of Patiala State by his home policy, and benefited the agriculturists by measures adopted to bring the prices of foodgrains up to the same level as those obtaining in the Punjab, introduced many reforms like appointment of a Civil Services Commission, the creation of the Directorate of Public Relations in order to ensure more cordial relations between the Ruler and his subjects and to make the Government more responsive to public opinion, the setting up of a Constitution Committee to frame a constitution for a popular representative assembly, etc, took a keen interest in the formulation of Post-War Development plans and worked whole-heartedly for their early implementation, already several of these schemes have been put into effect, represented the Government of India at the first and Second Sessions of the Preparatory Committee of the Unit d Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in London, November 1946 and Geneva, April 1947 respectively, leader of the Indian Delegation to the Unit d Nations Conference on Trade & Empl yment, Havana, November 1947, Member, Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, Lake Success, April 1949, High Commissioner for India in Canada, Sept. 1947—Aug 1949. *Address*. Indian Embassy, Paris.

MALKANI, Mangharam Udharam, B.A, Professor of English, Jai Hind College, Bombay. *b* Dec 24, 1896, in Hyderabad (Sind), *s* of Dewan Udharam, zemindar and Shrim Vishni Bai, *m* Shrim Saraswati Bai, 1916, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ.* D J. Sind College, Karachi (Sind), graduated in English Literature and Persian, 1919 Managed ancestral lands, 1919-25, Professor of English and Sindhi, Sind Coll, 1925-48, Editor, *The Indus*, organ of Rabindranath Literary & Dramatic Club, inaugurated by the poet, 1923; Actor and Producer of the Club, 1923-48, won annual prizes for two of his plays in Sindhi and English, Univ Examiner in Sindhi and English, played leading role in Eastern Arts film *Insan-ya-Shaitan*, 1933, member, P E N All-India Centre, Bombay, public lecturer under its auspices and writer for its Bulletins, Pres, Sindhi New Writers' Group, Bombay *Publications* Translations of Tagore's *Gardener* and *Gitanjali* in Sindhi, *Longing Lute* (1925), original English verses, *Tea-Party*, playlet produced by A I R, Delhi (1944) contributor to "Bombay Chronicle," "March" etc, is publishing a research work, *Development of Sindhi Prose*, is preparing a thesis for Ph D of Bombay Univ, *Sociological Background of Modern English Drama* *Recreations* Tennis, Cricket, Photography, Acting, Play-production, etc. *Club* P E.N. Club, All-India Centre, Bombay. *Address* 22, Pedder Road, Bombay 26.



MALLIK, Satyendra Chandra, M.A. (Cal), B A. (Cantab), I C S. (retd), Mathematical Tripos, *b.* 25th February, 1874, *m* Kshanaprabha Gupta, *Educ.*: St Xavier's College and Presidency College Calcutta and St John's College, Cambridge. Obtained Gilchrist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St. John's College, Cambridge in 1894, passed the I C S Examination—open competition—in 1896, Mathematical Tripos and B A Degree in Cambridge in 1897. Joined I C S. in 1897; after holding appointments as Asstt Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and District Magistrate, was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911, became Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1928, retired from service in March 1934 *Address* 5, Alipore Avenue, Alipore, "Gibraltar," Hazaribagh, Bihar

MANAVALA Ramanujan, Sendamangalam Govindaraja, M A (Madras), Ph D (London), D I C, Rao Saheb (1946), Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, since Nov 1948. *b.* Aug 26, 1893, *s* of S Govindaraja Mudaliar; *m.*, two *s* and one *d*; *Educ* Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras, Madras Christian Coll, Imperial Coll of Science, London. Lecturer in Zoology, Madras Christian Coll, 1916-25, did research in the Imperial Coll. of Science, London, 1925-27, Professor of Zoology, Presidency Coll, Madras, 1927-46, Principal, 1946-48 *Publications* Numerous papers—proceedings of the Zoological Society, London, Current Science, Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, etc *Clubs*. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address* · Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, S India.

MANDY, Coryndon John Rutherford, B A (Trinity College, Dublin) Journalist, Editor, *The Illustrated Weekly of India*. *b* Feb. 26, 1906, *Educ* · St Columba's College and Dublin University Journalist, *Irish Independent*, Fleet Street, London, 1928, Adviser in English studies, Siamese Government Services, Bangkok, 1929-35, came to India in 1935 as Principal, Talukdari Girassia Chiefs' College, Kathiawar, served in Indian Army, 1943-46 (Staff Major, S E A.C. Ceylon, Malaya and Siam) *Publications* 3 volumes of short stories (Thacker & Co, Bombay), *Laughter in Court* (The Bodley Head, London)? has contributed short stories to many London periodicals. *Recreations* · Golf, gardening, short story writing travel *Clubs* Bangkok Sports Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club; United Services Club, Bombay Presidency Golf Club *Address:* C/o "The Times of India," Bombay.

MANGALMURTI, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Keshao Tukaram, B Sc., LL.B, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature at Nagpur. *b* Jan 7, 1897, *m.* Malatibai Mangalmurti (nee Indira Paranjpe); two *s*, *Educ* Morris College and College of Science, Nagpur; Emmanuel College, Cambridge Entered Indian Civil Service, 1923, served as Deputy Commissioner for about 8 months, was Dt. & Sessions Judge for 17 years, Officiating Judge, Nagpur High Court, 1946 Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur, April 1947 to June 21, 1948, was appointed Judge, High Court, Nagpur, June 21, 1948, confirmed as Puisne Judge, Feb. 28, 1949 *Address* · 27/1, Rifle Range Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

MANGALVEDHEKAR, Vithalrao Rajerao, B A LI B, Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, since 1947 *b.* July 11, 1888, *s* of Rajerao V Mangalvedhekar, Mamlatdar in British Service. *m* Rukhamabai, *d* of Gopal Gowda Patil, Watandar Patil Dharwar District, five *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* Dharwar High School and Sardar's High School, Belgaum, Deccan College, Poona, Law College, Bombay; was a Tennis Champion in the College and won the Singles Championship at Dharwar

in the District Tournament held in 1917-18. Practised as a Pleader at Dharwar, 1912-18; was first appointed Sub-Judge, 1918; acted as Assistant Judge, Poona, 1934, then Small Causes Court Judge, Poona, 1940; retired, July 1943, awarded Rao Bahadur, 1944 in recognition of his services in the Judicial Dept., re-employed by Govt. in 1947 as Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Bombay *Recreations* Tennis *Clubs* Poona Club, Cricket Club of India Royal Western India Turf Club *Address* "Drummore," 33, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, *Home Address:* Venkat Pet, Bagalkot, Dist Bijapur.

MANI, Annakavoor Doraiswamy, M A (Madras), Managing Editor, *The Hitavada*, Nagpur, since 1936 *b* April 8 1910, *m* Kamala Swan, M A, B T, one *s* *Educ*. Wellesley Coll and Presidency Coll, Madras Worked as Editorial apprentice on 'New India' edited by Dr Besant, 1930, worked with Mr B Shiva Rao in the Buv Indian League as the Editor of the Buv Indian Economic Journal 1930-31 Frequent free-lance contributor to the *Hindu* on Indian and foreign affairs, 1930-33, joined *Hitavada*, 1933, Secy International Section of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1935, Provincial Branch of the Editors' Conference, 1942-48 C P Press Advisory Cttee, 1942-49, General Secy, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, since 1949, member, Standing Cttee, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference from 1940, Executive of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society from 1947, Pres, International Service Cttee, of the Nagpur Rotary Club, 1947-49 Hon Secy, Indian Council of World Affairs Nagpur Branch, since 1949, the nominee of H E the Chancellor of the Nagpur Univ to the Nagpur Univ Senate, 1949, member, C P & Berar Press Enquiry Cttee, 1948 actively connected with many local associations *Publications Of Yanks and Others* *Recreations*. Travelling, Palmistry *Club* Rotary Club, Nagpur *Address* Wardha Road, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh.

MANNADIAR, Major Sardar Chondath Irav Ramanunni, of Chondath House, one of the oldest families of chieftains in the Cochin State Proprietor, "Ram Raj" Mills, Kozhinjampara, Chittur-Cochin A, D C to the Ruler of Cochin. Was appointed Commanr of the Cochin Special Guards during war; first appointed A D C. in 1929 to Sir Sri Rama Varma, G C I E, the then Maharaja of Cochin, was Pres, Taluk Recruiting Cttee Attached to His Majesty's I T F for a long time and was apptd member of the Unit Advisory Cttee of the 13th Malabar Battalion in 1941, during war, rendered voluntary service for a short time and served as a company Commander in the 13th Malabar Battalion and had an attachment in the 3rd Madras Regiment, apptd as first Vice-Patron of the Boy Scouts Assocn, Cochin State in 1944 recently appointed as Hon Major in the Cochin State Forces Awarded title of "Sardar" by H H the Maharaja of Cochin on 6th June, 1949 *Address* P O Nallepilly, *via* Palghat, S. Malabar



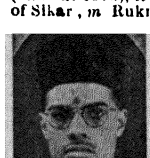
MAPARA, Navin Hiralal, B A. (Hons), Managing Agent, National Electrical Industries, Ltd *b* Sept 9, 1914, *s* of Hiralal D. Mapara and Mrs Jasudiva H Mapara, *m* Vasumati R Jhaveri, B A, three *d* *Educ.:* Bombay University For some time, scholar, School of Economics, Bombay, member, Cttee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Hon Secy, Assoc of Indian Industries, member, Central Cttee, All India Manufacturers' Organisation. *Clubs* Orient Club, Radio Club. *Address:* 505, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

MARATHAY, Dr. Shanker Hari, M.B.B.S., Optical Engineer, *b* October 30, 1905, *m* Anasuya Vinayak More one *s* and two *d*. *Educ* John Elphinstone High School, Allbag, Fergusson College, Poona; Grant Medical College, Bombay. Pioneered research in Optical Engineering in India, 1946, succeeded in givi g Optical polish to special-type steel dies, June 1948, manufactured plastic Contact Lenses, March 1949, produces all types of plastic Contact Lenses (spherical, toroid, conical, moulded) to any prescription, manufactured first plastic Artificial Eyes in the same year reproducing the colour and pattern of the Asiatic iris, makes life-like eyes fitted with good movements; made Achromatic lens combinations, Nov. 1949, is now manufacturing Projection and Camera lenses upto f 3 5; manufactured 6" Telephoto lens (f 3 5), Feb 1950, also, for the first time in India, moulded, ground and polished Condenser lenses *Publications* *Save Your Children* (Marathi and English), *Venereal Diseases* (Marathi). *Hobbies*. Engraving and Photography *Address* 3, Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.



MARATHEY, Purandar Ganesh. *b* 1909, *s* of late Ganesh Sadashiv Marathey M A, A I A, Actuary, Poona Worked as General Manager, General Assurance Society Ltd, Ajmer, 1937-38, later left Insurance line to take to manufacturing, promoted the New India Industries Ltd, manufactures Petromax lanterns 200 and 300 C P spare parts for petromax lamps and all sorts of nonferrous articles right from casting machining to plating, in Incandescent Lamps Mfg. Co Ltd, Poona, works as Insurance Agent for all kinds of Insurance works and as Finance broker helping to get advances from Insurance Companies against house properties, has manufactured various machinery for manufacturing rubber goods and moulds for rubber and plastic Industries, member, Managing Cttee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay for the last 8 years, was member, Managing Cttee of the Maratha Chamber of Commerce, Poona; member, Insurance and Industries Sub-Committees of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; has worked as Hon Secy. of the Assoc of Indian Industries, was selected by the Govt of India as a Representative of the Trade Delegation to be sent to Malaya *Club* Club of Maharashtra, Poona (Patron) *Address* 26, Lamington Road North, Bombay.

MAROO, Brij Mohan Kishanlal, Merchant, Millowner and Banker. *b* August 25, 1913, (Samvat 1970), *el s* of Seth Kishanlalji Maroo of Sikar, *m* Rukmini Devi, two *s* and two *d* *Educ* Shree Vishdhanand Sarswati Vidyalaya, Calcutta and privately. Entered business at the age of 18, soon after was taken as a partner associated with his father's business in Bombay and Calcutta, afterwards started his firm Brij Mohan Maroo & Co, Bombay, Director, The Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd, 1949. The Western India Chamber of Commerce Ltd Bombay member, The East India Cotton Association Ltd, The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Ltd, The Bombay Bullion Association Ltd, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and other Commercial bodies, served as vice-pres and honorary secretary of many public societies responsible for the maintenance of a free Anglo-Vernacular school, Sanskrit School and other charities at Sikar *Clubs* The Cricket Club of India and 8 30 Club, Bombay. The National Sports Club of India, The Progressive Group, Bombay. *Address.*—*Residence* 14th Ravindra Mansion, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay, *Office*. 158/164, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.



MARSHALL, John Robert, Managing Director, Madura Mills Co, Ltd, Mathural, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram and Director, A & F. Harvey Ltd, The Madura Sugars & Allied Products Ltd, National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd, Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, etc *b* 1907, *m* Genevieve Wallace, 1934, one *s*. and one *d*. Joined Madura Mills, 1930 member, Textile Advisory Cttee; Chairman, Board of Directors, Pandyan Insurance Co, Ltd, Punalur Paper Mills Ltd, Pandyan Bank Ltd, and India Cements Ltd *Recreations* Golf, Tennis *Address* Pasumalai Hills, Mathural.

MARZBAN Adi, B A, Proprietor and Editor, "*Jame Jamshed*" *b* April 19, 1914, *m*. Silla Bamanji Pudumjee, *Educ* Bharda New High School, Elphinstone College. Took up production of plays for the stage, films and radio. Staff Artist in the All-India Radio *Publications* Plays, Sketches, Short Stories *Recreations* Chess, Dramatics, Painting, Conjuring *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, W I A A Club *Address* Jame Jamshed, Mangalore Street, Fort, Bombay.

MASANI, Dr. Kaikhushroo Muncherji, M D (Lond.), F R C S (Eng.), M B B S (Bom), Consulting Gynæcologist and Obstetrician *b*. Feb 15, 1903, *m* Homai, *d* of Sorabji S Engineer, *Educ* Sirdar Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona, Grant Medical College, Bombay, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Hon Asst Obstetrician, Bai Motlibai Petit Hospital, Bombay, 1935-37; joined staff of K E M Hospital and G S M College, Bombay, as Hon Asst Gynæcologist, 1937 and Hon Gynæcologist, 1941, apptd. Hon. Consulting Obstetrician to Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay, 1941, and as Hon Principal Medical Officer, 1945; joined staff of the Bomanji D Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, as Hon Gynæcologist and Obstetrician, 1941 *Address:* "La Citadelle", Queen's Road, Bombay.

MASANI, Minocher Rustom, B A. (Bombay), LL B (London), Bar-at-Law, M.P., Chairman, United Nations Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Minorities. *b* November 20, 1905 in Bombay, *Educ*. B A (Bombay), LL B. (London), Called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1928 Enrolled as Advocate in the Bombay High Court, 1929; Founder and Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, 1934-39; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1935-45, Mayor of Bombay, 1943-44, member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1945-46, member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-48; joined Tata Sons in 1941 and has acted as Secretary of Tata Chemicals Ltd, Secretary of Tata Aircraft Ltd, and Secretary of the Public Relations Department of Tata Sons Ltd., Ambassador of India in Brazil, 1948-June 1949 *Publications* *India's Constitution at Work*, 1939, *Our India*, 1940, *Socialism Reconsidered*, 1944; *Your Food*, 1944, *Picture of a Plan*, 1945, *A Plea for the Mixed Economy*, 1947, *Our Growing Human Family*, 1950. *Address*. Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

MASANI, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt. (1943), M A, J P. *b* 23rd sept 1876 Fellow, Elphinstone Coll; Fellow, Institute of Bankers; Fellow, Universities of Bombay, Poona & Baroda, Chairman Executive Cttee., Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation member, National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, member, National Defence Council Provincial Leader, National War Front, Trustee, Prince of Wales Museum, N M Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Scty, Bombay; Governing Body of the K. R. Kama Oriental

Institute; Bombay Vigilance Assen. and Bombay Presy. Adult Education Assen; Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in W India, Municipal Secretary, Dy Municipal Commissioner and Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Mgr., Central Bank of India Ltd; Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Dir, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co, Editor, *Kaiser-i-Hind* and *Indian Spectator Publications: Child Protection, Folklore of Wells, The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, The Conference of the Birds, A Sufi Allegory, Evolution of Local Self-Govt in Bombay; The Religion of the Good Life, Zoroastrianism, Court Ports of Iran and India; Dadabhai Naoroji, The Grand Old Man of India* Also several works in Gujerati. *Address:* 68F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

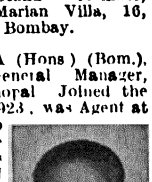
MASCARENHAS, Francis Dennis, Industrialist and Businessman Chairman and Managing Director, Associated Corporation of Industries (India), Ltd, Bombay and Hon Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, J P., Consul for the Republic of Cuba *b* October 4, 1912, *s* of the late J Stewart De B Mascarenhas, of Bombay Secretariat, Bombay and *m* of Politician Commendador Leandro M scarenhas of Bombay; *m* Patricia Rose De-Mello, *g d* of Pascol DeMello, Captain of the Militia guarding the Governor's Castle at Parel, and recipient of a meritorious token from His Majesty George III, 1799, *Educ* in European Schools, Bombay Joined the G I P Railway, 1927, resigned and took up Commercial training under foreign experts, established the firm of Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd, member, Chamber of Commerce, U S takes keen interest in the uplift and welfare of all the minority communities, is national minded; has toured extensively abroad and has met International personalities of today, flew to Nebraska—Omaha to survey his plan for his cherished "Boys Town" spent several months in Boys Town during his global visits and during this period also visited the world's largest factories of various productions was complimented in 1945 by Mr. Emanuel Celler, member on the Cttee on the Judiciary and U S A House of Representatives, (Congress), Washington D C for his plan for industrialising India especially Transportation—His Lightweight Bullock Cart, received in audience the Hon Citizenship of Boys Town, Nebraska U S A, was guest of honour at a dinner given at New York by Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York at which a handsome donation was made for his Lightweight Bullock Cart scheme for India has been working to promote Indian Industries among the other countries of the world, was responsible for the smooth establishment of the Indo-Cuban trade, was awarded in Havana the Grand Cross of Honour & Merit (Cuba); visited America's Film industry at Hollywood with Mr Edward Mehran, the President of the Squirt Company, also visited all the Intelligence and Social Commercial branches throughout the U S A, was invited by Mr Edgar Hoover of America's Criminal Investigation Bureau, Washington D C, was guest of Papal Internuncio at Havana addressed at New York a distinguished gathering of Industrialists, is popular in the U S, visited the world's biggest scientific research station abroad, discussed with Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the then Governor-General and Viceroy of India his plans for betterment of the common man in India at the invitation of the Governor-General of Goa discussed a scheme for the development of Industries and Power and a project for the Dud-Sagar Waterfalls for the electrification of Goa and the improvement of Marmugao harbour, recommending strongly for a "Port Trust of Goa" is a great supporter and soldier of Free India like his uncle the Late Commendador Leandro Mascarenhas, a Politician of the Motilal Nehru days, Director, Bombay Potteries and Tiles, Ltd, Everest Advertising Ltd, Indian Gliding Association, Ltd *Languages* English, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Marathi, Urdu and Gujarati *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Western India Automobile Association, Clubs overseas, and Americans for Democratic Action—Red Cross Society of Havana *Hobbies* Psychiatry Reading Golf, Tennis, Cine Photography, Motoring Agriculture *Address* "Commerce House", Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay



MASCARENHAS, Gerson, Director, Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd, since 1947, Merchant & Landlord, Bombay *b.* 1916, *s.* of late J Stewart Mascarenhas, of Bombay Secretariat and Mrs D Mascarenhas of Calangute *m* Fressie Barretto, *d* of Dr Fred Barretto, D Ph (Cantab), Retd Asst. Director, Public Health, Bombay, one *d*, *Educ*. St Mary's High School, Bombay. Joined General Motors (India) Ltd, 1934, was Purchasing Agent, later resigned and joined Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd, 1944 had extensive training in Commerce and Foreign Trade, distinguished himself, was appointed Director, toured the Dominions of India & Pakistan on business connections, responsible for the up-keep of commercial branches of the Company, contributes liberally to the poor cause, takes keen interest in the welfare of all communities. *Hobbies* History, foreign languages, Commerce and Literature *Clubs* Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; Presidency Golf Club and the Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay *Address:* Rustom Mansion, 562, Lady Jehangir Road, Matunga, Bombay.

MASCARENHAS, Dr. Mafaldo Ubaldo, L M. & S (Bombay Univ), Mayor of Bombay for 1948-49, Medical Practitioner and Social Worker *b* May 1885, *s* of M. M. Mascarenhas, late of the *Times of India*, *Educ* St Xavier's High School and Grant Medical College Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since April 1935; President, Philatelist Society *Recreations* Cricket and Hockey, fond of Stamp Collection. *Clubs* Bombay Presidency Hockey Association, Western India Football Association; Catholic Gymkhana; Stand Member, R W I T C *Address* Marian Villa, 16, Matharpakhadi, Mazagaon, Bombay.

MASIHUDDIN, S. M., B A (Hons) (Bom.), Cert A I B (Lond.), General Manager, Bank of Bhopal Ltd, Bhopal Joined the Imperial Bank of India, 1923, was Agent at various branches and also held several responsible posts at Head Office, was appointed Auditor of branches in 1944 when his services were lent to the Bhopal State, established the Bank of Bhopal Ltd, 1944, is also taking keen interest in the economic and industrial development of Bhopal, has established the following Companies and is Chairman or Director of one or the other, Chairman, Bhopal Chamber of Commerce, Bhopal Press Ltd., Director, Bhopal Construction Co Ltd, *Address* Bank of Bhopal Ltd., Bhopal.



MASSAND, Bhagvan Khemchand, B Sc (Hons), LL B (Hons), Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon *b* Sept 10, 1913, *s* of Dewan Khemchand, Executive Engineer, P W D, Sind, *m*, three *d*, *Educ* D J Sind Coll and S C S Law Coll, Karachi Business, joined Naraindas & Co., Automobile Dealers, Lahore; taken in the Indian Foreign Service after the partition. *Recreations:* Tennis Walking; Photography. *Address:* 37, Torrington Avenue, Colombo, 7, *Office*. Gaffoor Building, P O Box 896, Fort, Colombo.

MASTER, Bhola Nath, Public Works Minister, Former United State of Matsya Left Alwar State service on political grounds, 1938; organised Alwar Raj Prajamandal and was its General Secretary for years, arranged the first Khadi Exhibition in Alwar, courted imprisonment three times, Journalist; Founder Editor, *Swatantra Bharat* weekly of Alwar; received training under Mahatma Gandhi in Sewa Gram, member, Rajputana Provincial Congress Working Cttee and General Council, All India States People's Conference *Address* Alwar.

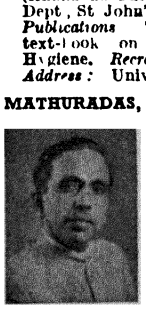
MASTER, Mansukhlal Atmaram, B A., LL B *b* Nov. 11, 1884, *m* Mrs Tara Master, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay Benares School Teacher, Secy, Sultana Mills and Hajibhai Laljee & Co, 1908-14, Secy, Morarjee Goculdas & Co, in charge of Morarjee & Sholapur Mills, 1915-19, member, Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for a number of years, (Pres, 1945) Cttee of the Fed. of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry for several years (Pres 1947) Vice-Pres, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1949, Trustee, Port of Bombay since 1937, Dy Chairman, Indian Sailors' Home Society for a number of years member, Transport Advisory Board, Govt of Bombay, 1944, Reconstruction Policy Cttee on Shipping, Chairman, Minor Ports Development Cttee of the Govt of Bombay Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Panel, Govt of India, 1946, member, Trade & Shipping Integration Cttee, 1949 Nautical Training Cttee, and Mercantile Marine Training Facilities Cttee., 1949, Central Advisory Council of Industries, 1949, All-India Council for Technical Education, 1949, Director, Bombay Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Acme Manufacturing Co, Ltd, Travancore Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Premier Automobiles Ltd; Govt of India delegate International Conference of Safety of Life at Sea (London), United Maritime Consultative Council, Washington, 1946, Employers' Adviser and then as Employers' Delegate, International Maritime Conference at Geneva Preparatory Technical Conference on Maritime Questions, Copenhagen, Nov 1945, 28th Session (Maritime) of International Labour Conference, Seattle (U S A), June 1946, Representative, Indian National Steamship Owners' Assoc. at the International Shipping Conference in London, Feb 1947, member, Indian Shipping Delegation to U K, July 1947; Govt Representative at the Geneva Session of Joint Maritime Commission, Dec 1947; General Manager, The Scindia Steam Nav. Co, Ltd, since 1919 *Publications* Several pamphlets on shipping and other matters of importance to commerce and industry *Recreations* Cricket and Tennis *Address* "Raj Mahal," Juhu (Bombay 25).

MASTER, Nagindas Tribhowandas, B.A., LL B, Solicitor *b* Oct 1874 Took part in the Home Rule League, 1916, Fellow of the Senate, Bombay University, 1929-34 member, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; member, First Bar Council, Bombay Presidency, began to take part in Congress Movement, 1930, Chairman of the Boycott Committee; Dictator 10th War Council 1930; went to Jail four times, 1930 and in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience Movement, again in 1940 and Aug 1942, released, April 1944; member, Bombay Legis Assembly 1946; Leader of the Bombay Congress Municipal Party, 1941; Mayor of Bombay 1944-45; Pres B P C C, 1942-46, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Chairman: B P C.C. Co-operative Co-ord nation Cttee; Federation of A B Consumer' Co-operative Societies. *Recreations and Hobbies* Literature and Agriculture. *Address* 20, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

MATHUR, Dhatri Saran, C E (Honours) (Roorkee), I C S, Registrar, Allahabad High Court, Allahabad, since Aug 14, 1947. *b.* Nov 13, 1912, *s.* of Chand Behari Lal, *m* Sobhagyavati, *d* of late Man Mohan Lal; one *s*, Hareshwar Saran, *Educ* Narain Inter College, Shikohabad, 1916-24, Govt Inter College, Etawah, 1924-27, Agra College, Agra, 1927-30, Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee, 1930-33, Balliol College, Oxford, 1935-36 Entered Indian Civil Service, 1936, District & Sessions Judge, Aligarh, 1944-47 *Recreation* Tennis *Address*. Shikohabad, District Manipuri (U P)

MATHUR, Jagdish Chandra, M A, I C S, Secretary, Education Dept, Govt of Bihar, since April 1949 *b* Jan 16, 1917, *s* of the late L N Mathur, *m* Premkanta, *d* of the Hon Mr Justice R Dayal, I C S, Allahabad High Court, one *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* Allahabad Univ, Ewing Christian Coll, Allahabad, J A S High School, Khurja Entered the I C S, 1941, posted as Asstt Magistrate, Sambalpur, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hajipur, later in the Supply Dept, Dt Magistrate Gaya, 1947-49 founded the Vaisali Sangha, 1945. *Publications Vaisali Abhinandan Granth Bhor-ka-tara, Plan for Adult Education in Bihar Recreations* Play-Writing *Address* Secretariat, Patna

MATHUR, Lakshmi Prasad, D Sc, Registrar, Agra University *b* Dec 24, 1895, *s* of M Narain Prasad *m* Kiran Mathur, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* St John's College (Allahabad University) Head of the Zoology Dept, St John's College, Agra till May 1947 *Publications* Three research papers and one text-book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. *Recreations* Football and Tennis *Address:* University, Agra



MATHURADAS, Dwarkadas, J P, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Merchant & Landlord *b* Nov 28, 1908, *m* Premibai, *d.* of late Sheth Lalji Naranji, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Bombay Partner Lalji Naranji & Co; Chaturbhuj Gordhandas & Co, cloth selling Agents, The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co Ltd. *Clubs* The Cricket Club of India Ltd (Life Member), Pransuklal Mafatlal Swimming bath (life member) *Address* C/o Lalji Naranji & Co, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

MATTHAI, Dr. John, B A., B.L. (Madras), B Litt. (Oxon), D Sc (London), C.I E Director, Tata Industries Ltd *b.* Jan 10, 1886, *m* Achamma John, 1921, *Educ* Madras Christian College London School of Economics, Balliol College, Oxford High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14, Officer on special duty Co-operative Dept, Madras, 1918-20, Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25, member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31, President, Tariff Board, 1931-34, Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40; retired from Government Service and joined Tata Sons Ltd 1940 of which he is Director, 1944, Minister for Finance Govt of India, Sept. 1948-May 1950. *Publications Village Govt in British India, Agricultural Co-operation in India, Excise and Liquor Control Address* C/o Tata Iron & Steel Co., Bombay House, Bombay

MATTHEW, K voor Eippa, M A (Hons), Member of Section, International Labour Office, Geneva, since Feb 1950 *b* 1895, *m* Achamma Eapen, *Educ* C M S College, Kottayam Christian College and Presidency College, Madras Assistant Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920-1922; Free Lance Journalist, 1922-1925; Editor, *Indian Daily Telegraph*, Lucknow, 1926-1927; Assistant Editor, *Hindustan Times*, Delhi, 1927-1928, Deputy Director, International Labour Office, 1929-1943, Liaison Officer, New India Planning Groups, National War Front, 1944, Publicity Officer and Press Attache, Indian Agency General, Nanking and Shanghai, 1945-46, member, Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs, Ag Dir, I L O, Indian Branch, 1947-Feb. 1950, visited Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya, in connection with official duties, 1949, attended the session of the International Labour Conference, June 1949, and later toured extensively in the U K, France, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, attended the Nuwara Eliya Session of the first Asian Regional Conference, Jan 1950, member, Rotary Club *Recreations* Tennis, Table Tennis, Badminton, Chess, Bridge *Publications* Has contributed extensively to the Indian press on labour, economic and social matters *Address*. C/o International Labour Office, Geneva.

MAVALANKAR, The Hon. Shri Ganesh Vasudeo, B A, LL B, Advocate A S, Speaker, Indian Constituent Assembly since November 1947 and of the Indian Republic Parliament since Jan 26, 1950. *b.* November 26, 1888, *Educ* Rajapur and Govt High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively, Gujarat Coll, Ahmedabad, and Govt Law School, Bombay Started practice in 1913; Secy, Gujarat Sabha, 1916, took part in Kaira No Rent Campaign, 1917, Influenza Relief, 1918, Famine Relief, 1919, entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919, suspended practice in 1921 22, Secy, Gujarat P C C, 1921 to 1923, General Secy., 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921, Secy, Flood Relief Operations, Ahmedabad District, 1927 visited England and Europe, 1928, President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36, President, Ranpur Inquiry Cttee, 1930, imprisoned, 1930 and 1933, interned at Ratnagiri, 1933-34, Trustee, Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati (Gandhiji's Ashram), Gujarat Law Society, member, Governing Body, Ahmedabad Education Society, etc Pres, Gujarat Vernacular Society; arrested at Ahmedabad for offering individual civil disobedience, 27th Nov 1940 and imprisoned in Sabarmati and Yeravda Jails, released 18th November, 1941, again arrested on 9th Aug 1942 under the D I R, released on 10th March 1944, Trustee and Vice-Chairman, Ex Com, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund formerly Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly, Trustee, Gandhi Memorial Fund and member, Ex Cttee thereof, President, Central Assembly, Jan 1946-Aug 1947, led Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference to England in Sept-Oct 1948 *Address* Bhadra, Ahmedabad and New Delhi

MAZUMDAR, The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib, B A with honours in English, M A in English (2nd Class), B L, Minister for Local Self Government, Veterinary and Livestock, Govt of Assam *b* Feb 1898 *Educ* Dacca College (now defunct) Practising Pleader in the Law Courts of the Cachar District, Assam, Chairman for years of Local Bodies of Hailakandi, Cachar District *Address* Shillong P. O, Assam

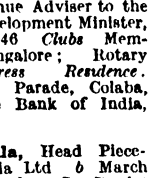
McKelvie, John Norman, M A., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi since August 1947 *b* Aug 6, 1914, *s* of Dr J. D McKelvie; *m* Miss Koomi Ardeshir Boga: *Educ* · Malvern College and Cambridge University Indian Civil Service (1938-1947) *Recreations* Tennis, Shooting. *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Royal Empire Society. *Address:* Cecil Hotel, Delhi

MEDAPA, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P., B A, B L, Rao Bahadur (1945), Chief Justice, Mysore, since Nov 1948 *b* April 10, 1895, *s* of P Belliapa, *m* Mrs. Poovie Medapa; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore and Law College, Madras. Member, Legislative Council & District Board, Coorg, led the Coorg delegation for evidence before the Simon Commission, as member of the Advisory Cttee on the Territorial Force, gave evidence before the Sir John Shea Cttee on Indianisation of the Army, practised as advocate in Madras and Coorg, appointed Sub-Judge & First Class Magistrate, Coorg (1929), District & Sessions Judge, Bangalore Cantonment (1933), Judge, High Court of Mysore from 1944, Chairman, Gopala Rao Enquiry Cttee (March 1948) *Clubs* Steward, Bangalore Race Club, Cricket Club of India (Founder Member), Century Club and Bangalore Club (Member) *Recreations* Tennis, Cricket and Hockey *Address*. No 16, Cunningham Road, Bangalore 1.

MEDHI, Hon'ble Shri Bishnu Ram, B Sc. (Hons), M Sc, B L, Advocate, Chief Minister, Assam since Aug 1950 *b* April 1890 in the village of Hajo (Kamrup-Assam), *m* Srimati Nirmala *d* of J R Deka, a prominent citizen of North-Gauhati, *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1931 joined the Non-co-operation Movement and was imprisoned for more than a year, after Lahore Congress, elected President of Assam P C C. unanimously and since then continuously elected President till 1939; member, A I C C., imprisoned in 1930 and 1940 in connection with C D and Satyagraha movements for about two years and again detained in jail for over 2 years in connection with 1942 movement, popularly known as the 'Iron Man' of Assam, Minister of Finance, Revenue and Legislation, Assam, Feb 1946-Aug. 1950 *Address* "Rockside", Shillong, Uzan Bazar, Gauhati, Assam

MEHKRI, Makdum Gulam Mohiyuddin, B A, LL B, Mothamad-ul-Mulk by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (1942), Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India *b* March 23, 1889. *s* of Makdum Mehkri, *m* Izzathunissa Begum, two *s.* and four *d*, *Educ* The Royal School, 1895-1902, Maharaja's High School, Mysore, 1902-05, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1906-10, Law College, Bombay, 1910-12 Joined the Mysore Civil Service, Feb 1914 as Asstt Commsnr., served as Magistrate in several Sub-Divisions, was Personal Asstt to the late H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore, 1919-27, Deputy Commsnr, Shimoga, 1930-33, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1933-37, Deputy Commsnr, Mysore, 1937-39; Administrative Tutor to the present Maharaja of Mysore, 1939-40, Secy. to Govt, Public Works Dept, Railways and Electrical Departments, Chief Secy to the Govt of Mysore and Revenue Commsnr, 1940-43, Revenue Adviser to the Kashmir Govt, 1944; Development Minister, Kashmir, July 1945-July 1946 *Clubs* Member, Century Club, Bangalore; Rotary Club of Bombay *Address Residence*. "Goolestan," New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay, *Office* Reserve Bank of India, Mint Road, Bombay.

MEHRA, Durga Dass Lala, Head Piecegoods Broker, Ralli's India Ltd *b* March 1898, the only *s* of the late L Daulat Ram Mehra of Amritsar, belongs to "Kshatriya" family, is one of the front rank businessmen of Amritsar. Joined business at an early age and proved a helping hand to his late father; made a business tour of Europe in 1934; Director, National Savings Bank Ltd, Pres, Amritsar Piecegoods Assoc (Regd), Amritsar, the Federation of Textile Assoc, Amritsar, proprietor, Maharajmal Ramchand and Ramchand Puranchand; Vice-President, Pinjra Pole Society for the welfare and protection of cows, has started a big cloth business under the name of Daulat



Ram Puran Chand, Bombay; is a leading figure in the social circle of the city; is also connected with many social, charitable and religious institutions of the city, donated ten thousand rupees to the Government towards Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund. *Address* Katra Ahluwala, Amritsar

MEHRBAN, Nowsherwan Aspandiar, M B.E, Labour Adviser, South India Estate Labour Relations' Organisation formed by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor *b* 2nd June, 1890, *m* Jerbanoo, *d* of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka, *Educ.* Boys' High School, Allahabad, St Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Gaekwar Scholar, Elphinstone College Secy to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912, Secy, R G Baldock Ltd, 1917, Secy, Indian Traders Pty, Ltd, 1919. Secy, Australian & Eastern Co, Pty, Ltd, 1921, entered Government Service in 1923, Secy Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee), October 1928 to April 1929, Technical Adviser to Government delegates and Secy to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931, on deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931, Secy, Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Govt of Bombay, till Jan 1943, Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act from April 1938 to Jan 1943, Labour Officer, Government of Bombay and Director of Labour Welfare, Jan 1942 to June 1947. *Address* Mount Villas, Bandra Hill, Bandra, and Sunnyside, Coonoor, Nilgiris

MEHTA, Asoka, B A, Social worker, General Secy., All India Socialist Party *b* 24th October, 1911, *Educ* Wilson College, Bombay; School of Economics, Bombay University. In political life from 1930, imprisoned four times, founder-member of the Socialist Party, edited its official organ, 1935 39, member of its National Executive for 15 years *Publications The Communal Triangle in India, The Simla Triangle, Indian Shipping. Address* 5, Dadysett Road, Babulnath, Bombay.

MEHTA, Ashok Nanalal, Consul-General for India in the Portuguese possessions in India, Panjim, Goa, since 1949 *b* April 23, 1921, *s* of N C Mehta, Retd I C S, Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, Simla, *m* Miss Chandralekha Pandit, *d* of H E Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit. *Educ* St Stephen's College, Delhi, Allahabad University, Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun Commissioned in Royal Indian Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, Dec 1, 1941, 2nd Secretary to the Agent General for India in China, 1943-45, Asstt, China Relations Officer, Calcutta, 1945-46, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Fd. Coy. R I E., Nowshera, Feb-Oct 1946, Consul for India, Saigon, Indo-China, 1946-49. *Recreations* Riding and Photography *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi *Address* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

MEHTA, Dr. Amolak Ram, M B B S, D T.M & H, D P H (Lond), L M (Dublin), Ex-Rockefeller Scholar, Hons in Surgery, Deputy Director-General of Health Services, Govt of India. *b* Dec 25, 1895, *s* of Lala Bhola Ram Mehta, *m* Shrimati Shanti Devi, *d* of R B Lala Durga Das, three *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Govt College, Lahore, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, Univ College, London, Coombes Hospital, Dublin Municipal and District Medical Officer of Health, Asstt Director of Public Health, first organising secretary of King George Anti-tuberculosis Fund, as Rockefeller Scholar travelled extensively in U S A. and several countries of Europe to study public health problems with special reference to India, was nominated and attended as a delegate to the Empire Tuberculosis Conference held in London, 1937, as nominee of the Govt of India, acted as Public Health Consultant to the UNESCO Seminar (1949) in Adult Education, an Official delegate to the Social Workers Conference, Delhi, 1949, ex-Director of Public Health, Punjab *Publications* Several booklets and pamphlets on tuberculosis *Recreations* Tennis and Cricket *Clubs* Lahore Gymkhana, Cosmopolitan Club, Lahore, East Punjab Club, Simla *Address*. Erneston, Simla East.

MEHTA, The Hon'ble Shri Balvantray Gopalji, B A (Bombay), Deputy Chief Minister, Govt of United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot *b* Feb 19, 1899 Life Member, Servant of the People Society, Lahore, since April 1927, entered public life, Oct 1920, takes active part in States People's Movement for civil liberties and responsible Govt, women's education, Harijan Uplift Work, Pres, Bhavnagar Prajamandal, Gohilwad Harijan Samiti, General Secy, Kathiawar Political Conference, Vice-Pres, All-India States Peoples Conference, Sevasamiti, member, A I C C, participated in the Flag Satyagraha at Nagpur (1923), Salt Satyagraha (1930), Movement of 1932-33-34, Rajkot Satyagraha (1938), Individual Satyagraha (1940-41) and Quit India Movement (1942-45), spent about 7 years in jail, founded with two other colleagues Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya (Girls' High School), 1927, conducted it for 10 years, started some Harijan Schools in Bhavnagar State and handed them over to the State after some years, started Thakkar Bapa Harijan Ashram, 1927, participated in establishing the All-India States People's Conference, 1927. *Publications* Presidential Address in Gujarati for the special session of the Bhavnagar Prajaparishad, 1946, Presidential address of the sixth session of the Bhavnagar Prajaparishad at Shihor, 1947. Biography of Madame Curie in Gujarati translated from English (in print) *Address*. Jagnath Plot, Rajkot (Saurashtra)

MEHTA, Balwant Sinha, M P *b* Feb 8, 1900, *s* of Mehta Sahib Zalim Sinhaji and Shrim Ane Kunwari, *m* Shrim Sugan Kumari, Four *s*, *Educ* Middle School, Bhilwara, Maharana High School, Udaipur, Fergusson Coll, Poona One of the founders of Pratap Sabha and Haldighati fair and Prajamandal of Mewar (now Congress) and its first Pres; jailed for 9 months for launching Satyagraha for political freedom, 1939, again for one and half years in 1942 movement, elected Vice-Chairman, All India States People's Conference, Udaipur Session, organised and started welfare works for Bhils in Rajasthan, helped them to get rid of forced labour, member Constituent Assembly of India, Indian Council of World Affairs *Publications The Fort of Chittorgarh, Life of Mirabai, Maharana Pratap Mewar Digdarshan*, etc, and various articles in English and Hindi *Recreations* Hiking, Travelling *Club* Constitution Club, Delhi *Address* Sahitya Kuteer, Udaipur, 15, Rajpur Road, Delhi

MEHTA, Bhagvandas C., B A M L A *b* 1912 Director Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co Ltd, Bank of India Ltd, New India Assurance Co Ltd, Tata Mills Ltd, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd, Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd, United Motors Ltd, etc Chairman, The Millowners' Association, Bombay, 1947, member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee. *Address* Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Bombay 1

MEHTA, Sir Chunilal Vijbhucandas, Kt, K C S I (1928), M A, L L B, Agent and Chairman, Century Spg & Mfg Co, Ltd, Bombay *b* Jan 12, 1881, *m* Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala; *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Captain, Hindu XI Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907, Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912, President of the Corporation, 1916, elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916, elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931, elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920, ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ, ex-Provincial Scout Commisnr, Minister, Bombay Govt, 1921-23, member, Executive Council of Govt of Bombay, 1923 28, Chairman, Western India Match Co., Ltd, Director, Tata Power Co Ltd, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd, The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd, etc, President, Indian Territorial Force, 1946 *Address* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, The Hon'ble Shri Durga Shanker Kripashanker, B A, L L B, M L A, Industries Minister to the Govt of Madhya Pradesh *b* April 1877 at Hoshangabad. *Educ.* Saugor and Govt College, Jubbulpore from where he graduated in 1906, took Law degree from the Univ School of Law, Allahabad, 1908, was placed in the first division Started practice at Jubbulpore, later shifted to Seoni, where he became a leading lawyer, gave up practice in 1921 to join the Non-co-operation Movement, jailed in 1923, 1930, 1940 and 1942; Chairman, Seoni Dist. Council for several years, Pres, Municipal Cttee, Seoni, 1922-23, elected to C P. Leg. Council, 1927 on Swaraj Party ticket, Finance Minister during first Congress Ministry, 1937-39. *Publications Swadeshi and Charkha; Panchayat Gram Pradipika* which was proscribed by the Govt. in 1930. *Address*. 59, Civil Lines, Nagpur

MEHTA, Gaganvihari L., M A. (Bom.), Member, National Planning Commission, since April 1950 *b* April 15, 1900, *s* of late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Shrimati Satyavati, *m* Saudamini, *d* of late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth, three *d*, Miss Nilanjana Mehta, M A (Cornell), Miss Uma Mehta, B A (Cal) and Miss Aparna Mehta (in college), *Educ* New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, London School of Economics and Political Science Asst. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1923-25, Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Calcutta, 1928-47, Pres, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1939-40, Pres, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1942-43, Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1930-34, 1940-42, 1946-47, member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947, Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegation, International Labour Conference, 1937, Delegate, International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937, Delegate, International Business Conference, New York, 1944; member, Indian Delegation to the International Trade Conference, 1947, Post-War Policy Cttees on Industry and Civil Aviation, 1943-45, Central Advisory Board of Education, 1943-47, All-India Council of Technical Education, 1945, Central Advisory Cttee for Light-houses, 1937-47, Bengal Pilot Advisory Cttee., 1937-47, Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, since 1947, Pres, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay, Dec 1947-April 1950 *Publications Conscience of a Nation* (1933), *From Wrong Angles* (1934), *Perversities* (1942). *Address* New Delhi

MEHTA, Gaman Manilal, Managing Director, Sun Process Works Ltd, Bombay *b* May 22, 1906, at Surat, *Educ* Sarvajanik High School, Surat Joined the Sun Process Works Ltd, 1930 became its Managing Director, 1941; Rotarian since 1948 Freemason since 1940 Chaplain, Lodge Reginald Spence No 5514 E C, P Z Chapter Crescent No 346 S C, Supreme Ruler, Conclave Darius No. 58 member, Western India Football Association, the Bombay Presidency Hockey Association, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber *Clubs* Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Royal Western India Turf



Club, Maharashtra Club, Poona; *Hobbies* Swimming, Photography and Contract Bridge *Address Office* No 8, Swadeshi Mills Compound, Tata Road, Off Charni Road, Bombay 4 *Residence* B-9, G Bansilal Building, Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4

MEHTA, Mrs. Hansa Manubai, B A (Philosophy, Hons), 1918 (Winner of Chatfield prize, the Matriculation, 1913, and Gangabai Bhat scholarship in Inter Arts, 1916), Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University *b* July 3, 1897, *m* Hon'ble Dr Jivraj N Mehta, Minister for P W D, Bombay, 1924, *Educ* Baroda Member, Bombay Municipal Schools Cttee, 1926, Pres, B P C C, 1930, Gujarati Stri Sahekari Mandal, 1928-48, the Bhagini Samaj, Provincial Hindustan Scouts Assen, South Bombay, Fellow of the Senate of Univ of Bombay, 1931-46, member, Board of Studies in Gujarati, Univ. of Bombay, 1935, Pres, Bombay Provincial Primary Education Board, 1939-42, Senate and Syndicate of the Indian Women's Univ, Leg Council, 1937 and again in 1940, Parliamentary Secy, Education and Health, 1937-39, Vice-Pres, A I W C, 1930 and off and on and in 1945, President, The New Education Fellowship since 1937, Secy, National Council of Women, 1930, Indian Women's representative on the nuclear Sub-Commission on the status of Women, 1946, of the U N O, Government of India representative on the Human Rights Commission of the U N O, member of the Constitutent Assembly, member of the delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1948 *Publications* In Gujarati, *Balwaratvah, Kishorvartavah, Rukmini, Bavalana Paralramo, Golibarni Musafri, Arn nuh adbhut swapnu, Tran natako, Himalya swarup ne bijan natako Hamlet* (translated from Shakespeare), *Venice no vepari (Merchant of Venice)* In English, *Adventures of King Vikram, Women under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession, Tract on Post-War Educational Reconstruction and Civil Liberties Address* C/o The Bank of Baroda Ltd, Fort, Bombay

MEHTA, Ishwarlal Dinanath, Colour Merchant and manufacturer of Printing Ink and other Inks *b* Oct 1896 *s* of Dinanath Mohanlal Mehta of Mohanlal Khushaliram & Co, Maternal grandson of R B Lalshanker Umiadshanker well-known Philanthropist and social reformer of Gujarat, *m* Srimati Rasilavati, *d* of Anandrai H. Dave, B A, LL B, Ex-Dewan of Porbander and Legal Practitioner in Kathiawar, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Ahmedabad and Bombay Partner & Manager, Insurance Agents, Mohanlal Khushaliram & Co, Import & Export firm of Mehta Bros also Dolatram Kashiram & Co, and Minerva Dyes & Chemicals Co, Bombay Printing Ink Mfg Co, Founder, Students' Brotherhood & Nagar Club at Ahmedabad, is connected with literary and social activities of Gujarat, founder member, Swadeshi Sabha and Swarajya Party, All-India Manufacturers' Assoc and Assoc of Indian Importers of Dyestuffs, worked as Pres and Vice-Pres, N Gujarat Youth League Movement, Pres, Bombay Upnagar Nagar Mandal, Vice-Pres, Nagar Education Society, Bombay, Hon Secy, Samasta Nagar and other Co-operative Housing Societies, Bombay, Dir, Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank Ltd, Bombay, member, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, Sahitya Sansad, Life Member, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, various Sub-Cttees of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Advisory Board, Indian Industries Fair Ltd, Bombay, Hon Secy, All-India Samasta Nagar Parishad, member, Prarthana Samaj, Ahmedabad Hon Treasurer, Middle Class National Front, Regional Committee, Bombay, member, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Kala Kendra, Bombay *Publications* Various articles and poems in periodicals and magazines *Address* 262, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay No 2

MEHTA, Jamnadas M., M A, LL.B., Bar-at-Law *b* August 3, 1884, *m* Manibai, *d* of Ratanji Ladhuji, *Educ* Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bombay, London Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1922-48, member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30 and again 1941-45 and member, National Defence Council, 1941-45, President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1931 to 44 and Indian Federation of Labour from 1941 to 1944, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-30, and member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-31, Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926, Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934 and 1944, Substitute delegate, Governing Body, I L O, January 1935, President, Democratic Swaraj Party, 1944, Mayor of Bombay, 1926-27, Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937, Representative of the Govt of India with the Govt of Burma, 1944 to June 1946, President, Bombay Civic Assoc since 1948 *Address* Banganga Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, Jagmohandas Mangaldas, B A., Merchant *b* March 12, 1915, *s* of late Dr Sir Mangaldas V Mehta, Kt, O B E, F R C P. (1), F C P S, *m* Miss Kundun C. Kothari, *d* of C M Kothari, M L A and Ex-Sheriff of Madras, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ*



Bombay Business, Director J M Mehta & Co Ltd, Jagmohandas Mehta (Investments), Ltd, Jagmohan Silk Mills, Ltd, Balmadies Plantations, Ltd. Waterfall Estates, Ltd, Blue Mountain Estates, Ltd, Kothari Textiles, Ltd, The Madras Safe Deposit Co, Ltd, Investment Trust of India, Ltd *Recreations* Tennis, Golf, Badminton, Cards *Clubs* The Cricket Club of India, Ltd, Willingdon Sports Club, The Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Ltd, The P J. Hindu Gymkhana, The W I A A Club, Ltd *Address Residence* "St Vincents", 13, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, *Office* Alice Building, 339, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MEHTA, Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj Narayan, L M & S (Bom), M D. (Lond), (University Medal), M R C P (Lond), F C P S (Bom), M C A., Minister for P W D, Govt. of Bombay, since August 8, 1949, ex-Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay, ex-Secretary to Ministry of Health, Government of India, and Chief Adviser to Government of India and Government of Bombay on Baroda Affairs, June-August 1949 and Adviser, Ministry of Health, India, 1949 *b* August, 29 1887, *m*. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta, *Educ* Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical College, Bombay and London Hospital Formerly, Ag Asstt Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, Pres, Indian Medical Association, 1930-1943, and 1945, Vice-Pres, Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council, 1942, Gujerat Research Society, 1937-43, member, Medical Council of India, 1938-43, and since 1947, Bombay Medical Council since 1937-47, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India, since 1942, Syndicate, University of Bombay, 1928-29, Academic Council, University of Bombay, 1935-42, Editorial Board, Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research, Advisory Board, Journal of the Gujerat Research Society, Fellow, University of Bombay since 1926, a delegate of the Bombay University at the second Inter-Universities Conference held at Delhi in 1929 *Publications* "Studies regarding presence of glycogen in Suprarenal Bodies" "The Height, Weight & Chest Measurements enquiry relating to some school children (Males) in Bombay"— Arrested and imprisoned in 1932-33 and detained in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in March 1946, Dir-Gen of Health Services, Govt of India, 1947-48, Prime Minister, Baroda State, June 1948-49. *Address* "Dilaram," Baroda.

MEHTA, Sir Manekji N., Kt (1946), C I.E. (1934), M B E (1924), retired life *b* May 6, 1873, *m* Munijeh, daughter of Burjorji Peroshaw of Poona. Poona Motor Business, Khan Saheb, 1918, Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1920, Khan Bahadur, 1923, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address*. 9, Staunton Road, Poona

MEHTA, M. S., Proprietor, the General Engineering Company, Jodhpur, dealing in complete Oil Mill Machinery, small Agricultural Implements and regularly exporting raw materials and small industry products from Rajasthan, is doing immense work to develop industry in Rajasthan Agent Messrs Bhandari Iron and Steel Company for Rajputana *Clubs* Umaid Club, Jodhpur and the National Sports Club of India *Address* Aloma, Jodhpur City

MEHTA, H.E. Dr. Mohan Sinha, M A, LL.B (Allahabad), Ph D (Lond), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple), India's Ambassador to the Netherlands *b* 20th April, 1895, *m* Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, August 1924), *Educ*. D A A.V. High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer, Agra College, Agra, Ewing Christian College and University School of Law, Allahabad and the London School of Economics and Political Science, London. Lecturer in Economics, Agra College, 1918-19; Government College, Ajmer, 1919-20, Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad) Headquarters Hon Scout Commissioner for India, S S B S A, 1922-38, Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate, Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923, Revenue Officer, 1928, Offg Revenue Commissioner, 1935, Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug 1940, Revenue and Education Minister since April 1941 and Minister for Supplies, Mewar State, 1942-44, founded Vidya Bhawan Society (a progressive co-educational Institution comprising a High School, a Teachers' Training Coll, a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President, Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad), Convenor, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942, member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajputana), 1944-47, Finance Minister Mewar State; Mewar State Representative to the Constituent Assembly of Indian Union *Publications* *Lord Hastings and the Indian States. Address* Indian Embassy, The Hague, Netherlands

MEHTA, Mohanlal Tulsidas, Editor, *Janmabhoomi, Nootan Gujarat, Pravasi* and *Akhand-Anand* *b* Jan 14, 1910, *s* of Tulsidas and Shivkuvar, *m* Labhuben Amratlal Sheth, three *d*, Varsha, Gita and Rupa *Educ* Karachi Took active part in National struggle, from 1930-47 *Publications* 25 publications in Gujarati Short Story, Novel, Biography, Sociology, and Politics *Recreation* Photography *Address* Gulbahar, Barrack Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1

MEHTA, Nanalal Chamanlal, B A (Cantab) in Natural Sciences and Economics, I C S, Ex-Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh *b* Nov. 17, 1892; *m* Shanta Motilal Shah, *Educ* Saurashtra High School, Rajkot, Wilson Coll, Bombay and Fitz William House, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S, 1915; Honorary

Correspondent of the Archæological Survey of India, Sugar Controller for India (retired from service 1944), besides being Dist Officer in various places in the United Province, had been Dir of Agriculture, Land Records, Statistics and Inspector-General of Registration, Secy and Officiating Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Industries and Education, Secy, U P Govt, and Sugar Controller for India, 1942-44, had also been for a year on deputation with the Gwalior State, attended the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, held in March 1945, in London, Prime Minister, Indore, 1st Sept 1947 to 3rd January 1948; Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, 10th Jan 1948 to 24th April 1948 *Publications Studies in Indian Painting, Gujarati Painting in the 15th Century, Contribution of Islam to Indian Culture* and *Bharatiya Chitrakala, Jawaharlal Nehru-Study in Biography, etc Address* C/o Bank of Baroda Ltd, Bombay 1.

MEHTA, P. L., J.P, I P, Commandant of India's first Central Police Training College for I P S Officers, is a senior member of the Indian Police *b* in 1907, *Educ* had a brilliant academic career at the Calcutta University Joined the I P in Jan 1930 and soon made his mark, has held several important positions in Bengal, was appointed Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau and in charge of Special Police Establishment, Govt of India, is an all round sportsman, has won the All-India Tennis Championship—Singles and Men's Doubles in 1929 at Allahabad, is a skilled horseman and a keen shikari *Address* Central Police Training College for I P S Officers, Abu

MEHTA, P. N., L T M, A M S T, Millowner and businessman, Gold Medalist. *b* Dec. 27, 1877, *m* on May 28, 1922, *Educ* V J T Institute, Bombay, was a scholarship holder, passed out in 1897 with high distinctions, won Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma, Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in the New Great Eastern Mills Ltd, Bombay, the late Mansukhbhai Bhaghubhai's Mills, Ahmedabad, the Presidency Mills, Bombay and the Colaba Land and Mill Co Ltd, Bombay, 1898-1905, left for England for further studies in textile manufacture on Government of India State Technical Scholarship, 1905, proceeded to Manchester and obtained certificates in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology, at the City and Guilds of London Examination, awarded the Silver Medal and Money Prize in carding and spinning and also First Class Honours and Bronze Medal in dyeing of cotton yarn and piecegoods and first class certificate in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fabrics, returned to India in 1908 and appointed Textile Expert to the Govt of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency, Technological Expert and Adviser to different cotton mills in India since 1909, interested in the import of English yarns, piecegoods and textile machinery, actively engaged in introducing in India the weaving of fine piecegoods with fine yarns imported into India of 40 to 120 counts, renders assistance to mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, Bengal and other parts of India, importer of cotton, spun silk and art silk yarns and piecegoods from England, the continent of Europe, China and Japan, textile machinery for the weaving, dyeing, bleaching and finishing of cotton piecegoods, cloth selling agent for local mills, purchased the Crescent Mills of the



Currimbhoy Group with the help of his friends and converted it into a spinning and weaving Mill, 1935, Managing Agent, Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd since 1942, keenly interested in social and public activities especially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed, liberally contributed to social and other institutions, donated large sums to Dr Massina's Hospital, has built a cheap-rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees, founded a lying-in-hospital at Udwada, is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed, has taken over a Parsi Boarding School at Nasik with a view to running it on modern lines on non-profit basis, the total cost approximating Rs 6,00,000. This school is now called "The Boys' Town" and is open for boys of all communities *Address* Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MEHTA, Prabhudas Vanechand, B Sc (Bombay), D I C (Lond), M I I Chem E, General Manager, Calico Industrial Engineers, Andheri, Bombay, Manager of Calico Dyeing and Printing Works, Tardeo, Bombay *b* Sept 2, 1913, *s.* of Vanechand Muljibhai Mehta and Radhabhen Narsidas Mehta, *m* Snehlata, *d* of Vithaldas Narbheram Parekh, one *s*, *Educ* Sanatan Dharma High School, Bhavnagar, Fergusson College, Poona, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London after finishing D I C in Fuel Technology and Chemical Engineering, took D I C in Advance Chemical Engineering, conducted research for two years in 'Pressure drop in packed columns' at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, erected and started Calico Dyeing and Printing Works, 1942, erected and started Calico Industrial Engineers, 1946, Jt Hon. Secretary, All-India Manufacturers Organization since 1947, Hon Secretary, Textile Processors Association (India) since 1943, member Pilot Plants Committee, Govt of Bombay, Industrial Machinery Development Cttee of D G I & S, New Delhi, Vice-Pres, Assoc of Indian Industries, Bombay *Publications* 'How to start an Industry' published by the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay. *Recreations* Tennis, Reading and Photography *Clubs* W I A A, Club House Ltd, Cricket Club of India Ltd and Orient Club, Bombay *Address* Mani Bhuvan, French Bridge, Bombay



MEHTA, Ranjitmal, Custodian of Evacuee Property, Rajasthan Government, since September 1949 *b* 1889, of a respectable family in Jodhpur (Rajasthan), *m*, has two *s*, Gopalmal and Kishenmal, *Educ* Took LL B degree Entered service in Jodhpur State as Magistrate, gradually rose to the position of Puisne Judge, Chief Court, retired after 22 years as Puisne Judge, August 1949, was often entrusted with various important and responsible duties *Address* Custodian of Evacuee Property, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



MEHTA, Shivshaktilal Purnachandra, M A (Econ), L L B, "Muntazim Bahadur" (Holkar State) (1947), Health Secretary, Madhya Bharat, since Jan 1949 *b* March 5, 1905, *s* of Pt Purnachandra Mehta and Shrim. Surajbai, *m* Brijmangala Devi, *d.* of Pt. Jaigopal Mehta, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Univ. School of Economics, Allahabad, Agra Coll., St. John's Coll, Agra, Holkar Coll, Indore, Christian Coll, Indore Asstt Accountant-General, Holkar State Accounts and Audit Service 1927-36, Dy Acctt-General, 1936-43; Finance Secy, 1943-48, Special Taxation Officer, Holkar State, 1948; Dy Finance Secy., Madhya Bharat, 1948-49, member, Senate, Agra Univ., 1936-38, Pay Cttee, Holkar State, 1947-48, Municipal Council, Indore, 1945-46 worked on various Cttees, the last being Excess Pensions Inquiry Cttee, Madhya Bharat (1949), Trustee, City Improvement Board, Indore, 1943-48 *Recreations* Tennis and Bridge *Clubs* Yeshwant Club, Indore, Jiwaji Club, Gwalior. *Address* 24, South Tukoganj, Indore, 41, P W D Bungalow, Gwalior

MEHTA, Shrimukhrao Laxmilal, I.C S, B A. (Hons) (Bom & Cantab), Finance & Revenue Secretary to Govt of Assam *b* November 1, 1892, of a respectable Brahmin family of Ahmedabad, *m* Shrimati Manorama, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad and Clare College, Cambridge Joined as Asstt. Commissioner, held charge of several Subdivisions and districts, was Director of Industries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, District and Sessions Judge, and Secretary, Education, Medicine and L S G *Recreations* Tennis, golf, bridge, billiards *Club* Shillong Club *Address* 'Kismet,' Shillong, Assam

MEHTA, S.N., B Sc, I C S, Chief Minister, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa, since May 1949 *b.* October 1904, *Educ* Nagpur University, Nagpur Assistant Commissioner, C P (1928-32), A D M (1935-42), Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, Nagpur and Saugor (1935-42), Prime Minister, Kotah, 1942-43, Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies, Bombay, Import & Export Trade Controller, Chief Controller, Import & Export and Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept (1943-47), Prime Minister, Kotah, on merger of Kotah, posted as Chief Commissioner, Chattisgarh (1947-48); Chairman, Board of Industries, C P (1948-49). *Address* Chief Minister, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa

MEHTA, Than Chand, Advocate, President, Bar Association, Jodhpur *b* June 22, 1908, *Educ* Passed Intermediate Examinations 1927 Left College and joined service as a teacher, appeared as private candidate and passed B A, 1929, left service and studied law in Allahabad, took the LL.B. degree of Univ of Allahabad with first class, 1931 Joined Bar, 1931, is one of the leading Advocates of the Rajasthan High Court, was elected Municipal Councillor, 1942, Pres of the Jodhpur Municipality, 1944, Pres, Bar Assoc, Jodhpur (Rajashthan) 1944 and again in 1950, also the Pres of the three sects of the Jain Community of Jodhpur, keenly interested in the study of Astrology *Address*. Advocate, Jodhpur, Rajasthan



MEHTA, Dr. Thakurbhai Naranji, B A, B.Sc, Ph D (Lond), D I C, Vice-Principal and Head of the Applied Science Dept, Govt of India, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi. *b.* February 10, 1907, *s* of Naranji Kuverji Mehta and Mrs Parvati, *m* Kamala, one *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* Baroda College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. University Lecturer and Reader, Univ Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay. *Publications* About 20 in Chemical and Technical Chemistry Journals *Address*. 19-20, Metcalfe House, Delhi

MEHTA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Markand, B.A (Hons), L L B, Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Madhya Bharat High Court. *b* Feb. 24, 1893, at Surat, *m* Rai Ratan Jyotsna, *d* of Sir Ramanbhai and Lady Vidyagauri Nilkant, one *d*, Mrs Vasanti Jha, B A, *Educ.* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay; called to the Bar from Gray's Inn, London. *Recreation* Vocal Music *Club* Residency Club, Indore *Address* 4, Yashvant Nivas Road, North Tukogunj, Indore.

MEHTA, Hon'ble Shri Vaikunth Lallubhai, B A., Minister, Finance, Govt of Bombay *b* Oct 23, 1891, *m* Mangla, *d.* of Pratapral Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar, *Educ.* New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay Winner of Ellis Scholarship, B A Examination Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd, 1912 to 1915 and Managing Director, 1922 to 1946, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay till 1946, Hon Secy, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 1943-46; member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929, member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937-40, member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Trustee, All-India Village Industries Association *Publications The Co-operative Movement*, 1915, *The Co-operative Movement in India*, 1918, *Studies in Co-operative Finance*, 1927, *Planning for Co-operative Movement*, 1941. *Address* Murzbanabad, Andheri (B. B & C. I. Railway).

MEHTAJI SAHAB, His Holiness Gurcharn Das, B A, C E, Rai Sahib (1935), Leader, Radhasoami Faith, Economic Organising Adviser, Dayalbagh *b* March, 1887, *s* of late Atmaram Mehta, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab, *m* Shrimati Mathra Devi, three *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ* Govt College, Lahore, Silver Medal for Mathematics Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, awarded Gold Medal for Engineering Project and Silver Medals for drawing and Surveying Apprentice Engineer, Punjab P W D, 1909-10, Asstt Engineer, 1911-20, Executive Engineer, 1920-33, Superintending Engineer, 1933-39, Offg Chief Engineer during 1938-39, succeeded H H. Sahabji Maharaj to leadership of Dayalbagh, June 1937, elected Pres., Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, and Director, Dayalbagh Industries, August 1937, member, Industries Board, U P, 1941-47, Post-war Reconstruction Cttee, U.P, April 1943, Agra Univ Senate, since Nov 1939, Engineering Faculty, Agra Univ, 1945-48, Chairman, Radhasoami Bank Ltd, 1941-46, organized many Charitable Societies, Companies and Co-operative Societies connected with Dayalbagh Industries *Address* Dayalbagh, Agra.

MENON, Ampalakat Karunakara, B A, B L. (Madras), M P, President, Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Calicut, since 1946 *b* May 15, 1889, *s* of Manavikrama Ettan Raja, the late Zamorin of Calicut, *m* Srimati Kayarat Sridevi Amma, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Zamorin's Coll, Calicut, Victoria Coll, Palghat, Presidency Coll, Madras, Law Coll, Madras Practised as an Advocate, 1914-40, suspended practice in obedience to the call of Mahatma Gandhi for one year, 1921, took prominent part in Kerala politics since 1921, Treasurer, Kerala Provincial Congress Cttee for a long time, was Municipal Councillor, Calicut Municipality, for a few years, courted jail, 1940 and 1942 and kept there for about 4 years, elected member (Congress), Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937-39, Central Assembly, 1946-47, Constituent Assembly and Parliament, since 1948 *Address* Chalapuram, Calicut

MENON, Dr. C. Narayana, M A, Ph D, D Litt, Winner, Philology Medal of University of Madras (1922), Professor of English and Editor, Benares University Journal *b* April 1901, *s* of P Vasu Nambiar, *m* V. Lakshmi, M A, Asstt Professor, Girls' College, two *s*, *Educ* Madras Christian College Vice-Principal, Victoria Coll, Ceylon, till 1930, Professor of English, Benares University, since 1930. *Publications Shakespeare Criticism, An Essay in Synthesis*, 1938, *An Approach to Ramayana*, 1940, *Literature as Spiritual Discipline* (Sir George Stanley Foundation Lectures, 1949-50), *On Kumarasambhava*, 1941 *Recreation* Painting *Club* University Club. *Address*. Benares University P.O.

MENON, I. P. M., M A., Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Kandy *b.* January 11, 1914, *s* of Ravi Varma, 1st Prince of Cochin. *m.* Thachat Parvathi Amma, one *s.* and one *d.* *Address:* Kandy

MENON, K. A. Damodara, B A, B L, D T, M P, Congress worker *b* June 10, 1906, *s* of late T R Achuthan Pillai, High Court Vakil and late Smt Nangu Amma, Kalappurakkal, *m* V K Leela, B A, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Parur, Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum, Law College, Trivandrum, Training Coll, Rangoon Gave up job in Burma to join the Salt Satyagraha, 1930, was arrested and convicted several times between 1930 and 1932, was detained at Amraoti (C P), 1942-45, was Secy and Treasurer, Kerala Prov. Congress Cttee, Editor, "Mathrubhoomi", Calicut, 1937-48, member A I C C, Kerala Congress Executive, Secy, Aikya Kerala Cttee, Pres, several Labour Organizations, Malabar *Publications Rastravignanam* (politics), *Narmakathakal* (short stories), *Bhawanasoonam* (poems) *Address*. Kalappurakkal House, Karumalloor, Alwaye (Travancore-Cochin), 37, Constitution House, New Delhi

MENON, Komattil Govinda, B A (Madras), M Sc (London), I C S, M B E (June 1944), Chief Secy, United State of Travancore and Cochin, since July 1949 *b* Sept 19, 1909, *s* of P Narayanan Nair, *m* Lila, *d* of P. V Menon, Govt Pleader, Palghat, three *s* and one *d*., *Educ* Madras & London Sub-Collector & Joint Magistrate, Under Secy to Govts of Madras & India, June 1938 to Dec 1943, Dy Chief Controller & Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi & Dy Secy, Commerce Dept, Secy, Development Dept, Govt of Madras, June 1946 July 1949 *Recreation* Music *Club* The Madras Race Club *Address* Secretariat, Trivandrum

MENON, Dr. K. Govinda, B A, M B B S, M Sc, Professor of Anatomy and Principal, Guntur Medical College, since July 1949 *b* May 19, 1901, *s* of Dr and Mrs Kozikote Kunju Menon, *m* Miss A. Padmini Amma, M A *Educ* Govt High School, Trichur, Govt Victoria Coll, Palghat, Presidency Coll, Madras, Medical Coll, Madras Worked as House Surgeon, Govt General Hospital, Madras, and Govt Maternity Hospital, Madras, Demonstrator in Physiology, Madras Medical Coll, Demonstrator in Anatomy and Asstt Professor in Anatomy, Madras Medical Coll, served with the Cholera Relief Party in Burma during the War, 1944-46, engaged in doing Research in Comparative Anatomy, 1946-48, was attached Professor of Anatomy, Central Institute of Anatomy, Madras *Address* Principal, Govt. Medical College, Guntur

MENON, K. Krishna, M A (Oxon), LL B (Hons) (Lond), B C L, Barrister-at-Law *b* Nov 12, 1894, *Educ* Christ Church, Oxford, called to the Bar, 1920 Lecturer, Law College, Madras, 1923, Vice Principal, 1929, Principal, 1930-49 *Address* Goodwood, Waddell Road, Kilpauk, Madras 10.

MENON, K. P. S., M A (Oxon.), C I E, I C S, Foreign Secretary, Govt of India since May 1948 *b.* Oct 18, 1898, *Educ* X'tian Coll, Madras, Christ Church, Oxford, I C S, 1921, *m* Saraswati, *v d* of late Sir Sankaran Nair, 1923 Addl Deputy Secy to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept, Under Sec to the Hon the Resident at Hyderabad, also on the Frontier for 3 years, Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929-33, deputed by Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya & Uganda, to enquire into the position of Indians there, 1934; Dewan of Bharatpur State for about 3 years, attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945, attended the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1946, Agent-General of the Govt. of India in China from 1943 to Jan 1947; Ambassador for India in China, March 1947. Chairman, United Nations Commission on Korea, 1948 *Publications Delhi-Chungking Address:* External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi

MENON, Konnanath Rama Krishna, M A, B L, C.I E (1946), M B E (1938), Secretary, Finance Ministry, Govt of India since August 1948. *b* June 21, 1901, *m.* Saraswathi, *d* of K P Gopal Menon, Bar-at-Law, Retired Judge, Travancore High Court; *Educ* St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras Joined service, May 1924 (Mily Acctts Dept) after passing Indian Audit & Acctts Competitive Exam; Dy Mily Acctt-Genl, 1936, selected to the Finance & Commerce Pool, 1939, Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1939-41, Madras, 1941-43, Director of Statistics, Supply Deptt, 1942, Director of Inspection, Income Tax, 1943-47, Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1947-48. *Address* Pampady P O. (Cochin State), Lakkiti (S I Ry).

MENON, Diwan Bahadur Kizhakepat Sankara, B A, Bar-at-Law, Retired Chairman, Govt of India Air Transport Licensing Board, Delhi *b* May 21, 1881 *m.* Srimati Mambalil Kalathil Nani Amma, *Educ.* Brennen Coll, Tellicherry, Presidency Coll, Madras, Christ's Coll, Cambridge; Univ Coll, London, called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London, on 26th Jan 1904, Enrolled at the Madras High Court, 1905, and practised at the bar in the Madras Presidency; appointed District and Sessions Judge 1921 and later, as Judge, Madras High Court, afterwards was member, Public Services Commission, Madras, for a time, on retirement was appointed Legal Adviser, Jodhpur, and then Minister for Justice and Law Member, State Council, also, President, Public Services Commission, Jodhpur, was member, States' Committee of Ministers for several years *Clubs* Cosmopolitan, Madras; National Liberal, London. *Address* 125, San Thome High Road, Mylapore, Madras.

MENON, Parakat Achutha, B A (Hons) (Madras), I C S, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Portugal, since 1949 *b* Jan 2, 1905, *s* of late Sir M Krishnan Nair, one-time Dewan of Travancore and Law Member, Madras Govt, *m* Palat Padmini Menon, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Madras, New Coll, Oxford. Joined I C S, 1929, Under Secy to Govt of Madras, P W D (1934-37), Under Secy to Govt of India, Home Dept (1938-41), Collector of Guntur (1941-43), Deputy Secy and Secy, India Supply Mission, Washington, U S A (1943-47), Joint Secy to the Govt of India, External Affairs, 1947-49, was nominated member of Indian Legislative Assembly (1938-39), attached to several international Conferences (United Nations 1944, 1946, U N R A A 1946) *Recreation* Swimming. *Clubs* Several *Address* Legation of India, Lisbon, Portugal

MENON, Hon'ble Shri P. Govinda, M A, B L, M.L A, Minister, United State of Travancore and Cochin, since July 1949 *b* September, 1906, *m.* K Madhavi Amma, *Educ* Ernakulam, Trichur and Madras Advocate, High Court of Cochin, was Prime Minister, Cochin State *Address*. Trivandrum.

MENON, Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Govinda, B A, B L, Judge, High Court, Madras, since July 1947 *b* September 1896, *s* of V K. Kunhan Unni, *m* Kalyanikutti Amma, *d* of Dewan Bahadur K S Menon, Ex-Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt of India, one *s*, *Educ* Ganpat High School, Calicut, Zamorin's Coll, Calicut, Presidency Coll, Madras, Law Coll, Madras Enrolled Sept 1920, practised in the Madras High Court, both Civil and Criminal, appointed Crown Prosecutor, Dec 1940, proceeded to

Japan as the Indian Representative before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East at Tokyo prosecuting General Tojo and other major Japanese war criminals, and was in Japan from April to Sept 1946 as the Chief Indian Prosecutor *Publications* Author of the Chapter on Marumakkathayam and Aliyasanta law in Mayne's Hindu Law *Address* Judge, High Court, Madras.

MENON, H.E. Mr. V. K. Krishna, B A (Madras), B Sc (Econ) London, M A , London, M Sc (Econ), London, Barrister-at-Law High Commissioner for India in London, and India's Ambassador to Fire *b* 3rd May, 1897, *Educ* · Tellicherry and Calicut (Malabar), Madras and London, National University, Adyar. Lecturer, 1919-22, Boy Scout Commissioner, Madras, and Cochin State, 1918-24 , Secretary, India League, 1929-47 , Councillor, St Pancras, London, 1934-47 , Chairman, Arts Council, St Pancras , Labour Parliamentary Candidate, Dundee, Scotland, 1939-42 , Special Representative of the Government of India, 1946-47 , represented India at various International Congresses on behalf of Indian National Congress for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from 1936 *Publications* First Editor, Pelican Books , Editor, 20th Century Library (Bodley Head) , Pamphlets and Articles *Address* High Commissioner for India, London

MENON, V. K. Nandan, B.A (Hons) (Madras), M A (Oxon), Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, since Jan 1950 *b* March 1, 1897, *s* of late Pallath Krishnan Valia Achan and late Shrim V K Nanikkutty Amma , *m* Lakshmikutty Amma (Lakshmi N Menon), *d* of late M Ramavarma Thampan, Travancore Educational service , *Educ* Maharaja's Coll , Ernakulam ; Presidency Coll , Madras , St John's Coll , Oxford , The London School of Economics , The Univ of Paris Reader (earlier Lecturer) in Political Science Lucknow Univ till 1948 , Director of the Bureau of Research in Public Administration, Public Service Commission, U.P , 1948 , Professor of Politics, Patna Univ., 1948-1949 *Publications :* Articles in learned periodicals *Recreations* Walking , Reading. *Address* . The University, Trivandrum.

MENON, Rao Bahadur Vapal Pangunni, C S I (1946), C I E (1941), Secretary, Ministry of States *b.* September 30, 1894, *s* of C Sankunni Menon and Srimathi Vapal Kunhikuttv Amma , *m* 1st, 1925 ; 2nd, 1941, Srimathi Kanakatna, two *s* ; *Educ* Ottapalam High School Joined service, 1914 , Asstt Sec , Govt of India, Reforms Office, 1933 ; Under Sec , 1934 , Dy Secy 1936-40, Joint Sec , June-Oct. 1937 and June-Oct 1938 , Deputy Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms), 1940-42 , Joint Sec. to Governor-General (Reforms), Feb -June, 1941 , Reforms Commissioner, Sept. 1942 to Aug. 1947 , Secy to Governor-General (Public), 1945-46 , Secretary, Ministry of States, July 1947-Oct. 1948 , Adviser, Ministry of States, Oct. 1948-Nov 1949 *Recreation* . Shooting *Address :* 1, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

MENZIES, Sir Robert, Kt , O B E. (Mil) (1918), V D , C A., Chairman and Managing Director, The British India Corporation, Ltd , Kanpur, U P , Director of several other Companies *b.* Edinburgh, 1891, *y s* of the late Archibald Menzies, S S C , Edinburgh , *m* Jenny Hamilton, *el d.* of the late Lt -Col. Thomas Young of Edinburgh (1932), *Educ* George Watson's College, Edinburgh , Morrison's Academy, Crieff, Edinburgh University Chairman, The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, 1941-47 ; Commandant, Cawnpore Contingent A F I., 1921-33 and 1940-47 , Member, Society of Accountants in Edinburgh (1914) , served in Great War, 1914-18 , dispatches, 1917, 1918 and 1919 , President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945 *Clubs* Cawnpore, Caledonian and R A C , London. *Address :* " Strathcarron ", Kanpur, U.P.

MERCHANT, Dr. Harikrishna Dharmadas, D M D (Bonn), Germany, F I C D , Dental Surgeon and Orthodontist *b* June 14, 1907 *s* of Dharmadas Jamnadas and Shrim Divalibai, of Bombay , *m.* Shrim Meenakshi Venkatrao Shetty, M Sc (Microbiology), 1949 , one *s* , *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Bombay , Grant Medical College, Bombay ; University of Tuebingen ; University of Bonn , Doctorate at Bonn, May 1934 Commenced practice as dental surgeon and orthodontist, 1935 , founded the Orthodontist Dept at the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, 1936 , holds the Chair of Orthodontia at this College , was Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Dental Association for 1938 and 1939 , was a Founder-Member of the All-India Dental Association, 1946 , Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the A I D A , 1946 and 1947 , was President, Bombay Provincial Branch, 1948 , was elected Vice-President of the All-India Dental Association, 1949 , Organising Secretary of the Third All-India Dental Conference held in Bombay, March 1948 , edited the Journal of the Nair Hospital Dental College, April 1950 *Recreations* Tennis and long walks *Club* . The National Sports Club *Address* · 25B, Sir S Pochkhanawala Road, Worli, Bombay.



MEREDITH, Sir Herbert Ribton, Kt (Jan 1, 1948), Retired Judge, Patna High Court, Bihar *b* April 8, 1890, *s* of F. W Meredith, Dublin, Eire , *m* Lorna, *d* of R D Sandes, 1929 , one *s* and two *d* , *Educ* · Trinity College, Dublin (Wray Prize for Mental and Moral Philosophy, B A., with first place Senior Moderatorship, and large gold medal, Mental and Moral Philosophy). Joined Indian Civil Service, 1914 , District and Sessions Judge, 1931 , Registrar, Patna High Court, 1932 , Legal Rembrancer and Judicial Secretary to Govt , 1934 , Acting Chief Justice, Patna High Court, Jan 3-April 8, 1950. *Recreations* Shooting, fishing, tennis, golf, aviation (President, Bihar Flying Club, 1941-42). *Address* Patna, E I Rly , Bihar.

MILNE, Hugh Fenwick, Managing Director, Killick Industries, Ltd *b* August 8, 1900, *s* of the late G E Milne of Southwold, Suffolk , *m* Dorothy Kathleen, *d* of Frank Harrison, two *d* , *Educ* Tonbridge School Joined Killick, Nixon & Co , 1921 , Director Kohinoor Mill, Co. Ltd , Ahmedabad Electricity Co Ltd., Surat Electricity Co , Ltd , and Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd , Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd , Hingir Rampur Coal Co , Ltd , the Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd , Phipson & Co. Ltd , National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., member, Local Board, Imperial Bank of India. *Recreations* Golf, Tennis, etc *Clubs* Royal Bombay Yacht Club , Willingdon Sports Club *Address* C/o Killick Industries, Ltd , Home Street, Bombay , Grey Friars, Southwold, Suffolk, England.

MIRA, Ben (Miss Madeline Slade). *b* Nov 22, 1892, *d* of a British Admiral Renouncing a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram , a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi, thrice convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement , accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to England, 1931 , went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing on the Indian situation, 1934-35 , arrested 9th August, 1942 along with Mahatma Gandhi and confined in Aga Khan's Palace for 21 months, in Nov 1944 started small Ashram of her own on Gandhian lines , in April 1946 appointed Special Adviser to Govt of U P for " Grow More Food Campaign ", from 1947 to 1950 Adviser for Development , now engaged in cattle and village development work. *Publications* " *Bapu's Letters to Mira* " ; " *Gleanings* ". *Address* Ashram, Pashulok, P.O. Rishikesh, Dist Dehra Dun , U P.

MIRASHI, Vasudev Vishnu, M A , Mahamahopadhyaya (conferred by the Viceroy on 12th June 1941, Principal Vidarbha Maha-Vidyalaya (formerly King Edward College), Amraoti, Berar, since January 1947 *b.* March 13, 1893 , *m* Miss Anasuya Deuskar , *Educ* · Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona , Bombay University Sanskrit Scholar, Prizeman and Gold Medalist , Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona. Professor of Sanskrit, Morris College, Nagpur ; 1919-1942 ; Principal, Morris College, 1942-1946 , Head of the Department of Sanskrit , member of the Academic Council, Nagpur Univ , President, History, Archæology and Numismatics Section, All-India Oriental Conference, 1941 , President, Ancient Indian History Section, Indian History Congress, 1944 ; President, Numismatic Society of India, 1944. *Publications Kalidasa* (in Marathi) ; *Vakataka Inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta , Inscription in Cave XVII at Ajanta* (Hyderabad Archæological Series) , numerous articles in various research journals on ancient history of India *Address* Amraoti (Berar)

MIRCHANDANI, Dr. Tahilram Jethanand, M Sc , A I I Sc , Ph D , Head of Division of Agronomy, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and Principal, Central College of Agriculture, Delhi *b* July 19, 1901 , *m* , one *s* and one *d* , *Educ* Sind, Poona, Bangalore and England Agricultural Chemist to the Govt of Bihar, 1934-38 , Officer-in-Charge, Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand and Principal, Agricultural College, Sakrand, 1939-43 , Officer-in-Charge, Agricultural Research Station, Dokri (Sind), 1943-46. *Address* 7, Pusa Institute, New Delhi

MIRCHANDANI, Udharam Maniram, B A , I C S , Ex-Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad. *b* September 26, 1896 , *Educ :* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi , D J Sind College, Karachi ; London School of Economics, and Trinity College, Oxford Served as Assistant Collr and Magistrate in Ahmednagar, North Kanara, Surat , as Collector and Dist Magistrate, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Broach and Panchmahals, Sukkur, Hyderabad Sind *Recreation* Tennis *Clubs* Willingdon Club, Bombay , The New Club, Poona. *Address* Shahibagh, Ahmedabad 4.

MIRZA, Mahdi Ali, Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Hyderabad State *b* Feb 8, 1902, in Hyderabad Dn , *s* of Dr Safdar'Ali Mirza , *m* , two *s* and three *d* , *Educ* Hyderabad . Christian Coll , Madras , was apprentice for about a year at the G Kärger, Machine Tool Factory, Berlin , Technische Hochschule (Technical Univ) of Berlin , earned while he learned, by working in factories, acting in films and by driving taxis on the streets of Berlin , was the lightweight boxing champion of the Hochschule, 1927-31 , was for 3 terms Pres , Hindustan Assoc of Berlin and came in close contact with a number of distinguished visitors (Indian and others), important German artists and intellectuals and the Indian Revolutionaries who, because of their activities, could not return to India Joined the Hyderabad State service as an Inspector of Factories and Boilers, 1932 , appointed to start the Hyderabad Labour Dept , 1941 , attended several times the tripartite Labour Conferences at Delhi as a representative of the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore , Representative of all the Indian States and



MEHTA, Hon'ble Shri Vaikunth Lallubhai, B.A., Minister, Finance, Govt. of Bombay *b* Oct 23, 1891, *m* Mangla, *d.* of Pratapraj Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar, *Educ.* New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship, B A Examination. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1912 to 1915 and Managing Director, 1922 to 1946, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay till 1946; Hon. Secy., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 1943-46, member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929, member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937-40, member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh; Trustee, All-India Village Industries Association *Publications The Co-operative Movement, 1915; The Co-operative Movement in India,* 1918, *Studies in Co-operative Finance,* 1927, *Planning for Co-operative Movement,* 1941 *Address* Murzbanabad, Andheri (B B & C. I. Railway)

MEHTAJI SAHAB, His Holiness Gurcharn Das, B A, C E, Rai Sahib (1935), Leader, Radhasoami Faith, Economic Organising Adviser, Dayalbagh *b* March, 1887, *s.* of late Atmaram Mehta, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab, *m* Shrimati Mathra Devi, three *s* and five *d.*; *Educ :* Govt College, Lahore, Silver Medal for Mathematics Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, awarded Gold Medal for Engineering Project and Silver Medals for drawing and Surveying Apprentice Engineer, Punjab P W D, 1909-10, Asstt Engineer, 1911-20, Executive Engineer, 1920-33, Superintending Engineer, 1933-39, Offg Chief Engineer during 1938-39, succeeded H H. Sahabji Maharaj to leadership of Dayalbagh, June 1937, elected Pres, Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, and Director, Dayalbagh Industries, August 1937; member, Industries Board, U.P, 1941-47, Post-war Reconstruction Cttee, U P, April 1943, Agra Univ Senate, since Nov 1939, Engineering Faculty, Agra Univ, 1945-48, Chairman, Radhasoami Bank Ltd, 1941-46, organized many Charitable Societies, Companies and Co-operative Societies connected with Dayalbagh Industries *Address :* Dayalbagh, Agra.

MENON, Ampalakat Karunakara, B A, B L. (Madras), M P, President, Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Calicut, since 1946 *b* May 15, 1889, *s* of Manavikrama Ettan Raja, the late Zamorin of Calicut, *m* Srimati Kayarat Sridevi Amma, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Zamorin's Coll, Calicut, Victoria Coll, Palghat, Presidency Coll, Madras, Law Coll, Madras Practised as an Advocate, 1914-40, suspended practice in obedience to the call of Mahatma Gandhi for one year, 1921, took prominent part in Kerala politics since 1921, Treasurer, Kerala Provincial Congress Cttee for a long time, was Municipal Councillor, Calicut Municipality, for a few years, courted jail, 1940 and 1942 and kept there for about 4 years, elected member (Congress), Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937-39, Central Assembly, 1946-47, Constituent Assembly and Parliament, since 1948 *Address* Chalapuram, Calicut

MENON, Dr. C. Narayana, M A, Ph D, D Litt, Winner, Philology Medal of University of Madras (1922), Professor of English and Editor, Benares University Journal *b* April 1901, *s.* of P Vasu Nambiar, *m* V Lakshmi, M A, Asstt Professor, Girls' College, two *s*, *Educ* · Madras Christian College Vice-Principal, Victoria Coll, Ceylon, till 1930, Professor of English, Benares University, since 1930. *Publications Shakesprare Criticism, An Essay in Synthesis,* 1938, *An Approach to Ramayana,* 1940, *Literature as Spiritual Discipline* (Sir George Stanley Foundation Lectures, 1949-50), *On Kumarasambhava,* 1941. *Recreation :* Painting *Club* University Club. *Address :* Benares University P.O.

MENON, I. P. M., M.A., Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Kandy. *b.* January 11, 1914, *s.* of Ravi Varma, 1st Prince of Cochin. *m.* Thachat Parvathi Amma; one *s.* and one *d Address.* Kandy.

MENON, K. A. Damodara, B.A, B L, D T, M P, Congress worker *b* June 10, 1906, *s* of late T R Achuthan Pillai, High Court Vakil and late Smt Nangu Amma, Kalappurakkal, *m* V K Leela, B A, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Parur, Maharajah's Coll, Trivandrum, Law College, Trivandrum, Training Coll, Rangoon Gave up job in Burma to join the Salt Satyagraha, 1930, was arrested and convicted several times between 1930 and 1932, was detained at Amraoti (C.P), 1942-45, was Secy and Treasurer, Kerala Prov Congress Cttee; Editor, "Mathrubhoomi", Calicut, 1937-48, member A I C C, Kerala Congress Executive, Secy, Aikya Kerala Cttee, Pres, several Labour Organizations, Malabar *Publications Rastravignanam* (politics), *Narnakathakal* (short stories), *Bhawanasoonam* (poems) *Address.* Kalappurakkal House, Karumalloor, Alwaye (Travancore-Cochin), 37, Constitution House, New Delhi

MENON, Komattil Govinda, B A (Madras), M Sc. (London), I C S, M B E (June 1944), Chief Secy, United State of Travancore and Cochin, since July 1949 *b* Sept 19, 1909, *s* of P Narayanan Nair, *m* Lila, *d* of P. V Menon, Govt. Pleader, Palghat, three *s* and one *d.*, *Educ* Madras & London. Sub-Collector & Joint Magistrate, Under Secy to Govts of Madras & India, June 1938 to Dec. 1943, Dy Chief Controller & Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi & Dy Secy, Commerce Dept, Secy, Development Dept, Govt of Madras, June 1946-July 1949 *Recreation* Music *Club* The Madras Race Club *Address* · Secretariat, Trivandrum

MENON, Dr. K. Govinda, B A, M B B S, M Sc, Professor of Anatomy and Principal, Guntur Medical College, since July 1949 *b* May 19, 1901, *s* of Dr and Mrs Kozikote Kunju Menon, *m* Miss A Padmini Amma, M A *Educ* Govt High School, Trichur, Govt Victoria Coll, Palghat, Presidency Coll, Madras, Medical Coll, Madras Worked as House Surgeon, Govt General Hospital, Madras, and Govt Maternity Hospital, Madras, Demonstrator in Physiology, Madras Medical Coll, Demonstrator in Anatomy and Asstt Professor in Anatomy, Madras Medical Coll, served with the Cholera Relief Party in Burma during the War, 1944-46, engaged in doing Research in Comparative Anatomy, 1946-48, was attached Professor of Anatomy, Central Institute of Anatomy, Madras *Address* Principal, Govt Medical College, Guntur

MENON, K. Krishna, M A (Oxon), LL B (Hons) (Lond), B C L, Barrister-at-Law *b* Nov 12, 1894, *Educ* Christ Church, Oxford, called to the Bar, 1920 Lecturer, Law College, Madras, 1923, Vice Principal, 1929, Principal, 1930-49 *Address* Goodwood, Waddell Road, Kilpauk, Madras 10

MENON, K. P. S., M A (Oxon), C I E, I C S., Foreign Secretary, Govt of India since May 1948 *b* Oct. 18, 1898, *Educ* X'lan Coll, Madras, Christ Church, Oxford, I C S, 1921, *m* Saraswati, *y. d* of late Sir Sankaran Nair, 1923 Addl. Deputy Secy to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., Under-Sec to the Hon the Resident at Hyderabad; also on the Frontier for 3 years, Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929-33, deputed by Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya & Uganda, to enquire into the position of Indians there, 1934; Dewan of Bharatpur State for about 3 years, attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945, attended the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1946, Agent-General of the Govt. of India in China from 1943 to Jan. 1947; Ambassador for India in China, March 1947. Chairman, United Nations Commission on Korea, 1948. *Publications Delhi-Chungking. Address :* External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

MENON, Konnanath Rama Krishna, M A., B.L., C.I E. (1946), M.B E. (1938), Secretary, Finance Ministry, Govt of India since August 1948 *b* June 21, 1901, *m.* Saraswathi, *d.* of K P Gopal Menon, Bar-at-Law, Retired Judge, Travancore High Court; *Educ.* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras Joined service, May 1924 (Mily Acctts Dept) after passing Indian Audit & Acctts Competitive Exam; Dy. Mily Acctt-Genl, 1936, selected to the Finance & Commerce Pool, 1939; Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1939-41, Madras, 1941-43, Director of Statistics, Supply Deptt, 1942, Director of Inspection, Income Tax, 1943-47, Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1947-48. *Address* Pampady P O (Cochin State), Lakkiti (S I Ry).

MENON, Diwan Bahadur Kizhakepat Sankara, B A, Bar-at-Law, Retired Chairman, Govt of India Air Transport Licensing Board, Delhi *b* May 21, 1881 *m.* Srimati Mambalil Kalathil Nani Amma, *Educ* · Brennen Coll, Tellicherry, Presidency Coll, Madras, Christ's Coll, Cambridge; Univ Coll, London, called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London, on 26th Jan 1904. Enrolled at the Madras High Court, 1905, and practised at the bar in the Madras Presidency; appointed District and Sessions Judge 1921 and later, as Judge, Madras High Court, afterwards was member, Public Services Commission, Madras, for a time, on retirement was appointed Legal Adviser, Jodhpur, and then Minister for Justice and Law Member, State Council also, President Public Services Commission, Jodhpur, was member, States' Committee of Ministers for several years *Clubs* Cosmopolitan, Madras, National Liberal, London. *Address* · 125, San Thome High Road, Mylapore, Madras

MENON, Parakat Achutha, B A (Hons) (Madras), I C S, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Portugal, since 1949 *b* Jan 2, 1905, *s* of late Sir M Krishnan Nair, one-time Dewan of Travancore and Law Member, Madras Govt, *m* Palat Padmini Menon, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Madras, New Coll, Oxford Joined I C S, 1929, Under Secy to Govt of Madras, P W D (1934-37), Under Secy. to Govt of India, Home Dept (1938-41), Collector of Guntur (1941-43), Deputy Secy and Secy, India Supply Mission, Washington, U S A (1943-47), Joint Secy to the Govt of India, External Affairs, 1947-49, was nominated member of Indian Legislative Assembly (1938-39), attached to several international Conferences (United Nations 1944, 1946, U N R A A 1946) *Recreation* Swimming. *Clubs* Several. *Address* Legation of India, Lisbon, Portugal

MENON, Hon'ble Shri P. Govinda, M A, B.L, M L A, Minister, United State of Travancore and Cochin, since July 1949. *b* September, 1906, *m.* K Madhavi Amma, *Educ* · Ernakulam, Trichur and Madras Advocate, High Court of Cochin, was Prime Minister, Cochin State *Address.* Trivandrum.

MENON, Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Govinda, B A, B L, Judge, High Court, Madras, since July 1947 *b.* September 1896, *s* of V. K. Kunhan Unni, *m* Kalyanikutti Amma, *d* of Dewan Bahadur K S Menon, Ex-Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, one *s*, *Educ.* Ganpat High School, Calicut; Zamorin's Coll, Calicut, Presidency Coll, Madras, Law Coll, Madras Enrolled Sept. 1920, practised in the Madras High Court, both Civil and Criminal, appointed Crown Prosecutor, Dec. 1940; proceeded to

Adviser to the Govt of India delegates, International Labour Conference at Montreal, Oct 1946, and at Geneva, July 1947 *Address* Savera, Khairatabad, Hyderabad Deccan

MISHRA, Mathura Prasad, B A (Hons.), M A (Patna), M.P, Secretary to the Rashtravani and Navashakti group of papers *b* Jan 1918, *s* of Babu Sona Prasad Mishra, Village Pachamba, Dist Monghyr (Bihar), *Educ* Begusarai B P. H E School, B N Coll, Patna Coll Joined Forward Bloc, suffered imprisonment and detention, April 1942-April 1945, edited the *Azad Hind* Weekly, Patna, 1948, Secy., All India Forward Bloc, 1946-48, Kisan and Publicity Secy, Bihar Provincial Congress Cttee, 1948-50, elected to Indian Parliament, 1950 *Address* The Rastravani, Budda Marg, Patna 1, 5, Western Court, New Delhi

MISHRA, Pandit Prajapati, President, Bihar Prov Congress Committee *b* Oct 2, 1898, *s* of Shital Datta Mishra, Ranipur, Dt Champaran, *m*, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Raj High School, Bettiah, Patna College, Patna Non-co-operated from College and joined Congress Movement, 1920, has been one of the prominent leaders of Bihar Congress, imprisoned six times for Congress activities, elected to Bihar Assembly, 1946, member, Gandhi Seva Sangha and All India Congress Cttee, Founder, Brindaban Gandhi Ashram *Address* Sadakhat Ashram, Patna

MISHRA, Prof. Shyam Nandan, M A, B L, M P *b* Oct 20, 1920, *s* of late Muralidhar Mishra and Smti Shirjyoti Kaur, *m* Smt Dhrubswamini Mishra, two *d*, Nilima and Purnima, *Educ* R H E School, Sursand, G B B Coll, Muzaffarpur, Patna Coll, Patna, Patna Law Coll, Patna, awarded medals and prizes for distinction and championship trophies for debates in English and Hindustani For some time Lecturer, T N J Coll, Bhagalpur, Bihar, edited some magazines, General Secy, Culture and Research Section, Bihar Provincial Congress Cttee, General Secy, Proposed Vaishali Univ Cttee, whole-time Congress worker, rescue and relief work during communal riots of 1947 in Bihar *Publications* Edited *The Liberator*, *The Bihar Vaibhav* A Political Conference Sovenir volume *Recreations* Chess, Conversation, Travel *Hobbies*. Collection of historical and diplomatic papers; purchase of books *Address* Village Omgaon, P O Harlakhi, Dist Darbhanga, Bihar

MISRA, Prof. A. B., M Sc, D Sc, D Phil (Oxon), University Professor of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University *b.* Jan 27, 1900, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Chandra Shekhar Misra, *m* (Mrs) Rajdei Misra, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ*. Muir Central Coll, till 1921, Allahabad Univ, 1921-23, Lucknow Univ, 1923-26, Oxford Univ, 1929-31, Ausfait fur experimentalle Biologie, Jena and Kaiser Wilhelm Institute fur Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem, 1932, Hokkaido Imperial Univ, Japan, 1936, Dean, Faculty of Science, Banaras Hindu Univ, 1945-47, Acting Principal, Coll of Agriculture, Banaras Hindu Univ., 1947-48, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, B H U, 1947, Pres, Zoology and Entomology Section, Indian Science Congress, Patna, 1948 *Publications* Publications on Entomology and Ormithology. *Address* Banaras

MISRA, Jagannath, B A, B L, M P *b* March 15, 1900, *s* of late Somanath Misra, *m* late Nisamani Devi three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Calcutta, Ravenshaw Coll, Cuttack Practised in Puri bar, 1926-36, Parliamentary Secy, Home, Revenue, P W D and Development Depts, Orissa Govt, 1937-39, resigned when Congress resigned office, 1939 offered in dividual Satyagrah, 1939, was imprisoned for one year, Chairman, Puri Dist Board, 1946-50. *Address* Markanda Sahi, Puri.

MISRA, Sir Lakshmipathi, Kt. (1944), B Sc President, Institute of Welding (London), Indian Branch, since 1949 *b* 4th July, 1888, *Educ* Agra Coll. & Thomason Civil Engineering Coll Joined the State Rly service, Oct 1911; Executive Engineer, 1918, services lent to the Foreign Pol Dept in 1924 and posted as Dy Mgr and Engineer-in-Chief of the Baroda State Rly, proceeded Europe, 1927 to study the Divl Organisation and General Administration on English and Continental Rlys, returned to the East Indian Rly, 1928, special duty with the Railway Board, 1929 to introduce the Washington-Geneva convention on the E I Rly, Chief Controller of Stores, N W Rly, 1930-31, Dy General Manager, E I Rly, 1932-35, Divl Supdt, Howrah Div, 1935-38, member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1938-39, Gen Mgr, B & A Rly, Sep 1939—Nov 1943, appointed as Chief Commr of Rlys, 23rd June, 1945, retired from service, Oct. 1945, Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1939-43, Pres, Institution of Engineers (India), 1942-43; Pres, Ad Hoc Cttee. on Nationalised Road Transport in U P, member, Engineering & Post-War Reconstruction, Rly Board, 1943-44, mentioned in despatches during the operations in Burma and on the North Eastern Frontier, June 1942 to May 1943 *Address* C/o Birla Brothers Ltd, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1

MISRA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shankar, M A, LL B (Cantab), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since May 11, 1943 *b* Feb 23, 1895, *s* of Pandit Shiva Behari Lal Misra, *m* Miss Tewari, three *s* and two *d* Chandrawati, *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad, Trinity College, Cambridge, University College, London Practised as Barrister-at-Law at Lucknow since 1920. *Address* 18, Saunders Road, Lucknow

MISRA, The Hon. Pandit Lingaraj, M A (Sanskrit), Gold Medalist, Calcutta Univ, 1919, Minister of Education and Health, Orissa *b* 1894, *m* Srimati Uma Devi, *Educ* Ravenshaw Coll, Cuttack and Univ Coll, Calcutta Began as Prof of Sanskrit in the G B B. Coll, Muzzafarpore (Bihar); gave up Govt Service, 1922, joined the Satyabadi National School as teacher, M L.C. in Bihar and Orissa, 1927-29, member, Servants of the People Society, Lahore, Editor, *The Samaj*, Orissa Daily, member, Standing Committee, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, till assuming office as Minister in April, 1946 *Publications:* Short biographies and political literature, *e g*, *Shivaji*, *Gurugovind Sinha*, *Deshar-Dahi*, *Janasakti*, *Jananayaka*. *Address*. Cuttack (Orissa).

MISRA, Sarju Prasad, B A (Agra), M A, LL B (Allahabad), M.P, Vakil *b* June 25, 1905, *s* of Pt Naresh Prasad Misra, Retired Govt School Teacher, *m* Shrimi I Devi, 1924, *Educ* Lower Primary School, Payashi, U P, K E Govt High School, Deoria, U P, St Andrew's Coll, Gorakhpur, M A, LL B from Allahabad Univ Joined the Deoria Civil Bar, 1931, was elected member, Dist Board, Gorakhpur, 1936, joined the individual satyagrah movement, 1941, was sentenced to one year R I after detention for 2 months, arrested and detained, 1942, released, Nov 1943, was elected member, U P Congress Cttee and A I C C, was elected the 1st President of the D C C, founded the B R D Coll, Deoria *Address* Vakil, Deoria, U P, 10, Constitution House, New Delhi.

MISRA, Rai Bahadur Tika Ram, M.A., LL B, ex-member, Public Service Commission, United Provinces *b* Feb 1, 1885, *Educ*. St. John's Coll, Agra Joined the Executive Service in 1906, was transferred to the Judicial Dept. in 1911 as Munsiff and was confirmed as Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1934, during this period also worked as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, and Dy Legal Remembrancer and Dy. Sec, Judicial Dept, was also nominated a member of the Provincial Leg. Council, officiated as Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1938, retd on 1st Feb 1940, member, Public Service Commission from Jan. 1942 for 5 years, and from January 1947 as Special Adviser to Govt until July 1947, was also Hon Treasurer and Vice-Pres, Executive Council, Allahabad Univ *Address* Kacheri Road, Lucknow.

MISRA, Vyas Dev, M A (English), M A (Economics), B Sc, LL B, Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), Advocate, East Punjab High Court. *b* Oct 1, 1921, Representative from India to the Sixth World Scout Jamboree held at Paris (1947), District Scout Commissioner, Delhi, since Feb 1949, member, All-India Economics Assoc since 1944, All-India Commerce Assoc since 1947, Indian Council of World Affairs, since 1947, Pres, Young Indians' Council, Delhi, since 1946, member, Executive Cttee, National Savings Scheme, since 1949, Executive Cttee, Blood Bank, since 1949, Vice-Pres, Delhi Univ Law Union (1943-44), member, Executive Cttee, New Delhi Boy Scouts Assoc (1946-47), travelled U K and the continent, 1947, awarded Medal of Merit by Governor-General and Chief Scout for India (1948), War Service Badge (1944), Gold Medalist in Law, Delhi Univ (1944); elected member, Delhi University Court, 1950 *Publications* *India's War Economy* S Chand & Co, *Stabilisation of Agricultural Prices* (Commerce Bombay), revised 3 volumes of Law of Transfer of Sir Hari Singh Gour (1945-46), has been contributing articles to English and Urdu papers *Address* 28, Mahadeo Road, New Delhi



MITAL, Mithanlal, B A, LL B, Secretary, Law & Justice and Ex-Officio Legal Remembrancer & Inspector-General of Registration, Madhya Bharat Govt *b* Feb 24, 1900, *s* of Lala Mishri Lal Sahib, *m* Shrim Tulsha Devi Mital, three *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Aligarh, Gwalior Appointed Registrar, Secretariat, worked as Asstt Manager, Gwalior State Trust Ltd, Pargana Judicial Officer; Sub-Judge, District Judge, Asstt Secy, Dept of Law & Justice, Gwalior, Secy, Law & Justice, Gwalior *Recreations* Bridge; Tennis *Clubs* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior. *Address* Mall Road, Morar (Gwalior)

MITRA, Amiya Kanta, M R.C.V S, Director of Veterinary Dept, Assam *b* November 10, 1895, *s* of Dr P K Mitra, Asstt Medical Officer, *m* Miss Karuna Kana Dutta, B A, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Tezpur High School (Assam), City College (Calcutta), Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh (Scotland) Qualified in December 1926, Post Graduate Course, India Vet Research Institute, Mukteswar, Officer-in-charge, District Veterinary Officer and Lecturer, Madras Vet College, 1928-41, member, Board of Studies of Veterinary Science, Madras University, 1934-38 *Recreations* Tennis and Badminton *Address* Director, Veterinary Dept, Govt of Assam, Shillong

MITRA, Dr. Kalidas, M B, D P.H, D T.M. & H (Lond), M B E. (1943), F N I (1949), Adviser in Nutrition, Directorate-General of Health Services, Ministry of Health, India. *b* December 22, 1899, *s* of Jatindra Lal Mitra, Retired Advocate, Patna High Court, *m* Umarani, *d* of late A C Bose, two *s*. and one *d*, *Educ*. Arrah Zila School, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, Medical College, Bengal, Calcutta. School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, was awarded scholarship and medal on the result of College Honours and Univ Exam Joined Bihar Health Services, 1927, was Medical Officer of

Health, Patna Municipality ; trained in Statistics at the London School of Hygiene, conducted research work under Professor Greenwood, appointed Officer-in-charge of Nutrition Scheme under Govt of Bihar, Director of Nutrition in the Ministry of Food, on deputation by the Govt of India at the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeenshire, appointed Adviser in Nutrition, elected Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, 1936, Pres, Scientific Section of Bihar Provincial Medical Conference, 1943, elected member, Nutrition Society of the U K, 1943, elected Pres, Section of Physiology, Ind Sci Congress, Poona, a Fellow of National Institute of Sciences of India *Publications* Blue books on Malaria, research papers on Medical Statistics, Epidemiology and Nutrition *Address* New Delhi

MITRA, Nripendra Nath, Assoc Inst T (London), Secy, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt of India, since Oct. 15, 1947. *b* Dec 30, 1905, *g s* of Kedar Nath Mitra, *m* Sheila Ohdedar, *e d* of Dr G N Ohdedar, M D, (U S A), *Educ :* Allahabad Univ and later in England, where trained and qualified in commerce and shipping and cost accounts, worked with commercial concerns and completed courses and cadetship in Western countries in Aviation Served Imperial Bank of India for 5 years, had training in England (first Indian cadet) with Imperial Airways, 2 years, training in B O A C, in the Continent, Gulf and Africa, 2 years, Station Supdt, B.O A.C, at Karachi Airport and Marine Air Base, 4 years, Station Supdt and Aerodrome, Seadrome & Control Officer, B O A C at Marine Air Base, Rajsamand (Udaipur), 4 years, Traffic Supdt, Tata Air Lines, Bombay, 4 years, Commissioned Officer of Supply and Secretariat Branch, R I N, mostly as Secy, at various Naval Bases in India & Burma during World War II, 3 years, Asst Director Costing and Statistics, Directorate-General of Civil Aviation, 15 months, 1939-45 Star, Burma Star, Defence Medal and Victory Medal, appointed Secy, Ad hoc C'ttee for Nationalisation of Aviation, by Parliament *Publications* Several articles on the subject of Aviation and Transport *Recreation* Travel *Clubs* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi *Address* 19, Pandara Road, New Delhi

MITRA, Ranendra Mohan, B A, A I I B, Managing Director, Bankers' Union Ltd *b* October 1908, *s* of late Rai Saheb J M. Mitra, and *g s* of late Raj Mohan Mitra, Chief Dewan, Tripura State, mother—Amiya Bala Mitra, daughter of late Jatindra Mohan Guha, I E S (late Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta), *m* Santi Rani, *Educ* Zila School, Comilla and St Xavier's College, Calcutta Graduated in 1929 with distinction Completed Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination, 1937. Served with the Imperial Bank, 1932-37 One of the founders of Bankers' Union Ltd Prepared the original scheme of metropolitan clearing *Publications Banking Legislation for India, Post-War Banking in India, a case for Legislation, A History of Banking—a Vignette Story, Banking Companies Act*, 1949 *—a critical study Address*. 34E, Dover Road, Calcutta

MITRA, Prof. Sisir Kumar, D Sc, F.N.I, Ghose Professor of Physics, University of Calcutta, *b* October 1891; *m*. Lilabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died 1939), two *s* Pioneer of radio research in India, President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938, member, Industrial Research Planning Committee, Government of India, 1944-45, Chairman, Radio Research Committee, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1942-48, member, Indian Scientific



Mission to U K. and U S A, 1944-45, Pres, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942, Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd *Publications Active Nitrogen* (1945), *The Upper Atmosphere* (1947) and numerous scientific papers *Address* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta

MITTAL, Kailash Chandra, Proprietor, Messrs Gopal Rai Sri Ram, Bankers, Commission Agents, Jaggery and Grain Exporters and Importers, Hapur *b.* 1918, *Educ* Hapur and Meerut Ex-Chairman, The Chamber of Commerce, Hapur, Director, The Mahabir Vyapar Mandel Ltd, Vice-President, The Vyapar Syndicate, Hapur, President Eastern Ward Congress C'ttee, Hapur, Ex-Jail visitor (By the U P Government), member, Executive C'ttee of various Educational Institutions, active congressman, had been to jail in the Congress individual Satyagrah movements 1940 at the early age of 22, prominent Public worker and Businessman *Hobbies* Badminton and and Horse riding *Address* Mandi, Hapur



MITTER, Ganesh Chandra, O.B E (1938). M Sc (1920), F R I C (1934), F N I, Chief Technical Adviser, Indian Mints *b* August 1, 1897, *s* of late Jogindra Nath Mitra, *m* Srimati Manjari Devi, three *s* and three *d*, *Educ* St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Univ College of Science and Technology, Calcutta *Overseas training* Royal Mint, London, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Bureau of Standards, Washington D C, Bureau of Mints, Washington D C, etc Dy Assay Master, H M 's Mint, Assay Office, Bombay/Calcutta, 1922-30, Chief Assayer, H. M 's Mint, Bombay, 1930-47, officiated as Mint Master, Bombay, 1948 *Publications Standard Weights and Verification, Bichromate Regeneration from Waste Liquor* (J B S & I R), *Heavy Chemical Industries* (J Nat Int Sc), *Coinage Metals and Alloys* (Reserve Bank of India Bulletin), and other papers, etc, bearing on metallurgical subjects *Recreations* Sports of every description *Clubs* C C I, and W I F C (of which he is Vice-President) *Address* India Government Mint, Bombay

MITTER, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyoti Prakash, B A (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since Feb 11, 1949 *b* December 27, 1904, *s* of late Bhuban Mohan Mitter of Khulna, *m* Mrs Jyotirmoyee Mitter, one *d*, Anita Mitter, *Educ* Oriel College, Oxford, and Inner Temple, London Professor of Economics, Commercial College, Delhi Univ, Dec 1927-Nov 1929, Acting Principal, Commercial College, Delhi Univ, Nov 1929-March 1930, joined Calcutta Bar, May 5, 1931 *Address*, 8, Mandeville Gardens, Ballygunge, Calcutta

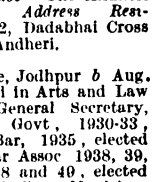
MODAK, Narayan Vinayak, C.I.E. (Jan 1945), B E (Civil) (1911), member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) 1936), F R San I, I I E (India). Special Engineer in-charge of post-war reconstruction schemes and general development of the city, Bombay, since Sept. 1946 *b* December 890. Entrusted with the work of preparation of the Master Plan' for Greater Bombay Region by the Government of Bombay, now in-charge of Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme, worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay (1912-1918), awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England (1918), In England, was attached to the Corporation of Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919-1922), appointed Executive Engineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers, Sanitary Engineer to the G I P Railway (1922-30), worked as Consulting Engineer to the B B & C I. Rly to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G I P Rly., appointed Dy City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930) Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933), City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, 1934-1946, Ag Municipal Commr, June 1946 to Sept 1946, President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938), a Vice-President, the Indian Roads Congress President Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942), President, Section of Engineering & Metallurgy, Indian Science Congress Association (1942), Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933, Member of the Syndicate, 1937-44, Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41), member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona, member, Managing Committee of the V J T Institute, designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay *Address* " Udyam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28



MODI, Govindlal Dhirajlal, M A, LL B., Proprietor, Gujarat Trading Syndicate, 41, Medows St, Fort, Bombay, Importers and Suppliers of Materials Handling Equipment, Litho and Offset Press Materials, Textile Mill Furnishers and General Merchants *b* Aso Sud 12, Samvat 1973 (Oct 27, 1917), *s.* of Dhirajlal Chhaganlal Modi, *m* Sharda, *d* of Shantilal Tribhuvandas Malvi, one *s*, *Educ* Bharda New High School, Bombay, Andheri High School, Andheri, St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Govt Law Coll and Univ School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay Was with Sir Shri Ram's Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co Ltd, Delhi, then entered business and started the firm Gujarat Trading Syndicate, Bombay, member, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Jt Hon Secretary, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Assoc, Bombay *Recreations* Reading, Tennis Driving, etc *Clubs* The Andheri Recreation Club, Andheri *Address Residence* Modi Nivas, No. 2, Dadabhai Cross Lane, Off Versova Road, Andheri.



MODI, Indernath, Advocate, Jodhpur *b* Aug. 3, 1905, *Educ* Graduated in Arts and Law from Allahabad Univ General Secretary, Jodhpur Govt, 1930-33, joined Bar, 1935, elected Pres, Bar Assoc 1938, 39, 42, 43, 48 and 49, elected member, Jodhpur Municipality, 1937, 39 and 44, first elected President, Jodhpur Municipality, 1940-41, elected member, Marwar Representative Advisory Assembly, 1942-44, Pres, Harijan School, 1941-43, member, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Director, Local-Self Government, 1944-47, elected member, Marwar Legislative Assembly, 1947, Pres, Marwar Praja Parishad, 1948-49, fought many famous cases including the Jodhpur Railway Men's Grievances case, 1943, served on numerous cttees, connected with Education, Public Health, Labour, Municipalities, Panchayat, and legal and political subjects, Hon Supdts, Sardar High School, 1946-50, Vice Pres, Red Cross and Allied Societies, Jodhpur, 1949 and Pres, 1950. *Address* Jodhpur, Rajasthan.



MODI, Rai Bahadur Seth Gujarmal, Chairman, Modi Industries, Modinagar (Meerut), U P *b.* August, 1902, in the Modi family of Patiala State, *Educ* Privately. Took to business at a very early age; first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own, was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the Flour Mills of his father, which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance and mechanical working of factories, founded 'Modinagar', an industrial town in Dt Meerut, U P, has to his credit many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical control, established various industries viz Modi Sugar Mills Ltd, Modi Vanaspati Mfg Co, Modi Soap Works, Modi Glycerin Factory, Modi Food Products Co Ltd, Modi Biscuit Co, Modi Confectionary Works, Modi Tin Factory, Modi Oil Mills, Modi Paints & Varnish Factory, Modi Hurricane Lantern Factory, and other Modi Group Factories at Modinagar and other places in the East Punjab and U P, has founded the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co Ltd, Modinagar with latest American Textile Machinery, Chairman Sugar Mills Association, Western U P, Modi Charitable Fund Society and R B Multanimal Charitable Trust, Founder and Chairman, Western U P Chamber of Commerce, A I Manufacturers' Organisation, Delhi, member, All India Polytechnic, Industrial Planning Committee, PEPSU, Central Advisory Council (Labour), U P, Economic Advisory Cttee, U P, Housing & Town Planning Board (Rehabilitation), Life Member, Mechanical Engineers Assoc of India, philanthropist, his donations run into several lakhs, has established various public welfare institutions, has generously contributed to various charitable and public institutions, contributed Rs 1 lakh to the Benares Hindu University for construction of a Technical Research Laboratory, has built an Industrial Colony known as 'Govindpuri,' with the help of the U P Govt, to rehabilitate the displaced persons near Modinagar *Hobbies* Gardening and building *Address* P O Modinagar (Meerut), U P



MODY, Bhogilal Jagjivan, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur *b* February 28, 1886, *Educ* Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910, passed the Higher Standard Examination, joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923, appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in 1928, received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935, awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937 *Address* Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist)



MODY, H. E. Sir Homi, M A. (1904), LL B (*1906*), K B E (*1935*), Governor of U P since May, 1949 *b.* Sept 23, 1881, *m* Jerbai, *d* of Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, 3 *s*, *Educ* St Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913-41 and President, 1923-24, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34 President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928, President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-41 and 1943-49, member, Indian Leg Assembly, 1929-43 and Constituent Assembly, 1948-49, member, Round Table Con and Reserve Bank Cttee of the Conference, member for Supply, Govt of India, August 1941 to Feb 1943, and Deputy Chairman of the War Resources Cttee of the Council, Governor of Bombay, Sept 1947, Dir, Tata Sons, Ltd, delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937, Chairman, Associated Cement Co and Central Bank of India, Pres, Cricket Club of India, and Royal Western India Turf Club upto April 30, 1949 *Publications. The Political Future of India* (1908), *Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta* (1921) *Address* "Spirospero," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Govt House, Lucknow



MOGHE, Mahadeo Atmaram, M A, M Sc, Ph D (London), F Z S, F A Sc, F N I, Professor, College of Science, Nagpur *b* April 21, 1896, *s* of A K Moghe, *m* Kamalabai, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Hislop Coll, Nagpur, St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Univ Coll, London Registrar, Nagpur Univ, Dean, Faculty of Science, President, Zoology Section, Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, 1946 *Publications* Several papers on Helminthology and Embryology *Recreations* Travel, Collections *Club* Gundwana Club, Nagpur *Address* Congress Nagar, Nagpur

MONANI, Mohomadali Gholamhosain, B A (Hons Econ), I C S, J P, Regional Director of Resettlement & Employment, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Bombay *b* Oct 29, 1910, *s* of Dr Gholamhosain Karim Monani, L M & S (Bombay Medical Service), *m* Vassant, née Manek, 1932, one *s*, Raj, *Educ* St Xavier's High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College (kept terms for LL B & M A), Law College, Bombay, passed 1st LL B, 1930, passed into the I C S in England, 1933, probation at London School of Oriental Studies Asstt Collector, Asstt Judge, Joint Judge, Asstt Legal Remembrancer, Dy Secy, Labour Commissioner, Joint Secy, Offg Director General of Resettlement & Employment, etc *Recreations* Shooting, Tennis, Bridge, Motoring *Clubs* Willingdon, Cricket Club of India, Rotary Club, Bombay *Address* Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1

MOOKERJEE, Sir Birendra Nath, M A. (Cantab), M I E (Ind), Managing Director, Martin Burn Ltd, Calcutta *b* Feb 14, 1899, *s* of late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K C I E, K C V O, D Sc (Eng), *m* Ranu Priti Adhikari, *d* of Phani Bhusan Adhikari, late Prof, Benares Hindu Univ, 1925, one *s.* and two *d*, Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd, Director of several limited concerns, President, Calcutta Blind School, Bengal Engineering College, Calcutta Orphanage, Calcutta Club Ltd, Lake Club and several other Institutions, Member Calcutta Local Board, Imperial Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Central Advisory Council for Labour & Industries, Provincial Council of Technical Education, Planning of the Ionospheric Field Station, Governing Body of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Fellow, Calcutta University, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1941, was member, Viceroy's National Defence Council, Adviser, Roger Mission, Member, Munitions Production Committee *Address* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta

MOOKERJEE, Dr. H. C., M A (English), First Class First, Univ Gold Medallist, Ph D, Vice-President, Constituent Assembly of India, since 1947 *b* 1877 Professor of English, Citv College, Calcutta, 1899-1914, Lecturer in English, Calcutta Univ, 1914-1916, Secy, Post-Graduate Dept, Calcutta Univ, 1916-1918, Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta Univ, 1918-37, Head of the Dept of English, Calcutta Univ, 1937-42, Pres, All-Bengal Teachers' Assoc, 1937-39, All-Bengal College and Univ Teachers' Assoc, 1938-40, All-India Council of Indian Christians, 1937-39, General Organising Secy, All-India Council of Indian Christians, 1939-44, M L A, Bengal, 1937-42, Editor-in-Chief, *Calcutta Review. Publications He Follows Christ; Indians in British Industries, Congress and the Masses, Some Non-Political Achievements of the Congress, Why Prohibition?, Our Hemp Drugs Problem*, etc *Address* 2, Dehi Serampore Road, Calcutta 14, "Swastika", West End, Madhupore, Sonthal Parganas, Bihar

MOOKERJEE, Dr. Himadri Kumar, D Sc. (Lond), D I C, F N I, University Professor and Head of the Dept of Zoology, Univ of Calcutta *b* Oct 18, 1899, *m* Mrs J. Mookerjee one *s* and three *d*, *Educ.:* Calcutta University, London University *Publications* Many original papers in Embryology & Fisheries in the leading Journals of Europe, America and India *Address*. 35, Ballyganj, Circular Road, Calcutta 19.

MOOKERJEE, Dr. Syama Prasad, M A., B L, D Litt, LL D, Barrister-at-Law, M.P, Ex-Minister for Industrv & Supply, Govt of India. *b* 1901, *s* of late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee *m*, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ.:* Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur, Presidency College, Calcutta, London Fellow, Calcutta Univ, since 1924, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ, 1934-38, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-37, Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937-47, Finance Minister, Govt of Bengal, 1941-42 Ex-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha. *Address* 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi, 77, Asutosh Mookerji Road, Calcutta

MOON, Edward Penderel, M A (Oxford), O B E (1941) Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh (India), since 1950 *b* November 13, 1905, *s* of R O Moon, M D, F R C P., *Educ* Winchester and New College, Oxford. Fellow of all Souls College, Oxford, 1927; entered I C S (Punjab Commission), 1929, Under-Secretary, Punjab Government; Deputy Commissioner, Multan, Secretary to the Governor, Punjab, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, resigned from I C S in January 1944, served in the Yugoslav Commission of U N R R A, 1944-45, Secretary, Development Board (Government of India), 1946; Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1947, Deputy Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, 1948-49 *Publications Strangers in India, The Future of India, Warren Hastings and British India Recreations:* Riding, Shooting and Singing *Clubs* Athenæum *Address* Grand Hotel, Simla (India); Copse Stile, Aston Tirrold, Didcot, Berkshire (England).

MOOS, S.N., C I E, M A (Cantab), F R S A, I E S (Retd) *b.* 25th September 1890 *m.* Makee B Petit, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Indian Educational Service, 1918; Inspector of Science Teaching, Educational Inspector, Southern Bombay and Central Divisions, and Sind; Deputy Director of Public Instruction, 1931-39; D.P I, Bombay Province, 1939-45, Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay and Sind, 1946-47 *Publications* Various Educational Reports and Articles. *Address:* Emsworth, Pali Hill, Bandra

MOOTHAM, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Orby Howell, M Sc (Econ) (Lond), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1946 *b.* Feb 17, 1901, *m.* Maria Augusta Elizabeth Niemöller, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. privately, London Univ; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1925. Deputy Judge Advocate General, Army in Burma, 1941-42, Asstt. Judge Advocat-General, G.H Q (India), 1942-43, Legal Adviser and subsequently Chief Judicial Officer, British Military Administration, Burma, mentioned in Despatches, 1945, appointed Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, Dec. 1945. *Publications Burmese Buddhist Law* (1939). *Recreations* Cricket, Gardening. *Address:* 9, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

MORAES, Frank Robert, M A. (Oxon), B A (Bombay), Bar-at-Law, Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, since November 1950 *b.* Nov 12, 1907, *s.* of A. X Moraes, I S E (Retd), *m* Dr Beryl D'Monte, one *s*, *Educ*. Bombay and Oxford Universities, member of Lincoln's Inn, London Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1938-46, Editor of *The Times of Ceylon*, 1946-48, War Correspondent, Burma-China, 1942-45, Acting Editor, *The Times of India*, April 11-Aug 14, 1949, Deputy Editor, *The Times of India* till March 1950, Editor, *The National Standard* March-Nov. 1950. *Publications Introduction to India* (with Robert S imson), *Story of India Clubs* Rotary, C C I *Address* D-3, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay

MORAES, George Mark, Professor of History, St Xavier's College, Bombay *b* May 11, 1905, *m.* Julia Rodrigues, *Educ* St Aloysius' College, Mangalore, St Xavier's College, Bombay, M A First Class in History, Chancellor's Medallist, Sir William Wedderburn Scholar, Springer Research Scholar Post-graduate Teacher of Indian History and Archæology, University of Bombay, Director, Konkan Institute of Arts and Sciences, Bombay, member of the Indian Historical Records Commission, member, Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments, Hon Secy, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society *Publications Mangalore, A Historical Sketch, The Kadamba Kula, A History of Ancient and Mediæval Karnataka, Bibliography of Indological Studies*, 1942, 1943, 1944 (3 Vols), *Maratha-Portuguese Relations*, etc, etc *Address* 9, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1

MORAES, Dr. Joseph Ignatius Conderceth, M B B S, J P, Hon Pres Magistrate, Bombay *b.* Nov 16, 1900 at Cuncolim, Goa, *s* of the late Fillipe Moraes, Merchant and Landlord, Goa, *m.* Effie Freitas, *d* of the late Capt A M Freitas, I M S, of Bombay and Africa, three *s*, *Educ* Primary English and Portuguese, Goa, St Sebastian G H School, St Xavier's College and Grant Medical College, Bombay, later Post-Graduate in Children's and Eye diseases, Amabai Hospital, Parel, and served as House Physician, G T Hospital, Bombay, does social work, Life member, Catholic Gymkhana, the Instituto Luso Indiano, member, Bombay Medical Union, Bombay Provincial Congress for several years, ex-member, Central Council of the Goan Union, Bombay, ex-President, Scindia Steam Navigation Co Stewards' Union, Vice-President, Associacao Goana Mutual Ltd, President, Instituto Luso Indiano, Bombay *Recreations* Arts, music and general reading *Address* 386, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2

MOTILAL Bawalal, B A, Share and Stock Broker. *b* 1896 at Jamnagar, *Educ* at Jamnagar High School and Bahauddin College, Junagadh, graduated 1919, *m.* in 1922 Manharbai, *d.* of Kalidas Laljee of Porbunder, 2 *s* and 1 *d* Worked as an Assistant in a cotton firm and also as a working partner with Messrs Langley & Co 's Share Dept Purchased his card in 1925 and started his firm, Messrs Motilal Bawalal & Co and also Messrs Bombay Metal Industries in 1948. Director, Bombay Stock Exchange, 1930-35, Director Mysore Chem Manufacturers Ltd Cochin Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd, Trichur, Mg Dir, Suren & Co Ltd, member of the Managing C'ttees of Santa Cruz Education Society, member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Bullion Exchange, Seeds & Oil Assocn and Yarn Exchange, Jamnagar Member, Cricket Club of India *Address* Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence* 'Manohar'. 27, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.



MOUDGILL, Rajyasevapravina Dr. K. L., M A. (Cantab), D Sc (Glasgow), D Sc (*Honoris Causa*, Trav), Rajyasevapravina (1945), Deputy Director (Chemicals), Indian Standards Institution. *b* March 18, 1896, *s* of late Pandit Raja Ram of Baddowal, Ludhiana, *m* Sushiela Lal Devi *nee* Kalia, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ*. Forman X'tian College, Lahore (1911-13), Glasgow Univ (1913-17), Christ's College, Cambridge (1917-19), Robert Donaldson Scholar of the Glasgow Univ, 1916-18, Professor, Mahendra College, Patiala, 1920-21, Professor and Principal, H H The Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum, 1921-37, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, 1937, Director of Research, Travancore, 1938-48, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Member of the Syndicate, Travancore Univ, 1939-48, officiated as Pro Vice-Chancellor, Travancore Univ, on two occasions served as member, Boards of Studies, Faculties, Senate, Syndicate, Madras Univ served on several academic C'ttees and Commissions, Univs of Madras, Annamalai, Andhra and Travancore Member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, member, Govt of India Salt Exports C'ttee, member, Advisory Board Indian Council of Agricultural Research *Publications* Scientific papers in chemical journals in India and abroad *Address* —*Office* Deputy Director (Chemicals), Indian Standards Institution, Block 11, Old Secretariat, Delhi 2, *Residence* 26C, Sajan Singh Park, New Delhi.

MOULAVI, E. Moidu, M P, Congress Worker and Agriculturist, Sub-Editor, 'Al-Ameen' *b* Jan 10, 1906, *s* of Moulavi Marakar, *m* Fathimma, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Dharul Uloom Arabic College Member A I C C, K P C C, Calicut, Town Congress Working C'ttee, was member, Calicut Municipality and Kerala Dt Board, Member Working C'ttee, Kerala Prov Muslim Majlis, All India Jamiathul Ulama Hind, an active Congress worker since 1920, convicted for sedition and sentenced to 2½ years R I, 1921, underwent 9 months R I for salt satyagraha of which he was the dictator, 1942, detained for 3 years *Publications Between Turkey Japan Samvathsam, Tear of Joy* a dialogue in Malayalam, *Address:* Marancherry, Ponnani, S. Malabar

MUDALIAR, Sir A. Lakshamanaswami, M D, LL D, D C L, D Sc, F R C O G, F A C S, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, since Aug 1942 *b* Oct 14, 1887, *s* of A Kuppuswami Mudaliar, *m* Sri Radhai Bai, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Christian and Medical Colleges, Madras Joined Madras Medical Service, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Medical College, 1934-42, Superintendent, Govt Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, and Principal, Medical College 1939-1942, Member of Syndicate of Madras University since 1925, acted as Vice-Chancellor, 1936 and 1940, Chairman, Inter-Univ Board, 1948-49 and of its standing Committee, 1949-51, member Indian Medical Council, since its inception, All-India Council of Technical Education, All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and of its Governing Body, Chief Commissioner, Madras Prov Boy Scouts Assoc, member and Dv Leader, Indian Delegation to the World Health Organization, Chairman, Executive Board of the World Health Organization *Publications Clinical Obstetrics Ante-Natal and Neo-Natal Mortality of infants, Case-book for Midwives Clubs* Cosmopolitan, Madras, Kodaikanal Boat Club *Address* 'Kensington,' Kilpauk, Madras.

MUDALIAR, Sir A Ramaswami, Diwan Bahadur, K C S I (1937) *b* October 14, 1887, *Educ* Christian, and Law Colleges, Madras Advocate Madras, member Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26 Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30, member Council of State, 1930 Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34, Round Table Conference Federal Structure Committee, and Indian Franchise Committee, Indian Reserve Bank Committee, leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; member Special Textile Tariff Board, India Council; Hon Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35, member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; member, Imperial Economic Committee, Delegate Nine Power Conference, Brussels, 1937, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for Commerce Dept, 1939-42, Representative of the Govt of India on the Imperial War Cabinet & Pacific War Council, 1942 43, appointed Supply member on May 2, 1943, on return from War Cabinet, proceeded to San Francisco as leader of the Indian Delegation, March 11, 1945, as member of the Delegation, he was also Chairman of Economic C'ttee of the Conference, India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations' Organisation, Nov 1945, elected Pres of the Economic and Social Council of the U N O, 1946, Leader, Indian Food Delegation to U K and U S A, 1946, re elected President, Economic and Social Committee, U N O., 1947, Hon D C L of the Oxford Univ, 1946, Diwan, Mysore State, Aug 1946-Aug 1949 *Address*: Carlton House, High Ground, Bangalore; Lake View, Mysore.

MUDALIAR, S. Vaithianatha, G M V C, Training in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, Principal and Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary College *b* June 15, 1895, *s* of N T Subramania Mudaliar, Agriculturist, Tirunelveli Dist, *m* Srim Alagammal, two *s*, *Educ* Hindu High School, Ambasamudram, St Joseph's Coll, Tiruchirapalli, Veterinary Coll, Madras. Veterinary Asstt Surgeon, Civil Veterinary Dept, Madras, Asstt Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary Coll, Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary Coll *Publications* Scientific papers on research in Parasitology (more than 25) published in Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, New Delhi, Indian Veterinary Journal, Madras, Current Science, Bangalore, Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, Bangalore *Address* Principal, Madras Veterinary College, Vepery Post, Madras 7.

MUDALIAR, V. S. Sankarasubramania, B A., B L, M L A. *b* Oct 5, 1902, at Viravanallur, *s* of Subramonia Mudaliar and Muthammal of Viravanallur, *m*, three *s* and four *d*, *Educ* C M. S College, Tinnevelly, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Joined Tinnevelly Bar, 1928, member, Univ. Training Corps, 5th Battalion, Pres, Third Provincial Senguntha Youth Conference, Madras, 1931, Congressman, Secy., Buy India League, Tinnevelly, 1933-40, Pres, Tinnevelly Town Congress C'ttee, 1936; Vice-President, Dist Congress C'ttee, 1938-45, Secy, District Congress C'ttee, 1945, member, Prov Congress C'ttee, 1938-45, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevelly, 1938-42, member, District Traffic Board, 1938-41, Pres, Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Special Conference, 1942, arrested and detained during 1942 movement, 1943-45, M L A, Madras, representing Tinnevelly-cum-Palamcottah Towns, General Urban, Secy., Madras Congress Legislature Party, 1945-46; member All-India Textile Control Board, elected by Madras Legislature, Senate, Madras Univ, Pres, Madras Provincial Handloom Industry Protection Sangam, 1949-50 *Recreations* Astronomy and astrology *Address* No 5, North Car Street, Veeraraghavapuram, Tirunelveli Junction.

MUDHOL, His Highness Raja Shrimant Bhairavsinh Malojirao Ghorpade, the Raja of *b* October 15, 1929, descended from the Sesodia Maharanas of Udaipur, *m*



S S Pramila Raje, *d* of H H the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot, March 12, 1948, *Educ* Westgate-on Sea, England, Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, Doon School, Dehra Dun Succeeded to the *gadi*, November 9, 1937, was invested with full ruling powers, July 10, 1947, is entitled to all the dignities and privileges including the salute of 9 guns which he enjoyed hitherto, under the agreement of the merger of the State on 8-3-1948, has obtained King's Commission in the Indian Army and has completed military training at Dehra Dun, has been appointed 2/Lt in the Indian Army, is an all-round sportsman and a good shikari *Address* 'Kismat,' Koregaon Park, Poona 1

MUDHOLKAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Janardan Rangnath, B A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, since June 1948 *b* May 9, 1902, *el. s* of late R. N Mudholkar (Advocate, & Ex-President, Indian National Congress) and Shrimati Radhabai, *m* Manorama, *el d* of N M Patwardhan (Bar-at-Law & Retd District & Sessions Judge, Poona) and Shrimati Laxmibai, two *s*, Ashok and Dhananjaya, and two *d* Prabhavati and Vijayalakshmi, *Educ* Elphinstone High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Lincoln's Inn, London Practised at the Bar at Amraoti, 1925-29 and at Nagpur, 1930-41, District & Sessions Judge, Sept 1941-June 1948 *Recreations* Golf, Tennis and Billiards *Club*. Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address* 38/1, Civil Lines, Nagpur

MUGALI, Ranganath Shriniwas, M A, B T (Bombay), Professor of Kannada and Sanskrit, Willingdon College, of D E Society, since 1933, recognised as University Teacher for Ph D by the Bombay Univ since 1946 *b* July 15, 1906, *s* of Shrinivas Subrao Mugali and Kamalabai Shrinivasrao Mugali, *m* Radhabai, two *d* and one *s*, *Educ* P D J High School, Bijapur, and Karnatak College, Dharwar Life-member, D E Society, since 1937, Pres, Dramatic Section, Kannada Literary Conference, Hyderabad, 1941 Elected-member, Karnatak University Senate, 1950 *Publications The Heritage of Karnatak* (*in relation to India*), Poems *Basiga* (1940), Novels *Baluri* (1934), *Karanapurusha* (Four editions, 1939-41, '45 and '47), *Anna* (1948), Drama *Sevapradipa* (1936), *Akkamahadevi* (1937), *Pavanapavaka* (1937), *Namadhari* (1939), *Ettida Kai* (1946) (Collection of one-act plays), *Vijaya Samrayya* (1947), Short Story *Kanasina Keladi* (1943), Criticism *Kannada Kadambarigalu* (1945), *Rannana Kritiratna* (1946), (All in Kannada) *Recreations* Tennis, Hiking *Address* Willingdon College, Dist South Satara



MUKERJEA, Satya Vrata, Rajya Ratna (1934), B A (Oxon), F S S, F R S A, London, Retired Senior Councillor of Baroda State *b* 6th Feb, 1887, *m* Sm Aruna Devi, M A, *nee* Bezbaroa, grand niece of Tagore the Poet, one *s* one *d*, *Educ* St Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford Entered Baroda Service (1911), conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941), Senior Councillor, 1944-45; was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals later sanctioned, decorated "Rajya Ratna" for exemplary services (1934), Rotary Governor, 89th District of India, 1942, Dewan (Kutch 1942-4), Dewas (1946-7), Tripura (1947), as Dewan of Dewas, was responsible for drafting original scheme of Madhyabharat-Union *Address* Esha, Shillong

MUKERJEE, Sushil Kumar, M Sc (Cal.), Ph D (Edin), F B S, Curator of the Herbarium since 1938 *b* August 28, 1909, *m* Sm Padmabati Debi, *Educ.* Univ. of Calcutta, Univ of Edinburgh Carried on research work in Botany, in Royal Botanic Gardens of Cal, during 1935-36, Edinburgh, 1936-38, Kew, London, and British Museum of Natural History, London, in 1937 and 1938, member of Banagiya Bijnan Parishad, the Botanical Society of Bengal, the Indian Botanical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, deputed by Govt of India to explore the forests of East Nepal in 1947 with the Snow Survey Party and in 1948 to survey the forests of South Naga Hills. *Publications* A monograph on the Indian and Burmese plants of the Mint-family, and several papers describing 18 new species of plants and a new variety, and making several changes of nomenclature of plants and publishing results of original research *Address* Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, Anukul Chandra, M A, Professor of Philosophy Allahabad Univ *b* October 16, 1890, *m*, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Jangipur High School, Krishnath College, Berhampore (Murshidabad), Central Hindu College, Benares Formerly Professor of Philosophy, Central Hindu College and Benares Hindu Univ, Benares, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Allahabad Univ *Publications Self, Thought and Reality, The Nature of Self,* and many other essays, a contributor to the second edition of *Contemporary Indian Philosophy* *Address* Allahabad

MUKERJI, Dhirendra Narayan. *b* 1899, Uttarpara Raj family of Bengal Gave up College career in the Presidency College to join the non-co-operation movement of the Indian National Congress in 1921, offered Satyagraha launched by the Congress on 10th January 1941 and was a Security Prisoner in 1942 Movement, was elected M L A, Bengal, on Congress ticket in 1937, re-elected in 1946 both times uncontested, was the Chief Whip of the Assembly Party till the partition of Bengal in 1947, was appointed a member of the Separation Council to represent the West Bengal Government for partitioning the assets of the old Bengal Government, has been the Chief Whip of the Government of West Bengal since June 1948; is a member of the Governing Body of the Govt. of India's Training ship "Dufferin"; sponsored the Hooghly Bank Ltd, is a supporter of indigenous industries, Director, National Indian Life Insce Co Ltd, Roopacherra Tea Co Ltd, Tirrihannah Co. Ltd, Coal Corporation of India Ltd, Calcutta Industrial Chemicals and Minerals Co Ltd, Bengal Provincial Rly Co Ltd, Baraset Basirhat Light Rly. Co Ltd and Small Tools Manufacturing Co of India Ltd, is also associated with other business concerns. *Publications*. Many articles on finance and commerce *Home Address* 67, Joy Kissen Street, Uttarpara, Hooghly, West Bengal; *Calcutta Address* 42, Chowringhee, Calcutta

MUKERJI, Dhurjati Prasad, M A. (History), 1918, M.A (Economics), 1920, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University *b* 1895, *m.* Chhaya Debi, *Educ.*: Calcutta University. Served the first U.P Congress Govt in various capacities, 1937-1940 *Publications*: *Personality and the Social Sciences, Basic Concepts in Sociology, Modern Indian Culture, Tagore, Introduction to Indian Music, On Indian History, Problems of Indian Youth, Views and Counter-views*. 3 Novels, 1 Volume of Short Stories, 2 on Music (one with Tagore's letters), and 2 vols of essays in Bengali *Address*. Lucknow

MUKERJI, Rai Bahadur Paresh Nath, M A (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926), C B E. (1933) *b* December 22, 1882, *m* **Samir Bala** (*nee* Chatterjee), *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices, 1904, Secretary, Postal Committee, 1920, member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924, Assistant Director-General, 1927 member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929, Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, 1931, deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933, Behar and Orissa, 1933-34, leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38, Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1938-39, Welfare Officer, Posts and Telegraphs, 1942-44, Deputy Controller General, Civil Supplies, 1944-45 *Publications*: Several Departmental Publications *Address*: 26, Ritchie Road, Calcutta

MUKHARJI, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Bihari, B A (Hons), LL B, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since Jan 23, 1950 *b* July 30, 1910, *el s* of Rai Bahadur Bijay Bihari Mukharji, former Director of Land Records & Surveys, Bengal, and Mrs Sthalapadma Mukharji, *m* Miss Geeta Roy, B A, *el d* of Rai Bahadur Mallinath Roy, formerly Manager of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and Mrs Subhasini Roy, 1936, one *s*, *Educ* Hindu School, Calcutta; B A (Hons) in Economics from Pres Coll, Calcutta Univ, 1929, won Scholarships in the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, LL B, 1931 called to the Bar, Middle Temple, London, June, 1933 Practised at the Calcutta Bar, a Senior Advocate of the Federal now Supreme Court of India, appointed Junior Standing Counsel to the Govt of West Bengal, Dec 1947, elevated to the Bench of the Calcutta High Court, Dec 1948, Addl Judge, January, 1949, member, Executive Cttee, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, interested in animals especially dogs, member, Executive Cttee, Calcutta Zoological Gardens *Recreations* Gardening, Music and Printing *Clubs* Calcutta Club, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta Kennel Club, the Great Dane Club of India *Address* 36, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta 19

MUKHERJEA, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar, M A (History), B L, M L (Gold Medalist), Doctor of Law, Bidyaranjan (Sanskrit), Judge, Federal Court of India, from October, 1948 *b* August 15, 1891, *s* of R. D. Mukherjea and Sarat Kumari Devi, *m.* Labanyalata Devi, one *s* Amiya Kumar Mukherjea, *Educ* Hooghly College, Bengal, University Law College, Calcutta. Joined Calcutta Bar, 1914, Junior Govt Pleader, Calcutta High Court, 1934, Senior Govt Pleader, Calcutta High Court, 1936, Judge, Calcutta High Court, Nov 1936-Oct 1948, member, Bengal Boundary Commission, 1947, Fellow of the Calcutta Univ, Pres, Bengal Sanskrit Assoc., is associated with Scouts Movement in Bengal and acted as District Commissioner, South Calcutta Boys Scouts' Assoc, connected with literary and cultural societies, *e g*, Bibudha Janani Sava, Nabadwip, Gita Sava, Calcutta, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta, etc, etc. *Publications* Problems of Aerial Law. *Address*: 2, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

MUKHERJEE, Debendra Nath, B.A (Hons.), Econ, M.A in Econ., Advocate, High Court, Ex-Mayor of Calcutta. *b* Jan. 8, 1887; *m.* Sri Hemlata Devi, *Educ* Presidency Coll B A., M A., I A. at the Scottish Univ

College. Professor of Economics, Bangabashi Coll, then High Court Advocate, Member, Hindu Mahasabha, General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha for four years; Vice-Pres, A I. Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, is connected as a member with Social and Educational Institutions, Chairman of the Board of several industrial concerns and Educational Institutions in Calcutta *Publications*. A book on Indian Constitution *Address*. 177, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, Jnanendra Nath, B Sc. (Hons) (Calcutta Univ), M.Sc. (Calcutta Univ), D Sc (London Univ), Premchand Roychand Scholar, Calcutta Univ, Monat Medal, Calcutta Univ, King George's Medal, C B E (1944). Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. *b*. April 23, 1893, *s* of Durgadas Mukherjee and Saratsasi Banerjee, *m* Ajita Chaudhuri, one *s*, Debapriya, *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Calcutta University. Began as Assistant to Palit Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Univ, 1915, Lecturer in Chemistry, Univ College of Science and Technology, 1917, Palit Scholar abroad, 1919, Guruprasad Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Univ, 1921, associated with many Indian and International Institutes and Associations, member, Executive Cttee, International Council of Scientific Unions and Vice-Pres. International Soil Science Congress, 1950 *Publications* Numerous papers on Colloids, Soil Science, Physical Chemistry *Address* Bungalow No 8, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

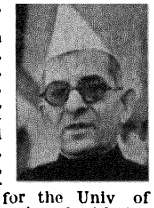
MULHERKAR, Dattatraya Ganesh, B A (Bom), Commercial Counsellor, Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, since 1948, now acting as Head of the Mission *b* Oct 11, 1893, *s*. of G. S Mulherkar, *m* Tara R Dikshit, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay Served for 30 years in Indian commercial and industrial interests, mainly as Secy to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Secy, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, represented Indian Employers at Philadelphia Session of the I L O, 1944, member, Govt of India Delegation to the First and Second Preparatory Meeting of the International Trade Organisation in London, 1946, and in Geneva, 1947, acted as Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegation to First Asian Session of the I L O, 1947 Retired from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1948. *Address* Empire House, Tokyo (Japan)

MULKY, Mangesh Anandrao, M A, LL B. (Bom), M Sc (Econ) (London), Under-Secy, Commerce Ministry, Govt of India and Secretary to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India *b* Sept 13, 1908, *m*. Leela Anant Nadkarni, *Educ* Wilson Coll, Govt. Law Coll and the Univ School of Economics & Sociology, Bombay, London School of Economics and Political Science, London Research Officer and later Chief Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt of India, Member Secy, Indian delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference held at London (Oct-Dec. 1946), at Geneva (April-Oct. 1947) and at Havana (Nov 1947-March 1948) *Publications Organisation & Finance of Industries in India* (joint author) (1937), *Financing of Indian Industries during Wartime* (1940); *The New Capital Issue Market in India* (1947), etc *Address*: New Delhi

MULLICK, Sukumar, B A. (Hons), B.L. (1st Class) (Cal Univ), Deputy Secretary, Govt of India, Ministry of Labour *b* February 1, 1916, *s* of late Rai Bahadur and Mrs K B Mullick; *m*. Mrs. Mira Mullick (*née* Dutt), 1946, *d*. of Rai Bahadur and Mrs P. N. Dutt, late Registrar of the Punjab University, One *d*., *Educ.*: Presidency College, Law College, Calcutta University and Jesus College, Cambridge Univ. In the I C S since 1941, served in the Districts of Bengal and also as Special Officer in the Bengal Secretariat, Govt of West Bengal, ex-Officio Deputy Secy, Labour Department, and Secy, Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, Govt of West Bengal, was Regional Director, Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, Govt of India *Recreations* Riding and Tennis, was Calcutta Univ. Tennis Champion and 'Blue'. *Clubs*. Calcutta South Club and '300' Club *Address* C/o Imperial Bank of India, Park Street Branch, Calcutta

MUNRO, John, O.B E (June 1947), B Sc (Eng) (Glasgow), Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Industry & Supply, Govt of India, New Delhi *b* August 1900, *s* of J Munro and C McCulloch Viewfield, Tain, Rosshire, Scotland, *m* Hilda Robinson, two *s*. and one *d*, *Educ*. Tain Royal Academy, Royal Technical College, Glasgow. William Beardmore & Co Ltd, Glasgow, 1919-25, Govt of India (Inspection Department, Purchase Department and Disposals—War Surpluses—Department), since 1926 *Recreations* Golf *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi, Bengal United Services Club, Calcutta *Address* Kotah House, New Delhi

MUNSHI, Hon'ble Shri Kanialal Maneklal, B A, LL B, D Litt, M P, Minister for Food, Govt of India, since May 1950 *b* 29th Dec. 1887, *m* Lilavati Seth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926, *Educ* Baroda College Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913, Joint Editor, *Young India*, 1915, Secy, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20, Editor, *Gujarat*, 1922-31, Fellow of the Universities of Bombay and Baroda since 1925, member, Baroda Univ Commission, 1926, Chairman, 1940 Commission, member, Cttee for the Univ of Gujarat, 1947, member, Bombay Legislative Council (Old) and Legislative Assembly (New) representing the Bombay Univ, 1927-46, Chairman, Govt Cttee to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927 sentenced to six months' imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930, member, Working Cttee, Indian National Congress, 1930, member, All-India Congress Cttee, 1930-36 and since 1947, sentenced to 2 years R I for Civil Disobedience, Jan 1932, Secy, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39, Vice-President, Children's Aid Society, Bombay, 1937-41, President, Hindi Sahitya Sammellan, Udaipur, 1944, President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, since 1938, Editor, *Social Welfare*, 1940-46, detained under Defence of India Act, 1940-41, member, Constituent Assembly of India and of its Drafting Cttee and of Parliament, Agent-General to the Government of India in Hyderabad, 1947, Vice-Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand, since 1939, Trustee Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Hansraj Morarji Public School, Bombay *Publications* (Gujarati) Novels, Dramas, Essays, Memoris, etc (English) *Gujarat and its Literature*, *I follow the Mahatma*, *Akhand Hindustan*, *Imperial Gurjaras*, *Bhagvad Gita and Modern Life*, *Creative Art of Life* *Address* 26, Ridge Road, Bombay, Secretariat, New Delhi



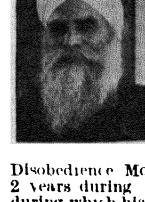
MURSHIDABAD: Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Raisud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asif Kadr Sir Syed Wasif Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, K C S I, K C V O, MAHABUT JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR OF Premier noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia. *b* 7th Jan 1875, *m* Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Sahiba, 1898; Heir-Apparent Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Waris Ali Meerza; *Educ* in India, under private tutors and in England at Sherborne, Rugby and Oxford. Has six times been member of Bengal Leg. Council, an all-round sportsman, a great lover of fine arts and oriental pictures, and also an Urdu and Arabic Scholar; Founder President, Hindu-Muslim Unity Assoc. *Address* The Palace, Murshidabad

MURTI, Pandit A. S. N. *b* Nov. 29, 1894: *m* Kameswari Qualified member, Indian National Congress, Former member, Working Cttee, National Liberal Federation, was President of the Ganjam District Harijan Sevak Sangh, took part in Non-Party Leaders Conferences, original member of the Indian Council of World affairs, member, Royal Institute of International Affairs, conducted the executive and administrative affairs of local bodies in the district, was a member of the Educational Council, was a senator of the Andhra Univ.; Delegate to the Historical Congress, 1949, connected prominently with the Co-operative Movement. President, S Orissa Agricultural Association, an active farmer; interests Journalism and Politics, was President, Orissa Millowners' Assoc, was President, Berhampur Chamber of Commerce, constructed and equipped Maternity Ward in the Zenana Hospital, Mg Director, India Commercial Farms Ltd *Publications Free State for India*, etc *Address* Sarvodaya Bhavan, Chatrapur (Orissa), Palasa (Madras)



MURTI, Captain G. Srinivasa, B A, B.L, M B C M, Vaidya Ratna *b* 1887, *m*. Srimati Sringarammal, *Educ* Madras University, awarded the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes Served as Lecturer, Surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and College and in Civilian and War Hospitals. Secretary, Committee on Indigenous Medicine, President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929, ex-Secretary of the Madras Medical Association and Editor, *Madras Medical Journal*; Principal, Government Indian Medical School, 1924-42, awarded the title "Vaidya Ratna", 1932; Past Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Director, Adyar Library and General Editor, Adyar Library Series, Founder and First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras, Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd, Founder and Director, Ashtanga Polyclinic, Madras Consulting Physician, Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. *Address* Adyar, Madras.

MUSAFIR, Giani Gurmukh Singh, M P, President, East Punjab Prov Congress Cttee, since 1948 *b* Jan 1899, at Attock District, *s* of S Sujan Singh, *m* Shrimati Ranjit Kaur, five *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Khalsa College, Amritsar Started his career as a teacher, entered politics on account of the Jalianwala tragedy and consequent declaration of martial law in the Punjab courted imprisonment several times since 1922, arrested and imprisoned during Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, jailed for 2 years during Quit India Movement, 1942 during which his father, daughter & son passed away Interned in Simla Hills, member A I C C, Steering Committee of Parliament, Standing Advisory Cttee to Home Affairs & Rehabilitation, Advisory Board to Delhi University, Advisory Board to A I R Books Advisory Committee to E P Univ, etc, Sole Representative of the Punjab Board of Rehabilitation Finance Administration for

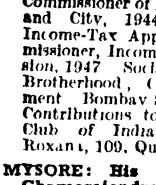


granting loans to displaced persons from Pakistan, has been taking special interest in the welfare of the refugees, moved several important amendments concerning the displaced persons, at the 55th Session of the A I C C at Jaipur, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947-50 *Publications Jiwan Pandh, Prem Ban, Wakhri Dunya, Bhagi Janral* (S Mohan Singh), *Sabar De Ban* (two volumes) *Sasta Tamasha, Sab Achha, Chonva Kahans* (All in Punjabi) *Address*, Near Sikh Missionary College, Amritsar

MUTALIK, V. N. Annasaheb, B.A, First Class Sardar of the Deccan *b* Sept 6, 1879; *m* S Ramabaisaheb, *d* of K. Bhiranhi, *Educ* Satara High School and the Deccan Coll, Poona Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26 President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day; was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis Assembly on the Committee, President of the 1st Provincial Conf of Sardars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Conf, 1926, elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and 1931, Leader of the deputation to H E Lord Chelmsford and Mr Montague, Secretary of State, 1917, represented Sardars' and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919, Leader of the deputation to the Simon Commission, 1928, and leader of two deputations, 1927 and 1929 to H E the Governor, raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930, nominated member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932, Pres, Satara Education Society since 1917, Pres, Rotary Club, Satara: Director, Sahyadri Insurance Co, Nasik and Oriental Pictures, Bombay, takes keen interest in Agricultural Developments *Publications* Currency System of India in *Marathi*. *Address* Satara

MUZUMDAR, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Dattatray, M A, Commissioner, Income-tax Investigation Commission, Govt of India, since 1947 *b* February 4, 1893, *s* of Dattatray S Muzumdar of Ankola, North Kanara Dist, Bombay Province, *m*. Anusuya Telang, *e d* of Rao Saheb D. A Telang, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Bhandari High School, Malwan, Bharda New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined *Govt of India* service, 1918, H M's Customs, 1918-19; Income-Tax Dept, 1919, *Deputation to* Madras Presidency, 1921-23, Income-Tax Officer, Bombay Province, 1923-34, Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Poona, Sind and Bombay City, 1934-44, Commissioner of Income-Tax, Calcutta Central and City, 1944-46, Accountant Member, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, 1947, Commissioner, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, 1947 Social Service League, Students' Brotherhood, Co-operative Housing Movement Bombay Suburban Dt *Publications* Contributions to magazines *Club* Cricket Club of India Ltd, Bombay *Address* Roxana, 109, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay 1

MYSORE: His Highness Sir Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G C B (1946), G C S I (1945), LL D (1942), the Rajpramukh of *b* July 18, 1919, *Educ* Maharaja's College, Mysore, passed B A from the Mysore Univ., 1938 Succeeded to the *gadi*, Aug 1940, was invested with full ruling powers, Sept 8, 1940, has travelled extensively in the Far East and Europe, is an expert musician and a keen rider, has fallen in line with the other Indian rulers in having his State, with an area of 29,474 82 sq miles, a population of 7,329,140, and a revenue of Rs. 10,16,46,000, acceded to the Republic of India *Recreations* Music, Riding, Tennis, Racquets and Big game shooting *Address* Mysore.



NADAR, G. Kalyanasundara, Hardware Merchant at Colombo (Ceylon) and Tirunelveli (South India) *b* Oct 3, 1898 Hon Secy, All Ceylon Nadar Mahajana Sangam (1918-43), authorised by the Agent of the Govt of India (in Ceylon) as Hon Officer to issue certificates of credentials to Indian (skilled) Emigrants to Ceylon, Vice-Pres, Desabhandu Society of Ceylon (1936-38), member, Tirunelveli Dist Board (1938-42), Executive Cttee, Discharged Prisioners' Aid Society, Tirunelveli (1936-38), Dist Irrigation Advisory Cttee, Tirunelveli (1938-42), S P C A, Tirunelveli Dist (1938-42), Dist Economic Council (1937-38), Dist Congress Cttee (1934-37), Dist Educational Council (1939-42), Pres, Tiruchendur Taluk Congress Cttee (1938-40), Chairman, Reception Cttee, Taluk Political Conference, Arumuganeri, Hon First Class Special Magistrate, Tinnevelly (1933-35), Indian Mercantile Chamber of Commerce, Ceylon (1940-50), Executive of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon (1948-50), Dist Excise Advisory Cttee (1939-42), Dist Food Grains Advisory Cttee (1943), Dist Congress Cttee, Tirunelveli (1946-50), Working Cttee, Dist Congress Cttee (1948-50), Dist Board, Tirunelveli (1949-52), Dist Land Colonisation Cttee (1950); Dist Cttee, Andhra Cyclone Relief Cttee (1950), Taluk Prohibition and the International Child Welfare Cttee (1949-50), Life Member, Executive Council, All-India Nadar Mahajana Sangam since 1945, Educational Society, Hindu Coll, Tirunelveli since 1944, Director Maharajan & Co Ltd and the Ceylon Metal Syndicate Ltd, Colombo, G Kalyanasundara Nadar & Co Ltd, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin Spinning Mills Ltd, Tuticorin, Meenambikai Press Ltd, and the Hind Matches Ltd, Sivakasi, Tinny Farms Ltd Tuticorin, Proprietor, Kalyanapuri Farms, Kachchanavelai *Address* Kalyana Bhawan, Kachchanavelai, Tirunelveli Dist, Madras

NADIRSHAH, Erach Ardeshir, B.A, B E, B Sc (Eng Edin), M Inst, C E. (Lond), M I E (India), F I S E (Lond), J P, O B E, Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India since 1947 *b* Feb 8, 1895, *m* Miss Amy Hormusji Nariman, Feb 12, 1928, *Educ* Bombay, Poona and Scotland Apprentice Engineer, Cardiff Corpn (1918), Asstt Engr, The Economic Structures Co Ltd, London, 1921-23, Asstt Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, 1923-27, Sr Asstt Engr (Drainage), Bombay Municipality, 1927-30, Works Engineer, 1930-33, Dy City Engineer, 1933-36, Hydraulic Engineer, chiefly instrumental in introducing traffic round-abouts and pedestrian crossovers in the Bombay City, a Freemason and a Rotarian, on the Cttees of the W I A A (Vice-Pres), I R T D A (Vice-Pres. of Council), Bombay Town Planning, Institution of Engineers (India) (Past President), The Indian Roads Congress, Indian Standards Institution, Cement & Concrete (Chairman), Parsi Lying-in-Hospital (Secretary), Assoc of Edinburgh Univ Graduates and Chartered Collegiates (Pres), Assoc of the Engineering Graduates of the Univ of Bombay, Rep in India of the Inst of Sanitary Engineers (Lond), Anjuman Atash-Behram, Athornan Mandal, The Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society *Recreations*. Tennis, Swimming, Ping-pong, Badminton, etc *Clubs* C C I, Rotary, R W I T C, W I A A *Address* Davar's Bungalow, 45, New Marine Lines, Bombay

NADIRSHAW, Rustom Dadabhoy, A M I Mech E, A M I Loco E, Works Manager, Carriage & Wagon Works, G I P Rly, Bombay, *b* Jan 24, 1912, *s* of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Nadirshaw, M B.E; *m* Vera, *d* of Minocher Dorabji Lalkaka, Bar-at-Law, J P, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, one *d*, Pervina, *Educ* St Edward's School, Simla, Bishop Cotton College, Simla, underwent training in the Jamalpur Locomotive Works as a Special Class Apprentice, 1931-36, and in the Mechanical Dept of Southern Railway (England), as Chief Mechanical Engineer's pupil, 1936-38 Appointed Asst Trans Supt (Power), G I P Ry, Jhansi, April 1938, served in same capacity on Bhusawal and Nagpur Divisions, 1939-41, Staff Capt (Mech), Trans Dte. with Middle East Forces, 1941-1943, appointed Asstt Works Manager, G I P Rly, Carriage Workshops, Matunga, July 1943, and subsequently officiated as Works Manager, District Controller of Stores, Supt Power (Senior Scale) on Sholapur Division and Dy Chief Mech Engineer, Bombay *Clubs* Western India Automobile Association Club, Royal Western India Turf Club, National Sports Club *Address* Meher Manor, Perry Cross Road, Bandra (Bombay)



NAGORY, Damodardas, Leading Businessman of Gwalior *b* 1910 Hon Secy, Madhyabharat Chamber of Commerce, since 1938, member Economic Development Board, Gwalior Govt (1938-36) and Tariff Board since 1942 Standard Cloth Advisory Board (1943-44), Regional Transport Authority, Regional Advisory Committee of Textiles for Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, etc, Chairman, Hindushtan Commercial Corporation Ltd, the Imperial Match Co (India) Ltd, Nagory Bros (Gwalior) Ltd, Director, Gwalior Traders Ltd, the Gwalior Thermalite Corporation, Ltd, the Gwalior Thermit Metal Ltd, the Gwalior Investment Trust, Ltd, the Gwalior Housing Construction & Properties, Ltd, the Gwalior Printers & Publishers Ltd, the Hindustan Journals Ltd, etc, Partner, R J & Sons, D D Nagory & Bros, Sugar Marketing Agency, etc., organiser of several other Commercial Houses *Address* Nagory Bhawan, Lashkar, Madhya Bharat

NAGPUR: The Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M A Bishop of *b* May 5, 1900, *m* Margaret, *d* of Colonel C Madden, O B E, M.C., *Educ* Rossall School and Brasenose College, Oxford Ordained, 1924, Missionary, C M S., Bannu, Peshawar, N W.F P, Headmaster, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1935-46, General Secretary, Bible Society of India & Ceylon, 1947-49. *Address* Cathedral House, Nagpur.

NAICKER, Dr. Gangathura Mohambry, M.B, Ch B (Edinburgh), L M (Dublin), Medical Practitioner, President, South African Indian Congress, since 1948 *b* Sept 30, 1910, *s* of Gangathura and Dhanalutchmee, *m* Mariemuthiamal Appavoo, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Edinburgh and Dublin Entered politics in S Africa, became leader of Indian community, elected Chairman of anti-war Nationalist Block, 1939, elected Chairman, Anti-Segregation Council, which opposed political, economic and social segregation of Indian people, 1948, became Pres, Natal Indian Congress, 1945, when militants ousted moderates. *Publications* *Historical Synopses of Indian Question in S Africa Recreations* Tennis and Billiards *Address* 551, Stamford Hill Road, Durban

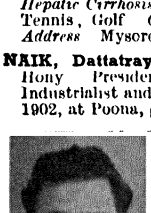
NAIDU, Bijiaty Venkata Narayanaswamy, M A, B Com, Ph D, Bar-at-Law, Member, Indian Tariff Board, since November 10, 1947 Is the *s* of Bijiaty Devarajulu Naidu, *m*. B Leelavathy, three *s*., *Educ* London, Professor of Economics, Annamalai University, Acting Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College,

Member of the Syndicate, Annamalai University and Madras University, Economic Adviser to the Govt of Madras *Publications The Problem of Rural Indebtedness; Study of the Working Conditions of Handloom Industry of the Madras Presidency, Study of the Problem of Working Conditions of Workers in Tannery and Allied Industries, Groundnut, Sales Tax, Economics of Indian Agriculture, Fundamentals of Business Organisation; State and Economic Life, Madras Finance. Address* Indian Tariff Board, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NAIDU, K. Venkataswami, B A, B L, M L C, Advocate, Deputy Chairman, Madras Leg Council *b* July 1896, *m* K Varalakshmi Amma, *Educ* Pachaiyappa's College and Law College Enrolled as Advocate, 1924, Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928, Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Trust Board, Mayor of Madras, 1938-39, President, Madras Central Industrial Museum, District Scout Commissioner, Madras (North), member, Senate, Madras University, President, Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam, Vice-President, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam, Scout Commissioner, Corporation Scout Association, President, Provincial Scout Council, member, Madras City Congress Cttee, President, Madras Co-operative House Construction Society Ltd, Director, Midland Insurance Coy, President, Tirupati Devastanam Committee, Trustee, Madras Town Improvement Trust, Secy, Madras Legislature Congress Party, Pres, Boy Scouts Assoc, Madras *Publications Badrinath—a guide book, Darsan-Structhana Bhushana* Club Cosmopolitan, Madras *Address* Appah Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras

NAIDU, V. R., M B B S, M S in Pathology, M R C P (London), D T M & H (Eng), F A S G P (1937), Professor of Pathology and Pathologist, Medical College, Mysore City *b* May 24, 1909, *s* of Dr V Venkataswamy Naidu and Thavaramma, *m* Miss Lalitha, M A, *d* of late V Venugopal Chetty, I C S., one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore, Central Coll, Bangalore, Medical Coll, Mysore Specialised in Pathology at Mayo Clinic on Mayo Foundation Fellowship, worked in several leading hospitals in London and at the National Institute of Public Health, Bethesda and Washington, visited the Continent of Europe, U S A and Canada to study the recent advances in Pathology and Medical Education including hospital administration, 1947 and 1949 *Publications* 26 publications of which *Typhus in Mysore* and *Studies on Infantile Hepatic Cirrhosis* are important *Recreations* Tennis, Golf *Club* Mysore Sports Club *Address* Mysore City

NAIK, Dattatraya Ramchandra, J P and Hony Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Industrialist and Landlord *b* November 11, 1902, at Poona, *g s* of Sitaram Laxman Naik,



prominent Building Contractor, Bombay, *m* Laxmibai, 1918, four *d*, *Educ* Aryan Education Society's High School, Bombay Ex-President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Director Bank of Poona, Ltd, Chitale Agricultural Products, Ltd, Dhootapapeshwar Industries, Ltd, Proprietor, Datta Industries, Vice-President, Club of Maharashtra, Poona, has widely travelled in Europe, is keenly interested in the higher education of his countrymen, has liberally donated to deserving social, public or educational causes, maintains a free school at Poona and also an establishment for the use of Indian students at London, Life Member of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd, is a keen student of commerce and is much interested in the industrial uplift of India *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Club of Maharashtra, Poona *Address* Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

NAIK, Gajanan, Palm Gur Adviser, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi *b* at Khanali Village, Vengurla Taluk, Ratnagiri Dist, *Educ.* Kolhapur Is an ardent follower of Gandhiji and has worked in close conformity with his ideals in the political and constructive field for the last 18 years, is in charge of the Gur Dept. of the All-India Village Industries Assoc, Wardha, for 10 years *Publications Palm Gur Address* New Delhi

NAIK, Kashinath Damodar, Managing Director, Portuguese leading daily



The Voz of India b May 26, 1895 at Margao Knows Marathi, Portuguese, Hindi, Gujerati and Bengali Started business in 1909 at Margao, established office in Bombay in 1920 and at Panjim (Goa) in 1938, founder, "Saraswat Brahman Samaj", Margao, "Mahila Vidyalaya" and "Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya" *Address* Margao, Goa.

NAIK, Dr. Kuverji Gosai, M A (Bombay) D Sc (London), F R I C (England), F N I, Principal, L D Arts College and M G Science Institute, Ahmedabad *b* Sept 1, 1885, *m* Itchhagauri, one *s* and three *d*. *Educ*, Bombay and London, worked in the Factories of the I G Farbenindustrie, Germany Professor of Chemistry, Univ of Calcutta and Baroda Coll, Industrial Chemist to Govt of Baroda, Principal (Retd), Baroda Coll, member, Senate, Syndicate, Academic Council and Post-Graduate Board, Univ of Bombay, visited Universities and Factories in U K, U S S.R, France and U S A, etc. *Publications* Over sixty Research Papers in recognised Journals of England, France, America, and India (in Chemistry) *Recreations* Music, Indoor Games, Hiking *Address* Ahmedabad 9

NAIK, Laxmibai Dattatraya. *b* 1908, *d.* of Ambuji Naik of Challisgaon, *m* Dattatraya Ramchandra Naik, Landowner, Bombay, four *d*, *Educ* Privately



Has travelled all over India and Europe with her husband, 1937, highly cultured and keenly interested in the social and economic uplift of the womanhood of her community, presided at functions of various women's organisations and educational institutions at Bombay and Poona, occasionally contributes thoughtful and inspiring articles to the Marathi Press, has been very helpful to her husband in the efficient management of their vast estates, is always looked up to for guidance by her community in all their social activities *Address* Laxmibai Building, Gamdevi, Bombay 7

NAIK, Vasantrao Narayanrao, M L A, Social Worker, *b* December 1913, *Educ* Bombay Entered politics in 1927, organised boycott of Simon Commission and mustered 2,000 students in the city of Bombay, participated in C. D movement and sentenced to 6 months R.I for taking part in Salt Satyagraha, was in-charge of Picketing Department of Bombay, 1932, was detained for 2 months and then sentenced for 1½ years R.I., organised No Tax Campaign and offered jungle satyagraha with 10,000 peasants in the Govt Reserved Forest of Jamdari and was again arrested, sentenced 2½ years under D I Act, 1940, was Pres of Manmad Municipality for 3 years, worked for Bihar Earthquake Camp in Patna (Belsand); President, Nasik District Congress Committee, 1939-45, was member of A.I C C and M.P C C for 8 years, was member, Govt Kale Local Self Govt. Inquiry Committee and was elected to Assembly, 1937; was vice-President of Rural Board; Vice-President, Rastra Bhasha Prachar Sabha, General Secretary, Govt of India Currency and Security Printing Press Rastriya Workers' Union, elected to Assembly from Nasik, 1946, Whip of Congress party in Assembly. Pres, Shri Shiwaji Shikshan Prasar Mandal *Address* Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik City

NAIR, Kesava Sivasankaran, G B V C., M R C V S, D T V M, Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras *b* July 15, 1894, *s* of N Kesava Pillai and Lakshmi Amma, *m*. J Saraswathy Amma, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Veterinary College, Bombay, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Univ. of Edinburgh Lecturer, Madras Veterinary College, Superintendent, Serum Institute, Madras, Principal, Madras Veterinary College. *Publications* Research publications in the Veterinary Science *Recreation* Tennis. *Address* Kumaramangalam, Vazhuthacaud, Trivandrum

NAIR, Komath Govindan, B A, B L, King's Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), Rao Saheb (1939), Rao Bahadur (1943), Member, Central Board of Revenue and Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, New Delhi *b*. July 1891 *s*. of K. Kunhunny Menon, *m* T Ammini Amma, *d* of late Tharawath Ammalu Amma Malayalam writer and the *sr* of late Dr T M Nair, the founder of the Non-Brahmin Movement; *Educ.* Ernakulam College, Madras Christian College, Law College, Trivandrum Started service as Income-tax Officer, Madras, was Asstt Commissioner and Commissioner (I T) at Madras, Commissioner, Bombay and Director of Inspection (I T), New Delhi *Clubs* Indian Officers' Association and the Presidency, Madras *Address*. Tharawath House, Palghat

NAIR, P. Appu, B A, B L, Bar-at-Law, C I E (Jan 1945), O B E (June 1938), Retired Addl Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept *b* June 10, 1889, *s*. of the late M Unni Erati of Calicut, *m* Lakshmikutty Amma, *el d* of the late Sir M Krishnan Nair, two *d*. and one *s*, *Educ* Victoria College, Palghat; Presidency College and Law College, Madras, Gray's Inn, London, obtained First Class Honours at the Bar examination Joined Madras Judicial Service, 1920, Under Secy, to Madras Govt, 1930-34; Deputy Secy, Public Department and Reforms Officer, 1934-36, Legal Secy to Madras Govt, 1936-45, Administrator-General and Official Trustee till April 1946, Additional Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Department and later Chairman, Pensions Appeal Tribunal at Madras *Clubs* The Presidency Club and the Gymkhana Club, Madras *Address* "Washleigh Hall", Palghat (Malabar), Egmore, Madras 8

NAIR, Thekkepat Balakrishnan, M A (Madras), M A (London), Head of the Department of History & Politics, Presidency Coll, Madras, since July 1948 *b* March 15, 1906, *s* of late V P Raman Menon, Excise Inspector and late Srim T Meenakshi Amma, *m* Miss Lakshmi Menon, *d* of Kizhakkepat Palat Krishna Menon, Advocate, Madras and Srim. Karimpat Omana Amma, Trichur, one *d*, Matangi B Nayar, *Educ.* Victoria Coll, Palghat, Presidency Coll, Madras, Univ. Coll, Lond. Lecturer in History, Annamalai Univ, 1932-41, Lecturer in History, Govt. Arts Coll, Rajahmundry, 1941-42, Lecturer in History, Govt Coll, Kumbhakonam 1943-44, Prof of Indian History, Presidency Coll, Madras, 1944-48 *Publications* Articles on Archæology, Religion and Politics to several leading newspapers and periodicals in India. *Recreation* Reading *Address:* 200-B, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Madras.

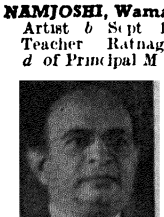
NAJIB-Ullah, H. E. Sardar Doctor, Ambassador for Afghanistan in India since Jan 1949. *b* Feb 24, 1914, in Jalalabad, Afghanistan; *Educ.* Isteklal College, Kabul, Section Literature and Philosophy and High

Course of International Law and Political Science Secy, Press Dept, and Asstt. Dir for Treaties Section, Afghan Foreign Office, 1934, Chief, League of Nations Dept Foreign Affairs, 1935, General Dir, Political Affairs, 1937-46, temporary missions, to U S S R, 1937, to Persia, 1938, member, Trade Delegation in India, Dec 1938-Jan. 1939; Minister of Education, 1946-49; Head of Afghan Delegation in the Picao Regional International Conference in Cairo, 1946, Envoy Extraordinary and Special Representative of H M The King of Afghanistan in Pakistan, Head of the Afghan Delegation in the General Assembly, UNESCO Beyrouth, 1948, Goodwill visit to Iran, Dec 1948, Hon member, Afghan Academy, from 1938, member, Historical Commissions, from 1940, Prof and Lecturer, Political History of Afghanistan, Univ of Kabul from 1941, member, Council of the Afghanistan Bank, 1942-49, knows Persian, Pushtu, French, Arabic and English languages *Publications Aryana or Afghanistan* (2 volumes), (Political History of Afghanistan from the Dawn of History until the 13th Century A C), *Strabo and Ariana*, *Negotiations with Pakistan*, a variety of Poems and poetical prose written in Persian *Address* Royal Afghan Embassy, 24, Ratendone Road New Delhi

NAMASIVAYAM, D., M A (Chemistry) (Second Class), L T, A C T, Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam *b* Oct 1, 1897, *s* of S Doraiswami Mudaliar, *m* Mrs Gunabhushanam Namasivayam, one *s* and one *d*. *Educ* Wesley Coll, Madras, Presidency Coll, Madras, Research Student, Madras Univ Lecturer in Chemistry, Wesley Coll, Madras, Asstt Lecturer and Lecturer in Chemistry, Govt Arts Colleges, Professor of Technical Chemistry, Engineering Coll, Guindy, Addl Professor of Chemistry, Presidency Coll, Madras, Lecturer in Physical Science and Vice-Principal, Teachers' Coll, Saidapet, Madras, Dist Educational Officer, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Madras, Coimbatore and Nilgiris, and Guntur Districts *Publications* Published original papers on *Leesegang Rings* and *Absorption by Charcoal Recreations* Automobile driving, maintenance and repair *Address* "Nilgiri Bungalow," College Road, Kumbakonam

NAMBIYAR, Kavitilakan P. Sankaran, M A (Hons) (English Language and Literature), Principal, Sree Kerala Varma College, Trichur *b* June 15, 1892, *Educ*. Presidency Coll, Madras Professor and Head of the Department of English, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam *Publications*. *A Short History of Malayalam Literature*, *Sahitya-Nishkutam etc* (Prose); *Palazhi-Mathanam*, *Prasthana-trayam*, etc (Poetry) *Address*. "Sushama", Kuruppam Road, Trichur (South India).

NAMJOSHI, Waman Moreshwar, Decoration, Artist *b* Sept 18, 1907, *s* of Moreshwar, Teacher Ratnagiri and Saraswati-Venu, *d* of Principal M S Gole, Poona, *m* Vimala, *d* of G R Bapat, Bombay, one *s*, Madhusudan *Educ* Ratnagiri. Started career as Carpenter and wood-carver, served in Army & Navy Stores, 7 years, McKenzies Ltd, 3 years and E Wimbridge & Co, 2 years, as Interior decoration and Furniture Designer, opened own business with brother Vishnu, under name Nambros Designers, 1939, designed Interiors Furniture and decorative features for many States, prominent personalities, Offices, Shops and Theatres, the most noteworthy of his designs being Interiors and Furniture of the picture "Parvat-pe-apna dera" of V Shantaram, decorative dais for H H Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee Ceremony, Interior decoration and



Architectural Features of the theatres Strand, New Empire, Liberty and Minerva of Bombay, Minerva, Calcutta, Phul, Patiala, Chhaya, Sholapur, and Swatantra new theatre at Madras *Recreation* Photography *Address* 21, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon, Bombay 4

NANAVATI, Dhanjisha Hoshangsha, B.A, LL B, Solicitor to the Government of India, since 1947. *b* July 28, 1890, *s* of Hoshangsha Pirosha Nanavutty (who was in the coal business), *m* Homai, *d* of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Hormasji Mama, of Karachi, two *s* (one son in the Army), and one *d*, *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Became Solicitor in April 1914 and joined the firm of Mulla & Mulla, Solicitors, Bombay, with whom he had signed Articles, was made a partner in that firm in 1921, in January 1940 became Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay and in 1943 was appointed Solicitor to the Income-tax Department in Bombay. *Publications Income-Tax Sections Re-Arranged*, being a commentary on the Income-tax Law in India *Clubs*. Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi, Ripon Club, Bombay, and Cricket Club of India, Bombay *Address* Ministry of Law, New Delhi.

NANAVATI, Romesh Chandra Motilal, F C.I., F F.C S, F Com Sc, A, F R, Econ S., F S S (London), Corporate Secretary, Proprietor, R C M Trading Corporation, Director, Concord Corporation Ltd, Ashok Insurance Co Ltd, and Sea-India, Ltd.. *b* 25th Jan. 1908; *m* Vasumati *d* of Ratilal Achratlal Parekh; *Educ*: Esplanade High School, Bombay, Theosophical College, Madras Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd, Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England) Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935, appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd, in 1936, received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934), Secretary to His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur, 1928-38; recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universal du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938); Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co, Inc. (1938-39); Political and Foreign Secretary, Senior member, States Executive Council and Vice-Pres., State's Legislative Assembly (Raj Praja Parishad), Nagod State, C I., 1940-43; Manager, Famous Cine Laboratories and Studios Ltd., 1944-47, was responsible for planning and bringing into existence Asia's largest Cine film processing Laboratories and Studios, Constitutional & Economic Adviser, Nagod State (1946-48), visited Europe several times, cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St Settlements, China, Japan and Ceylon *Publications A Few Freelances Address Residence* "Khalsa Cottage" 14th Road Khar, Bombay 21, *Office* Cutch Castle, 1st Floor, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.



NANAVATI, Someschandra Manilal. *b* Aug 23, 1909 *y s* of Sir Manilal B Nanavaty, *m* Smt Sulochana Chinai, *d.* of Jeewanlal Chinai, 1935, one *s*; *Educ* Sydenham College of Commerce Has made exhaustive study of the Silk and Art Silk Industry, started the National Art Silk Mills Ltd in Bombay, 1938, is its Managing Director, concentrates on the production of fine varieties of art silk fabrics; travelled extensively in Japan, Switzerland, Holland, France, England, etc., member, Managing Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Govt of India Rayon Advisory Cttee.; Director, Silk and Art Silk Merchants' Assoc, Bombay; Local Advisor, Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd, etc., member, Santa Cruz Residents' Association; Cttee member, Podar School, Santa Cruz, etc. *Clubs*: Willingdon, C C I, Radio Club. *Address*. "Leela," Juhu, Bombay

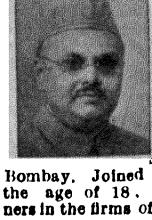
NANDA, Gulzarilal, B A (Hons) in English (1918), M A, LL B (1920), Deputy Chairman, National Planning Commission, Govt of India, New Delhi since March 28, 1950 *b* July 4, 1898, *m*. Lakshmi Devi, *Educ* Forman Christian Coll, Lahore, Agra Coll, Agra, Research Scholar, Allahabad Univ Joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921, Professor of Economics, National Coll, Bombay, Secy, Textile Labour Assen., Ahmedabad, 1922 to 1946, Parliamentary Secy, Govt of Bombay, 1937-39, Chairman, Standing Cttee, of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1940-42, Hon Prohibition Commr and Hon Commr for Labour Welfare, 1937-40, went to Geneva as a Govt delegate to the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference in June-July 1947, Minister for Labour, Govt of Bombay, till March 1950, resigned membership of Bombay Leg Assembly, March 28, 1950 *Publications Some Aspects of Khadi History of Wage Adjustment in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry Address*: New Delhi

NANDIMATH, Shivalingayya Chennabasavayya, M A (Bombay), Ph D (London), Principal, Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot, since 1944 *b* Dec 12, 1900, *s* of Nandimath, Chennabasavayya Basavalingayya, *m* Kalvanidevi, *d* of Jagannath Purohit, Vantamuri, Dist Belgaum, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Karnatak Coll, Dharwar, School of Oriental Studies, London, Univ of London Founded Lingaraj Coll, Belgaum and was its first Principal for nearly 11 years, founded Basaveshvar Coll, Bagalkot and has been its first principal, Fellow, Bombay Univ, since 1933, Fellow, Syndic, Karnatak Univ. *Publications Handbook of Virasaivism*, *Girija Kalyana* and a number of publications on Literature, Religion, Philosophy *Recreation* Gardening *Address* Bagalkot

NANJEE, Mrs. Jayavati Pranlal Devkaran, J P for the City of Bombay *b* 1898; only daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, a Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State, *m* Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee in 1911 Prominent in social activities for several years, Founder and Chairman of Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Suman Bal Mandir, takes great interest in Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, and Bhagini Samaj, Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council *Recreation* Writes Poems, small Plays and stories *Publications*. *Suman Sarathi* and *Sreyasi Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas", Walkeswar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



NANJEE, Pranlal Devkaran, Banker, Merchant Broker and Landlord, Rajbhooshan of Porbandar State, recipient of Silver Medal from H. H. Gaekwar's Government *b* 11th June 1894, second son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J P, and Jayavati, daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State, 1911 *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined his father's firm at the age of 18, one of the Senior Partners in the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons,



and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, Chairman Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co, Ltd, Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co, Ltd, Denasons Ltd, and Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co, Ltd, Chairman, Indian Banks' Association, was President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 1944, was President of Bombay Shroffs' (Bankers) Association Ltd., 1944-48, Trustee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and also a member of its Managing Cttee and several Sub-Committees *Address* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, *Office Address* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

NAQVI, Saiyed Kalbe Abbas, K B (1942), Advocate, Allahabad *b* Feb 1891, in a respectable family of Shia High Priests of Jais (Rae-Bareli), U P, *Educ* Lucknow and Aligarh won Harold Cox Speaking Prize of Aligarh Univ, 1913 Started practice in Allahabad, 1914, settled for practice at Rae-Bareli, 1915, Chairman, Mohammaden Education Cttee, 1916, became its Secy when an official Chairman was appointed, Public Prosecutor, 1924-46, elected member, Leg Council, U P, 1937 Secy, All India Shia Scholarship Fund, 1927 29, Waqf Dept, All-India Shia Conference, since 1920, Hon Secy., All-India Shia Conference, 1925-26, again since 1935, founder and Chairman, Reception Cttee, All-India Shia Conference, Lucknow, 1929, Pres Bihar Prov Shia Conference, 1937, its special sessions, 1946, Punjab Shia Conference, Jullunder, 1939, All-India Shia Political Conference, Chapra, 1939, U P Ministerial Officials' Conference, 1941 (Orai) and 1942 (Agra), member Prov Education Cttee, U P, 1932, Irrigation Board, U P, 1938; U P Advisory Board of Waqfs, 1939, Central Shia Waqf Board, U P, 1940, Founder and member, Board of Trustees and Mg Cttee, Shia Coll, since 1916; elected General Secy All Parties Shia Conference, 1945-46, is an educationalist, politician and nationalist, Judicial Member Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Allahabad Branch, Nov 1946-March 1950, is an All-India Shia Leader *Address* Post Jais (Rae-Bareli), U P, 2, Clive Road Allahabad

NARAIN, Col. Brijraj, M A, LL B, Adviser, Madhya Bharat *b* October 9, 1903, *e s* of late Bhakt Narain of the Indian Service of Engineers and Chief Engineer, Gwalior, *m e d* of late Guru Prasad of U P Civil Service, *Educ* Central Provinces, Muir Central College, Allahabad, M A, 1927, LL B, 1929 (Allahabad Univ), won the Univ Research Scholarship in Modern Indian History Entered Gwalior Civil Service, August 1929, appointed on the personal staff of H H the Maharaja Scindia, 1936, granted Honorary Commission in Gwalior Cavalry, 1937, Asst Huzur Secy, Secretary to the Govt, Foreign and Political Department, 1940 and thereafter Director of Information, Gwalior, Chief Secretary to the Govt, Huzur Secy, officiated as Commerce Minister and Finance Minister, appointed Minister for External Affairs (1947), accompanied His Highness as Private Secretary to Eastern Assam and Burma, 1943 during the last World War, worked as Liaison Officer with Gen Wingate's Chindits posted in Gwalior, awarded Gwalior Gold Medal for meritorious services, Director, Provident Investment Co, Bombay, Gwalior, and Northern India Transport Co, Ltd, Delhi, Gwalior Potteries, Delhi, Jivajirao Cotton Mills Ltd, Gwalior, Texmaco Ltd, Gwalior, and several other concerns in which Gwalior State is interested, elected member to the Constitutent Assembly of the Indian Dominion member, Publicity Committee of Ministers and Civil Aviation Committee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes, one of the founder members of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, a Rotarian, Member, Indian Council of World Affairs, elected Pres of Madhya Bharat Administrative Service Association, has travelled extensively both in India and abroad *Address* Morar, Gwalior, 9, Clyde Road, Lucknow



NARAIN, Govind, B Sc (Hons), M Sc, I C S, Home Secretary to Govt, U P, since March 1948 *b* May 5, 1917, *s* of Ram Narain of Mainpuri, *m* Chandra, *y d* of Dr Panna Lall, C S I, C I E, I C S (Retd), three *d*, Chandan, Nandini and Vandana, *Educ* The Allahabad Univ, 1933-39, obtained 1st Class I in B Sc (Hons) in Physics, 1936, 1st class I in Physics in M Sc, 1937, 1st class I in L L B (Pr), 1938, succeeded in I C S & P C S comp exam, 1939, had one year's probation at Balliol College, Oxford Joined as Asstt Magistrate, Faizabad, Nov 1940, was Jt Magistrate, Faizabad, Jt Magistrate, Jhansi, Commdt A R P Co Alld, Jt Magis Alld, A D M, Allahabad from 1940-45, officiated as D M, Farrukhabad, Sept to Dec 1945, S D O, Lalitpur for six months, became D M, Aligarh, July 1946, D M, Hamirpur upto Feb 1947, Deputy Commr, Food & Civil Supplies Dept, Govt of U P upto Aug 1947, again posted as D M, Aligarh upto Jan 1948 *Clubs* Mohammedbagh Club, Lucknow *Address* 5, Secretary's Bungalows Bundariabagh, Lucknow

NARAIN, Jagat, B Sc LL B, Madhya Bharat Administrative Service, Secretary to Government *b* May 1, 1899, *s* of Virdhi Chand and Mrs Virdhi Chand, *m* Shanta, *d* of Mukandilal Govila, four *s* and three *d* *Educ* Victoria Coll, Gwalior, Agra Coll, Agra Tehsildar, Gwalior, 1926-40, Asstt-Senior Member, Court of Wards, 1931-35 Asstt Secy, 1940-43, Inspecting Officer, Revenue, 1943, Suba (Collector and Dist Magistrate), 1944, Revenue Secy *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton, Gardening *Clubs* Jiwaji Club *Address* Moti Mahal, Gwalior, 25, Kalpi Road, Morar.

NARANG, Dr. Gokul Chand, M A, Ph.D., Bar-at-Law *b* 15 Nov 1878, *Educ* : Punjab, Calcutta, Oxford and Bern Universities Was Professor and Barrister, Ex-Minister, undivided Punjab Government, relinquished his knighthood in protest against Govt's attitude towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, August 1945 *Publications The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism, Real Hinduism. Address* 15, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

NARASIMHAM, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramaswamy Lakshmi, M A (Madras), B A (Hons) (Oxford), Diploma in Economics (Madras), I C S, Judge, Orissa High Court, Cuttack since 1948 *b.* Sept 27, 1906, *s* of late R Ramaswamy Ayyangar, *m* Sreemati Indira Devi, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Presidency College, Madras and New College, Oxford Joined the Indian Civil Service, Bihar & Orissa, 1931, after holding various administrative posts, joined the Judiciary, March 1939, officiated as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Govt of India, May-Sept 1945, Law Secy to the Govt of Orissa, Oct 1945-June 1948 *Recreation* Tennis. *Club* Cuttack Club. *Address* Cuttack.

NARASIMHARAO, Meherban Valluri, M A, Political Member, Sandur State since 1942 *b* 1900, *Educ* Presidency College, Madras, won Lord Pentland Prize in the B A Exam, 1920, M A in History, Economics and Political Science of Madras University. Served Sandur Government for 29 years as Member of the State Cabinet in charge of Revenue, Finance, Law and Order, Education, Forests and Industries, was District and Sessions Judge, 1935-40, held charge as Huzur Secretary to H H the Ruler of Sandur, was Head of the Government of India Technical Training Centre at Ramgad in Sandur State, 1942-45, represented Sandur State at several Ministers' conferences of the Chamber of Princes, Political Secretary and Chief Secretary to the Government of Sandur, 1930-42. *Address*. Palace, Sandur (S India).

NARAYAN, Brij. B A, C E. (Roorkee), Rai Bahadur (1935), Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Road, Bridges, Ministry of Transport, 1946-49, retired, 1949 *b* 1893, *s* of Rai Bahadur Raj Narayan, *m*, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Delhi, Punjab University and Thomason College, Roorkee Appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers, Bihar & Orissa P W D Cadre, 1917; successively Asstt. Executive Engineer, Executive Engineer, Asstt Chief Engineer and Under Secy to Govt, P W D, Superintending Engineer, Chief Engineer and Secy to Govt. *Publications* Experimental researches on Reinforced Brickwork, notes on Lump Sum Contracts, *A Plea for Rational Weights and Measures Recreations* Tennis, Cricket, Golf, Swimming *Clubs* New Patna, Ranchi, Bankipore, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack *Address* 7, Rajnarains Road, Delhi

NARAYAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jugal Kishore, M A (Economics), B L, Judge, Patna High Court, since Jan 1950 *b.* July 2, 1895, *m* Srim Manmohini Devi, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Mostly at Patna, and for some time at Calcutta, was first class first in B L exam of Patna Univ Was appointed Munsiff, August, 1920, rose to the position of a High Court Judge by gradual promotion, first man from the Provincial Judicial Service to be appointed a permanent Judge of the High Court, Addl Judge, Patna High Court, Jan 1948-Jan 1950, is a staunch Vaishnava, is the disciple of late Sri Swami Pandit Ballabha Saranjee Saint of Ayodhya *Address* 14, Bayley Road, Patna

NARAYANAN, Ramaswamy Lakshmi, B.E. (Madras) (Mechanical & Electrical), Hons. Diploma (Eng), B Sc Hons, London (Electrical & Hydraulic), Chief Engineer, Electricity and Secretary to Govt. of Orissa, Electricity Dept, Puri, since 1946 *b.* July 1, 1896, *s* of K P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, *m.* Srimathi Kamalambal, two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ* · Ambasamudram High School; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, College of Engineering, Madras, Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, London; Post-graduate course in Hydro-Electric Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Asstt. Engineer, English Electric Company Ltd, for 2½ years; Asstt Executive Engineer and Executive Engineer, P W D. Punjab Hydro-Electric Dept for 6 years; Electrical Engineer, Simla Municipality for 9 years, Chief Engineer, Electrical & Mechanical Dept, Jammu & Kashmir Govt. for 6 years *Club* The Cuttack Club, Cuttack *Address* Puri, Orissa.

NARAYANASWAMI, C. S., Journalist *b.* 1895, *s* of a respectable Brahmin family in South India, Active public worker from 1920, *Educ* Coimbatore and Madras Was a staunch Congressman for several years, Founder and was also Secy, Tirupur Club; keenly interested in sports and public activities, Director & Ex-Vice-President and Secy, The Tirupur Co-operative Urban Bank and the Tirupur Co-operative Stores respectively, member, Advisory Cttee of Govt. Hospital and the Town Rationing Board; Hon Secy, the Independence Club, Tirupur; good at Contract Bridge, has won several trophies in tournaments *Address* 7, Hemingway Street, Tirupur, Coimbatore District.

NARENDRASINGH, Ranjitsingh Mahida Kumar, of the Mahida family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat Dist), which was annexed by the British Govt in 1848 *b* 1913, *m.* Suryakumari, *d* of Thakore Saheb of Madhavpura, two *s*, one *d*, *Educ.* School & College, recipient of cash allowance from the Govt Treasury at Olpad, Surat Dist, possesses landed property in Broach, Surat and Baroda Dists, closely related to ruling families in Gujarat & Saurashtra, has extensively travelled in India & Europe, donated Rs 20,000 for the encouragement of Gujrati literature and uplift of Rajput community, President, Gujarat Kshatriya Sabha, Chairman, Kamla Soaps Ltd, Baroda, Rajput-Bandhu Press Ltd, Bombay, Director, Air Services of India Ltd, Scindia Steam Navigation Co, Bombay, Narendrasingh Construction Co Ltd. *Publications* Author of many Gujarati short stories and essays, Editor, "*Rajput-Bandhu*" *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Flying Club *Address* Mahida Nivas, Mandwa-Chandod, *via* Baroda



NARLIKAR, Vishnu Vasudeva, B Sc (Bombay), M A (Cantab), F R A S (1931), F A Sc, F N A Sc, F N I, Vice-President, Calcutta and Benares Mathematical Societies University Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, Benares Hindu University *b* Sept, 26, 1908, youngest *s* of Vasudevashastri Narlikar and Kashi Sapre, *m* Miss Krishna Hazurbazar, M A, June 20, 1937, two *s*, Jayant and Anant, *Educ* Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay (1924-28) Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge (1928-32), B Star Wrangler & Tyson Medallist (1930), Isaac Newton Student (1930-32), Rayleigh Prizeman, 1932 On the Staff of the Benares Hindu Univ since August 20, 1932, gave series of extension lectures on Relativity and Gravitation at the Bombay Univ (1933-1939) and as Sukharaj Rai Reader at the Patna Univ on Wave Mechanics (1940) *Publications* Has published over seventy-five original papers on topics in mathematical physics, particularly, on the field theories of relativity and world-structure and three monographs on research topics *Recreations* Badminton, Literature *Club* University Staff Club *Address* Benares Hindu University, Benares 5

NATARAJAN, Swaminath, B A (Hons), Journalist, Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, since Jan 1940 *b* April 21, 1907, *s* of the late Kamakshi Natarajan, *m* S U. Sobani, *Educ*, Cathedral High School, Elphinstone Coll Editor, Indian Social Reformer (1931, 1932 and since 1940), Editor, *Free Press Journal* (June 1946 to Sept 1947) *Publications West of Suez*, *Lallubhai Samaldas*, *Social Problems* and *Indian Parties & Politics* (Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs) *Recreation* Chess *Address* Bombay Chronicle, Parsi Bazar St, Fort, Bombay, *Residence* Kamakshi House, Bandra, Bombay 20.

NATH, Ganga, B A, LL B., Ex-Chief Justice, High Court, H E H the Nizam's Govt, Hyderabad Dn *b* November 11, 1882, *s.* of Shri Bhagwat Prasad, *m* Shrimati Savitri Devi (died Dec 1944), four *d* *Educ*. Agra College, Agra, Allahabad Univ. Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1934-42, Chief Justice, Jammu & Kashmir State, 1942-45, Pres, Praja Sabha Legislative Assembly and Chairman, Reforms Commission, Jammu & Kashmir, Pres, Pension Appeal Tribunals & Sole Member, Central Appeal Tribunal, Ministry of Law, Govt of India, Chairman, Press Laws Enquiry Cttee, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India, Special Commissioner under the Public Servants Enquiries Act, 1850. *Address* 2, Fyzabad Road, Lucknow

NATH, Prof. Dr. Madhab Chandra, D Sc., F N I. (1950), A R I C (1948), Chitnavis, Professor & Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Nagpur University, Nagpur, since 1946 *b* Oct 1905, *s* of Nibaran Chandra Nath, *m*. Shrim Indu Rani Nath, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Jagannath Intermediate Coll, Dacca, Univ of Dacca Lady Tata Memorial Scholar, 1934-37, Lecturer in Physiological Chemistry, Dacca Univ, 1937, awarded Elliot Prize for Chemistry for 1941 by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, elected member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, 1948, elected to the Fellowship of the National Institute of Science of India, 1950, is connected with Scientific Societies, Learned Bodies, Professional Associations, etc *Publications* 58 original papers on various problems of Bio-chemical importance published in India and outside *Recent Ideas on the cause, theory and treatment of Diabetes*, *Chemistry of Sterols and the Alleviation of human suffering*, *A new sensitive colour-reaction for steroids*, *Oxydation ion Artostenon*, *Hormones and their miracles*. *More about the concept of diabetes, etc, etc Address* Nagpur University, Nagpur.

NATHWANI, Narendra Pragji, B A (Hons), LL B (Bombay), Advocate, M P *b* Jan 3, 1913, *s* of Pragji Ramji and Monghiben, *m* Bhanumati, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* High School education at Junagadh and Rajkot in Saurastra, Bahauddin Coll, Junagadh, Fergusson Coll, Poona, Wilson College, Bombay, Govt Law Coll, Bombay, awarded Sri Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship and Judge Spencer Prize, was a Minister for Law in the Provisional Govt. of Junagadh formed by the people of Junagadh and Saurastra *Address* 71, Marine Drive, Bombay

NAWABZADA Imad-ul-Dowla Yeminul Mulk Rasshiduzzafar Khan, Col, B A *b* November, 1909, *s* of late Nawab Moshinul Mulk Mohd Obaidullah Khan, C S I and nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal *Educ* Privately and at the University, Aligarh, Graduated in 1932 Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India, Captain of the University Hockey XI in 1932, a keen lover of art and literature, has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal by patronising leading Urdu poets in India on the outbreak of last World War, the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, completed a course of Military training in the C I States, O T C at Indore Staff Officer 'Q' Branch attached to different area and District Headquarters, and the Central Command Agra, for Staff training, subsequently promoted 'Chief of Staff' Bhopal State Forces donated Rs 10,000 and Rs 500 per month for the duration of the War to H E the Vicerov's War Fund, and also contributed generously to various other funds, he was sent by the military authorities on an inspection tour to the Middle East in October 1943, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Iran, takes keen interest in education and generously supports many private and local charitable institutions together with his late brother he donated Rs 1,44,000 to the Aligarh University for higher Technical Education, member of the University Court, Aligarh, Minister for Education and Local Self Govt, in the Popular Ministry in Bhopal State (1948-49), Vice-President, Indian Hockey Federation, founder of 'Bhopal Stud Farm', has bred and owned horses that have won several premier Classics in Bombay and Calcutta *Recreations* Big game hunting, Yachting, Tennis, Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club, Vice-Patron of the Bhopal Hockey Association of All-India Obaidullah Khan Hockey Tournament *Address* Shamla, Bhopal, C I



NAWANAGAR, Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shree Sir Digvijaysinghji Ranjitsinghji Jadeja, G C S I. (1947), G C I E (1939) K C S I. (1935), A D C, the Maharaja Jamsaheb Bahadur of *b* September 1, 1895, *m* Princess Gulabkunverba, *d* of H. H the late Maharao of Sirohi and *g d* of H H the late Maharao Shree Khengarji of Kutch, March 7, 1935, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Malvern College and University College, London. Succeeded to the *Gadi*, April 1933, Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-44, Capt, late 5th/6th Rajputana (Napier's) Rifles, saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1920, and with the Wazir Force, January 1922-24, Major, 1936, Colonel, 1942, Lieut.-General, 1948, A.D.C to H M King, 1936-48, was elected Rajpramukh or the constitutional head of the United State of Saurashtra, Feb. 15, 1948, represented Indian Princes on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council in London, 1942, was nominated as a Delegate on the Indian Delegation at the Annual Sessions of the General Assembly of the U N O. at Paris in September-December 1948, again nominated delegate on the Indian Delegation at the 4th Session of the General Assembly of the U N O held at Flushing Meadows, Lake Success in Sept.-Dec 1949, and a member of the U N Administrative Tribunal, 1950. *Clubs* Marlborough, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay *Address* Palace, Jamnagar, India.



NAYUDU, Lt.-Col. Cottari Kankaiya, Muntazim Bahadur, 1939, Diler Jung, 1940, WAFADANI DOWLAT (1944), A D C to H H The Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Mil Secy. to H H The C-in-C, Indore Army, All-India Cricketer *b* Oct 31, 1895, *m* Gunavati, *Educ* Hislop College, Nagpur *Address* Indore

NAYUDU, Diwan Bahadur J. Venkata Narayana, C I E, B A, B L, Rao Sahib (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), C I E (1930), Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras *b* Nov 9, 1875, *m.* Srimati Manickyamma, *Educ.:* C M S. High School, Ellore, Noble College, Masulipatam and Law College, Madras Supdt of Land Records, 1908, Dy. Collector, Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1913; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1917; Director of Land Records, 1919, Collector and District Magistrate, 1921, Inspector-General of Registration, 1922, Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1925; Law and Education Secretary to Govt of Madras, 1928, retired in 1930 *Publications Students' Manual of the History of England Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates*, *The Adoration of the Supreme Being*, *The Hinduism of the Upanishads*, *The essential Teachings and Sadhanas of the Bhagavadgita Address*. Venkata Vilas, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NEELAKANTAM, Sabba, B A., M B E., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines & Power, Govt of India, since Jan 1949 *b* October 20, 1900, *s.* of S. Venkataswami, Police Department; *m d* of Sir R Venkatratnam Naidu, Kt, D C L, M A, F M U, two *s* and one *d.*; *Educ* Noble College, Masulipatam Joined the Madras Secretariat, 1924, appointed to the Co-operative Department, 1925, General Manager, Govt Sugar Factory, 1931, War & Publicity Department, 1942, Under-Secretary, Labour Dept., July 1944, Deputy Secretary,

September 1945 and April 1946 Controller of Printing & Stationery (India), May 1948-Jan 1949 *Address* 7, Lodi Road, New Delhi

NEHRU, Braj Kumar, B Sc (Allahabad), B Sc (Econ) (London), I C S, Executive Director, International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, and Financial Counsellor, Indian Embassy, Washington, since 1949 *b.* Sept 4, 1909, *s* of Pandit Brijlal Nehru, Accountant-General (Retd), *m* Magdalena Friedmann, 1935, three *s*, *Educ* Allahabad University, London School of Economics, Balliol College, Oxford, Inner Temple Joined the I C S., 1934, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, 1934-39, Under-Secretary to the Govt of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, 1939, Officer on Special Duty, Reserve Bank of India and Under-Secy, Finance Dept, 1940, Deputy Secy., 1944, Joint Secy., 1947, represented India at the Reparations Conference in Paris, 1945, Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, London, 1949, United Nations General Assembly, 1949, Food & Agricultural Organisation, 1949 and at the Sterling Balance Conferences, 1947-48, deputed to enquire into Australia Federal Finance, 1946 *Recreations* Bridge, reading & conversation *Club* Delhi Gymkhana *Address* 1701, Kalmia Road, Washington, D C

NEHRU, The Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal, M A, (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Prime Minister of India and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations *b* 1889, *m* 1916; *Educ*



Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918, imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed, 1922, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929, President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30, underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931, again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, released and again imprisoned, 1934, released, 1935; President, Indian National Congress, 1936, 1937 and 1946, imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules, again, for the ninth time, Aug 1942; released on 15th June, 1945, was conferred the Hon degree of LL D by Patna Univ, Nov 1946, represented India as the Prime Minister at the Commonwealth Conference held in London in May, 1949, at which it was agreed to retain India as a member of the Commonwealth even after she became a Republic *Publications Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Discovery of India, Collections of Essays, etc Address* "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad and New Delhi

NEHRU, Shrimati Rameshwari, Hon Adviser, Central Ministry of Rehabilitation *b.* 1886 *d* of the late Raja Narendra Nath, *m.* Pandit Brij Lal Nehru, two *s*, B K Nehru, I C S and Balwant Kumar Nehru, *Educ* Privately Edited Women's Magazine *Stridharpan* from 1909, Founder President, Delhi Women's League, 1926, member, Age of Consent Cttee, 1928, toured England and N Continent, 1930-32, Vice-President, All-India Women's Conference, 1940, Agent, Kasturba Memorial Fund Cttee for Punjab and Kashmir, Pres, Children's Aid Society, Lahore, 1946, and Delhi, from 1947, Pres, The Assoc for Moral and Social Hygiene in India *Publications* · *Speeches and Writings of Rameshwari Nehru* (under print), Patna *Recreation* · Work. *Address* 8, Lodi Estate, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi.

NEHRU, His Excellency Ratan Kumar, B A (Oxon), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Sweden, Finland and Denmark *b* Oct 10, 1902, *s* of Pandit Mohanlal Nehru, *m* Rajan Nehru, two *s*, *Educ* Allahabad and Oxford Joined I C S, 1925, Dy Commsr, C. P, Deputy Secretary to Govt of India, Collr of Customs, Bombay (1936), Commissioner, Central Excises, Northern India (1939), Joint Secretary, Supply and Commerce (1942-46), Leader, Indian Delegation to International Trade Conference (1946), Representative on U N Commissions (1947), Secretary, Communications Ministry (1947), Minister in Washington (1948) *Recreations* Hiking, Tennis *Club* International Club, Stockholm *Address* Legation of India, Stockholm

NEOGY, Kshitish Chandra *b* 1888, *m* Sreemati Lila Devi, *Educ* Presy Coll, Calcutta, Dacca Coll Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat Lib Fedn, elected member of the Dacca Univ Court, 1921-24, member (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34, re-elected 1942, Adviser to the Indian States Delegation to the Three Round Table Conferences in 1930-31, Dewan of Mayurbhanj State in Eastern States group, 1935-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State, 1940-42, elected member, Standing Cttee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940-42, Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940-42, Member, Central Assembly, 1946 to 15th August, 1947, Member, Human Rights Commission (U N O), 1946, Chairman, Planning Advisory Board (Government of India), Chairman, Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 (Government of India), Minister for Commerce, Govt of India, resigned 18th April 1950 *Address* 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta

NEVGI, Madhav Bhikaji, M Sc (Distinction), D Sc, Moos Medalist (1944), Principal & Professor of Physics, Maharashtra Education Society's College of Arts & Sciences, Poona, since 1945 *b.* Sept 19, 1904, *s* of Bhikaji Anant Nevgi, *m* Godabai Khalap, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* at Belgaum, Sangli, Poona, Baroda Bombay & Lahore Worked as Professor of Physics at Rajaram College, Kolhapur, D A V College, Sholapur *Publications* 15 papers on Magnetism & Molecular Structure in some prominent journals such as Phil Mag, Zeit Fur Physik, Indian Journal of Physics, Journal of Indian Chemical Society, Current Science, etc *Recreations* Tennis, Cricket, Bridge, etc *Address* M E S College of Arts & Sciences, Bhandarkar Institute Road, Poona 4

NICHOLS-ROY, The Hon. Rev. James Joy Mohon, B A, Minister, Medical, Public Health, Excise and Jails Assam Govt since May 1950 Christian Missionary *b* 14th June, 1884, *m* N Evalyn Nichols *Educ* Duff College, Calcutta Member of the Assam Legislative Council, 1921-1936, member of Assam Legislative Assembly, 1937-50, author of the Assam Students' Smoking Act, the Assam Temperance Act, the Opium Smoking Act, Minister of Local Self-Government in charge of Local Self-Government, and Public Health, Excise and Registration 1927-29, Chairman, Assam Opium Enquiry Cttee, 1934, Minister, Local Self-Government, Medical & Public Health, 1937-38, Minister, P W D, Forest, Industry and Co-operation, 1946, Minister, P W D, 1947-April 1950, was member, Consultative Cttee of the Congress Party, Member Advisory Cttee for Minorities, Sub-Cttee for Excluded and Partially Excluded and Tribal Areas in Assam, A I C C, 1946-47, has travelled widely and visited Singapore, Japan, China, U S A, Canada, Honolulu and the British Isles, 1913 15, again from April 1943-Oct 1945, visited Durban and Cape Town in South Africa, South America and Panama Canal, U S A, Canada and Australia. Member of the Constituent Assembly *Publications Speech on Christianity, Hours with Jesus Christ Life of Christ, Clarion Call to Christian Unity, Christian Unity, Hill Districts of Assam, Speech on the British Cabinet Mission Declaration, etc Address* Shillong, Assam

NIJALINGAPPA, Siddavvanahalli, B A, LL B, M P, Pres., Karnatak Provincial Congress Cttee since 1946 *b.* Dec. 10, 1902, *m* Srimathi Murigamma, three *s* and six *d.*, *Educ* Davangere, Chitaldroog, Bangalore and Poona Enrolled as advocate of the Mysore High Court, 1926, convicted for political offence, 1939, debarred from practice, 1940, member, Mysore Congress Working Cttee, since 1939, Pres, Mysore Congress, 1945-46, member, Working Cttee of Parliamentary Board, Indian National Congress *Recreation* Tennis *Address* Venkateshpura Extension, Chitaldroog (Mysore State)

NIMBKAR, Vishnu, B Sc, M E (N Y Univ), M A S M E (U S A), A M I Mech E (London) A I Loco E. (London), General Manager (India and Pakistan), The Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd *b* June 25, 1900, *s* of Dr R K Nimbkar of Phaltan State, *m* Miss Elizabeth Lundy of Newtown, Pa, U S A, one *s*, *Educ* Deccan Coll, Poona, New York Univ, New York and Columbia Univ, New York Employed in the Foreign Trade Department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co, New York, 1927-29, Asstt Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd, Fraserburgh, 1929, Service Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd, Bombay 1929-32, Manager for Bombay, 1932-34, Acting General Manager, 1934-42 and apptd Resident General Manager, 1943, General Manager, 1945, General Manager, India & Pakistan, 1948, Managing Director, Hindusthan Mineral Products Co. Ltd, Bombay, Mineral Mining Co Ltd, Madras, Director, Premier Chromate & Chemical Works Ltd, Bombay, Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Bombay, Hyderabad Construction Co Ltd, Hyderabad, Proprietor, Hindustan Fine Chemicals, Bangalore, Mineral Agencies, Alwar *Clubs* C C I, Willingdon and Bombay Presy Golf Club, Bombay, Roshanara Club, Delhi, Mysore Sports Club, Mysore, Century Club, Bangalore and Calcutta *Hobbies* Gardening and Agriculture. *Address* Liberty Building, 41/42, Marine Lines, Bombay. *Residence* 'Amerind', 15th Road, Khar, Bombay



NISHAT, Shanti Sarup, Trade Agent in Bombay to the Jammu and Kashmir Government, since October 1948 *b* March 30, 1913, at Bhimber (Jammu Province), *s* of Sardar Kahan Singh and Shrimati Rambai, two *s* and three *d.*, *Educ* Kashmir State Entered journalism and early took part in the movement for administrative reforms in the State, was Editor of the daily paper '*Ranbir*,' published from Jammu, and launched '*Ratan*,' a monthly Jammu publication, collaborated with Sheikh Mohd Abdullah in starting the Srinagar weekly '*Hamdard*,' which he also edited, 1936, appointed United Press of India correspondent at Srinagar, elected President, "Bazam-i-Urdu," a society for fostering the study of Urdu poetry and literature, elected Vice-President, Kashmir Journalists' Assoc, 1937, entered business in Bombay with directorship in several firms 1938, in view of his business and other was invited by Sheikh Mohd Abdu sent the Jammu and Kashmir Government in Bombay, was responsible, when the Kashmir question came to the fore, for organising

in Bombay Relief Cttees, which collected funds and despatched parcels of food and clothing to the distressed population, has been playing a prominent part in the activities of the office of the Trade Agent mainly the export to foreign countries of Kashmir products, and the looking after of the Kashmir Information Bureau and the Kashmir Visitors' Bureau, to introduce Kashmir products on a wider scale, was further instrumental in setting up the Kashmir Arts Emporium opened in Bombay on August 25, 1948, by Bombay's Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Mr B G Kher, the ceremony being attended by the 'Sher-i-Kashmir,' Sheikh Mohd Abdullah *Recreations* Writing and composing poetry, largely on political and philosophical subjects, study and research in indigenous systems of medicine, an interest springing from his family's traditional association with the art of healing and his own qualification through recognised institutions *Address* "Sharju Kunj," 7th Road, Khar, Bombay, Advani Chambers, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1

NIYOGI, Machiraju Bhawanishanker, M A, LL M, LL D (Hon), kt. (1944), C.I E (1936), Chairman, Public Service Commission, Central Province, since June 1, 1948 *b* Aug 30, 1886, *s* of M. Sunder Ram & Kanakabai, *m* Dr. Indirabai, M B B S (Bom), two *d*, *Educ* : The Hislop College, Nagpur Started practice at the Bar 1910, Pres, Municipal Cttee, Nagpur, 1925-28; member, Univ. Court, since 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ, 1932-36, Addl Judicial Commissioner, 1930-36, Judge, High Court, 1936-46, Chief Justice, 1946, retired, 1946, Pres., Univ. Union, 1928-29, Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co, 1928-33, interested in social and political reforms activities *Recreation* Billiards *Club* Gondwana Club, Nagpur, Maharajbagh Club, Indian Gymkhana *Address*. Amba Vihar, P O. Nagpur-Ajni

NOPANY, Rameshwarlall, Millowner and Merchant, *b* in 1902 at Calcutta, son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany, *Educ* . Scottish Church College, Calcutta, Partner Messrs Daulatram Rawatmull, Calcutta, Director Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd, Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd, Shree Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd, Motihari Enterprises Ltd, Mahabir Collieries Ld, Shree Hanuman Bailings Ltd, Hind Mills Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd, Ruby General Insurance Co Ltd, and several other industrial and commercial concerns Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, and Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43), Indian Hemp Association (1941-43), Indian Sugar Mills' Association (1940-41), Hon Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1933-34), takes active interest in social work, was Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Federation (1940-42), has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief. *Address* 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.



NORONHA, Mark Stanislaus, B.A. (First Class First in Latin), LL.B, J P. (July 1930), Practising Advocate, High Court, Bombay *b* July 19, 1889, *s* of Raymond Noronha, Asstt Inspector of Schools and Advocate, and Mrs. Ellen Noronha (*nee* Coelho), *m* Miss Vida Mary Margaret Saldanha (deceased), three *s* and three *d*., *Educ* St Aloysius' College, Mangalore (Prizeman in Elocution), Govt Law College, Bombay Enrolled as Advocate, High Court, Bombay, 1914, and as Advocate (Original Side), High Court, 1925, appointed Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 1928, Chief Judge, 1943-49, Trustee, Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay; Founder, "*The Mangalorean Review*," Bombay and its editor, 1919-22; Vice-Pres, Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society. *Recreations* Tennis, badminton, ping-pong, chess, cards and walking *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay *Address* 23, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NORONHA, Socrates, M.B E, K.I.H, J P, L. M. & S., D.T M & Hy. (Eng), D T.M. (Lond), F C.P S, Consulting Dermatologist, Bombay, Surgeon Lt-Commander, R. I N., Professor, Dermatology, National Medical College, Bombay; Hon Consultant Dermatologist, St George's, Bai Yamunabai, Royal Indian Navy Hospitals, Bombay, Hon Magistrate; Hon. Secretary, Social Hygiene Council and Mothers & Children Society, President, University Medical Post-Graduate Association, President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay *b* 1889, *m* Dr. Myrtle Machado, M B B S, F C P S, D T M & Hy (Eng) D T M (Lond), J P, Hon. Magistrate (died 1943). *Educ.*: Grant Medical College, St John's, St Paul's and St. Thomas Hospitals, London, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, St. Louis Hospital, Paris, Wilhelmine Spittal, Vienna Ex-Venereologist, Municipal Corporation of Bombay (1917-41), Examiner, University of Bombay, represented the University and Municipality of Bombay at various International Congresses in Europe, decorated for distinguished public services with the Order of British Empire, Kaiser-I-Hind Medal, Coronation and Jubilee Medals Has been on the Edi torial Staff of various Medical and Social Journals *Address* "Lesnor", 45, Lamington Road, Bombay 8

NURIE, Mohamed Yasseen, B A, LL B, M P, Barrister-at-Law, ex-Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Cttee. *b*. Nov 12, 1895, *Educ* . M A O. College, Aligarh, passed LL B, 1920 Joined the Khilafat Movement, after leaving college, started practice at Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of the Allahabad High Court, 1921; was member of the Municipal Cttee, Beawar, for 6 years, was Vice-Chairman of the M Cttee for 3 years, studied law in England, 1926-27, called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1927, settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1928, took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad; presided over the first All-India Muslim Youths' Conference at Bombay, 1932, Chairman, Reception Cttee of Gujarat Political Conference, 1933, member, Working Cttee. of All-India Khilafat Cttee, Minister of Public Works, Govt of Bombay, 1937-39, *Address* Hyder Mansion, Fazal Road, Bombay

NYE, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward, G C S I (1947); G.C I.E (1946), K C B. (1946), K B E. (1944), C B (1942), M. C, High Commissioner for U. K. in India, Governor of Madras, 1946-48 *b* April 23, 1895, *s*. of Charles and Mary Nye, *m*. Colleen, *d* of General Sir Harry Knox, 1939, one *d*., *Educ*. Duke of York's School, Dover, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1932. Enlisted in Ranks, 1914, appointed 2nd Lieut., Leinster Regiment, 1915, Lieut, Leinster Regiment, 1916, Captain, R Warwickshire Regiment, 1923, Brevet Major, 1930, Brevet Lieut.-Col, 1934, Major, South Lancashire Regiment, 1935, Lieut.-Col., R Warwickshire Regiment, 1937; Col. (temporary Brigadier), 1939, Major-Gen. (acting), 1940, Major-Gen (substantive), 1941, Lieut-Gen (acting), 1941, Temporary Lieut.-Gen, 1942, Lieut-Gen. (substantive), 1944, Adjutant Leinster Regiment, 1919-22, Student, Staff College, Camberley, 1924-25, General Staff Officer for Air Co-operation, 1926-28, Brigade Major, 1928-30, General Staff Officer (War Office), 1931-32, General Staff Officer (Staff College), 1932-35, again General Staff Officer (War Office), 1936-37; Commander, Nowshera Brigade, 1939, Deputy Director of Staff Duties, 1940, Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1941-46 *Recreations* Hunting and Fishing. *Club* United Service. *Address*. 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

OAK, Vidyadhar Govind, B Sc. (Hons.), 1929, District & Sessions Judge, Agra. *b* May 18, 1909, *s* of G R Oak, B A, LL B, Pleader, Belgaum, *m* Kusum Kamtkar, Ahmednagar, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Jaipur, Indore and Allahabad, passed I C S. examination in 1930 Joined service in 1931 as Assistant Commissioner at Faizabad (U.P.) *Recreations*: Music, Tennis & Bridge. *Address*. District & Sessions Judge, Agra

OBEROI, Rai Bahadur M. S., Managing Director & Chairman of Several Hotel Companies in India *b*. August 1900, *s*. of A. S Oberoi, *m* Shirimati Ishran Oberoi, two *s* and three *d* ; *Educ* Rawalpindi & Lahore. *Clubs* Roshanara Club, Delhi, Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address* Grand Hotel. Calcutta



OJHA, Vasantray Amritlal, Managing Director, Amritlal Ojha & Sons Ltd *b* December 29, 1914, *s*. of Sheth Amritlal Ojha, *m* , one *s* and one *d*. Director. The Indian Enamel Works Ltd , Great Social Life & General Assurance Ltd; Indian Shipping Industry, Ltd ; National Metals Industries, Ltd., New Bansdeopur Colliery Co Ltd ; Jote Dhemo Colliery Co. Ltd. *Address:* Great Social Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.



OKA, Anant Moreshwar, B Sc, Managing Partner, Standard Rubber Corporation, since 1947. *b* March 19, 1919, *s*. of Capt. M. G. Oka, L.M.&S, B M.S (Retd,) Retd Civil Surgeon *m*. Miss Yamuna Joshi, *d*. of G. S. Joshi, Prop., Madhav Agency, Bombay, *Educ*.. Sir Parashurambhau College & Fergusson College, Poona After graduation, worked with New India Industries Ltd. Bombay upto 1947, during the period was selected for higher technical training abroad by the Labour Department, Govt of India, Member, Technical Group Cttee of the Indian Rubber Industries Assoc *Recreations* Athletics & Photography *Address*. *Residence* Harjivandas Estate, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay 14 *Office* 81, Esplanade Mansion, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay



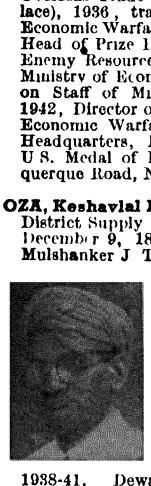
OLPHERTS-FORRESTER, Shirley Wybrants George, B A (Nagpur), I C S, Secy. to the Governor and Secy. to Govt., Forest and Public Works Dept, C.P. & Berar, since Sept. 1947. *b* Sept 2, 1905; *s*. of the late George Tyrone Olpherts-Forrester, O B E of Katni, C P., *m* Charice Mabel (*Née* Wynne), twin *s*. and *d*.; *Educ* Highbury High School, London W., Tollington High School, Muswell Hill, N.W. 7, Boys' High School, Panchgani; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, Robertson College, Jubbulpore; University College, London, passed into the I C S by open competition in London, 1928. Dy Commsnr, Nimar, Hoshangabad,

Saugor, Bilaspur, Buldana and Nagpur, 1936-45, Commssr, Nagpur, 1944; Secy. to Govt, Public Works and Forests, 1945-47 *Recreation* Shooting. *Address*. Govt House, Nagpur

ORAON, Theble, M P, Landlord, Ranchi, *b* October 25, 1885, *s* of late Jita Oraon, *m* Mrs Bandia Orian, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Ranchi, Bihar Has been taking keen interest in the spreading of education among the aboriginals in Ranchi and nearby areas of Bihar for a long period since 1908, worked for the cow protection cause since 1916, formed Chota Nagpur Kisan Sabha, 1931, Secy, Chhota Nagpur Kisan Sabha, elected member of Parliament, Jan 1950, Member. Bihar Govt. Advisory Board, Bihar Govt. Agricultural Advisory Board, Congress since 1919, Visitor, Ranchi Hospital and Ranchi Jail, Secy, Aboriginals' Sanatana Sabha *Address* Village Guru, P.O. Raatu, Dt. Ranchi, Bihar

OWEN, Rowland Hubert, B A, LL B., C M G (1947), H M Senior Trade Commissioner in India, since 1945 and Economic Adviser to High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. *b*. 1903, *m* Kathleen, *d* of the late W A Scott, of Omagh, N Ireland, *Educ* Royal School, Armagh and Trinity Coll, Dublin Joined Dept of Overseas Trade, 1926, Private Secy to Sir E Crowe, Comptroller General, 1930, Secy, Gorell Cttee on Art and Industry, 1931, attended Imperial Defence College, 1934; Commercial Secy, Residency, Cairo, 1935, Private Secy to the Secretary, Dept. of Overseas Trade (the late Captain Euan Wallace), 1936, transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1939, successively Deputy Head of Prize Dept and Head of Shipping, Enemy Resources and General Departments, Ministry of Economic Warfare Representative on Staff of Minister of State, Middle East, 1942, Director of Combined (Anglo-American) Economic Warfare Agencies at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterrancan, 1944, holds U S. Medal of Freedom *Address*. 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

OZA, Keshavlal Karsanji, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B, District Supply Officer, Zalawad District *b* December 9, 1895, *m* Savitri, *d.* of late Mulshanker J Trivedi, once a Naib Suba in Baroda State, *Educ* Wankaner High School, Bahauddin College, Junagadh, and Government Law School, Bombay. Practised as a Pleader in Junagadh State, 1921-22, Sarnyayadhish, Lakhtar State, 1922-27, Treasury Officer, Wankaner State, 1927-31 and 1941, Dewan, Lathi State, 1931-38, Dewan, Mansa State (Mahikantha), 1938-41, Dewan, Vala State, 1943-48, was elected President, Executive Committee of the 11th "Gujarati Sahitya Parishad" convened at Lathi under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri Krishnalal Mohanlal, retired Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on integration of Kathiawar States into the United State of Saurashtra, was first appointed as Officer-incharge, Muli and Sayla, was then appointed as District Treasury Officer, Zalawad *Address* Wadhwan Camp



PADHI, Prakash Chandra, M A., O B.E (June 1946), Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and ex-Officio Chairman, Central Board of Revenue since May 1948 *b* September 21, 1903, *s* of late Hari Bandhu Padhi and of late Sm Yashoda Padhi, *m* Sm Mrudubhashini (*nee* Panigrahy), three *d* (Sulochana, Shanti and Sheela) and one *s* (Trilochan), *Educ* Maharaja's High School, Parlakimedi, and Presidency College, Madras Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Service, April, 1927, successively Asst Chief Auditor, E.I. Rly, Asst Accountant-General, P. & T, Deputy Chief Auditor, G I P. Rly. and E.B Rly, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, was on deputation to Govt. of Bombay to inquire into High Court Funds and Accounts, drafted to Finance and Commerce Dept. "Pool" in Nov, 1937, Attache, Finance Dept, successively Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, Madras and Bengal. *Recreations* Gardening, Photography and Music. *Clubs* The Presidency Club, Madras, President, Oriya Samaj, Delhi. *Address*: "Mimosa", 8A, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.

PADHYE, Sadashiv Govind, B A., General Manager, The Ogale Glass Works, Ltd. *b*. Nov 17, 1893, *m*. May 18, 1919, two *s*., and five *d*.; *Educ* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Fergusson College, Poona, graduated, 1917. Joined the Ogale Glass Works Ltd, 1918. *Address*. Ogalevadi, Dist Satara.

PAI, Ammembal Vittal, B A., I C S, C.I.E. (1946), O B E (1939), Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Govt of India, since 1st March 1950 *b*. Oct 11, 1901, *m*. Tarabai, only *d*. of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, O.B E, M.D, *Educ*. Canara High School, Mangalore, Presy. Coll, Madras and Wadham Coll, Oxford Asstt Collector, North Arcot Dt, Madras, 1926-27, Sub-Collector, Palghat and Kumbakonam, 1928-30, Under-Secy, Govt of Madras, Public Works and Labour Depts, 1931-34, Addl Dt Mgte, Tanjore, 1936, Agent of the Govt of India in Ceylon, 1936-40, Dy. Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Indians Overseas, 1941-44, nominated Official member of the Council of State, 1942, and nominated Official member of the Leg. Assembly, 1943, Joint Secy. to Govt of India, Commonwealth Relations Dept, and Controller-Genl of Emigration, 1944-47, Minister-Counsellor, Indian Embassy, Moscow, 1947-48, Principal Private Secy to the Prime Minister of India, 1948-49. *Address* Secretariat, New Delhi

PAI, K. Rama, M.A (Hons), O S D (Patents). *b* Jan. 15, 1893, *m*. Sita Bai, 1913, *Educ*: T D High School, Cochin, Maharaja's Coll, Ernakulam, and Presidency Coll, Madras Prof. of Chemistry, S. P. G. Coll, Trichinopoly, 1916-18, Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll, Vizianagram, 1918-19, Asst Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20, Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1920-24; on deputation to H M's Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924-48. *Address*: Ministry of Industry and Supply, Jaisalmer House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi

PAI, Mangalore Purshotam, B.A. (Madras), B A. (Hons) (London), Joint Secy, Ministry of Works, Mines & Power, Govt of India since July 1949 *b* December 1, 1906, *s* of Rao Bahadur Dr M K Pai, O B E, M D, *m*, two *s*, and three *d*, *Educ* Madras, London and Oxford Controller of Coffee, Indian Coffee Board, 1940-42, Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, 1942-43, Controller of Supplies, S. I Circle, Govt. of India, 1943-45, Joint Secy, Ministry of Industry & Supply, 1946-49 *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi *Address* 1, York Road, New Delhi

PAKVASA, H. E. Shri Mangaldas Manchharam, Governor of C.P. and Berar from 15th August 1947. *b* May 7, 1882 *Educ*. Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay some time Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, and won Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship in LL.B Solicitor for thirty years, was in jail 14 months in connection with the 1932 Satyagraha, 12 months in 1940 and 17 months in 1942-43, went on a world tour and visited Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, America, Japan and China, 1935, As Solicitor for the All-India Spinners' Assoc did work for saving income-tax, and fought up to the Privy Council when it was decided that that Body was not liable to income-tax, was the Chairman of Bombay City Adult Education Cttee, Bombay Historical Society, Hindustan Scout Assoc, etc., President, Bombay Legislative Council from July 1937 to 14th August 1947 *Address* Govt House, Nagpur



PAL, Benjamin Peary, M Sc, Ph D (Cantab.), F L S, F.N I, Asst Director and Head of the Division of Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi *b* May 26, 1906, *s*. of Dr. R R Pal, *Educ* Rangoon University (1924-29), Cambridge Univ., Downing College (1929-32) Joined the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 1933, President, Botany Section of the Indian Science Congress (1945-46), Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding (1947-48), member, Agricultural Mission to China (1944), member, Indian Scientific Delegation to Australia (1949), Vice-President, All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society. *Publications* Over 50 papers on plant breeding and genetics of crop plants. *Recreations* Painting and Rosegardening. *Address* New Delhi

PALITANA, Maharaja Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji (Gohel Rajput), K C S.I., K C I E, Thakore Saheb of *b* April 3, 1900, invested with full powers, 27th Nov. 1919, is entitled to a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns, Member of the Presidium of the United State of Saurashtra. *Address:* Palitana

PALIWAL, Pt. S. K. Dutt, M A (Economics), Sahitya Rattan (Hindi), Journalist. *b*. August, 1896, *s*. of Pt. Brij Lal Sharma, *m* Begam Maqsud Jehon, *Educ.:* Agra College, Agra, M A O College, Aligarh President, U P. Congress Cttee. for 7 years, M L C. (U P), 1924-26; M L A (Central), (1935-48), Minister of Finance and Information, U.P., 1947-48, Leader, U P. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; General Secy., All India Kisan Congress and Rural People's Federation, Editor *Prabhat*, Monthly Magazine, *Pratap* and *Sainik*, Daily and Weekly *Publications*. *Seva Marg*, *Amarpuri*; *Seva Dharm and Seva-Marg*, *Hamara Swadhinta Sangram*, *Kisan Raj Ka Panchvarshiya Programme*, *Marxvad or Gandhivad*. *Address* 3, Vijya Nagar Colony, Agra.

PANANDIKAR, Satyashraya Gopal, M.A (Bombay), Ph D. (Econ, London), D.Sc. (Econ, London), Secretary, Indian Banks' Association, Bombay, Retd Principal and Prof. of Commerce, Sydenham College, Bombay *b*. July 18, 1894, *m* Indira, *d* of S A. Sabnis, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-23) *Publications*. *Economic Consequences of the War for India*; *Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal-Delta*; *Economic Development of the Great Powers and India*, *Banking in India*, *Industrial Labour in India*. *Address* Gandhi House, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay

PANCHAMUKHI, Vidyaratna R. S., M A (Bom), Vidyaratna (1948), Director of Kannada Research, Dharwar, Bombay, since 1939 *b* May 4, 1898, *s*. of late Swamirayacharya Panchamukhi, Landlord, Kurvinkop, Dharwar, *m*, three *s* and five *d*, *Educ* Karnatak College, Dharwar Entered the Archæological Dept after M A and worked there in Epigraphy, 1925-39, awarded the title of Vidyaratna by the All-India Dharma-Maha-Mandala, Benares *Publications* Several books and papers on Inscriptions, Coins, Iconography, History, Archæology, Museum and Kannada Literature *Address* Dharwar

PANDE, Bhairab Datt, B Sc (Allahabad), B A (Cantab), Secretary to the Govt of Bihar, Finance Department since Oct. 1949 *b.* March 17, 1917, *s* of C D Pande, Retd. A D G, P & T, *m.* Vimla Pande *nee* P D Pande, Dy Auditor General, two *s.*, Arvind and Lalit, *Educ* Modern High School, Delhi, Govt. Inter. College, Almora and Allahabad, Allahabad Univ (Muir Hostel), and Christ's College, Cambridge Entered the I C S, 1939 and posted to Bihar, Asstt Magistrate, Gaya, Oct. 1939-Oct. 1940, Aurangabad (Gaya), Oct 1940-April 1941, Sub-divisional Officer, Khunti (Ranchi), April 1941-Jan 1942, Bihar-shariff (Patna), Jan 1942-Sept 1943, Regional Grain Supply Officer, Darbhanga & Monghyr, Sept 1943-Dec 1945, Food Controller and Dy Secy, Dec 1945-Feb 1948, Secy, Supply Deptt and Chief Controller of Prices & Supplies, March 1948-Oct 1949, passed in Mundari (1941) and Nepalese Paharia (1944) *Recreations* Tennis, Hiking, Photography *Address* Champanoula, Almora (U P), Patna, Bihar

PANDE, Major, Sardar, Pandit Bindeswari Prasad, B A, LL B, F R E S., ex-Dewan, Mayurbhanj State *b* at Bareilly, 1898, *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad After joining the Bar went to England in 1926 with the late Pt. Motilal Nehru in the famous Lakhna-Raj Privy Council Appeal and worked as junior to Sir John Simon, enrolled as Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader, elected Chairman, Bareilly Municipal Board for two consecutive terms and presided over the conference of Municipal Chairmen at Agra; appointed Chief Secretary, Orchha State in 1930 and Dewan in 1932, deputed to attend the Third Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate, inaugurated a number of reforms in Orchha State including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage; Dewan of Charkhari and Sachin States, 1936-40, introduced several administrative and financial reforms notably Village Panchayats, Rural uplift Independent Audit Section and Judiciary, Dewan of Mayurbhanj State, 1940-47, Member of the Benares Hindu University Court since 1942, Senate member of Utkal University, 1944-47, ex-Scout Commissioner for Mayurbhanj & Orchha States, Scout Commissioner for the Mayurbhanj State *Recreations* Numismatics, writing and art collection *Address.* 'Yashonivas' Sahukara, Bareilly (U P)



PANDE, Prakash, M A (Allahabad), I A S, Secretary, Medical and Public Health Departments, U P, since June 1948 *b* March 9, 1906, *s* of late Brahma Nand Pande, *m* Shrimati Savitri Devi, four *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Pratapgarh (Oudh); Govt Intermediate College, Allahabad, U P, Allahabad University Entered the Provincial Civil (Executive) Service U P, December 1928 through open competition, served in the Settlement Department, 1940-45, Assistant Director of Land Records, U P, 1945-47, Deputy Secretary to Govt U P, May 1947-June 1948, selected to the Indian Administrative Service, October 1949 *Recreations* Poetry *Address* Secretary to Govt, U P, 15, A P. Sen Road, Lucknow

PANDE, Lt.-Commd. Shukdev, M Sc, Secretary, and Rector, Birla Education Trust, Ex-Vice-Pres, Jaipur State Council, Dt Commissr, Boy Scouts Assocn *b* April 13, 1893, *m.* on December 3, 1916. three *s*, *Educ*. M Sc, Muir Central College, Allahabad Appointed Asstt. Prof of Mathematics, Benares Hindu Univ, 1918, did research work under Dr Ganesh Prasad and published a few papers, took commission in I T F., was O.C., 'D' Company of the 3rd U P. Bn, helped in organising several important extra curricular activities in the Hindu Univ., was Hon. Secy of the Collection Committee, organised collection work for the Univ., deputed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya to Pilani as Principal, Birla Intermediate Coll, and as Hon Secy, Birla Education Trust, 1929, 'Kulpati', Birla Vidya Bihar, was appointed Hon Principal, Technical Training Centre and later of B M I S, Pilani which trained Artificers of the R I N., was conferred the honorary rank of Lieut Commander, elected Vice-Pres, Montessori Assoc International *Publications* Some books in Hindi on Mathematics for High School and College students, a glossary of Mathematical terms including Astronomy in Hindi consisting of over 4 500 terms *Address* Pilani (Jaipur)

PANDEYA, Gayanacharya Avinash Chandra, M A (Economics—1), B Com, J D, Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, since July, 1948 *b* 1923, *s* of Kunwar Dr Nanak Chand Pandeya and Mrs Ramplari Pandeya, *Educ* Agra, Lucknow and Punjab Universities, Culture study tour of East Indies, etc, 1938-39 Associate Editor, Globe, 1941, Editor, Music and Dancing (Defunct), 1941-42, elected member, Indian P E N, 1943, General Editor, F I P Corporation, 1943, Staff and Touring Correspondent, *The Hindustan Times, Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *U P I*, 1943-46, Executive Member, U P Press Conference, 1944-46 and U P Working Journalists' Federation, 1947, Delegate, A I Writers' Conference, 1945, member, U P Cttee of Enquiry into the Working Conditions of Mofussil Correspondents, 1945-46, Journalist on Special Duty, Dept of Information, U P Govt, 1946-47, Publicity Officer, Modi Industries, 1947-48 *Publications Gandhian View of Life, The Art of Kathakali, Principles of Indian Dancing, Problems of Micronotes in Indian Music, Venal Love in Ancient India, Bharatiya Nrtya Kala, Bharat Ke Nrtya*, etc *Recreations* Photography, Painting, Music and Dancing *Address* Agra, U P

PANDHARIPANDE, Shrikrishna Laxman, M A (Sanskrit), M A, (Marathi), Principal, S B City College and Shri M M College of Science, Nagpur, C P *b* July 14, 1899, *m* Mrs Ramabai, *Educ.* Nagpur, C P, The Neill City High School and Hislop College Head Master, National School, Bhandara, C P (1920-23), Teacher, St Ursula Girls' High School, Nagpur (1924-30), Political prisoner (1930-31), Founder and Principal, S B City College since 1931, member, Faculty of Arts, Academic Council, Board of Studies and University Court of Nagpur University, Secretary, C P Research Society, President, Federation of Recognised Educational Institutions, C P & Berar, Depressed Class Girls' Hostel, Nagpur, Bharat Mahila Vidyalaya, Nagpur *Publications.* Articles on literature, Indian philosophy, Marathi language and script, education, religion, etc in newspapers, various journals and compendiums, *Address* Circle No. 7, Walker Road, Mahal, Nagpur (C P)

PANDIT, Keshav Gopal, B A (Hons), Ellis Scholar, M A, Principal & Senior Prof of English, Willingdon College, Sangli *b* January 1904, *s* of Gopal Balwant Pandit, *m* Sau Vijaya Kumari, *d* of Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, four *s*, *Educ* Wilson College Life-Member, D E Society, Head of Dept of English, Fergusson College, Poona (1929-44), Superintendent, Model & Experimental Primary School, Navin Marathi Shala (1932-44), Fellow, Univ of Bombay and Member, Board of Studies in English Literature, Bombay Prov. School Book Cttee. (1943-46), Recognized Univ Post-Graduate Teacher, member of the Court, Academic Council, Executive Council and Board of Studies in English, Univ of Poona *Publications Why English?, Introduction to Chaucer, Approach to Shakespeare*, Plays and Poems in Marathi and other educational books *Address* Willingdon College, Sangli



PANDIT, H. E. Srimati Vijaya Lakshmi, Ambassador of India in U S A., since 1949 *b* 18th August 1900, *Educ*, Privately by tutors and governesses, *m* Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Bar-at-Law (Classicist and Historian), 9th May, 1921, 3 *d* Elected Chairman, Education Cttee., Allahabad Municipal Board, 1935, elected to U P Assembly, 1937; appointed Minister of Local Self-Govt and Public Health in U P. Congress Government, Pres, All-India Women's Conference, 1940-1942, Vice-Pres Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, attended Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia U S A, as leader of Indian delegation appointed by the Indian Council on World Affairs, toured extensively in U S.A.; was present in San Francisco at the time of the United Nations Conference, and presented India's Case in an unofficial capacity to the world as spokesman for the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom, Leader of the India delegation to the U. N O, 1947 and 1948 Peace Conference; imprisoned three times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movements—15 months, 6 months and 11 months respectively; returned unopposed to U P Assembly from the old constituency, appointed Minister for second time by Congress Govt holding portfolios of Local Self-Government and Public Health, Indian Ambassador in U S S R, 1947-49 *Address:* Indian Embassy, Washington

PANDYA, Gangashanker Baldevshanker, B A (Hons) (London), M A (Allahabad), Registrar, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, since May 1, 1949 *b* August 24, 1915, *s* of Pandit Baldevshanker Pandya of Hatta, Dist Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) and Manekbai, *m* Prabhavati, *d* of G V Trivedi, M B E, P F S of Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh), one *s* and one *d*; *Educ* The Theosophical National School, Benaras; Benaras Hindu Univ; The Univ of Allahabad, London Univ Professor of History, M T B College, Surat, 1940-42; Professor of Administration and Geography, College of Commerce, Baroda, 1942-49 *Publications* 2 books on Indian Administration and Politics, sundry articles in Politics and History in periodicals *Recreations* Hiking; Mountaineering; Hockey; Table Tennis. *Address* Maltibag, Pratap Ganj, Baroda

PANIKKAR, H. E. Kavalam Madhava, Indian Ambassador to China since April 1948 *b* June 3, 1895; *Educ* Madras & Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple) Professor, Aligarh Muslim University, Editor, *The Hindustan Times;* Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, Foreign Minister, Patiala, Foreign & Political Minister, Bikaner, Prime Minister, Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education & Health, Bikaner State (1944), Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, official Witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee, Indian States' Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 and Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945, member of Indian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly Session, 1947; Vice-President, Royal India Society, London. *Publications: Indian States and Government of India, Interstatal Law, Portuguese in Malabar, Dutch in Malabar, Caste and Democracy, Hinduism and the Modern World, Kingship in India, Education Reconstruction; India and the Indian Ocean; Future of South East Asia; The Basis of*

Indo-British Treaty, etc, has also contributed to *The Times, The Manchester Guardian, News Chronicle, Contemporary Review, etc* and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address*. Nanking

PANJA, The Hon. Shri Jadabendranata, M A in Pure Mathematics (Cal), B L (Cal.), Minister for Local Self Government, State of West Bengal *b*. July, 1886, *s*. of Nrisinghamurari Panja, B A, *m*., two *d*., *Educ* Burdwan Raj College, Ripon (now Surendranath) College, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta Read Congress literature from early boyhood, joined non-co-operation movement after the Special Congress session at Calcutta, 1920, suffered imprisonment for 2½ years, 1932-34 and for 6 months in 1942 *Recreations* Literature on religion, philosophy and economics *Address* 8-C, Ramanath Majumdar Street, Calcutta 9

PANJU, Esmail Abdulkarim, Senior Partner of the firm of E A Karim and also Husein Abdulkarim Panju, Bombay, founded in 1914 *b* at Zanzibar (British East Africa), *m*, 1 *d* Vice-President and Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Boarding Orphanage at Jamnagar, Hon Treasurer, the Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjetani, Trustee of Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Jamat and Jam-e-Masjid, Bombay Seth Dawood Fazel Educational Trust and many other Institutions, Chairman, Karim Corporation Ltd Director, The Kaiser-e-Hind Insurance Co, Ltd *Address* Panju House 138-40 Samuel Street, Bombay



PANSE, Vinayak Govind, B Sc (Bombay), Ph D (London), Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences in India and of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, since Aug 1949 *b* Jan 11 1906, *m* Kamalabai Karmarkar, *Educ* Govt High School, Nasik, Wilson Coll, Bombay, Univ Coll, London, Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station, Harpenden, England Joined the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1929, worked as Statistician at the Institute, Statistician to the Indian Central Cotton Cttee, 1945-46, Dy Director-in-Charge of research at the Institute *Publications* More than forty scientific papers and reports published in scientific journals in India and abroad on agricultural statistics, plant breeding, genetics, agronomy *Recreations* Tennis, Bridge *Club* Yeshwant Club, Indore *Address* Indore, Madhya Bharat

PANT, Apasaheb Balasaheb, B A (Bombay) M A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Commissioner for the Govt of India in British East Africa, since July 1948 *b* Sept 12, 1912, of the family of the Pratinidhis of Aundh, *m* Naini Devi Dravid, M B B S, F R C S, one *s*, Aniket Kumar and one *d*., Aditidevi, *Educ* Deccan College, Poona. Oxford (B N C), Lincoln's Inn Started work in the Aundh State under his father Shrimant Bhawanrao Pratinidhi, Rajasaheb of Aundh, worked as Education Minister, prepared a draft Constitution for the Aundh State, with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi, when his father granted Responsible Govt to his subjects, 1939, first elected Prime Minister, Aundh State, for six years, was Minister for four years till the State was merged in the Province of Bombay, March 1948, member, A I C C, 1948 *Recreations* Tennis, Cricket, Volleyball, Hockey, Mountain climbing, Hiking, etc *Address* Amrai Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4, P O Box 2274, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa

PANT, Devi Datt, M A, LL B, M P, Lawyer, President, District Congress Committee, Almora *b* Nov 1898, *s* of Pandit Ganga Datt Pant and Shrim Saraswati Devi, *m* Shrim Manmohini Devi, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Kausanie, Almora, Benares and Allahabad Practised Law, worked in the Indian National Congress and carried on the Congress movement Editor, weekly Hindi paper '*Shakti*' *Recreations* Political and economic education of the masses *Clubs* The Almora Club, Almora *Address* Angel's Abode, Almora, 3, Karol Bagh New Delhi

PANT, The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh, B A, LL B LL D (Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow), Chief Minister in charge of General Administration, Finance, Justice and Information, Uttar Pradesh since April 1, 1946, member, Congress Working Committee since 1931 *b* September 10, 1887, in Almora Dt, *Educ* Almora, Muir Central Coll, Allahabad; School of Law, Allahabad Univ Enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1909, joined the Bar at Naini Tal, took active part in politics, started Kumaon Parishad in 1916 to study local problems and redress grievances, gave evidence before the Southborough Committee and succeeded in bringing the Kumaon districts under the Montford Reforms, elected member, A I C C, 1916, U P Leg. Council, 1923, on Swaraj Party ticket, Leader, Swaraj Party, U P Council, for 7 years, elected Pres, U P C C, 1927, and presided at Aligarh Session, took prominent part in anti-Simon Commission agitation and received lathi blows in Lucknow along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, twice imprisoned for Civil Disobedience, 1930-32, appointed Chairman, U P Agrarian Committee by the U P C C, submitted Pant Report, 1931, Genl Secy, All-India Parliamentary Board, 1934, elected M L A (Central), 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, elected Leader of the Congress Party in U P Assembly, 1937 and Premier, 1937-39, resigned on War issue; offered Satyagraha, Nov. 1940 and was jailed for one year; arrested and kept in detention in Ahmednagar Fort, August 9, 1942-March 31, 1945, attended Simla Conference, June 1945, and carried on negotiations with Jinnah, member, Central Parliamentary Board and Chairman, U P Parliamentary Board, re-elected to U P Legislative Assembly and Leader of Congress Party in the U P Assembly, elected member, Constituent Assembly and member of several Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly. *Address:* Premier, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.



PARANJPE, Gopal Ramchandra, M.Sc., A.I.I. Sc, I E S (Retd), F N I, O B E (1946) *b* 30th January, 1891, *m* Mrs Malini Paranjpe *Educ* Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin, Bombay University Research Scholar For some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Principal and Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, 1920-46, Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, Fellow of the National Institute of Science of India *Publications* Various papers in scientific journals Joint Editor of the popular scientific monthly in Marathi "*Srishti Dnyan*" *Address* Sudarshan, 202/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2

PARANJPYE, Dr. Sir Raghunath Purushottam, M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc (Bombay), D.Sc (Calcutta) *b* Murdi, 16th Feb 1876; *Educ* Maratha H S, Bombay, Fergusson Coll, Poona, St John's Coll, Cambridge (Fell) 1901-07, and Hon Fellow 1945; Paris and Göttingen; Govt. of India Scholar, bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899 Principal and Prof of Math, Fergusson Coll, Poona, 1902-24, Hon Associate of the Rationalist Press Association, has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Presy, Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg Council, 1913-23, 1927, awarded the Kaisar-i Hind Gold Medal in 1916, Knighted, 1942, Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927, member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924, Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25, member, India Council, 1927-32, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-38, President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1939, High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1944-47 *Publications*, *Gokhale Karve, The Crux of the Indian Problem, Rationalism in Practice* *Address* Poona 4.

PARDIVALA, Homi Rustomji, B A., Bar-at-Law, M L A (Bom) *b* 9th Feb 1906, *Educ*. St Xavier's College, Bombay, England, took active part in Indian student activities, Founder member, the Indian Students' Association in Great Britain and the London Branch of the Indian National Congress under the Presidentship of Shapurji Saklatvala, M P Practising at the Bombay High Court; has been taking a keen interest in Congress activities and in the Labour Movement, etc., has represented workers in many important cases in the Industrial Court, Bombay; member of the Provincial Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; arrested in August 1942, released in 1943, after release, took active part in reviving Congress activities, leading part in organising the Congressmen's Constructive Work Committee on which he worked as Secretary, leading part in organising the Bombay Legal Defence Cttee for the defence of political prisoners and detenus, appeared in numerous cases on behalf of political prisoners and detenues all over the country, arrested again in November 1943 in Lahore where he had proceeded to file a *Habeas Corpus* application for the release of Shri Jai Prakash Narain, arrest created a great sensation leading to questions in the British Parliament, as a result of agitation that followed, he was released soon afterwards, member, Bombay Bar Council, *Address* Amarchand Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

PAREKH, Dewan Bahadur Motilal Lallubhai, M A, LL B, Diwan, Baria State, 1916-48. *b* 18th March, 1882, *Educ*. Elphinstone College and Government Law College, Bombay, *m* Vasantigauri (deceased), One *s*. *Publications* Edited "*Vallabha Charitra*" *Address* Dakal-Pol, Nadiad.

PAREKH, Ratilal Hirachand, Importer, Exporter and Umbrella Manufacturer *b*, May 15, 1900, *s* of Hirachand Dayabhai and Shrim Zamkubai, of Gondal (Saurashtra) and younger brother of Rao Saheb Mohanji Hirachand Parekh, Sessions Judge, Saurashtra *m* Shrim Lalita, *d* of Bhagwanji Mawji, of Rajkot *Educ* Sagramji High School, Gondal, and the Girassia Coll, Gondal Joined the firm of K N Lawyer & Co, Calcutta, 1920, working under his uncle, T D Parekh, in import export lines, went to Japan in 1927 and stayed there for one year in connection with business, returned to Calcutta and built up an import-export business with Japan, visited Japan four times in the next 10 years and opened his own office in Japan under the name of Gai & Company (Importers and Exporters),



resided in Kobe (Japan) for seven years, for business purposes, returned to India when the Japanese nation entered World War II against the Allied Powers, commenced business afresh in Bombay, 1941, entered into a partnership with D H. Vakharia, of Popatlal Ghelabhai & Co (hosiery merchants), 1943, started his own umbrella factory under the name and style of The Bombay Umbrella Manufacturers, 1947; was the moving spirit in organising and founding the Bombay Umbrella Manufacturing Merchants' Association Ltd, 1946, has been its President for the past two years. *Recreations* Reading the "Gita," Bridge and Morning walks. *Clubs:* The Radio Club, Western India Automobile Association *Address* Parekh Nivas, near Hindi High School, Ghatkopar, Bombay.

PARIKH, Jayantilal Lallubhai, Merchant and Landlord, Managing Director, Jostle Trading Corporation, Ltd. *b* November 7, 1914, *s.* of late Lallubhai Premanand Parikh, Income-Tax Officer, Bombay, *m.* Sarladevi, *d* of Dr. S. V. Shah, B Sc., Ph D (Berlin), Principal, Junagadh College, Junagadh, four *d*, *Educ*: Bharda New High School, Bombay and Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay. Established the Jostle Trading Corporation as a proprietary firm, 1939, converted it into a private limited firm, 1947, established the Jain Sahakari Bank Limited Co-operative Bank), 1946, was Assistant Managing Director of the Bank, became Managing Director, 1948, visited England, 1946, stayed there for 4 months and developed the electrical trade in which the firm was taking interest since 1939, Committee Member, The Electric Merchants' Assoc., Bombay since 1940, was twice Secretary, 1943 and 1947; was President, 1948, member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, General Secretary, The Bombay Digamber Jain Prantik Sabha, Hirabaug, Bombay (Provincial Organisation of the Digamber Jain Caste) since 1944; Managing Committee Member of the various charitable trusts such as Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding School, Tardeo, Hirachand Gumanji Dharmashala, Hirabaug, C.P. Tank, Sheth Manekchand Hirachand Jubilee Baug Trust; Ratanben and Rukshmaniben Panachand Sravik-Ashram (Ladies Hostel), Tardeo *Recreations* · Riding, Tennis and Indoor games. *Clubs*. Life Member, The Cricket Club of India, Ltd, W I A A Club House, Ltd, P J Hindu Gymkhana; The Bombay Amateurs' Riding Club, Member, Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Ltd.; Shree Krishna Merchants' Club *Address*. *Office* The Jostle Trading Corporation, Ltd, Maskati Mahal, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. *Residence*. 1st Floor, Madhavani Building, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.



PARIKH, Maneklal Mohanlal, businessman· *b.* July 21, 1909, *m* ; has three *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Cambay. Took to business early in life, had a particular aptitude for the manufacturing line and selected the printing and picture calendar manufacturing line, visited Japan in 1937 to specialize in Tin printing process, has excellent contacts there; after returning from Japan, expanded his Tin printing business with good success, went to Germany in connection with the development of the business of fabricating boxes; derived great advantage from his visits to Germany *Address:* 221-223, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.



PARIKH, Mohan Lal Odhavji, B A, LL.B. Leading citizen, Lawyer, Law Publisher. President, Municipality and Ex-Member, Baroda Legislative Assembly *b.* January 1, 1899 at Rajkot, *Educ* · High School, Amreli, Bahaudin College, Junagadh and Law College, Bombay, 1921. Commenced practice in District and Sessions Court, Amreli, 1921 Elected member of the Municipality since 1921 Works for the material welfare and social progress in Amreli, Kathiawar and Baroda, Vice-President, District Local Board, 1926-29; an elected member of the D L B for the last 20 years, was elected President of Municipality unanimously in 1936 at the young age of 37, elected President, District Local Board, Amreli for seven years, 1939-46, re-elected President, Amreli Municipality in 1946, Govt Pleader, District and Sessions Court since 1940, appointed Dist., Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor by Bombay Govt 1950 Was Member, Baroda State Legislative Assembly since 1936, ex-Parliamentary Secretary, State Legislative Assembly, Secretary to Sir Sayajirao Golden Jubilee Committee and Flood Relief Committee, Amreli, 1927, Director, Agricultural Bank Ltd, Amreli for fifteen years. Worked on many select and special committees appointed by the Baroda Government, Social Worker, awarded Rajya Ratna Gold Medal for meritorious public service, a trustee, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Modh Vanik Boarding, Bhavnagar, a social and political worker *Publications* Law Books in Gujarati, annotated Hindu Law, Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Evidence Act, Mahomedan Law. *Address* Odhav Bhuvan, Dr Jivraj Mehta Road, Amreli (Bombay State).



PARIKH, Ramanlal Chandulal, Merchant and Landlord *b* 1907 in Nadiad, *e. s.* of the late Chandulal T Parikh, *m* Subhadra, *d* of Rao Sahib Hiralal M. Desai, former Principal Agricultural College, Dharwar; *Educ* in Bombay. Joined his father's business, the family firm of Messrs Chandulal T Parikh, at the early age of 18, worked it up to its present position with 23 branches, became Managing Partner on the death of his father in 1942; Chairman, Nadiad Safe Deposit Vault Co Ltd, Nadiad; Director: Jaina Industries Ltd, Jaina, Parikh Dveing & Printing Mills Ltd, Bombay, Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Ltd, Ramganjmandi; Kotah Wire Steel Products Co Ltd, Member Indian Merchants' Chamber, Advisory Board of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co Ltd, Nadiad; Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Trustee · Khadayata Bhuwan Mandal; The Basudivala Public High School, Nadiad; took particular interest and initiative in the cause of a Science College at Nadiad, now known as J J College of Science; is keenly interested in welfare work in his native place at Nadiad. *Address:* 299, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4



PARIKH, Rasiklal Umedchand, B Com (Bombay), B Com (London), Home & P W D Minister, Saurashtra *b* May 18, 1910, *s.* of Umedchand Nanchand Parikh of Limbdi and of Surajben, *m* Sharda, *d.* of Capt. V. J Doshi of Bhavnagar, two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.* · Jaswantsinhji High School, Limbdi, Fergusson College, Poona (1926-27), Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay; London School of Economics, London Courted imprisonment thrice in 1930, 1933 and 1942; was Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference *Address:* Eastern House, Rajkot.

PARLAKIMEDI: Captain Maharaja Sri Sir Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, K C I E, M P., The Maharaja Saheb of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, belongs to the "Gajapathi" Dynasty of Orissa and comes of the main branch of the illustrious Ganga Dynasty. *b.* April 26, 1892, *m.* in 1913, the younger sister of the Feudatory Chief of Kharswan (Deceased), 2 *s* and 1 *d.*; *Educ*: The Madras Court-of-wards Institution, Newington Assumed charge of Estate in 1913, awarded the title of Rajah, personal and hereditary in 1918 and 1922 respectively and Maharaja (personal) in 1936 in recognition of service to his Estate and to Orissa Province. Honorary Commission in the land forces since 1918; Premier for the second time, December 1941 to July 1944, member, Indian Defence Council, 1941-44; a delegate to the first Indian R T C., 1930; assessor of the Orissa Boundary Committee; as an M L A of Madras, was selected in 1933 as representative of All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary joint select Committee in 1933, in London, member, Royal Society of Arts, London, served on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, was nominated as member of Indo-British Trade Negotiations during 1938, Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural Coll, Coimbatore; takes prominent part in Industrial and Commercial advancement of the Country. Director, Mettur Industries, Madras, Manjri Stud Farm, Poona, and Simpson & Co., Madras, takes keen interest in the advancement of learning, both Oriental and Occidental, and maintains Boys' and Girls' High Schools and two Elementary Schools for Oriya and Telugu Girls, also encourages education of boys and girls by lavishly helping them with scholarships, free lodging and boarding, books, etc, maintains many charitable institutions, takes personal interest in agriculture and horticulture, maintains a Veterinary Hospital and agricultural demonstration farms, and has started Virginia tobacco cultivation, distinguished himself by his special war efforts by helping in recruitment work and by donating large sums of money both in the Great War and World War II, contributed Rs 1 lakh to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs 20,000 for post-graduate research work in food and commercial crops, Rs 5,000 and Rs 4,000 to the Ganjam Relief Committee and Flood Relief Committee, Orissa, contributed Rs 30,000 to the Cuttack Hospital for a separate maternity ward to be named after his Rance, Rs 2,000 to the Lady Habback Maternity and Child Welfare Fund, has been doing valuable public work, elected President, Ganjam District Board in 1936, returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly in 1937 where he was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa after formation of the new Orissa State, M L A Madras, several times *Hobbies* Cricket and big game hunting, has bagged tigers, panthers in all 90 also interested in billiards, horse-riding and racing, winning many important races in India including the King's Coronation Cup, 3 King's cups since 1945 at Calcutta and the Viceroy's Cup. *Clubs* Turf Club, M C C, M U.C Gymkhana, Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, East India Association, London; Indian Red Cross Society, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, R W I Turf Club, Bombay, Life Member, C C I *Publications* *Gopalkrishna Padyavali* (small), *Nakstramrnaya*, *Brundabanchandra*, *Bihar*, *Gaurahari Granthabali*, *Kabitakalika* (Part 1), *Pracheen Utkal Address* Parlakimedi, Halls Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras.



PARLAKIMEDI: Sri Sri Sri Ramachandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, Heir-Apparent and Jubraj of *b.* Feb 18, 1916; *m* the granddaughter of the Maharaja Bahadur of Surguja; *Educ.:* Privately and at the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi, in Madras for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination under various leading tutors, has special aptitude for literature, especially English, and cultural studies Has travelled widely in India, England and parts of Europe and visited places of historical and ethnological interest and modern scientific and industrial concerns; a lover of Education, Culture and Fine Arts and spends a portion of his private funds for educational and charitable purposes *Recreations* Tennis and Shikar, has bagged more than 116 panthers and tigers in all *Address.* Parlakimedi.



PARLAKIMEDI: Maharaja Kumar Sri Sri Sri Madhab Sundar Gajapathi Narayana Deo, B Sc, Rajah Saheb of Delong, Balaramnagar and Manikprasad Estates and the second son of the Maharaja Saheb of Parlakimedi Owns 'Carclavelock', one of the finest buildings in Ootacamund *b* March 8, 1919, *m el d* of the Chief of Nilgiri, 1946, *Educ* Presy. Coll, Madras *Recreations* Shikar, Tennis, Golf, Cricket and Billiards *Clubs* Life member, C C I, Member, M U C and Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, Golf, Ootacamund *Address.* Parlakimedi, Halls Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras



PARODA, Ram Karan Singh, B Sc (Ag). *b.* March 7, 1917, of a Jat Agricultural Family and the only son of his parents, *m*, one *s* and two *d*; *Educ.:* Govt., Agricultural College, Kanpur Worked as Marketing Officer, Rural Development Officer, Hony Asst. Recruiting Officer and in several other capacities, Ajmer-Merwara Won National Government's first prize for recruiting in Rajputana and Central India, awarded by H E Mrs Sarojini Naidu, constructed first Maternity Home and Hospital in rural areas, organised Provincial Price Control Department, Officer, Wool Grading Scheme, deputed by Govt to several places for further education, member, District Board; Food Relief Committee, Poultry and Agricultural Shows, Agricultural Marketing Board, Secretary, Water Supply Committee for Rural areas and Rural Hospital and Maternity Homes. Elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, May, 1949, also worked as Chairman, tries to make Saradhna an ideal village in India through Gram Sudhar Sabha, is an organiser of Field Works; worked as Area Commander, Neta Niwas in Jaipur Congress Session *Publications:* *Profits from the Deserts, India is Rural, Our Freedom, What Our Farmers Have Gained Farmers Formula for Prices and Price Control Recreations:* Swimming, debating and riding *Clubs* Farmers' Association *Address.* Saradhana, Ajmer-Merwara.

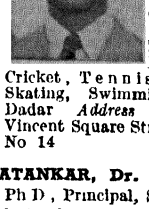


PARRY, Vice-Admiral William E., K C B. (1950), Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, since August 15, 1948 *b.* April 8, 1893, *s.* of late Sir Sydney Parry, K B E, C B, *m* Maude Mary Phillips (1922), one *s* and one *d* (twins); *Educ.:* Royal Naval Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth, Joined R N., 1905, Lieutenant, 1914, served afloat throughout War of 1914-18, Captain, 1934, commanded Anti-Submarine Establishment (H M S Osprey), 1936-37, Imperial Defence Course, 1938, lent to New Zealand Division in Command of H M S Achilles, 1939, commanded H M S. Achilles in Battle of River Plate, 13th December 1939 (C B), First Naval Member of N. Z Naval Board, 1940-42, Command of H M.S Renown, 1943, Rear-Admiral, 1944, Naval Commander, Force "L" in Invasion of France, 1944, Deputy Head of Naval Division, Control Commission for Germany, Berlin, 1945-46, Director of Naval Intelligence, Admiralty, 1946-48, Vice-Admiral, 1948. *Recreation* Bird-watching *Clubs* United Service Club, London, S.W 1.; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address* C/o Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S W 1.



PASRICHA, Lt.-Col. Chiranji Lal, M A, M B Bchr. (Cantab), M R C S, L R C.P, F N I, F.R.A.S B., Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in U K. *b* September 9, 1897, *m* Sita, *d.* of the late Col B J. Singh, *Educ.*. Leys School, Gonville, Caius College, Cambridge, St. Bartholomews Hospital, London; Shuter Scholar, St Bartholomews, 1918; Resident, St Bartholomews Hospital, London & Queens Hospital, Birmingham; joined I.M S., 1925; Research Worker at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1929; Professor at the same Institute, 1932, Director of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1945-47. Superintendent, Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Calcutta, Minto Medal for Research, 1938 *Publications*, 100 Scientific Papers, bearing mainly on researches on Cholera & Bacteriology *Address* India House, Aldwych, London, W C.2, England.

PATANKAR, Shrinivas Nilkanth, Managing Director, Patwardhan Jewellers Ltd *b* January 12, 1918, *s* of Nilkanth Pandurang Patankar, B A, L L B, Advocate, Nasik, *m* Miss Suman Bhide, B A, *d* of Dr R B Bhide of Ichalkaranji, three *d*, *Educ* The Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay Jeweller and Cultured Pearl Merchant *Recreations* Cricket, Tennis, Badminton, Riding, Skating, Swimming *Club* Dadar Club, Dadar *Address* 25, Kolatkar's Bungalow, Vincent Square Street No. 2, Dadar, Bombay No 14



PATANKAR, Dr. Vasant Sitaram, M Sc, Ph D, Principal, Siddharth College, Bombay *b* April 21, 1907, *s* of S G Patankar, Deputy Collector, Bombay *m* Mrs Putalabai Patankar, one *s.* and one *d*, *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Worked on the Physics Staff of the Khalsa College, Bombay, Baroda College, Baroda and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay *Publications* Ten research publications in Indian and Foreign Journals *Address* Kharkar House, Hindu Colony, Bombay 14.

PATEL, Ambalal J., F R P S, F R S.A, P.S A *b* April 15, 1907, *Educ* : at Village School In 1924 took up photography and went to East Africa in 1926 as a newsreel cameraman and returned in 1928. Started business in the name of Central Camera Co. in 1932, proceeded to America as one of the technical advisers on the picture "The Rains Came," 1939; floated A. J. Patel Ltd in 1942 and the Central Cine Corporation Ltd, in 1944, started Patel India Ltd. in 1946 for distributing Photographic and Cinema equipment (wholesale), a pioneer in producing Educational Films, largely contributed to the success of village film schemes of the Bombay Govt and other Provincial Governments, started a Film Laboratory in 1945 styled "Film Center" functioning under the Central Cine Corporation Ltd, acquired from the Govt of India the "Information Films of India" and "Indian News Parade", has visited practically all the countries of the world, was made a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in 1939; elected twice President of the Photographic Society of India, Managing Director, A J Patel Ltd, Director, Central Cine Corporation Ltd, Patel (India) Ltd, and Allied Photographics Ltd. *Address* 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



PATEL, Babubhai Jashbhai, B A, LL.B, Fellow, Bombay Univ., Advocate, M L A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Bombay *b* Feb 9, 1911, *s* of Jashbhai Makandas Patel, Nadiad, Dt Kaira, *m.* Smt. Lilavati, two *s*, *Educ* Govt High School, Nadiad, Baroda Coll, Fergusson, Wilson, Xavier's & Govt. Law College, Bombay. Joined Congress movement since 1930. *Address* Nadiad, Dt Kaira.

PATEL, Bhailal Khushaldas, B A (Bom), B.A (Cantab), I.C S, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, since Sept 21, 1946 *b* April 12, 1906, *m* Kanta M. Patel, three *s*, *Educ :* Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Christ's College, Cambridge, Asstt. Collector and Collector in various districts in Sind, Dec 1929-1937, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage Scheme, 1938-42, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary, Supply Dept., Govt of India, May 1943-May 1946 *Club:* Willingdon Sports Club *Address:* 9, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

PATEL, Bhagwat Prasad R., M A, A I.A., I C S, Chief Secretary, Saurashtra, since March 1950 Punjab States Union, since August 1948 *b* 1912; *Educ* Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad and Gujerat College and Baroda, College, M A, 1933, passed I C S. Examination, 1935 Joined I C S, 1936, joined service in Sindh, served as Asstt Collector, Asstt. Revenue Officer, Barrage Collector, Dy Secy and Secy, Food & Civil Supplies Department, Govt of India, Ministry of Food, April 1947 to Aug 1948, was Chairman, Capital Selection Cttee for Saurashtra and Rajasthan, Chief Secy, PEPSU, Aug., 1948—March 1950 *Address* Rajkot

PATEL, Bhogilal P., B Sc, Bar-at-Law, I C S, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing & Rural Finance, Bombay Province, also Registrar-General of moneylenders *b.* Oct. 16, 1912, *s.* of Prabhudas Kalidas Patel of Khanpur, Taluka—Baroda, *m* Kamalaben G. Patel of Dasharatha, Taluka—Baroda, one *s* and one *d.*; *Educ* Primary education, Khanpur, secondary education, Nar and Baroda, Baroda College and Royal Institute of Science, India; London School of Economics and Middle Temple Inn, England, 1933-37 Asstt. Collector, Satara, 1937-41; Collector for a month, 1940, Settlement Officer, Central Division, Sholapur, 1941-42, did Revision Settlement of Land Assessment in the

Talukas of Karmala, Madha, Malsiras and Sholapur, Special Asstt Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, in charge of supplies and controls for Maharashtra, 1942, Collector of Ahmednagar Jan to June 1943, Girl 1943-46, Joint and [illegible] of Co-operative Societies, [illegible] Swimming, Riding, Tennis, Shooting *Club* New Club, Poona *Address* 7, Yerawada, Poona.

PATEL, Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai, B A. (Gujerat Vidya Pith), Managing Director, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd, Hindustan Newspapers Ltd *b* Nov 28, 1905, *s* of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, *m* Bhanumati, sister of Pashabhai Patel, Baroda, two *s*. *Educ* Bombay and later at the Gujerat Vidya Pith, Ahmedabad Joined Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co Ltd as an Apprentice, 1927; Inspector 1929, Superintendent of Agents, 1938, Dy Agency Manager, 1946, Agency Manager, 1947, retired, 1948, elected Policyholders' Director, June 1949, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1939, Chairman, Standing Cttee 1946-47, member, B E S T Cttee since 1947, Leader of the Congress Party in the Municipal Corporation, April 1949 member Cttee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Senate of the University of Bombay, Vice-Pres W I A A *Address* 68, Marine Drive, Bombay 1



PATEL, Hiralal Muljibhai, B A (Oxon), B Com (London), C I E (1946), Secretary, Ministry of Defence *b* August 27, 1904, *m* Savita Patel, *Educ* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, and St Catherine's at Oxford Served as Sub-Divisional and Dt Officer in Sind, Sind Separation Officer, 1935, Deputy Secy, Finance Dept Govt of Bombay, Secy, Stock Exchange Cttee, 1936-37, Trade Commnr, Northern Europe, at Hamburg, June 1937 to outbreak of War, Deputy Trade Commnr and Trade Commnr, London, 1939 Sept to 1940 July, Secy, Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-42, Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept, 1942-43; Joint Secy and Secy, Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1943-46, Joint Secy and Secretary to the Cabinet, 1946-47, Partition Secretary, and Defence Secretary, 1947-49 *Address* 2, Roberts Road, New Delhi

PATEL, Jehangir Pestonji, B A (Cambridge), Cotton Merchant *b* 1st February 1905, son of Pestonji D Patel, *Educ*. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Downing College, Cambridge, Mg Director of The Patel Cotton Co Ltd., Chairman of the Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd, Director of The New Great Insurance Co of India Ltd, G Claridge & Co Ltd, Indian Schering Ltd The Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ltd and The Khatau Makanji Spg & Wvg Co Ltd, Partner Messrs Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers, Bombay and Director, The Patel Cotton Co (Pakistan) Ltd, and Patel Brothers (Pakistan) Ltd, Karachi, Member New York Cotton Exchange, New York and Liverpool Cotton Assoc. Ltd., Liverpool, Vice-Pres, Cotton Buyers' Assoc, Bombay, Pres, Adivasi Seva Mandal, Trustee, Rustomji N Wadia Trust Buildings and Nowrosji N Wadia Trust Buildings *Clubs* Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, Radio Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd, The Western India Automobile Association Club House Ltd and The National Sports Club of India. *Address* Gandhigram, Juhu, Bombay 23.



PATEL, Maheshbhai Jugalbhai, Businessman, Importer of petroleum products, Exporter of minerals such as Manganese, Magnasite, etc, Chairman and Director, Carbo & Co, Ltd, Proprietor, I Gorav & Co and National Film Library *b* July 22, 1909, *s*. of Jugalbhai I Patel, *m* Kantaben M Patel, one *s*, Master Rupin M Patel and one *d* Miss Prutha, *Educ*. Ahmedabad Has been in petroleum line from a very early age since 1928, volunteered to import petrol to be given to Government during war-time and during scarcity of petrol, proposed and successfully persuaded the Govt to conduct prospecting of minerals in India, which is now in progress, is endeavouring to develop 16 m m films by producing documentary films and establishing library, has also been taking interest in rubber industry and mineral products like manganese ore *Recreations* Swimming, Riding and Golf *Clubs* W I A A Club House Ltd P J Hindu Gymkhana, National Sports Club of India, Presidency Radio Club *Address* Post Box 1198, Bombay 1



PATEL, Manubhai Maganbhai, B A (History-Economics), Businessman *b* Oct 3, 1910, s of Maganbhai Chaturbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law, and Mrs Divaliba Maganbhai Patel, *m* Mrs Taramati Manubhai Patel, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Graduated from the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad Joined the firm of Chunilal Gordhandas, wholesale Cloth dealers, opened another branch for the export of cloth prior to the war, takes interest in the rural irrigation problems and has started work to that end on the family lands at Tundel, Nadiad District, partner, in Gordhandas Brothers and Gordhandas Bros & Co, Ahmedabad *Recreations* Writing in Gujerati and English *Club* Parimal Gymkhana *Address* Maganbhavan, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad



PATEL, Merwanji Pestonji, B A (Cantab), Cotton Merchant, *b* June 19, 1907, *s* of Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Patel, *Educ* Leys School and Jesus College, Cambridge, President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1946-47, *Recreation* Golf, *Clubs* St Cloud Country Club (Paris), Willingdon Sports Club, Western India Turf Club (Bombay), *Address* 32, Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, London W 1

PATEL, The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Javerbhai, Deputy Prime Minister, India, and Minister for Home Affairs and States *b* Oct 31, 1875, *s* of Javerbhai Patel [illegible] *m* Javerben Patel, one *s*, Dahyabhai Patel and one *d*, Maniben Patel, *Educ* Nadiad High School, passed District Pleaders' Examination, was called to the Bar at Middle Temple Started practising in Ahmedabad, 1913, entered public life as an associate of Mahatma Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad, 1915, came into prominence as Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag Agitation and elsewhere, was elected Pres, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1924-28; left Ahmedabad for Bardoli Ashram, 1928, conducted the famous No-tax campaign in Bardoli, 1928, was acclaimed as Sardar by Mahatma Gandhi in appreciation of the efficiency with which he conducted the Bardoli Campaign; was elected Pres, 46th Indian National Congress, held at Karachi, 1931, courted jail several times in pursuance of Congress Civil Disobedience Movement, Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Cttee, etc., 1935-42, when, he controlled the activities of the Ministries in seven out of the eleven Provinces, negotiated with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Govt of the State, 1938-39, arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, Oct 1940, released, 1941 owing to illness, imprisoned again, Aug 1942, released, June 15, 1945, member, Working Cttee, Indian National Congress, assumed office in the Interim Govt as Member for Home and Information and Broadcasting, Sept 2, 1946, and in addition took up the portfolio of States, July 5, 1947, continued in charge of the same portfolios as Minister in Free and Independent India has been in charge of States and Home Affairs, since Dec 1948, his achievements in securing the accession, democratisation and integration of India's hundreds of States and in maintaining the security and tranquility of India through critical times, have been universally appreciated, Director or Trustee of the following educational, business and public institutions Institute of Agriculture, Anand, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujerat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, Navjivan Trust, Ahmedabad, Kasturba Smarak Trust, Wardha, and many others, member, Hansard Society, London, awarded Doctorate (Honoris Causa) from the Nagpur, Benares and Allahabad Universities, Nov 1948, Osmania Univ, Feb. 1949, and East Punjab Univ, March 1949 *Address* 1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi



PATELL, Jehangir J. K., Secretary, W. I A Association, Bombay, since 15th April, 1939; *b*. 2nd August, 1905, *s* of Jamshedj Cowasji Patell, Solicitor, *Educ* St Xavier's School and College, Davar's College of Commerce and School of Accountancy, London, completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs S B Billimoria & Co, Bombay. Assistant Secretary, W.I.A Association, 1931-39, contributed articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography'; Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society, Honorary Treasurer of the Western India Football Association; Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society *Clubs*. Willingdon; Rotary Club of Bombay, Royal Western India Turf Club, Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik, President for the last eight years of the W I A A Staff Sports Club and the W I A A Staff Association *Recreations*: Football, Motoring and Photography *Address* Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Estate, Colaba, Bombay



PATIALA · Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, G C I E (1945), G B E (1941), A D C (1946), LL D (1939), Rajpramukh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and Maharaja of *b* January 7, 1913, *s* of His late Highness Maharajadhiraj Bhupendra Singhji, *m* The Princess of Seraikella, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Aitchison College, Lahore *Recreations* Practically all games, particularly Cricket, Tennis, Horticulture *Club* Rajindra Gymkhana Club, Patiala *Address* Motibagh Palace, Patiala (in Winter), Chail, Simla Hills (in Summer)



PATIL, Bhaurao Payagounda, popularly called 'Karmaveer' Patil, Social worker in educational field, founder, 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha' Satara *b.* 1887, at Attavada, Satara Dist, *el.s* of Payagounda Devagounda Patil, Chaturtha Jain, *m* Laxmibai Patil (deceased) of Kumbhoj, Kolhapur Dist. one *s* and one *d*, *Edu* Rajaram High School, Kolhapur Started career as Insurance agent, joined Kirloskar Bros Iron Works and Ogale Glass Works as Sales Organiser, took a prominent part in starting Cooper Engineering Ltd, worked hard to promote education among masses, founded 'Shikshan Prasarak Mandal' at Dudhagaon, 1911, started boardings for children at Kale and Nerle, founded 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha' (Education Society for peasants), Kale, 1919, shifted to Satara in 1924 with a modest starting of a boarding house, which was later (1927) named as 'Chahtrapati Shahu Boarding House' at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, The Sanstha with State and Public support, he canvasses, educates 26,000 students and runs (in both Satara Districts) 578 Primary schools, 20 High schools, 9 cosmopolitan boardings (1 at Poona), 2 Primary Training Colleges (1 for women) and a Residential Free Arts College at Satara, the guiding principles in all these institutions being manual labour simplicity of life, self-help and abolition of castes and creeds The yearly budget (1949-50) is 9 lakhs of rupees Presented with a purse of over one lakh of rupees by the Satara Dist., Students Congress in appreciation of his selfless services in the educational and social spheres, 1948 which he donated to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, member of various Provincial Boards such as Backward Class, Adult Education and Extra Mural Board appointed by the new Poona Univ *Address* Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara



PATIL, Kallanagouda Fakiragouda, B.A (Bombay), Parliamentary Secy to the Hon'ble Minister for Home & Revenue, Govt of Bombay *b* April 3, 1905, *s* of Fakiragouda & Basamma Patil of village Kakol, Dist Dharwar, *m* Puttamma Herur, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Primary education at Kakol and Motebennur, Secondary education at Byadgi and Hubli Karnatak Coll, Dharwar & Rajaram Coll, Kolhapur, graduated, 1931 Headmaster, D. S M School, Haunsbhavi, 1932, arrested and convicted for 6 months R I, worked as Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1932, Harijan Balkashram, Hubli, 1933-35, member, D L B, Dharwar, 1936-43, Chairman, Dist School Board, Dharwar, 1939-43, Pres, Byadgi Municipality, 1940-43, spent in Jail (Yarawada & Hindalaga), March 1943-Dec 1945, elected as M L A from Dharwar South Rural General Constituency, 1946 *Publications Studies in the Teachings of Gandhiji* (Translation) (1931), *Gandhiji's Place amongst the Great Men of the World* (1933), *Subhaschandra Bose* (1938), *Satyagraha* (1938), *Our Land Tenure Problem* (1948), *Consolidation of small Holdings* (1949), *Muhammad Paigamber, the Divine Light of Islam* (1949), all in Kannada A few manuscripts are ready for print *Address* 76, Marine Drive, 2nd Floor, Bombay

PATIL, Hon'ble Shri Laxmanrao Madharao, B A, LL B, Minister (Excise and Reconstruction), Government of Bombay. *b* 16th July, 1907, at the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri, District Ahmednagar, *m* Miss Urmilabai, *d* of Col. R. S Chavan, Baroda, *Educ.:* Sangamner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C D. Movement in 1932 and sentenced to two years' R I, practised at Ahmednagar, presided over a number of political conferences; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar, edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution, offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, detained as political prisoner for 21 months under Defence of India Rules on 10th August, 1942; Pres, Local Self-Govt Institute, Bombay, since 1937 *Address* "Keverne," Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PATIL, Hon'ble Shri Malagouda Punagouda, B.A., LL B, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Bombay. *b* February 4, 1901, *m* Mrs. Laxmibai Patil, *Educ* Rajaram Coll, Kolhapur, Fergusson Coll, Poona, Govt Law Coll, Bombay Began practice at Hukeri in Belgaum, 1924, Hon Organiser of the Co-operative Societies in Hukeri, Pres, Taluka Local Board and member, District Local Board, joined the I T F in 1926 and was promoted Lieut resigned, 1930 and joined the Satyagraha Movement, took active part in Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and courted jail, organised the Karnatak Provincial Political Conference in 1931 of which he was the Reception Committee Chairman, elected to the A I C C, arrested and detained, 1932, after release again convicted for 3 years; released by the end of 1934, elected M L A, Bombay, from Belgaum North General Constituency, 1936, was Parliamentary Secy to the Revenue, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments, courted imprisonment for one year during individual C D Movement, jailed for more than a year in 1942 movement, elected Pres of the K.P C C, 1945, again returned to the Bombay Leg Assembly from his former constituency, appointed Minister for Agriculture and Forests *Address*. Secretariat, Bombay

PATIL, Malgauda Satgauda, B A, LL B, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad *b.* February 13, 1897, at Hukeri, *s* of late Shree Satgauda and Shrimati Gangabai, *m* Shrimati Parwatibai Naik, two *s*, Nijaguni and Subhash, *Educ*. Sardar's High School, Belgaum; Fergusson College, Poona, Government Law College, Bombay, took law degree in 1920 Commenced practice at Belgaum and Hukeri, 1921; served as Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Hukeri, Poona, Dharwar and Karwar and other places, 1925-39, was appointed Assistant Judge in 1939 and served at Poona, Satara, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, was subsequently appointed District and Sessions Judge, Dhulia, was stationed at Ahmednagar and Belgaum before his appointment at Ahmedabad in July 1948, Special Judge, Ahmedabad Postal Van Dacoity Case and the Sabarmati Central Jail Rioting Case, 1949, presided over the First Maharashtrian Lingavat Education Conference at Sholapur 1944, took a keen interest in Co-operative Movement in the Belgaum District *Recreations* A keen sport, takes interest in Tennis *Clubs* Member of Gymkhanas at Dhulia, Belgaum and Ahmedabad Pres, Officers' Social Club, Ahmednagar 1945-47 *Address* Judge's House, 35, Camp, Ahmedabad

PATIL, Ramrao Krishnarao, B Sc., LL.B, Member, National Planning Commission, Govt of India *b* December 13 1907, *m* Subhadrabai, *d* of Ganpatrao Heblikar *Educ* Morris College, Nagpur, Hindu University, Benares, Law College, Nagpur, competed and passed the I C S examination in England, 1930, called to the Bar, 1931 Served as Asstt. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in different districts of the province; resigned from the I C S, 1943, Secretary of the Kasturba and Gandhi Memorial Funds for the Marathi districts of the C P. and Berar, Minister for Food and Agriculture, C P and Berar, Food Commissioner, Govt of India *Address* Civil Lines Nagpur

PATIL, S. D., B A, LL B, President, District Local Committee of Management, South Satara, Sangli *b* 1911 in the Sholapur Dist., of Jadhav Family from Yelur Taluka Walwa, Dist Satara, *s.* of a primary school teacher in the Sholapur Dist, *Educ* Secondary education in the Sholapur Dist, passed the Matriculation examination, 1930, lost his father, 1932, graduated from the Rajaram College, 1935, continued his studies in the Law College, Poona after serving for a short time, passed H LL B examination from the Law College, Poona, 1939 Started practice of law at Islampur, began to take part in social and political activities, joined the Congress Organization, 1940 and worked in accordance with the dictates of the Congress, is a constructive worker and has started a High School at Islampur, with a view to drawing students from the neighbouring villages and educating the masses, member, District School Board Satara North, since 1946 Pres, Walwa Taluka Congress Cttee, since 1946, Pres, of the Taluka Development Assoc, Islampur, member District Congress Working Cttee, Rural Development Board, Satara, Price Advisory Cttee, Satara, is a staunch Congress worker in the South Satara Dist, is the first Pres of the District Local Cttee of Management of the South Satara Dist which was constituted after the formation of the new Dist, member Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board of the Govt of Bombay *Address* Sangli



PATIL, S. K., President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since June 1946 and Mayor of Bombay, since April 1949 *b* Aug 14, 1900, *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, Joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920 and conducted National School till 1924, went to England at the close of 1924 and studied Journalism at the London School of Economics and the London University College, on return in 1927 joined the editorial staff of the *Bombay Chronicle*, took part in Civil Disobedience movement and was sentenced 8 times, has been a member of the A I C C for the past 20 years, was General Secretary of the Bombay P C C for 17 years until he became President in 1946, Member Constituent Assembly of India from 1946, has been a member of the Bombay Corporation for over 15 years, was member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937-39, member of the Congress Working Committee since 1947 member Defence, Home Affairs and Cantonment Committee, Chairman, Film Enquiry Cttee., President, Bombay Branch of H M S S well connected with various organizations of the City, undertook a tour of important cities of Europe and America to study City Administration, met important personalities while on tour, re-elected Mayor for 1950 He is the first Mayor since inauguration of Greater Bombay *Address*, Heera House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4

PATIL, Tatappa Krishnappa, B.A 1st Class (Bom), M A (Lond), Principal, Vijay College, Bijapur *b* Dec 20, 1906, of a peasant family, *Educ* Willingdon College, Sangli, University College, London Senior Professor of Mathematics, Lingaraj College, Belgaum, 1933-46, Vice-President, Lingaraj College Gymkhana, Secretary, Inter-Collegiate and Inter-Groups Sports, member, Board of Sports, 1948-49 *Address*. Vijay College Bijapur (M S M Rly)

PATNAIK, The Hon'ble Shri Lalmohon, B A., B L, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly *b.* Oct. 6, 1891, *m* Mrs Hemamali Devi, 1914; two *s* and five *d.*; *Educ*: Madras and Calcutta. Practised as lawyer, joined

Congress, 1921 *Publications Resurrected Orissa* (English), *Jeevan-Champoo*, *Baudana* and other poems in Oriya *Address*: 28, Cantonment, Cuttack

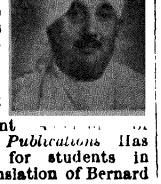
PATON, V. F. Noel, E.D, Chairman, Killick Industries Ltd *b* 29th Jan, 1900, *m* (1932) Joane Mary, *e d* of Sir Gilbert Wiles, K C I E., one *s* and three *d*, The Edinburgh Academy *Educ* Royal Engineers, 1918-19, joined Killick Nixon & Co. in 1920, Director Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban Electricity Companies, Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd, Hingir Rampur Coal Co Ltd, The Central Provinces Railways Co Ltd, Cement Agencies Ltd, The Associated Cement Cos Ltd; member, Council of Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., Committee of the Federation of Electricity Undertakings of India, President, The Association of Electrical Undertakings, Bombay Province. *Recreations*: Golf, Sailing, Fishing *Clubs* New Club, Edinburgh, Willingdon Sports Club, R B. Yacht Club, East India United Service Club *Address*. Killick Building, Home Street, Bombay.



PATRAVALI, Dharamappa Padappa, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Registrar, Karnatak University *b* Jan 19, 1899, *m*. Nagadevi Somappa Gunjal; three *s* and two *d*. *Educ* Poona, Cambridge and London Professor of Mathematics Karnatak Coll, Dharwar, (1926-38), Elphinstone Coll, Bombay (1924-26, 1938-47), Royal Institute of Science, Bombay (1947-49), Private in the Indian Defence Force (1917-20), Captain in the Univ Officers' Training Corps (1935-45) *Recreations* Carpentry and Wood Work *Clubs* Dharwar Gymkhana, Mitra Samaj, Dharwar *Address* Karnatak University, Dharwar

PATTABHI RAMAN, C. R., B.A, LL B (Lond), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of the Madras High Court and of the Federal Supreme Court, New Delhi *b* November 11, 1906, *e s* of Sir C P. Ramaswami Aiyar, *m* Saraswathi, *d* of Captain P Krishnaswami, *Educ*. B A, at the Presidency College, Madras, LL B, London School of Economics and Political Science, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. Accompanied Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar, Chief Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva as Private Secretary, 1927. President, Madras Cricket Association and Working Committee, member of the Board of Control for Cricket in India since its inception *Publications Law of Waters and Water Rights; Periyar Arbitration Proceedings*, Collaborated in latest XI edition of Mayne's Hindu Law, articles to various periodicals *Recreations* Cricket, Tennis and Golf *Address* The Grove, Teynampet, Madras, 'De Lisle,' Ootacamund

PATTANI, Anantrai Prabhashanker, M.A (Cantab), ex-Dewan, Bhavnagar State *b* 29th September, 1888 *el s.* of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, K C I.E and Lady Rama Pattani, *m*. Yashomati L Vaidya, 1904; one *s* *Educ*, in England at Elstree Harrow and Cambridge Joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911; Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers, 1920; Huzur Secretary, 1931, member, State Council, 1935, Dewan, 1937; States' Representative, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; retired, 1948 *Publications* Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" with an original "Explanation" of same; First fourteen chapters of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" in Gujarati with original Preface for parents and guardians and Epilogue *Address:* Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.



PATWARDHAN, Dr. Vinayak Narayan, M Sc (Bom), Ph D. (Lond), A I I Sc (Bangalore), Director, Nutrition Research, Indian Research Fund Association, Coonoor *b* 10th Jan 1905; *m* Miss Godavari Damle, *d* of the late Rao Bahadur P L Damle of Buldana; *Educ* Ewing Christian Coll, Allahabad, Fergusson Coll, Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore Research Asst, Biochemistry Dept of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1927-32, Grocers' Company Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, 1933-34, Asst Prof of Biochemistry, Seth G S Medical Coll, Bombay, 1935 46, member, Nutrition Advisory Cttee, I R F A since 1939, Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Publications* Papers on (1) cereal amylases, (2) Cheap balanced diets, (3) Basal metabolism, (4) Calcium and phosphorus metabolism, (5) Fat metabolism, (6) Nutritive value of Soya bean, etc *Address* Director, Nutrition Research, I R F A, Coonoor (Nilgiris), S India

PAVRY, Miss Bapsy, M.A, Litterateur; *Educ* Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, M A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924, presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928 received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, President Kalinin, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of King Abdullah in Transjordan (1937), also of Emperor Haile Selassie and Empress Menen in Ethiopia (1946), attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938); Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the presence of members of the Royal Family; attended the historic Peace Conference in Paris (1946), and Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi (1947) *Publication: Heroines of Ancient Persia* (Cambridge, 1930) *Address* Malabar Hill, Bombay.



PAVRY, Jal Dastur C., M A, Ph D, Orientalist, Vice-President, Society for Study of Religions, London, Fellow of Columbia University, presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928), received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, President Kalinin, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938), guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of King Abdullah in Transjordan (1937); attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938), member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva). *Publication: Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life* (New York, 1926). *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAWAR, Ramkrishnasa Sitaramsa Savaji, Silk Merchant and President, Satara City Municipal Borough *b* Feb 5, 1893; *m*. Sakhubai Kosandal, Sholapur, and on her decease, Renukabai Khode, Poona, in 1916, has 4 *s* and 4 *d* Entered, hereditary silk business in 1907, after getting initial training at Beed in Nizam's territory, and now runs three factories at Satara, styled Shri Sitaram Silk Throwing Mills, Senior Partner, Bhausa Ganusa Pawar, elected Municipal Councillor, Satara City, since 1935, Chairman, Sanitary Com., 1937, Vice-President for 10 months in 1941 when he also officiated as President for 10 months, elected President (unopposed) since July 1947, presented a civic address (on Citizens' behalf) to Hon Mr R. G Soman (ex-President) on his elevation to the Presidentship of Bom Legis Council in November 1947, Member, Advisory Cttee., Employment Exchange, Poona, 1950, re-elected Pres., Satara City Municipal Borough for triennial term in 1949. Presented Civic addresses to the Chief Justice, Bombay, the C.-in-C. of India, the Governor of Bombay; the Hon G D. Vartak, Minister, Local Self Government, Bombay in 1949. *Address:* Guruwar Peth, Satara City.



PAWAR, V. P., B A, LL B, M L A, Miraj; Pleader and Congress worker (formerly at Karad) now at Miraj (Satara South, Sangli Dist) *b* April 20, 1905, at Koparde, Satara Taluka, *m* Mrs Indumatidevi, *d* of N. B Jamdar of Miraj, Dist Satara South; *Educ*: Karad, passed B A from Baroda Coll, 1931. Served as teacher in Shri Shivaji Military School, Poona, 1932, passed his LL B, 1934; commenced practice as a pleader in Karad, Secy, Patan Taluka Congress Cttee, 1937, Secy, Satara Dist Congress Cttee. and member, A I C C, 1938; Vice-Pres, D L B. Satara, 1939, Pres, Dist Congress Cttee. (Satara), 1940-46; General Secy, M P C C, 1946, was Legal Adviser, Land Mortgage Bank, Karad for some time, Secy., M P.C C Constructive Works Co. Agriculturists' Organisation, 1945; member, People's Food Cttee., was conducting *Sandesh* magazine for some time, convicted as a political for one year, 1940, was detenue in 1942, 1943 and 1945, M.L.A (from Satara) from 1946, member, A I C C, 1948-50, Indian Oil Seeds Cttee, New Delhi, Provincial Board of Communications Co-operative Council Food & Commodity Board, etc; Vice-Chairman, Satara South (Sangli) District Supply Cttee. *Address* Miraj (Satara South).



PENDHARKAR, Baburao, Film Producer, Proprietor, Karwir Chitra Mandir and Rajaram Talkies, Kolhapur *b*. June 22nd 1896, *s* of Dr. Gopalrao Pendharkar, *m* Shree Kumudini, two *s* and two *d* *Educ* Secondary education Became Manager, S A B Motor Company, Kolhapur, 1918, joined the Maharashtra Film Company, 1919, started his own concern, Vande Mataram Film Company, 1926; joined the Prabhat Film Company, 1929, again started another concern, 'The Huns Pictures', 1936, was the first man in Maharashtra who encouraged literary men like Khandekar and Atre to write,



stories for cinema, produced social tragedies like 'Chhaya' and satirical comedies like 'Dharm Vir' and 'Pahila Palana'; is a good character actor on the Indian screen, was elected Municipal Councillor, Kolhapur, 1948, member, Standing Committee, Kolhapur Municipality *Address:* Rajarampuri, Kolhapur (Shahupuri)

PERIER, Most Rev. Ferdinand, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22nd Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913; consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec 1921, Archbishop of Calcutta on June 23, 1924; Grand Cross Order of the Crown, Grand Officer Order of Leopold. *Address:* 32, Park Street, Calcutta

PETIT, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, 3rd Baronet, *cr* 1890 *b* June 24, 1901, *s.* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai, *m.* Sylla, *d* of late R D Tata, 1928, one *s* one *d*; *Educ* St Xavier's, Bombay, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925 *Heir* · *s* Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, *b.* Aug 13, 1934 *Address* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay

PETROS I, His Eminence the Most Rev. Mar. M A, D Litt, D D., Archbishop of India and Primate of all the Indies and Catholics of the East *b* Oct 26, 1903, *Educ* Voorhees College, Vellore, India, National Theological Seminary, U S.A, Western Orthodox Univ, England Consecrated to the Episcopate, March 6, 1938 and appointed Exarch of the Catholicate of the West in the Indies, and Commissary of the Order of Corporate Reunion for the East, 1948 *Address* Archbishop's Residence, Ambur, India.

PHALTAN, Hon'ble Major Raja Bahadur Shrimant Sir Malojirao *alias* **Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar,** K C I E, Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan, Minister for Labour, Govt of Bombay *b* Sept 11, 1896, *m* Laxmidevi Rani Sahiba, *d* of the late Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, Saranjamdar of Malegaon Bk, Poona Dist and First Class Sardar of Deccan, *Heir* · Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapusaheba, *Educ.* Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot Succeeded to the *gadi*, Oct 16, 1916, invested with full powers, Nov 15, 1917, the Phaltan State was merged with Bombay State, March 8, 1948 *Address* Secretariat, Bombay.



PILLAI, G. Parameswaran, Trivandrum *b* 1890, *Educ.* Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, graduated in Law in 1913, enrolled as Advocate, Trivandrum Was elected member, Trivandrum Municipality for four successive terms, Hon Secy Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. 1919-27, was thrice elected member of the Travancore Legislative Council, entered the Judicial Service in 1927 first as Judge and then served for some period as Law Member of the Travancore Government, has made a special study of Constitutional Law and Parliamentary procedure Attended the Indian R T C held in London in 1930-31 and 1932 being deputed from Travancore State Was on special duty for the investigation of law's delays in Travancore. Political Secretary to the Government of Travancore, 1931-34. Was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1934. Was deputed as State's representative at the Ministers' conferences connected with the federal negotiations Waa appointed Chief Secretary to Government in September 1941. Officiating Dewan of Travancore in August 1942 Postwar reconstruction Officer in June 1945. Was a member of the Indian Delegation to the meeting of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation at Copenhagen in September 1946 and again at Washington in October 1946 Was a Member of the Indian Delegation at the International Rice Conference held at Trivandrum in 1947 Was a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education 1947-1949 Was representative of the Travancore State in negotiating the Instrument of Accession and Standstill agreement in 1947 Was appointed India Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand in November 1948 Was a Member of the Indian Delegation at the meeting of the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East held in Sydney in December 1948. Member of the American Society of International Law In November 1939, the title of *Rajyasevapravina* was conferred by H. H. the Maharaj of Travancore. *Address* "The Grade," Trivandrum

PILLAI, Hon'ble Shri J. Shivashunmugam, M A, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly *b* Feb 24, 1901, *s* of T Jaganathan Pillai and Shree Jayalakshmi Amal; *m* Chandra Leela; two *s* and one *d*; *Educ* Loyola College, Madras Mayor of Madras, 1937-38 *Address:* Mayor Sivashunmugam Pillai Street, Nungumbakam, Madras.

PILLAI, Sir Narayana Raghavan, K C I E (1946), B A. (Madras), 1918, B A, L L B. (Cantab), 1922, C I E, C B E, I C S, Secretary to the Cabinet, Govt. of India *b.* July, 24, 1898, *m* Edith Minnie Arthurs, *Educ* Christian College, Madras and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Entered I C S, in 1922 and served till 1927 in the Central Provinces; Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927, Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931, Collector of Customs, 1936, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938, Addl Secretary to the Govt of India, 1941, Secretary to the Govt of India, 1942; Commissioner General for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Europe, Paris till 1949. *Address* Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.

PILLAI Dr. Purushottama Padmanabha, Representative of the I.L O in India. *b* 1894, *m* Lakshmikutty Menon, two *s*; *Educ* · Maharaja's Coll and Law Coll., Trivandrum, London School of Economics, Middle Temple, London, University of Geneva Member, Economic and Financial Sec of League of Nations, Geneva, 1924; on Official Mission in India, 1925-26, Senior Member, Dip Div of the I L O, Geneva, 1927-28, off. Rep, I L O. in India, and Director of its Indian Branch, 1929-47, Chairman, I L O 's Asiatic Mission, 1947, has attended over 20 major International Conferences, travelled widely in Europe and America, Banaili Reader in Indian Economics, 1929-30, Patna University, member, Selection C'ttee of the Universities of Delhi and Bombay, Rep, University of Delhi, on Governing Body of Ramjas Coll, Delhi, Examiner for Post-Graduate Degrees in Economics, Vice-Chairman of Council, Indian Institute of International Affairs, 1942-44, Special Adviser to the Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon) 1950, Minister, Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires of India in France, 1949, Permanent Representative of Government of India to United Nations, July 1947-49 *Publications: Economic Conditions in India; Banaili Lectures, 1929-30; India and the I.L.O., World Economic Changes since 1914-18, Labour in South East Asia*, numerous contributions on social and economic questions *Address* Cochin House, New Delhi

PILLAI, S. Satchidanandam, B A, L T., Registrar, Annamalai University *b* July 28, 1888, *s.* of C Sabhapati Pillai and Minakshi Ammal, *m* Amritavalli Ammal, six *s.* and three *d*; *Educ* Wesley Coll, Pachaiappa's Coll, Madras, Teachers' Coll, Saidapet Clerk, Revenue Board's Office, Lecturer in Logic, Wesley Coll; School Asstt, Govt Secondary School, Rajahmundry; Head clerk & Librarian, Registrar of Books Office Madras, School Asstt, Teachers' Coll, Dy Inspector of Schools; Asstt Headmaster and Headmaster of various training schools, Dt Educational Officer of many districts, Ag Divisional Inspector; Ag Dy Director of Public Instruction *Publications* Contributions to 'Cultural Heritage of India' and 'Vedantakesari' in English and to several tamil monthlies *Recreations* Spreading congregational worship on definite lines among the Amons: Adult Education *Address* Registrar, Annamalai Univ., Annamalainagar P O, Madras.

PILLAI, V. K. Ayappan, B A Hons (Madras), First Class, B A Hons (Oxford), First Class, Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras *b* July 7, 1897, *s* of Viswanath; *m* Thankamma, *d* of Mallor Govinda Pillai, Retd Principal, Law College, Trivandrum; two *s* and two *d*; *Educ* · Guindy, and Bristol Univ, Presidency Coll R I A F, Jodhpur Engineering, Flying *Publications* · *Shakespeare Criticism, The Song of Roland and other Studies Recreations* · Tennis, Billiards *Club* · The Presidency, Madras *Address* · Madras

PILLAI, Major-General V. N. Parameswaran, O B E (Jan 1947), Hon. A.D.C. to H. E The Viceroy, 1943, General Officer Commanding, Travancore State Forces since March 1945. *b* April 16, 1898, *m.* Sry B. Kunjamma, *Educ* · Trivandrum. Entered service in Sept 1912; Jemadar, 1922, Lieut. Adjutant, 2nd Inf., T S. F, 1937, Commandant, 3rd Infantry, 1939; Offg Commandant, T S F and H H. the Maharaja's Body Guard, 1940 and 1943; O. C., Army Trg School & Gentleman Cadet School, 1940, O. C, Trg. Battalion, 1941, Hon. Military A D C to H H. the Maharaja, 1931-45; Special Officer for reorganisation of Mathilakom Guard, 1936, deputed by Govt to visit I. S Forces such as Gwalior, Jaipur, Patiala, Indore and Hyderabad to study military administration; awarded Investiture Medal of H. H the Maharaja, 1931: Coronation Medal of H M. The King Emperor; Indian Service Medal; War Service Medal; Indian Independence Medal *Publications* · *System of Administration, Training, etc., in the Travancore State Forces. Address:* Flag Staff House, Trivandrum.

PILLAY, Dr. Ayappen Padmanabhan, M B. B S, O B E (1919), Consulting Sexologist *b* 1890 at Trivandrum, *s* of Damodaran Karthavu, Prof of Sanskrit, Trivandrum College and a Malayalam poet, *Educ* · Trivandrum and Madras Served in the I M S. in the first war, 1916-19, general practice till 1930 and since then Consultant; was Editor of the Quarterly Journal 'Marriage Hygiene' started in 1934 after the War, undertook a journey abroad to canvass the prospect of resumption of the journal, which came out in the name of 'International Journal of Sexology' on his return in 1947, Editor-in-Chief, 'International Journal of Sexology' *Publications Art of Love and Sane Sex Living; Disorders of Sex and Reproduction, Ideal Sex Life*, etc *Recreations* Reading, Racing and Gardening *Club* Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address* Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PILLAY, S. Sivan, B A, B L, M P, Advocate *b.* Dec 20, 1910, *s* of Theroor M Subrahmanya Pillay, Ex-M L A., *m* Srim A. Kamalakshi, 1934, one *s*, *Educ*. Nagercoil and Trivandrum Enrolled as Advocate, 1933, actively worked in the congress movement, imprisoned twice during Travancore State Congress fight for responsible Govt, again sentenced for one year during Quit India Movement, 1942, has been doing full time constructive work, since Aug 1947, got trained in Sevagram in Basic education, 1948, along with Mrs Sivan Pillay also a

[illegible] Basic education worker, does Basic work in Travancore elected to [illegible]nt, 1949 edited a Tamil weekly "New Yugom" for some time *Recreations* Gardening *Address* Theroor, Suchindrum P O (Travancore)

POTDAR, Damodar Vaman, B E (Mechanical), B E (Electrical), A M I E (India), Electrical Engineer and Contractor *b* Nov 26, 1905, in a respectable Hindu family, *m* Mrs Mrinalini Damodar Potdar, two *s* and one *d* *Educ.* Poona graduated in Mechanical Engineering, 1929 and Electrical Engineering, 1935, served in P W D, Sind, Hyderabad and later in Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Station, has been working as a Consulting Engineer and Contractor for 16 years, President, Paisa Fund Glass Works, Talegaon, Working Pres, Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Director, Bombay Prov. Co-op Bank Ltd; Bombay Prov. Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd, formerly member, Executive Cttee, Bombay Prov. Co-op Banks' Assoc, Chairman, Poona Dt Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd, Vice-Chairman, Poona Dist Co-op Purchase and Sale Union Ltd, Poona Merchants Co-op Bank, Chairman, Pramod Bhandar Ltd, Partner, Mg Agency, Tatpar Sevak Ltd, member, Sales Tax Advisory Cttee (Bombay State), Board of Technical & Industrial Training (B P), Telephone Advisory Cttee, Poona, Member Local Police Advisory Cttee, Poona, Ex Cttee., All-India Glass Manufacturers' Assoc, New Delhi and a keen worker in the field of Co-operation, Commerce and Industry, etc *Address* 180, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2



POTDAR, Datto Vaman, Mahamahopadhyava (1946), B A. (Bombay), Educationist and Historical Research Worker. *b* Aug 5, 1890; *Educ* Poona Worked as Professor of Marathi and History in the S P College, Poona, Orator, Educationist & Research Worker in the field of Indian History particularly of the Mahrattas, developed the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal Poona was its Secy for 25 years, started the Indian History Congress in Poona, 1935 presided over the History Congress held at Delhi, 1948 and the Ahmednagar session of the Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan, 1939; took active part in the establishment of the Poona Univ, since 1917, Chairman, Hindustani Board; member, Provincial Council of Education, Indian Historical Records Commission, National Commission (cultural sub-section) for co-operation with UNESCO appointed by the Govt of India; Up-Kul-Guru of the Tilak Vidyapeeth, Poona *Publications* · Contributed several articles to Marathi journals and papers, also published some books *Address* 'Lokakalyan,' 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2

POTT, Leslie, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Bombay *b* July 4, 1903, *s* of Charles Groves Pott and Hannah Bancroft, *m* Norma, (née) Lyons-Montgomery, one *s*, *Educ* Manchester Grammar School, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge *Address* 2, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

PRABHU, Ramachandra Mukund, LL B, M L A, Parliamentary Secretary, Govt of Bombay *b* June 16, 1915, *s* of Mukund [illegible]m Prabhu, Landlord, Banker and [illegible]man, *m* Smt Sunanda Krishna [illegible]e, two *s*, *Educ* Gibb High School, Kumta, Dharwar Karnatak Coll, Govt Law Coll, Bombay Joined the 1942 movement, worked underground for two years, was an undertrial prisoner for 9 months; later acquitted from all charges, [illegible]ted as Congress candidate to Legislative [illegible]bly, Bombay *Recreations* Music, [illegible]ing *Address* Ankola, North Kanara District

PRADHAN, Manohar Gopal, B E. (Mech), D I C, A F R Ae S, Council Member for India on International Civil Aviation Organisation, Montreal *b* January 11, 1906, *s* of late Rao Bahadur G V Pradhan of Nasik, *m* Miss Kamal Karnik, *d* of late M V Karnik, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Engineering College, Poona, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London Appointed in Civil Aviation Department as Aerodrome Officer, 1932, later Technical Officer (Operations), Deputy Director of Air Routes & Aerodromes and Director *Address*. 907, International Aviation Building, 180, University Street, Montreal, Canada

PRAKASA, Hon'ble Shri Sri, B A (Allahabad, 1911), B A, LL B (Cantab), Barrister-at Law (1914), Minister for Commerce, Govt of India, since May 1950 *b* August 3, 1890, *s* of Dr Bhagavan Das, M A, D Litt., *m*. Anasuya Devi, *d*. of Shri Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram, 2 *s* and 2 *d*, Educationist, Journalist and Politician, connected with the Benares Hindu Univ (1914-17), *Leader*, Allahabad (1917-18), *Independent*, Allahabad (1919), *Aj*, Benares (1920-43), *National Herald* (Lucknow since 1938), *Sansar* (Benares since 1943), member, A I C C. (1918-45), Foundation member, Kashi Vidyapith (1921), Benares Municipal Board (1921-25), General Secy, United Provinces Provincial Congress Cttee. (1928-34), and Indian National Congress (1929-31), Pres, U P Political Conference (1934) and Pres., U.P.C.C. (1934-35), member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1934, re-elected, 1945, Chairman, Reception Cttee, Indian National Congress, 1936, imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942; elected member of the Indian Constituent Assembly for the United Provinces, 1946; High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1947-49, Governor of Assam, Feb 1949—May 1950 *Publications* *Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader* (in English) and *Grihasta Gita*, *Sphut Vichar* and *Nagarik Shastra* (in Hindi). *Clubs* · Kashi Club and Rotary Club, Benares and Shillong Club, Shillong *Address* Sevashrama, Benares, Secretariat, New Delhi



PRASAD, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bind Basni, B Sc, LL B, M.A., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1947. *b* Feb 20, 1898, *s* of late M Kashi Prasad, Magistrate and Collector (U P) *m*. *d*. of late Kunwar Kunta Prasad, Dy. Collector, practised at bar at Allahabad, 1915-21, entered judicial service, 1921, served as Civil Judge and later as District & Sessions Judge, has served as Chairman of several boards, Cttees of Courts of Enquiry in Industrial Cases *Publications* Translated the U.P. Co-operative Manual and contributed many articles to Co-operative Journals *Recreations*. Co-operative movement. *Address* · 3, Mayo Road, Allahabad.

PRASAD, Jagat, M A, B Sc, C I E (1934), Retd, *Educ.* Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902, retired, 1934, as Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent), Dy Auditor-General (Officiating) *Address* · Daryaganj, Delhi

PRASAD, Jamuna, B A Hons (English), Patna, M A (Philosophy), Calcutta, B A (Moral Sciences Tripos), M Sc (Experimental Psychology), Cambridge, Principal, Ranchi College, since Nov. 1943, *b*. Sept 27, 1898, *s* of M Mewa Lal, *m* Smt Kishori Devi, three *s*. and one *d*, *Educ* Patna, Calcutta and Cambridge Universities. Professor of Philosophy, Patna Coll, 1926-37; Registrar, Patna Univ, 1938-43, Professor of Philosophy, Patna Coll, 1943-46 *Publications* Psychological papers on Rumour—British Journal of Psychology *Recreations* Football, Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Music. *Address* Ranchi (Bihar)

PRASAD, Dr. Jwala, M.A, Ph D (Cantab.), King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal, Principal, Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti, Head of the Philosophy Department, Nagpur University *b* 25th October, 1890 *m* Shreemati Manorama, *Educ* St John's College, Agra, and Fitz-William House, Cambridge Professor, St John's College, Agra, Professor and Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. *Publications* · Text-Books of Intermediate Logic, Deduction and Induction, *Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, *Indian Epistemology*, Lectures on B A Ethics, *History of Rome* (Hindi), *Western Logic* (Hindi), and a number of various research papers *Address*. Amraoti (Berar)

PRASAD, Dr. Mata, M Sc, D Sc, F R I C, F.N I., Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, since 1946 and Professor of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, since 1925. *b*. Feb 1898, *s* of Munshi Mathura Prasad, *m* Mrs. Sheila Mathur, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ.* Agra, Benares and London, was the recipient of merit scholarship at the B Sc examination; was the U P Govt Scholar for research at Benares, worked at the Royal Institution, London, 1926 and 1934, Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London, Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India; Fellow of several societies in India, President, Indian Science Congress, Chem Sec, 1941, *Publications* · About 125 original papers published in Journals in India and abroad on Colloidal Chemistry, Magneto Chemistry, Photo Chemistry, X-rays and Crystal structure, Chemical Kinetics and many industrial topics. *Clubs*. Rotary Club, Bombay; Radio Club, Bombay *Address* Bombay

PRASAD, Dr. Rajendra, M A M I L L D President, Indian Republic, since Jan 26, 1950 *b* Dec 3, 1884, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Calcutta Prof of English, G B B Coll, Muzzafarpore, 1908, practised, Calcutta High Court, 1911-16, practised, Patna High Court, 1916-20, joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Agrarian movement, suspended practice as lawyer and joined non-co-operation movement, 1920, General Secretary, Indian National Congress; member, Congress Working Committee; President, Indian National Congress, 1932, 1934, 1939, 1947, imprisoned several times for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement, last time arrested Aug 1942, released 1945; Member and Minister for Food and Agriculture in Indian Interim Govt. and first Indian Government after Independence in 1946 and 1947 respectively; Chairman, Indian Constituent Assembly since formation in Dec. 1946, left Government, Jan 15, 1948, President of Congress, Nov 18, 1947-Dec 1948; Ex-Pres, Indian Constituent Assembly, other activities include propagation of Hindi, journalism, and social, humanitarian and relief work in general, one of the founders of the Patna English daily, *Searchlight* and the Hindi Weekly, *Desh* *Publications: India Divided* *Address:* Sadakatashram, Patna.



PRASADA, Krishna, I C S, J P, C.I.E. (1943), Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. *b* Aug. 4, 1894; *m*. Shrimati Bishan Devi, *Educ*: Bareilly College, Bareilly, and New College, Oxford Started service in 1921 in U P where he was

Collector & District Magistrate till 1934, when he was appointed P M G , led the Indian Delegation to the International Tele-communications Conference, Cairo, in 1938 and to the International Postal Congress, Paris, in 1947 ; Oxford Tennis Blue (1921) ; played for India in the Davis Cup in 1927 & 1932. *Address* · New Delhi

PRASADA, Shankar, M Sc , I.C S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, since 1948 *b* March 11, 1905, *s* of Kameshri Prasad ; *m* Radhavati , two *d* , Mrs. Virendra Kumar and Mrs L Nigam , *Educ* · Allahabad Univ , Allahabad , Magdalene College, Cambridge. Joint Magistrate, 1930-36 , Magistrate & Collector, Shahjehanpore, 1937-38 , Dy. Secy , Govt of (U P.), Education & Industries Dept , 1938-41 , Settlement Officer, 1941-42 ; Excise Commissioner, United Provinces, 1942-46 , Magistrate & Collector, Meerut, 1946-47 · Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, 1947-48 *Clubs* , Roshanara Club, Delhi *Address* · Delhi.

PRASHAD, Dr. Baini, D.Sc. (Punjab *et* Edinburgh), F R S E , F.L.S , F.Z S., F R A S.B., F N I., O B E. (1943), Fisheries Development Adviser to the Govt. of India since 1944 *b*. 13th March, 1894 ; *m*. Miss Ram Dass , *Educ* · Punjab Univ , Lahore and Edinburgh Univ Appointed Supdt of Fisheries, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 1917 , Offg Dir of Fisheries ditto, 1918-20 , Asstt Supdt , Zoological Survey of India, 1920 and again 1921 , Offg Supdt , ditto, 1920 and 1923 , Offg Dir , ditto, 1924, 1927, and again 1929, confirmed 1933. *Publications* : *Progress of Science in India during the past* 25 *years* , English translations of *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* , *Qanun-i-Humayuni* , *Maathir-ul-Umara* and over 150 scientific papers on the Zoology of India in various Indian and foreign journals *Address* · Ministry of Agriculture. Central Secretariat, New Delhi

PREM CHAND, B A (Hons), Delhi, M A. (Cantab), Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Branch Secretariat, Ministry of Industry & Supply, Bombay, since June 1945 *b* December 10, 1909, *s* of Mr and Mrs Munshi Ram , *m* Gur Pyari, *d* of Mr and Mrs Sundar Das of Dayalbagh, Agra , two *s* and three *d* , *Educ* . St Stephen's College, Delhi and Jesus College, Cambridge Taught Economics at the V.B College, Dera Ismail Khan, N -W F P , 1935-38 , Secretary, International Labour Office, New Delhi, Jan —March, 1939 ; taught Economics at the Benares Hindu Univ , July 1939—Jan 1944 , Head of the Dept. of Economics, Ramjas College, Delhi, Jan 1944—June 1945 *Publications* Elementary Economics in Urdu. *Recreations* . Dramatics *Address* 75, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

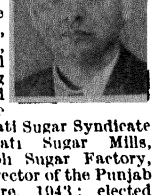
PRUTHI, Hem Singh, B Sc (Hon), M Sc (First Class), Ph.D & Sc D (Cantab), O.B E , Plant Protection Adviser to Govt of India since 1945 *b* Feb 1897 ; *m* Shrimati Harbans Kour , *Educ* · Govt Coll , Lahore , Peterhouse, Cambridge ; Mcleod, Kapurthala ; Natural Science Studentship of the Punjab Univ. (1920-23) Charles Abercrombie Research Student of Peterhouse, Cambridge (1924-25) International Education Board Fellow (Rockfeller), 1925-26 , Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Science, India , Fellow and Barclay Memorial Medalist of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (for best work in Biological Research) Sectional Pres , Indian Science Congress, 1940 , Pres , Entomological Society of India , Imperial Entomologist to Govt of India, 1934-44 ; Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1944-45 , Director, Locust Control, India, since 1940 , Secretary, National Institute of Sciences, India since 1947 *Publications* Author of about one hundred research papers on Insects and other animals *Address* Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi

PUNTAMBEKAR, Shrikrishna Venkatesh, M A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, University Professor of Political Science, Nagpur Univ , since 1946, holding Dr E Raghavendra Rao Chair *b* Nov 18, 1890, *s* of V D Puntambekar, Dt Deputy Collector, Central Division, Bombay Presidency , *m*. Mrs Rukmini (*d* 1922) , Mrs Ramabai, 1925 , three *s* and five *d* , *Educ* St Vincent's High School, Poona , Deccan Coll , Poona , St Catharines Institute, Oxford , Lincoln's Inn, London Barrister, practising at Amraoti (Berar) 1915-20 , Principal, National Coll , Bombay (non-co-operation movement), 1921-25 , Univ Professor of History and Political Science, Hindu Univ , Benares, 1925-46 *Publications Caves and Politics , Citizenship and Civilisation , English Constitutional History , Maratha Polity , Paramountcy in Indian Politics , Foreign Policy of the Indian Union,* etc *Recreations* Boating, Tennis *Club* Hindu Univ Professors' Club *Address* Nagpur

PURANIK, Wasudeo Ramchandra, B.A , LL.B , Member, Federal Public Service Commission, New Delhi, since April 1947 *b*. Sept. 13, 1886 , *m*. Sushilabai, *d* of K K. Acharya , *Educ* · Burhanpur, Khandwa, Ujjain, Indore and Nagpur. Started practice at Nagpur Bar, 1910 ; Advocate-General, 1937 ; twice nominated to the Leg Assembly between 1935 and 1937 , Offg Puisne Judge, Nagpur High Court, 1938 and 1940 Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, 1942-46 ; Chairman, Conciliation Board for Labour disputes in the Coalfields of Bihar and Bengal , elected Treasurer of Nagpur Univ , 1939 and 1942 , elected Dean of the Faculty of Law and Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ , in Dec 1943 ; Municipal member for 3 years, and Vice-Chairman of the Dist. Local Board for a term , one of the founders of the Seva Sadan in Nagpur ; takes keen interest in education and social problems and is now at the head of several institutions *Address* · Victoria Road, Civil Station, Nagpur, C P

PURI, Rai Bahadur Amar Nath, B A , LL.B , Indian Customs Service, Secy , Central Board of Revenue, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Govt of India, since April 1946 *b* May 3, 1897, *s* of Lala Chuni Lal Puri, Tehsildar (Punjab) , *m* Shrimati Harbans Kaur , two *s* and five *d* ; *Educ* · D.A.V. School, Hoshiarpur , D A V College, Lahore Joined Commerce Dept , Govt of India, 1918 ; Asstt. Secy. to the Govt of India, Commerce Dept., 1931-39 , Asstt Collector of Customs, Calcutta (1939-42) and Karachi (1942-44) , Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi (1944 to April 1946) *Address* 28, Hanuman Road New Delhi

PURI, Dev Dutt, B A (Punjab), Businessman *b* August 4, 1914, *s* of *R B* Dewan Badri Das and Sh. Basanti Devi , *m* Shreemati Kamla Khanna , one *s* and one *d.* , *Educ* Central Model School, Lahore , Forman Christian College, Lahore Started career as an apprentice in 1933 with the Jailakshmi Sugar Mills Co Ltd , Doiwala , appointed Manager of the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Abdullapur (Distt Ambala), 1935 promoted General Manager, 1937 ; Managing Director, 1941 , appointed Managing Director of the entire concern, The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd owning the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Abdullapur and The Neoli Sugar Factory, Neoli, 1946 ; Managing Director of the Punjab Textile Mills Ltd , Lahore, 1943 ; elected Chairman of the Upper India Glass Works Ltd , Ambala City, 1943 , Managing Agent of the Nahan Foundry, Nahan (Sirmur) , Managing Agent of the Rupar Electric Supply Co. Ltd , Rupar (Dist Ambala) and the Pakpattan Electric Power Co Ltd , Pakpattan (Pakistan). *Address* "Saraswati House", Abdullapur, Distt Ambala (East Punjab).



PURI, Lt.-Col. T. C., M B B S. (Pb), D T M (Camb.), D P H (Camb), Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General of Health Services, since Aug 15, 1947 *b* Aug 25, 1900 , *Educ* Graduated in Medicine from K E M College, Lahore, 1924 ; D P.H and D.T.M & H from Cambridge, 1926 Joined the Indian Medical Service, August 18, 1927 ; served in Military till April 20, 1945 , specialised in Pathology , Deputy Public Health Commissioner, Govt of India, 1945-47 ; officiated as Public Health Commissioner April-May 1947 , Secy , Indian Research Fund Assoc , 1947-48 *Address* · Govt. of India, New Delhi

PURI, Yogender Krishan, B A. (Hons) (Punjab), LL B (London), I C S , Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore, since Nov 1948 *b* July 25, 1916, *s* of Diwan and Mrs Radha Krishan Puri , *m* Savitri, *d* of Bakshi Sir Tek Chand , one *d* Aruna and one *s* , *Educ* D A V High School and College, Lahore , Govt College, Lahore , University College, London Asst Commsur , Gauhati (Assam), 1939 , S D O , North Lakhimpur, 1941 , Under-Secretary to Assam Govt , 1943 , Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, 1944 , Secretary to Govt of Assam, Supply Dept and Director of Supply, 1945 , Finance and Commerce Pool, Govt of India, 1946 , Director-General of Evacuation, Govt of India, Jan -June 1948 *Recreations* Cricket, Tennis, Billiards and Philately *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi and Lahore Gymkhana, Lahore *Address* 98, Upper Mall, Lahore

PUROHIT, Jawan Mal, Proprietor, Krishna Talkies, Jodhpur *b* Sept 7, 1913 , *Educ* upto Inter Joined business , Municipal Councillor , one of the Promoters of Chamber of Commerce , was Joint Secy for several years , Executive member Marwar Chamber of Commerce , St John's Red Cross Society ; Devasthan, Dharampura , member Public Health Jail Reform Cttee , Famine Relief Society , Grainshop Society , Director, Rotary Club, Jodhpur , is responsible for the expansion of Film business in Marwar , a social worker , Contractor, Air Force Cinema House *Address* "Jalap Mohalla", Jodhpur



PURSHOTAMDAS, Ishwardas, J P *b* January, 1896 *Educ* St Xavier's High School Bombay Entered public life under the guidance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas ; President, Society of Hon Presidency Magistrates, 1942-43, when he put vigour into the programme of the organisation and was responsible for providing comforts to Magistrates on outdoor duty during the riots ; Agent in Bombay of Triton Insurance Co , Ltd., and a Director of the Indian Trade and General Insurance Co , Ltd , and the Bankers and Traders Insurance Co , Ltd , is on the Committees of several Trusts and public institutions and temples Treasurer, Pechey Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, and Bombay Vigilance Association amongst other bodies ; Life Associate of Bombay Red Cross Society , a keen social worker and holds rational views in political and religious matters ; Freemason ; member of various organisations and clubs, including the Royal Asiatic Society and Sassoon Mechanics' Institute *Clubs* Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club and Cricket Club of India *Address* Gasden View, 119, Hughes Road, Bombay



PURUSHOTTAM, Jatavallabha, M A. (Madras) in Sanskrit and Telugu, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, S R R and C.V R College, Vijayawada, since June 1948. *b* Aug 2, 1906, *s* of Krishna Somayaji, a Vedic scholar, *m* Mrs Bala Tripura Sundaramma, *d.* of Dr M Narasimha Sastri of Cocanada; three *s.* and three *d. Educ* Taylor High School, Narsapur, Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram Principal, S V J V. Sanskrit College, Kovvur, West Godavari Dist, 1932-48, Congress Detenu, 1943. *Publications Vedic Women, Women in the Smritis Hinduism, Introduction to Bhagavat Gita,* etc. *Address* · Vijayawada (Bezwada).

PUSALKAR, Ramchandra Narayan, B A, LL B, Advocate, High Court of Bombay, *b* Nov 18, 1900, *s* of Narayan Shridhar Pusalkar, Mamlatdar, *m* Miss Ambutai, *d* of Diwan Bahadur G R Khandekar, Ex-Prime Minister of Indore, one *d.*



Educ.. Nasik, Dhulia, Kolhapur and Poona Entered service in the Accountant General's office, Bombay, took his LL B degree, and commenced practice as a lawyer in Satara, 1926, subsequently in Kolhapur, has been taking active part in the social activities in Kolhapur, Legal Adviser to the Vidya Peeth Society, Trustee and in-charge of the Executor-ship Dept, Bank of Kolhapur Pres, Kolhapur Bar Assoc, 1946-48; was Professor of Law, S Law College, Kolhapur for some time, was a member, Industrial Court, Kolhapur, nominee of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, recently appointed District Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Kolhapur, gave evidence before the Rau Hindu Law Cttee, 1944, attended the All India Lawyers' Conference at Nagpur, 1949; was elected member on the management Cttee for Bombay Province *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton *Address* 1465, Shriniwas, Laxmipuri, Kolhapur.

RADHAKRISHNAN, H. E. Sir S., Kt (1931), M A, D Litt (Hon), LL D, F B A, Indian Ambassador Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Soviet Russia, since July 1949. *b.* 5th Sept 1888; *Educ* . Madras Christian Coll For some time Prof of Philosophy, Presy Coll., Madras; Mysore Univ; Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester Coll, Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-30; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ, 1939-48; Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936; George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1921-39; member, International Cttee. on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; member and leader, Indian Delegation, U.N E S C O, 1946, 1947, 1948; elected Chairman of the Executive Board, U.N E S C O, 1948, Chairman, University Education, Govt of India, 1948. *Publications Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy,* 2 Vols, *The Hindu View of Life, An Idealist View of Life, East and West in Religion, Kalki or the Future of Civilisation, The Religion We Need, Gautama the Buddha, and Eastern Religion, and Western Thought, Indu and China, Religion and Society, Education, Politics and War Bhagavadgita, Dhammapada* Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in Encyclopædia Britannica. *Address* . 30, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras, Indian Embassy, Moscow.

RAGHAVAN, H. E. Shri Nedyam, B A. (Madras), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple), Indian Ambassador to Belgium, since 1950. *b.* June 23, 1900, *s.* of K. C. Veerarayan Rajah; *m* Radha Nambyar; two *s.* and one *d*; *Educ.*. Christian College, Madras; Council of Legal Education, London. Practised Law in Malaya, 1928-47; Consul-General for India in Indonesia, 1947-48, Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, 1948-50. *Recreation* · Tennis. *Address:* "Hermitage," Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

RAHMAN, Khan Bahadur Khalilur, B A., LL B, Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Legislative Department, since 1946 *b.* Sept. 1, 1897, *s* of late Haji Latafat Hussain; *m* Mosammat Bibi Mahmooda, eight *s* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Training Academy, Monghyr, M. A. O College, Aligarh After taking the Degree of Law, joined the District Bar at Monghyr, 1922, appointed a Munsiff, 1924, Registrar of Civil Courts in the districts of Patna and Gaya, Sept. 1933—April 35; Asst Registrar and Dy Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Patna, 1935-42, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Govts. of Bihar and Orissa, 1942 and 1943; Asst. Sessions Judge, 1944 and 1945; was appointed as the Sole Commissioner to make enquiry about the sufficiency of the staff employed in the Civil Courts of Bihar in 1946 *Address*. Patna

RAHMAN, Mohamed Ehsanur, B A (Hons), Collector of Customs, Bombay. *b* September 15, 1896, *s* of the late M. Abdul Rahman, Retired Schoolmaster of Simla and Delhi; *m.* Midhat Bano, *d* of the late Khwaja Mahmood Hosain (Retd. P C.S, Punjab) of Delhi, two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ* Govt. High School, Simla, S E. College, Bahawalpur; St Stephen's College, Delhi Served as Asstt Collector of Customs in India & Burma, entered Imperial Customs Service, 1921, Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras, 1938-41, Collector of Customs, Madras, Karachi and Bombay, 1941-47; Chief Controller of Exports, 1947, Custodian of Enemy Property, 1948. Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1949 *Recreations:* Walking and Motoring. *Clubs*. C. C. I. Ltd; Radio Club, Bombay, I. D. Gymkhana, Delhi *Address* 6, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

RAI, Aftab, Barrister-at-Law, Charge d'Affaires for India in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro *b* October 24, 1893, *s.* of late Rai Khushwakt Rai, S C S, U.P, *m* Krishna; two *s* and one *d.*, *Educ :* Benares, Glasgow and Dublin After return from U K in 1919, Private Secy to late Sir Ganga Ram of Lahore, later in business in Lahore, in 1943 appointed as Deputy Director-General (Supplies), Ministry of Industries and Supplies, Materials Economy Officer and Director-General of Disposals, Chairman, Rehabilitation and Development Board and Additional Secy to the Govt of India, was Consul-General for India in Buenos Aires (Argentine) *Clubs* · Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Delhi Gymkhana Club, Chelmsford Club, New Delhi, Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address*. 6, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

RAIJI, Mrs. Jayashri, B A (Bom), M P *b.* Oct 26, 1895, *d* of Sir Manubhai Mehta, *m* N M. Raiji, two *s.* and two *d* ; *Educ* Baroda Coll, Bombay Univ Justice of Peace and Honorary Magistrate, appointed on the Women's Section, Relief and Rahabilitation Dept, Govt of Bombay, Member, Children's Aid Society, Chairman, United Women's Organisations Cttee, Vice-Pres, All India Women's Conference, Pres, Bhagini Samaj for a long time. *Club* Bhagini Samaj Club *Address:* "Nishat", Darabsha Road, off Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 26.

RAINA, Pt. Jagat Mohan Nath, M.A. (History), Collector and Magistrate *b.* Jan 1, 1911, *s* of Pt C M Raina, *m* Vimla Sahab, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Allahabad University. Joined P C S. by Competitive Exam, 1933, held important executive posts since then, was Addl Collector and Addl Dist Magistrate, Agra. *Recreations* Cricket, Tennis and Shooting. *Address* Aligarh

RAJA, Dr. Kizhakke Covilagam Kutty Ettan, L M & S (Madras), L R C P & S (Edin), L R F P S ((Glasgow), D P.H (Cambridge), D T M & H (Cambridge), Director-General of Health Services, Government of India, since June 1948. *b.* Aug. 19, 1893, *m* Shrim. Parappil Madhavi Amma; two *s.*; *Educ* · Madras Medical Coll, Edinburgh; Cambridge and London at the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Medical Officer of Health, Madras Public Health Service for 11 years, Asstt Professor and Professor of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, 3½ years, Medical Statistician, Central Health Dept, 1½ years, Asstt Public Health Commissioner, over 2 years, Dy Public Health Commissioner, 2½ years, Secy, Health Services and Development Cttee. (Bhore Cttee.) 2 years, Officer, Health Planning & Development, Central Health Dept., 1½ years; Dy. Director General of Health Services, Govt. of India, about 9 months *Publications. A life table for London, The Use of Bacteriophage against Cholera in North Arcot District, Madras Presidency in* 1933, *Probable Trend of Population Growth in India ; A plea for a Forward Public Health Policy in India, Health Problems of India,* etc. *Address:* New Delhi

RAJA, Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswami, Chief Minister, Madras State, since April 1949. *b.* June 1898 in Rajapalayam, Ramnad Dist., *s.* of late Jagga Raja *alias* Sanjeevi Raja, *Educ.*; Early education in Rajapalayam, Srivilliputtur, evinced keen interest in social service and public activities even as a student. Pres · Pudupalayam Co-operative Society, 1920, Srivilliputtur Co-operative Central Bank till 1932, Rajapalayam Co-operative Supervising Union, 1924; Bhoopathi Raju Co-operative Bank, Rajapalayam, 1924-46, Rajapalayam Land Mortgage Bank, 1930, Rajapalyam Panchayat Board, 1928-32, Vice-Pres, Srivilliputtur Co-operative Central Bank, 1921, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union for some time, Sivakasi Taluk Board, 1933, Ramnad Dist Educational Council, 1934; Ramnad Taluk Congress Cttee for some time, was member, Executive Cttee, Madras Prov. Co-operative Union, member Executive Cttee, Tamil Nad Congress Cttee, since 1930, A I C C. since 1931, has been closely associating himself with the Congress movement since 1920; elected M L A, Central on Congress ticket, 1934, M L A, Madras, 1937, again elected M L A, Madras and became Minister for Agriculture, Sri Prakasam's Cabinet, 1946; resigned, Feb. 1947, was member, Industrial Planning Cttee, elected Leader, Madras Congress Legislature Party, March 1949; had as his guest in his house, Mahatma Gandhi, 1927 and 1933 *Address* Madras.



RAJA, Tribhovandas Jagjivandas, M A · LL B, J P, retired Dewan of Kutch State. *b.* Nov. 6, 1893, *m* Miss Taralaxmi R Khandedia, *Educ* Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh, Bahauddin Coll., Junagadh, Wilson Coll., Bombay and Govt Law, School, Bombay Lecturer in History, Wilson Coll., 1914-16; Naib Dewan and Sarnyayadhish, Wankaner State, 1917-20, Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagadh State, 1920-21, Huzur Personal Asstt and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-30, appointed Dewan, Lunawada State, 1930; Foreign, Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, Jan. 1933, reverted to Lunawada, July 1933, appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, 1934, created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowdi) of the Porbandar State, July 1936, retired with grant of a special Varshasan (annuity for life), Nov. 1938, appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State Nov. 1939, elected by the Rajputana Group of States (Rulers) to the All-India Cttee. of



Ministers in bye-election, July 1941; re-elected for another term of two years, March 1942, appointed Chief Minister, Ratlam, Nov 1942, received the decoration of Dohri (double) Tazim and Gold from His Highness of Ratlam, Jan. 1944, elected by the Central India Group of States (Rulers) to the All-India Cttee. of Ministers, 1944, appointed Dewan, Kutch State, Jan 1947, granted by the Ruler of Ratlam, an annuity of Rs 3,000 for life on his leaving Ratlam service and a moiety thereof to his heirs and successors from generation to generation in lieu of Jagir, retired from Kutch service, March 1948, on the demise of the late Ruler, joined Betal & Co. Ltd., Exporters and Importers, Bombay, as Chairman, March 1950. *Address* · 'Dev-Kunj', 81, Shivaji Park, Cadell Road, Bombay 28.

RAJABAHADUR, Leeladhar Singh, Ruler of Sakti State till 1948 when the State merged with Central Provinces *b.* January 5, 1892, *Educ* Rajkumar College, Raipur In 1914, the Rajabahadur married the sister of the Zamindar of Bindra Nawagarh in the Raipur Dt by whom he has a son and heir Jivendranath Bahadur Singh, who was born on August 12, 1916 On the death of his first wife the Rajabahadur married a second time in 1929 and a daughter was born to him in 1930 He was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes and is at present a member of several boards in the Eastern States Union He has travelled widely on the European Continent The Rajabahadur ascended the *gadi* and was installed with full ruling powers in 1915. The State was formerly a dependency of Sambalpur and passed to the British by the Treaty of 1826 between the East India Company and the Mahratha chief Raghuji Bhonsla It is one of the small states in the Eastern States Agency Gonds and Kawars were the most numerous castes, and the whole population spoke the Chattisgarh dialect of Hindi The administration was carried on by the Rajabahadur with the help of a Dewan and an advisory council consisting of the members of the Prajamandal, an elected body In revenue matters the Ruler exercised the highest jurisdiction with the aid of the Prajamandal and petty disputes were decided by village panchayats and bench magistrates appointed for the purpose *Address* Sakti State.



RAJADHYAKSHA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganpat Sakharam, M.A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), I.C.S, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay *b* Sept 9, 1896, *s.* of Rao Bahadur S. V Rajadhyaksha, formerly Executive Engineer, P W D, Bombay Presidency; *m* Miss Champu Nabar, one *s* and one *d.*, *Educ* · Elphinstone High School and College, Bombay, St Catherine's College, Cambridge, School of Oriental Studies, London Univ, took First Class Honours in the Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge, 1918, came second in the open Competitive Examination held in England for the I C S, 1919. Entered service, 1920, posted to Bihar and Orissa as Asstt Collector, Patna, 1921; services transferred to the Bombay Presidency, Aug. 1921; Asstt. Collector and Collector, East Khandesh, 1921-24, posted as Asstt Judge, Dhulia, 1924, District and Sessions Judge, Satara (1926), Bijapur (1927), appointed Dy. Secy. to the Govt of Bombay, Legal Dept. and Secy to the Bombay Legislative Council, Jan 1928, deputed to study Parliamentary Procedure in England, July 1930, one of the Secretaries to the Indian R T C, London, 1930-31, Dy Secy, Political Dept, Govt of Bombay, and Dy. Reforms Officer, 1931, member, Franchise C'ttee, 1932; Secy to the Govt of Bombay, Legal Dept and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1934-37; District & Sessions Judge, Dharwar (1935-36), Ahmedabad (1938-42), Poona (1942-43), Additional Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1943, confirmed, 1944, member, Court of Industrial Arbitration, 1940-46, on special duty with the Government of India as Adjudicator in the Postal Dispute, 1946, Adjudicator in the Rly Dispute, 1946-47, and as Commissioner, Income Tax Investigation Commission, 1947-48 *Recreations* Tennis, Golf, Photography *Clubs* Orient Club, Bombay, Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Willingdon Club, Bombay. *Address* Bombay.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, Hon. Shri C., B A, B L, Minister without Portfolio, Govt of India, since May 1950. *b* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District, *Educ.* · Central College, Bangalore; Presidency College and Law College, Madras Joined Bar in 1900, had a lucrative practice at Salem, joined Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation Movement in 1920, edited Mahatma Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress 1921-22, member, Working Committee of the Congress, 1922-42 and again 1946-47; member of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India, 1930; Vice-Pres., Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Prime Minister, Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio, July 1937-39; resigned Prime Ministership of Madras, October, 1939 along with other Congress Ministers, member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, on July 28, 1940, induced the All-India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a Provisional National Govt, arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on 4th December, 1940, under the Defence of India Act, resigned in April 1942, after the Wardha session of Congress on account of difference of opinion; assisted Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Sept. 1944, member of Governor-General's Council, September 1946 to August 15, 1947, holding the Portfolios of Industries and Supplies, of Education and of Finance for different periods, Governor of West Bengal, Aug 1947; acted as Governor-General of India, Nov. 1947, Governor-General of India, June 1948-Jan. 26, 1950 *Publications* Tamil books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita, Mahabharata and Upanishads, *Fatal Cart and other stories* (in English,) Baghavad-Gita, Upanishads and Vedanta; *Prohibition Manual* and *Way Out* and *Reconciliation Permanent Address:* Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.



RAJAGOPALAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., B A (Hons) (Madras), B A (Tripos) (Cambridge), Judge, High Court, Madras *b* April 29, 1901, *s* of P Desikachariar, *m* Ambujammal Rajagopalan, 1922, three *s* and five *d*, *Educ* Presidency College, Madras, Queen's College, Cambridge Joined Indian Civil Service, 1924, Asstt Collector till Feb. 1926, Sub. Collector, 1926-33, Dt Judge in various districts, 1933-48 *Recreations.* Tennis, Bridge *Clubs* · Cosmopolitan Club, Mylapore Club; M C C, Madras, Century Club, Bangalore *Address* Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras 4.

RAJAMANNAR, Hon. Mr. P. V., B A, B L, Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, from 18th January, 1948. *b.* May 10, 1901, *Educ.* Christian Coll and Law Coll, Madras Apprenticed and later served as junior under his father, Dewan Bahadur P Venkataramana Rao, Advocate-General, Madras, 1944-45 Puisne Judge, July 25, 1945 *Publications* Sometime edited a Telugu Journal of Art and Letters called *Kala;* author of many plays in Telugu *Address* · 16, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras

RAJAN, The Hon. Dr. T. S. Soundara, M R C S., L R C P (London), 1911, Minister for Public Health, Religious Endowment and Resettlement of ex-army personnel, Madras Govt *b* August 1880, *Educ* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905, Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914, Practioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work, built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units, Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, 1937-39, arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under Defence of India Act; released in 1945, member, Leg. Assembly, Madras Minister for Food, Madras Govt, 1947-49. *Publications:* A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism; *Indian Home Doctor* in Tamil; *Mahatma Gandhi in Tamil Nad,* in Tamil. *Address* Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt, Secretariat, Madras.

RAJENDRASINHJI, Lieut.-General Maharaj Shri, D.S O. (1941), American Legion of Merit, Degree of an Officer (1946), G O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, Poona *b.* June 15, 1899, *s* of Maharaj Devisinhji and Bashri Nathiba Saheb of Jamnagar, *m.* Bashri Mayakunwar Sabalsinhji, one *s*, Rajkumar Sukhdevsinhji, and two *d*, Rajkumari Chandrakunwar and Rajkumari Dhiraj Kunwar, *Educ* · Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Malvern College, U K., Royal Mil College, Sandhurst Joined 60th Rifles in 1921 and 2nd Royal Lancers, Gardner's Horse in 1922, saw service in Egypt and Western desert, 1941, being awarded the D S O, and mentioned in despatches in the same year, on special deputation to U S A., 1942-43 and as Military Attache, U S A., 1945-46, promoted Brig., 1946; Maj-Gen, 1947 and Lt-Gen, Jan 1948 and posted as G O C-in-C, East Comd., transferred to South Comd, May 1948 *Recreations* Rackets, Cricket, Polo, Golf and Shooting *Address.* Command House, Poona

RAJ KANWAR, Rai Bahadur Sachiv Shiro-mani Lala, M A, P C S (Retd), M P *b* March 31, 1882, *Educ :* Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore, Arnold Gold Medalist. Professor, Central Training Coll. and Forman Christian Coll, Lahore, 1903. Personal Asstt to Settlement Commr, Gwalior, 1913, Under-Secy, Political Dept, 1915, Dy Commr, Customs and Excise, 1918, Officer on Special Duty, Political Dept, 1918, Punjab Civil Service, 1919. Political Secy, Gwalior State, 1920, Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923, Private Secy. to H. H the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925 and Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner, 1925, Officer on Special Duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28, Under Secy to Govt, Punjab Local Self-Govt. and Revenue Depts, 1929-31, Secy, Punjab Sources of Revenue Cttee, 1931, Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional Dist. Magistrate, etc, 1932-33, Chief Minister, Patna State, 1936-48, President, Patna State Legislative Assembly; member, Drafting Cttee., Special Aviation Cttee and the Social Services Cttee of the Post-War Reconstruction Cttee. and of the *ad hoc* Committee on Standards of Efficient Administration set up by the Chamber of Princes, member, representing the Indian States on the Indian Coalfields Committee, member representing the Chhattisgarh States in the Committee of Administration for Services, Post-War Reconstruction Fund, awarded King's Coronation Medal, 1937, was Member, Indian Constituent Assembly *Address* · 14-C, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi

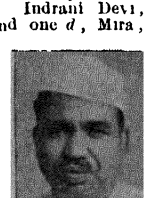
RAJPIPLA, Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Vijaysinh, G B E (1945), K C S I (1925), Maharaja of *b* January 30, 1890, *m* ; four *s* and four *d*, *Educ* : The Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun Has travelled extensively in Europe and America *Recreations* Polo, Racing and Sports, Won the Derby in 1934 with 'Windsor Lad' *Address* Rajpipla.



RAKSHIT, Prabhaschandra, M B (Cal), M.Sc (Cal), Ph D (Edin), Principal and Professor of Physiology, B J Medical College, Ahmedabad, since June 1946 *b* Dec 4, 1898, at Majilpur, West Bengal, *s*, of late Bipinbehari Rakshit, *m* Lina Datta; *Educ* Calcutta & Edinburgh After graduation in Medicine, held House appointments at the Carmichael Medical College Hospital for one year and a half, later held teaching appointment in Physiology Department of the College upto June 1946, served in I M S /I A M C in the Second World War, 1941-46 during which he held staff appointment and commanded military hospitals *Address* Ahmedabad.

RAM, Chandrika, M A, B L, M P, Advocate, Patna High Court, President, Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League, Patna *b* Feb 7, 1917, *s* of Babu Jitan Ram and Shrim Guljani Devi, *m* Shrim Prem Kumari Devi, *d* of Ram Basawan Rane, M L A (Bihar), *Educ* Bijapur U.P School, Bhore Middle School, Gorakothi High School, 1935-42, Patna Coll, Patna Univ While in College, was elected General Secy, Bihar Prov Depressed Classes League, 1941, joined the national movement, Aug 1942, appointed Supervisor, Harijan Co-operative Society, Bihar, 1943, Under Secy, Bihar Industry Assoc, Patna, 1944, member, Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh and Harijan Edn. Board for Bihar, 1944-45, nominated M L C (Bihar) 1946, elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1946 *Publications* : *A plan for Harijans*, *Harijans in Bihar*, *The Coming election*, etc *Recreations* Gardening, Volley-ball, Photography *Address* Village Mahuawa, Bijaipur P O, Dt Saran, Bihar, 16A, Ferozeshaw Road, New Delhi

RAM, Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan, B Sc, Labour Minister, Govt of India, since Sept 1946 *b* April 1908, *m* Shrim Indrani Devi, one *s*, Suresh Chandra and one *d*, Mira, *Educ* Benares Hindu Univ., Calcutta Univ, B.Sc, 1930 Took active interest in the uplift of Depressed Classes early in life, Provincial Secy, Harijan Sevak Classes Sangh, 1933, Secy, All India Depressed Classes League till 1936, Pres, 1936-46, nominated Member of the Old Legislative Council, Bihar, 1936, Parliamentary Secy, Bihar, 1937-39, Secy, Bihar P C C, 1940-46, jailed, 1940, released, 1941; again jailed, Aug. 1942 and released Oct 1943 on medical grounds; placed before the Cabinet Delegation in 1946 the view point of Nationalist Harijans and repudiated the claim of Dr Ambedkar and his organization—S C F—to be the representative organization of Harijans in India; leader of Indian Delegation to the I L O. Conference, Geneva, June 1947, elected Chairman, Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the I L O held in New Delhi, Oct.-Nov 1947, sponsored many bills to better the condition of Industrial workers and the following have since been placed on the statute book Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act, 1947, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1947, Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, has now ordered an inquiry into conditions of Agricultural Labour and to consider what protective and ameliorative measures should be undertaken to improve their conditions *Address* 3, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.



RAM, Hon'ble Shri Shobha, M A, L L B, Revenue Minister, United State of Rajasthan Gave up legal practice, and joined active politics, 1942, observed 17 days' fast in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's fast, 1943, Pres, Alwar Raj Prajamandal for 4 years, keenly interested in constructive work of the Congress, recently started Gandhi Vidyalaya at village Harsana to impart basic education and to give an impetus to constructive work and Khadi production, member Rajputana Regional Council, Council of the All India States Peoples Conference, 1946-47 and 1947-48, Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee, A I C C, Adviser to the Alwar State Govt and subsequently Chief Minister, United State of Matsya *Address* Alwar, Jaipur

RAM, Sir Shri, Managing Agent, Jay Engineering Works Ltd, Bengal Potteries Ltd *b* 1884 Director, Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi, Central Electric Power Authority Ltd, Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co Ltd, Member, Textile Advisory Cttee, member, Trade Mission to Afghanistan, 1934, past President and member, Executive Cttee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, International Chambers of Commerce and All-India Federation of Industrial Employers, Chairman, Reception Committee, Inter-Asian Relations Conference, 1947, Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and Chairman of its Cttee, Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust; Chairman, Governing Bodies and Trusts of the Indraprastha, Ramjas and Hindu Colleges, Food Adviser to the Govt of India, member, Standing Cttee, Industries Conference *Address* 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi

RAMACHANDRAN, S. G, B A (Madras), Agent of The Govt of India in Malaya, since Nov 1949 *b* Feb 24, 1913, *s* of late S S Gopalakrishnan, Asstt Head Master, Basel Mission Christian Coll, Calicut, Malabar, *m* Sow R Shantha, B A, *d* of Rajamantrapravina A V Ramanathan, B A, Retired Dewan of Bharatpur and Minister of Law, Bangalore, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Bishop Heber Coll, Trichinopoly Auxiliary Secy, to the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon, 1933-36; Asstt Gramophone Co Ltd, Dum Dum, 1936-39, joined Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd, Calcutta, in 1939, was Asstt District Manager, Bangalore till 1943, Asstt Rubber Purchase officer and Ex-officio Asstt Controller of Rubber to the Govt of India, 1943-45, Rubber Purchase officer, 1945-46, Deputy Director (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Industries and Supplies, 1946-48, Under Secretary, Ministry of Industry & Supply, 1948-49 *Recreations* Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Tennis, etc. *Hobbies* Photography, Classical Music *Club* Kuala Lumpur Flying Club *Address* Agent of the Govt of India in Malaya, Kuala Lumpur

RAMAIYA, A., M A, Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* 1894, *m.* Kamlabai, *d.* of S Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur, *Educ* Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26), Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927, frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications: A National System of Taxation*, *Monetary Reform in India*, *Law of Sale of Goods in India*, *Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act*, *Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits*. *Address* : Lakshmi Vilasom, Sandhpet Street, Madura, S. India.

RAMAKRISHNA, Rangampalli, M Sc, E E. (Wisconsin), M A I E E, General Manager, Mysore State Railway and Director of Industries & Commerce, Mysore *b* June 21, 1901, *s* of R. Ramanujiah, *m* Srimati Varada Bai, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Purdue University and University of Wisconsin, United States of America, served as Electrical Engineer, Govt of Mysore for nearly 20 years in various capacities, deputed to study Public Utility Administration with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Power Commission and Rural Electrification Authority, U S A, 1945-46, was Electrical & Railway Secy. to the Govt of Mysore for 2 years *Recreation* Tennis. *Club* Mysore State Railway Institute, Mysore. *Address*. General Manager, Mysore State Railway, Mysore

RAMALINGAYYA, Banapurmath, M A. (Econ) (Madras), M A (Eng), B T (Bombay), Principal, J G College of Commerce, Hubli, *b* Feb 5, 1910, *s* of Ramayya Banapurmath, *m* Mrs Sarvamangaladevi Ramalingayya, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Bellary, Madras and Bombay Served in the Lingaraj Coll, Belgaum as Professor and Head of the Dept of Economics, History and Politics, was in the U O T C and National Cadet Corps for over 6 years, as Company Commander and Second-in-Command, the 5th Bombay Bn Nce, Dharwar, Senator and Member, Board of Studies and the Academic Council of Karnatak Univ, is a Lieutenant in the National Cadet Corps *Recreations* Vocal and instrumental music *Address* Narwekar's Buildings, Deshpande Nagar, Hubli

RAMAN, Ayyaswami Kalyana, M A (Hons) (Madras), I A A S, J P, Director of Civil Supplies and Joint Secretary to Bombay Government, since 1946 *b.* Jan 18, 1903, *s* of late T. S Rajagopala Iyer, B A, an officer of the Madras Registration Dept., *m.* Sow Gnanambal, *d* of T K. Venkatrama Iyer, retired Principal, Govt College, Rajahmundry, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Board High School, Lalgudi, St Joseph's College, Trichy, and Law College, Madras Appointed to Indian Audit and Accounts Service, March 1926, served as Audit and Accounts Officer on several Railways, Deputy Accountant-General, U P, 1938, Dy Accountant-General, Madras, 1939, Dy. Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1940, Dy Accountant-General, Bombay, 1942, Additional Director of Civil Supplies and Dy Secretary, Bombay Govt, 1943, promoted to rank of Accountant General, 1948 *Recreations* Swimming, Tennis, Riding *Club* Cricket Club of India, *Address* B-5, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay

RAMAN, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, Kt, M.A., Hon Ph D (Frieburg), Hon. L L D (Glasgow), Hon D Sc (Paris), F R S, Nobel Prize for Physics (1930), Franklin Medallist of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Corresponding member, Soviet Academy of Sciences (1947), Paris Academy of Sciences (1949). *b* Nov 7, 1888; *m.* Lokasundarammal; *Educ*. A V N College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras Officer, Indian Finance Dept, 1907-17, British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924, Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Matteucci Medallist, Rome, 1929, Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930); Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys Soc, Royal Hungarian Acad, Royal Irish Acad, Chinese Phys Soc., Royal Phil Soc, Glasgow, Optical Society of America, Franklin Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris), President, Indian

Academy of Sciences, 1934. *Publications Molecular Diffraction of Light, Music Instruments* and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. *Address:* Bangalore

RAMAN, Radha, President, Delhi Provincial Congress Cttee, Insurance and Politics *b* August 4, 1904, *s* of Jotl Prasad, Retired Station Master, *m* Shrimati Kaushalya Devi; one *s.*, Ajai Kumar, *Educ* Jamia and Commercial College. Founder, Nations League of Pen Friends and Young Folks Brotherhood; Editor of the Magazine, Children's News & C N Fortnightly, has been an active participant in all progressive movements such as Boy Scouts, Theosophical Society, Rotary Movement, All India Children's Association, Youth League and Congress *Publications Children's News and Pen Frendship, Udgar,* Hindi, writes small pamphlets *Recreations* Badminton and Volley Ball *Clubs* National Club, Constitution Club, Rotary Club. *Address:* 2069, Nai Sarak, Delhi

RAMAMURTI, Mrs. T. Nallamuthu, M A, L T (Madras), B Sc (Hons) (Econ) (London), Teachers' Diploma, London and Cambridge, once Temporary Collaborator on League of Nations, Principal, Queen Mary's College, Mylapore, Madras *b* June 1896 *d* of S Narayanaswamy, Retired Director of Public Instruction, Pudukottah State, *m.* T V Ramamurti, B A, B L, F S S, F I A (London), *Educ* Queen Mary's College and Presidency College, Madras, London School of Economics, London Day Training College, Oxford and Cambridge Member, Board of Studies, Economics, Member, Academic Council and Senate of Madras and Annamalai Universities *Recreations* Music —Veena, Tennis, Service on Committees of various Women's Groups and University bodies *Residence* · 54, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras

RAMANUJACHARI, R., M A (Madras), Professor & Head of the Dept of Philosophy, Annamalai Univ, since 1932 *b* Dec. 6, 1902, *s* of N Rangachari and Ranganayaki, *m* Janaki, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Madras Chief Lecturer in Philosophy, Sri Minakshi Coll, Chidambaram, 1924-29, joined the staff of the Annamalai Univ, 1929. *Publications Siddhitraya of Yamunacharya,* with English translation, *Nitimala of Narayanarya* with translation, *Educational Psychology* (Tamil), *Bhavanopanishad,* etc *Recreations* Bridge *Club:* Staff Club *Address* Annamalainagar P O

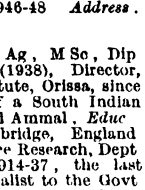
RAMASWAMI, Harikesa Subramanya, B A, B.L (Madras), Rao Sahib (1945), Secretary, Income-tax Investigation Commission *b* Nov 14, 1901, *s* of Subbiyer and Meenakshi Ammal, *m* Leela, *d* of S S Sankaraiyer, Banker and Mrs Seethal Ammal of Kallidaikurichi, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* St Josephs' College, Trichinopoly, Law College, Madras Entered Service, 1931, Income-tax Officer, Bombay; was in charge of tax evasion cases in India from 1940, promoted Assistant Commissioner; 1947 *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton, Football, Bridge *Club* · India Gymkhana, Bombay *Address* Secretary, Income-tax Investigation Commission, New Delhi, *Residence* 26, Park Area, Karol Baug, Delhi

RAMASWAMI, Periar, E. V., Life President, Dravida-Kazhagam and Leader of the Justice Party. *b* 1878, *m* Miss Kanthimathi Ammal *alias* Maniyamayar, Editor, 'Vidu-thalai,' July 9, 1949. Ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode; ex-President, Taluk Board, Erode, ex-member, Income-Tax Appeal Committee, ex-member, War Council, Income-tax ex-President and Secretary, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, successfully led Vaikkam Satyagraha as a result of which untouchability and unapproachability came to be abolished in Travancore State and had been to jail more than ten times for political and social reasons, left the Congress fold in 1925 as his hope of abolishing Varnashrama, the cause of all social evils, through Congress, was retarded by its predominant Aryan outlook and fought and still fights for eradication of all social evils in general through his Self-Respect Movement and his tamil papers *Kudi Arasu* and *Vuduthalai* and *Revolt* (English), toured Malaya in 1929, toured the Continent England and Russia in 1931 particularly for studying Communism, started Rational Books Publishing Co and has published more than 100 books of criticism on God, Religion and Superstition including 10 volumes under the title 'Vulgarities in Ramayana', founded Dravidian Federation and its ally Black Shirt Volunteer Corps having as its main objectives the complete separation of Dravida Nadu or Madras Province from the Central Govt and the total annihilation of Hindu Varnashrama Dharma or Caste System *Address* Erode.

RAM CHANDRA, M.A. (Punjab), B A (Cantab), M B E (1919), C I E (1933), Chairman, Public Service Commission, East Punjab, Simla, since 1948 *b* 1st March, 1889, *Educ* Government College, Lahore; Trinity College, Cambridge Joined I C S, 1913, Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab, Colonisation Officer, 1915, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919, Settlement Officer, 1921, Director of Land Records, 1924, Secretary to Punjab Government, Transferred Departments, 1926, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928-36, Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt, 1936-37; Commissioner, 1938-39, Secretary to Punjab Govt, Medical and Local Govt Departments, 1939-41; Chief Controller of Imports, Govt of India, 1941-44, Leader of Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1943, Secy to Govt of India, Commerce Dept, 1944-45, Secy. to Govt. of India, Defence Dept, 1945-46; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1946-48 *Address.* Simla.

RAMIAH, Krishnasamy, L Ag, M Sc, Dip Agri (Cantab), M B E (1938), Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Orissa, since 1946 *b.* May 15, 1892, of a South Indian Brahmin family, *m* Janaki Ammal, *Educ* Coimbatore, Madras, Cambridge, England Has been connected with Rice Research, Dept of Agriculture, Madras 1914-37, the last seven years as Paddy Specialist to the Govt of Madras, Geneticist and Botanist in charge of research in Cotton, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, under the Indian Central Cotton Committee 1937-46, is a successful plant breeder in India, has toured England and Europe several times and U.S A once, Member, Standing Advisory C'ttee for Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, has served on Technical Mission sent by F A O to Siam, has visited Philippines and Siam in connection with F A O meetings, fellow of all the three Academies of Sciences in India *Publications* has published over 70 papers, mainly contributions to the genetics and agronomy of rice and cotton *Address* Cuttack 4

RAMNATH, Seth, *b* Jan 10, 1916, of Jaitu Family, *s* of late Lala Waziri Mal, *m* Shrim Lilavati of Jagraon, two *s* and one *d* Joined the Congress Civil-disobedience movement of 1933, the first Satyagrahi of Gandhiji's Individual Satyagraha of 1940 from Punjab States, the only Satyagrahi in United Punjab who rejected 'A' class in sympathy with 'C' class prisoners, detained for two years by the Nabha Govt in the 1942 movement, his hunger strike for twenty days brought about improvement in Govt.'s treatment towards the political prisoners, led successfully the Civil Liberties' Movement against Faridkot Ruler in May 1946 and also the movement against Nabha Govt. for restoration of Civil Liberties and removal of undue taxes on the poor, was selected as Minister for Industries, Civil Supplies & Commerce in PEPSU's first interim govt to represent the Congress, as Minister, introduced the novel system of all distribution through Co-operative Societies, is actively devoted to the uplift of Harijans; Director "Praja Publications Ltd", Bhatinda, "Bharat News and Publications Service", Patiala, Vice-Chairman, PEPSU Gandhi National Memorial Fund. *Address*, Nabha



RAMPUR, Maj.-Gen His Highness Alijah Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Dr, Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bhadur, Mustaid-I-Jung, G C I E. (1944), K C S I (1936), D Litt, LL.D., the Nawab of *b* November 17, 1906, *m.* Her Highness Nawab Rafaat Zamani Begum, *el. d* of the late Sahibzada Sir Abdus-Samad Khan, Kt, C I E 1921; three *s.* and six *d*, Heir-Apparent, Col Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, M B E. *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot Ascended the *gadi,* June 20, 1930 Pro-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim Univ Hon Capt, 9/11th Jat Regiment, and Hodson's Horse, Pres, Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow, member, East India Assoc and Marlborough Club, London, the Royal Automobile and the Calcutta Club (India), is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns, has been responsible for great progress in commerce and industries in the State, has fallen in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his State acceded to the Indian Dominion, is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, G Deacon Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. Grand Deputy Master of U S F G P, P G S D. of the Grand Lodge of England, P D G W. of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, Hon Col in 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. *Address.* Rampur (State), U P.

RAMPURIA, Ratanlal, Landlord *b.* June 20, 1926, *s* of late Seth Shobhagmalji and *g s* of Seth Hiralalji Rampuria is a partner of Messrs Hazareemull Hiralal, Calcutta managing agents of the Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd, director of many important industrial concerns, Chairman, Bank of Bikaner Ltd owns considerable landed property at Calcutta and Bikaner, is simple in habits and is very sociable, takes keen interest in educational affairs; is a prominent figure in the social, economic and political life of Bikaner, recently elected Chairman of the Central Relief Cttee. formed to render aid to the refugees from Pakistan, has been responsible for enabling the Cttee to give substantial relief to the refugees in the State and elsewhere, member, Central Cttee of the Bikaner State Chamber of Commerce *Address:* Rampuria Mansions, Bikaner.



RANADIVE, Bhalchandra Trimbak, M.A., Ex-General Secretary, Communist Party of India *b* December 19, 1904 Entered Labour and Communist movement in Bombay, 1928, was jailed twice during 1929-30, once for an article in *Railwayman,* and once for leading the Bombay Textile General Strike in 1929, again led the Bombay textile general strike in 1934 and was sentenced to 2 years' hard labour, on release, worked among the Bombay textile workers and was on the Editorial Board of the *National Front,* Communist weekly, also conducted a Marathi weekly, *Mumbai Kamgar* (Bombay Worker); led the general strike of Bombay textile workers, 1940; arrested and detained without trial for over two years, on release

was elected to the Central Cttee. and Polit-Buro, the highest organ of the Communist Party, on the Editorial Board of *People's War* and later of *People's Age*, organ of the Central Cttee of the Communist Party, elected General Secretary at the Second Congress of the Party, 1948. *Publications: India's Sterling Balances; Tata-Birla Plan, Will It Succeed?, Jobs for All, India's Economic Crisis and the Way Out, etc Address* C/o Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

RANE, Major-General, Sardar K. R., Sar Desai, Rustum-i-Jang. General Officer Commanding, Madhya Bharat Forces. *b.* 1898, of a distinguished Rane family in Goa, *Educ* Sardar's School, Gwalior Is the maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, G C I E, G.C S I. of Gwalior and Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat, has brought about many improvements in the education, health, efficiency, standard and morals of Madhya Bharat Forces; visited Middle East Front twice during World War II, visited Jammu and Kashmir operations in 1948; was awarded Africa Star, India Service Medal, War Medal, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937 and Gwalior Gold Medal, awarded the Scindia Medal, the highest honour in the State in recognition of his distinguished services to the Gwalior State Forces. *Recreations:* Polo, riding and motoring. *Address:* Morar, Gwalior.



RANGA, Prof. N. G., M P, Principal, Indian Peasants Institute, Nidubrolu, Inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi *b* Nov. 7, 1900; *Educ.:* Oxford. Chief Professor of Economics and Political Science, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1927-30; Member, Congress Working Cttee., since 1947, Pres, All India Kisan Congress, Rural People's Federation, Andhra Provincial Congress Cttee, one of the founders of International Federation of Agricultural Producers and member of its Executive (H Q Washington) and Colonial People's Freedom Front (H Q London) and African, Asiatic and European People's Congress (Paris), Founder, Indian Peasant Movement, member, Congress Economic Policy Cttee, Agrarian Reforms Cttee, National Labour Cttee and Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; India's delegate to the Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference, Copenhagen (1946); International Labour Organisation Conference, San Francisco (1948), led the Indian Delegations to the London (1946), the Hague (1947), and Guelph (Canada, 1949) Conferences of International Federation of Agricultural Producers; toured extensively in Europe and America spreading Gandhian philosophy and ideals, gave a Food Plan to Govt of India on the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, to achieve self-sufficiency in food, 1949 *Publications:* 14 books including *Economic Organisation of Indian Villages, Colonial and Coloured Peoples, World Role of National Revolution, Outlines of National Revolution, Peasants and Communists, Peasant Speaks*, a book on *Adult Education. Address:* 2, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

RANGANATHAM, Arcot, B A, B L, Editor, 'Divyagnanam' (Telugu) since 1949 *b* June 29, 1879, *Educ* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915, entered Legislative Council in 1920, re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930, went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924, Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; resigned for political reasons; Hon Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, 1916-44, Pres, Governing Body, Y.M I A. since 1944, Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934-39; Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasthanams, 1936-39, Member, Executive Committee, Theosophical Society, Adyar, 1944-46. *Publications* Editor (1923-32) *Prajabandhu*, a Telegu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate, *Indian Village—as it is; The World in Distress, India, Remedy from a Theosophist's Point of View Address:* Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras 20.

RANGANATHAN, Rao Saheb Shiyali Ramamritha, M A, D Litt, L T., F L A, Professor of Library Science, Delhi University, since 1947. *b* July 9, 1892, *m* Sarada, Pres, Indian Library Assoc, Secy, Madras Library Assoc, Member, International Library Cttee, United Nations *Publications Five Laws of Library Science*, 1931, *Theory of Library Catalogue*, 1938, *Reference Service and Bibliography*, 1940, *Bibliographies of Reference Books and Bibliographies*, 1941, *School and College Library*, 1943, *Library Classification Fundamentals and Procedure*, 1944, *Dictionary Catalogue Code*, 1945, *Classified Catalogue Code*, 1945, *Elements of Library Classification*, 1946, *Organisation of Libraries*, 1946, *Library Development Plan*, 1947; *Preface to Library Science*, 1948; *Education for Leisure*, 1948, *Rural Adult Education*, 1949, *Library Development Plan for India*, 1950, *Library Catalogue Fundamentals*, 1950, *Library Tour, Europe and America*, 1950, *Colon Classification*, 1950 and other books. *Address*. Delhi 2

RANGASWAMI, Prof. Dr. S., M A, Ph D (Andhra), Dr Phil. (Basle), University Professor *b* June 15, 1912 *Educ* Presidency Coll, Madras, Andhra Univ, Waltair; Basle Univ (Switzerland) *Publications* Author of *Chemistry of Vitamins & Hormones* and about 60 Scientific papers in Indian & Foreign Journals *Address*: Professor, Andra University, Waltair.

RAO, Amur Narasinga, B A (Hons.), M A., L T., D Sc (Madras), Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Member, Aeronautical Society of India, Gandhian Professor of Mathematical Physics, Andhra University, Waltair, since 1946 *b* Dec 8, 1893, *s* of Amur Narayana Rao and Srim Padmavathi Amma, *m* Srim Namagiri Bai, *educ* Madras Christian Coll and Madras Presidency Coll., Research Fellow, Madras Univ (1928-29) Lecturer in Mathematics, Madras Christian Coll., Asstt Professor, Presidency Coll, Madras & Engineering Coll, Guindy, Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai Univ (1929-46) elected Pres, Indian Mathematical Society, 1949, Editor of *The Mathematics Student*, 1933-50 *Publications* Research papers in various periodicals Indian and Foreign. *Recreations* Chess, Photography *Address* 5, Kamakshi Josier Street, Kumbakonam

RAO, Bhupathi Lakshmi Narayana, M A, First class first (Tel), Vidwan—Second class (Tel & Sans), B Ed—Second Class, Professor of Telugu, Presidency College, Madras. *b.* June 1, 1909, *s* of Narayana Rao and Lakshmi Devi, *m.* Jayalakshmi Devi; one *s* and three *d*; *Educ* Govt Arts Coll, Anantapur, Madras. Lecturer in Oriental Languages, Govt Arts Coll, Rajahmundry. *Publications Bharatamu-Tiklana* (A critical survey of the Epic), *Kalidasa—Philosophy of Love* (A critical pamphlet on Kalidasa's works with special reference to Love), *Vidya & Avidya* (A survey of Vedic Literature). *Address*. Madras.

RAO, B. S. Madhava, D Sc (Calcutta), Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Head of the Dept. of Mathematics, Univ of Mysore *b* May 29, 1900, *s.* of late M. Srinivasa Rao, Schoolmaster, Mysore Govt. Service, *m* Shrim. Subhadrabai, *d.* of late Dr. C Rajaram Rao, Surgeon, Mysore Govt Service; two *s* and five *d.*; *Educ.*. Central Coll., Bangalore, 1915-19, Univ. Coll, Calcutta, 1919-21 Research Scholar, Asstt Professor, Professor and Univ Professor at the Central Coll., Bangalore; Secy, Ind. Acad. Sci, 1944, Member of Council, Mysore Horticultural Society; member, Dairy Cattle Society *Publications*. 40 original articles on topics of applied mathematics and theoretical physics and 60 items of expository and review type. *Recreations* Hockey, Tennis, Bee-keeping; represented the Univ team in Hockey, was once College Champion in Tennis *Address:* Central College, Bangalore.

RAO, B. Shiva, M A. (Allahabad) in English Literature, M P from Madras, Delhi Correspondent of the *Hindu* and the *Manchester Guardian b.* Feb 26, 1891, *s.* of D. B. Raghavendra Rao, *m.* Kitty Verstaendig, *Educ* Madras and Allahabad. Went on the Indian Workers' delegation, I.L O Conference, Geneva, 1929-30, a delegate to the Round Table Conference in London, 1930-31, A Member of the Indian delegation to the U. N General Assembly in 1947, 48, 49; Member of the Indian Constituent Assembly. *Publications*. *"The Industrial Worker in India"* (Allen and Unwin, London 1939). *Recreation* Tennis. *Club:* Constitution Club, New Delhi. *Address*. 4, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi

RAO, Chenna Bhashyakarla, B Sc, M Sc., L T, Ph D (London), Dip Com, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras and Head of the Department, since 1949 *b.* Jan 23, 1914, *s* of late Chenna Bhujanga Rao of the Madras Public Works Dept, *m* Srim. C Saraswathy, Health Visitor and Social Worker; *Educ* Taylor High School, Narsapur, Madras Christian Coll, Pithapur Rajah's Coll, Cocanada, Benaras Hindu Univ; Univ Coll, London Was first appointed Research Scholar in Botany, Benares Hindu Univ; Lecturer in Botany for five years, P R Coll, Cocanada, Lecturer in Natural Science, Teacher's Coll, Saidapet for five years, was in London later for three years doing research in Algology *Publications*. Original papers published in the Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences and in the Current Science, contributes articles to magazines; broadcasts on Madras A I Radio. *Recreation* Horticulture. *Address* Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

RAO, Chillapalli Venkata, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Andhra), D I C. (Lond), Ph D (Del), Professor and Head of the Dept of Chemical Technology, Andhra Univ, since Oct 1949. *b* July 1, 1911, *s* of late C. Kotaiah; *m.* Srim C. Saradamba, one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ* Andhra Univ., Waltair; Imperial Coll of Science and Technology, London; Univ. of Delaware, Delaware, U S A. Lecturer in Chemical Technology, Nov. 1936—June 1940, Reader in Chemical Technology, June 1940—Sept 1949. *Publications*. Published 14 papers in scientific journals dealing with sugar, oils, paints and varnishes and chemical engineering *Clubs* Faculty Club, Andhra Univ, Waltair *Address*. Waltair.

RAO, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chintagunta Raghava, M A. (English), B L, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since Jan. 15, 1949 *b.* January 15, 1896, *m.* Srimati Sitalakshmi; five *s* and three *d*; *Educ.:* Board High School, Bapatla (1904-11); Pithapur Rajah's College, Cocanada (1911-13), Presidency College, Madras (1913-16); Law College, Madras (1916-18). After apprenticeship under Sri Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, was enrolled, 1919; quickly made his mark at the bar; was elected member of Madras Bar Council for 5 successive terms from 1934; appeared before Privy Council, June 1948 and before Federal Court, Dec 1948; is interested in literature, art, religion and philosophy. *Address*. High Court, Madras.

RAO, Doddi Bhima, M A , M.B.E. (Jan. 1946), Dy. Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs, Govt of India, since Jan 1948 and P M G , Madras, from April 1949 *b* Nov. 15, 1894 in Bellary, *s* of late Rao Bahadur Doddi Raghavendra Rao, B.A , B L , Provincial Civil Service, Madras ; *m* Srimathi Thunga Bai, *d* of the late K Sreenivasa Rao, Dt Judge, Madras Province ; one *s.* ; *Educ.* Mahant's High School, Tirupati ; Mission High School, Vizagapatam, Presidency College, Madras Joined service as Supdt of Post Offices, 1919, worked as a Divisional Officer in several districts ; Asst P.M G , Madras , Asst. Deputy Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi, Officer on special duty for prevention of Savings Banks frauds , served in the Defence Department as Asst Chief-Censor, India, 1939-42 , Dy P M G in Madras and Bombay, 1943-47. *Club* The Cosmopolitan Club, Madras *Address* 104, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras

RAO, Gurty Venket, M A , L L B , Professor of History and Head of the Dept of History and Politics, Andhra University *b.* Jan 1896, *s* of Gurty Subba Rao and Srim Sitamma , *m* Srim Subba Lakshmi , two *s* and four *d* , *Educ* Ewing Christian Coll , Allahabad (U P) , Allahabad Univ Research Scholar and Lecturer, Allahabad Univ , 1919-25, 1929-31 , Lecturer, Reader and then Professor, Andhra Univ. since 1931 , practised at the Bar, Allahabad Dist Court, 1925-29 *Publications* Articles on Historical Topics in History Journals and Proceedings of the Indian History Congress *Recreation :* Chess. *Club* · Andhra University Faculty Club *Address* Official Colony, Maharanipeta P O , Vizagapatam.

RAO, Dr. H. Srinivasa, B A (Hons), M A., D Sc (Madras), F A Sc , F N I , Chief Research Officer, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Govt of India, Ministry of Agriculture, since 1947, *b* July 16, 1894, *s* of the late H Venkoba Rao, Dy Supdt , Statistics, Customs, Madras , *m* Srimati Padmavati, *d.* of the late T K Venkata Rao, Education Dept , Madras , two *s* and three *d.; Educ.* · Muthialpet High School and Presidency College, Madras Demonstrator in Zoology, Presidency College, Madras, 1918-20 ; Lecturer in Zoology, Calcutta Univ , 1920-22 ; Research Asstt , Zoological Survey of India, 1922-24 ; Asst Supdt , Zoological Survey of India, 1924-44 ; Dy Fisheries Development Adviser, Govt of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, 1945-46 *Publications :* Several original publications on the morphology, taxonomy and bionomics of Mollusca Coelenterata, Porifera and Pisces, general contributions on Fisheries, Fauna of India and Progress of Zoology in India *Address* . Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, Camp P O , S I Rly

RAO, L. Rama, M A , F G S , F A Sc , F N I Professor and Head of the Department of Geology, Univ of Mysore *b* April 1896, *s* of L Raghavendra Rao , *m* Mrs L Seetha Bai , one *s.* and three *d* , *Educ* Central Coll , Bangalore On the staff of the Geology Dept , Central Coll , Bangalore , Professor since 1934 *Publications* About 25 research papers on the geology of the Cretaceous & Eocene rocks of India *Recreations* Tennis ; Billiards *Address* · "Shantiniketan", Basavangudi P O , Bangalore City.

RAO, Mosalikanti Thirumala, M P , *b* Jan 20, 1901, *s* of Bayanna Pantulu and Srim Ramanamma of Cocanada , *m* Srim Narasubayamma , one *s* and two *d.* , *Educ* · Pithapur Raja's Coll , Cocanada Has been an active public worker since 1921 , is a Congressman , first elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1937 , elected to the Council of State, 1945 , Member, Constituent Assembly , went to England and the Continent as a parliamentary delegate to the Commonwealth Conference, Oct. 1948 , interested in journalism ; Member, Standing Cttees of Parliament for External Affairs and Railways , Chairman, Grain Procurement Enquiry Cttee of the Central Govt , takes active interest in the work of the Legislature , Member, Literary Assoc , Cocanada. *Club* , Constitution Club, New Delhi. *Address* New Delhi

RAO, N. R. Kedari, M A , L T , M E S (Retd). *b* Dec. 1893 , *m.* Sow. Saraswati (Oct 1915) ; *Educ* . Kumbakonam and Presy Colleges. English Lecturer in several Arts Colleges of the Madras Presy. (1915-42) , Lecturer, Teachers' Coll , Saidapet (1942-45) and Lecturer on Current Problems in Indian Education for M Ed. Course (1944-45) ; Chief Lecturer Govt Coll , Kumbakonam, 1945-49 , member, Board of Studies and the Senate, Madras Univ ; Patron and Life Director, M E F , Madras ; won Raja Sir T Madhava Rao's First Prize (1912) , Lord Elphinstone Prize (1914) ; Vivekananda Gold Medal (1916) , and Powell and Morehead Prize (1939) ; gave evidence before the unemployment Cttee and the Tamil Univ Cttee of the Govt of Madras , and the Universities Commission of the Govt of India, 1948 , Rector, Union Educational Home, Kumbakonam *Publications* · Papers of Literary and Educational interest (read at various Conferences) ; Our Home and Schools Magazine, 1928-44 , Teachers' College Magazine, 1942-45 ; Kumbakonam College Magazine, 1945-49 *Address* 18, Sakhaji Naik Street, Kumbakonam.

RAO, P. John Sundara, M A , M Sc , F Z S Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras *b.* March 19, 1902, *s* of Rev P Venkata Ratnam and Mrs Lanrina Venkata Ratnam , *m* Miss Aileen Lalitha Bai ; three *s* and six *d* , *Educ* Madras Christian Coll , Madras College Lecturer , Chairman, Board of Studies in Zoology, Univ. of Madras, Madras *Publications* Research Papers—*Anatomy-Loris* , *Effects of mould on Arsenic , Poisonous drugs and Chemicals on Biological materials Address* Madras 5

RAO, Pandurangi Kodanda, M A (Hons) (Madras), Senior member, Servants of India Society, Madras Branch. *b* Dec 25, 1889 , *m* Miss Mary Louise Campbell, Poland, Ohio, U S A. ; *Educ* . Presidency Coll , Madras. Lecturer in Botany, Central Coll , Bangalore, 1915-21 , Private Sec to Rt Hon. V S Srinivasa Sastri in India, England and South Africa, 1922-32 ; Editor, *Servant of India,* Poona , Carnegie Scholar, Yale Univ , U S A , 1934-35 , World Study Tour, 1934-37 , Seminar, Conference on Education in the Pacific, Honolulu, 1936 , Senate, Academic Council and Executive Council, Nagpur Univ , 1939-42 and 1948 ; C P Post-War Cttees. on Education and Public Health and of the Provincial Industries Cttee , 1944-45 , Govt of India Deputation to Malaya, 1946 , Adviser to India's Delegate to the Permanent Migration Cttee of the I L O , Montreal, Canada, 1946 , toured in Canada and the U S A , educational institutions and industrial plants, on behalf of the C P Govt , 1946-47 ; Secy Society for the Elimination of Beggary, Nagpur, C P , 1940-48 , Indian Council of World Affairs, Nagpur, 1946-48 and Bangalore 1950 , Indian Conference of Social Work, Nagpur, 1947-48 , member, Deck Passenger Cttee , appointed by the Govt of India, 1950 *Publications Malabar Tenancy Problem ; East Versus West Denial of Contrast , Culture Conflicts · Cause and Cure , Technical Education and Industrial Development in America : Some Aspects Address* · Servants of India Society, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.

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RAO, Vijayendra Kasturi Ranga Varadaraja, M A (Bombay), B A , Ph D (Cambridge), Univ Professor and Director, Delhi School of Economics, Univ of Delhi since 1942. *b* July 7, 1908, *s* of K Kasturirangachar , *m* Pramila, *d* of D R Balaji Row ; one *s* and two *d* , *Educ* Wilson Coll , Bombay ; Gonville and Caius Coll , Cambridge. Principal and Professor of Economics, L D. Arts Coll , Ahmedabad (1937-42) , Director of Statistics and subsequently Planning Adviser, Food Dept , Govt of India (1944-46) , Food Adviser to Indian Embassy, Washington (1946-47) , Chairman, United Nations Sub-Commission on Economic Development (1947, 1948, 1949) , Corresponding Member, Institute de Science Economique Appliquee, Paris, since 1948 , member, Governing Council, International Assoc for Research in Income and Wealth (1947-51) , Correspondent, Royal Economic Society in India (1950-55) , Pres , Indian Economic Association (1949) *Publications Taxation of Income in India An Essay on India's National Income,* 1925-29 , *The National Income of British India,* 1931-32 , *War and Indian Economy , Post-war Rupee. Recreation* Walking *Club* University Club, Delhi. *Address* 2-A, Cavalry Lines, Delhi 2.

RAO, Vinayek Ganpat, B A (Bom), B A , L L B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, ex-Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b* Sept. 24, 1888 ; *m.* Miss B R Kothare ; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College · St. John's College, Cambridge ; Grenoble University (France) Hon Professor of French, Elphinstone College, 1914-17 ; Hon. Professor of French, Wilson College, 1914-17, 1921-23 ; Officer d'Academie , Prof. of Law, Government Law College, 1923-1924 , Asstt. Law Reporter, 1923 , Justice of Peace ; member of the Bombay Corporation for ten years ; ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality ; ex-Dean of Faculty of Arts , Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scouts Association , Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society ; ex-Chairman, Dist Local Board ; member of the Senate, 1931-46 ; Captain, University Training Corps, 1928-43 ; Hon Professor, Siddarth College. *Address :* 1st Road, Khar, Bombay (21).

RAO, Vyakarana Naraharі, M A. (Honours), C S I (1946), C I.E. (1937), Auditor-General of India, since August 15, 1948 *b* July, 1893, *s* of Vyakarana Narasimhasastri of Mysore , *m d* of Shamasastri of Madhugiri , two *s* ; *Educ* · Govt. High School, Tumkur , Central Coll., Bangalore , Presidency Coll , Madras , awarded the Arni Gold Medal for Physics by the Madras Univ , 1913 and 1915. Was Lecturer in Physical Science, Mysore Univ , 1916-17 ; entered I. A & A S , March 1917 , served as Asstt. A G., Madras, the Punjab , Asstt. A G. (Posts & Telegraphs), Dy A. G. (Posts & Telegraphs), 1917-23 , Officer on

Special Duty and Under-Secy., Finance Dept, Madras Govt, 1923-27, Asstt Secy. and Under Secy, Govt. of India, Finance Dept, 1927-29; in the Govt of India Foreign and Political Dept from April, 1929 to March, 1937 in various capacities as Under-Secy, Dy Secy, Jt Secy, member and later Chairman, Special Cttee for investigation of financial relations between Indian States and British India culminating in the constitutional changes under the Govt of India Act, 1935, 1929-37, Crown Finance Officer and Dy. and later Jt Secy, Political Dept, 1937-44, Addl Secy, Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1944-45; Secy, 1946-48, has led the Indian Sterling Balances Delegation, 1947, 1948, Official Adviser to the Sterling Balances Delegation, May and June 1948 *Publications* A number of official publications for the Madras Govt, 1924-27 *Recreations*, Tennis and Golf *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, East India Association, London, Overseas League, London, Roshanara Club, Delhi, East Punjab Club, Simla *Address* "Armsdell," Simla

RAREWALA, Hon'ble Sardar Gyan Singh, Chief Minister, The Patiala and East Punjab States Union *b* Dec 1901, *Educ* Mehéndra College, Patiala Started his career as a First Class Magistrate in Patiala, 1928, was attached to the Foreign Office and worked under Dr. Sir Rushbrook Williams had secretarial training, appointed Revenue Commissioner, became Sessions Judge and then District Magistrate, has been associated with a number of social activities in Patiala; was Pres, Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Patiala for nine years, acted on a number of Committees appointed from time to time by the State administration; was promoted as Revenue Commissioner, 1942, later appointed as Judge, High Court of Judicature, Patiala, Revenue Minister, 1947, nominated by His Highness as member of the Constituent Assembly *Address* Chief Minister, Patiala



RATHNASAMY, Arcot M, Diploma in Politics and Public Administration (Madras Univ), M P, Author and Journalist *b* Jan 5, 1916, *m g d* of late Rai Bahadur Dr M Ivyasawmy, Hony Surgeon to the then Viceroy and also A D C to the Nizam of Hyderabad, *Educ* Madras Wesley Coll, Diploma course in Politics, Madras Univ Was for sometime in Govt Service, resigned and took to public life, 1945, was associated with Subhas Chandra Bose during 1939, Organiser, Tannery Workers' Union and Domestic Workers' Union, General Secy, Domestic Workers' Conference, Madras State, General Secy, Madras Depressed Classes League *Publications*, *'Harijans in a changing India,'* in English and *'Our Struggle,'* in Tamil, *Recreations* Music, Tennis, Cricket, Indoor Games *Clubs* Indian Council of World Affairs, Y M C A and a few other International organisations *Address* 39, Constitution House, New Delhi, Graem's View, Mackays Garden, Madras 6

RAU, Sir Benegal Narsing, B A *(Madras), B A. (Cantab), C I E (1934), Kt (1938),* I C S., Member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations, India's Permanent Representative with the United Nations at Lake Success, since June 1949 *b* 26th Feb 1887, *Educ* The Presidency Coll, Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1910, District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20, District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar, 1920-25; Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Legislative Dept and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33, Joint Secretary to the Govt of India Legislative Dept, 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935, on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan. 1939, Chairman, G.I P Rly Court of Inquiry, 1940, Hindu Law Cttee., 1941; Indus Commission, 1941-42, retd., Feb 1944; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, 1944-45, was Constitutional Adviser, Constituent Assembly of India *Address:* Lake Success, U. N. O.

RAU, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt. (1939), C I E. (1930), M A (Cantab), Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since July 1949 *b* Jan 10, 1889, *m* Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo; *Educ.* Presidency Coll, Madras, and King's Coll, Cambridge Entered I C S, Nov 1913; Under-Secy and Dy Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1919-24, Secy., Indian Taxation Cttee., 1925-26, Dy Secy, Finance Dept., Govt of India, 1926-28; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-30, Jt Secy., Industries Dept, Govt of India, 1930-31, Secy, Round Table Conferences and Jt Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill, 1931-34, Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-38, Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1941-46 Head of the Indian Liaison, Tokio, 1947; Indian Ambassador in United States, 1948-49. *Address:* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay

RAU, Hattiangadi Shankar, B.A, C.I.E (1931) *b* September 29, 1887, *m.* Uma Bai, *Educ:* Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras, Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Asstt Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, 1925, Deputy Secretary, 1926, Budget Officer, 1926-31, member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931, Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, 1931-35, Controller of Currency, 1935, Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd, Bombay, 1915-19, President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932, Karnatak Assocn, Bombay, 1937-38, Bombay Homœopathic Medical Assocn, 1937-38 and 1940-41 *Publications Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson, Tales from Society The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory; A Chitrapur Saraswat Miscellany, The Claims of Homœopathy, The Anandashram Jubilee Souvenir Address* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7.

RAU, P Mohan, M A (Madras) Auditor-General, Madhya Bharat, since June 1948 *b* May 25, 1887, *m* Rajalakshmi Rau, B A, *Educ* Canara High School, Mangalore, Madras Christian College Entered the Indian Audit & Accounts Service, 1910, served as an Accountant-General in almost all the Provinces and also at the Centre, was the head of the Accounts Dept of almost all the major Indian Railways after retirement in 1942, worked for a time as Financial Adviser, Patiala State, then, in various capacities under the Madras Govt, 1943-47, appointed Chairman, Gwalior Pay Cttee, April 1947, then as Financial Adviser, Gwalior State, Jan 1948. *Address.* Gwalior & Indore, Madhya Bharat

RAU, Pradhansiromani N. Madhava, B A, B L, C I E, M P. *b* 8th June, 1887, *m*, has 3 *s.* and 2 *d.*; *Educ.* The Noble College, Masulipatam and Pachaiyappa's College and Govt Law College, Madras. Entered the Mysore Civil Service in 1907, was Efficiency Audit Officer Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore; Government Director and Secretary to the Board of Management, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, President, Mysore City Municipal Council, Chief Secretary to Government, Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London; was on special duty with Sir Mirza Ismail during the Round Table Conference in London, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, became member of the Executive Council in 1935; member, Indian Food Delegation to the Combined Food Board, Washington, in Feb 1946, Dewan of Mysore, June 1941-July 1946; Constitutional Adviser, Eastern States Union, member, Indian Constituent Assembly and member, Drafting Committee, Indian Constitution, 1947, Chairman, Hyderabad Agrarian Reform Cttee., 1949 *Recreations* Golf and Tennis *Clubs* Century Club, Bangalore, B U S. Club, Bangalore, Rotary Club, Bangalore; National Liberal Club, London *Address* "Himalaya", Basavangudi, Bangalore City.



RAU, Sivrama Bolvonta, High Court Judge in Goa, since 1947 *b* April 25, 1885, *s* of late Bolvonta Mucunda Rau, Oriental Translator in Govt Secretariat, *Educ* Graduated in Law from Lisbon University, 1918 Public Prosecutor at Quepem and Bardez (Goa), 1920-26, promoted District Judge; served the Districts of Cuanza-Norte and Luanda (Angola-Portuguese West Africa), 1926-33 and at Daman, 1933-39, at Salcette, 1939-42 and at Bardez, 1942-46. *Address* "Durga Bhuwan," Tonca, Caranzalem, Goa



RAU, Dr. U. Rama. *b* September 17, 1874, *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College Medical Practitioner, Madras, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Council of State, resigned membership of Council of State, 1930, was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President, was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University, was President of the Indian Medical Association and Madras Legislative Council, Editor of *The Antiseptic* and *Health*; District Superintendent, St John's Ambulance Association, Madras, organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co, Ltd, organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C D. Movement, 1930 *Publications First Aid in Accidents, First Aid in Child Birth* and *Health Tracts* (in English, Tamil and Telugu). *Address.* "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAUF, His Excellency Mohamed Abdul, B A (Hons. in Jurisprudence), 1924, B C L (Oxon), 1925, called to the Bar, Middle Temple, Jan. 1924, LL.D. (Dublin), Ambassador for India in Burma, since Jan 1948 *b* 15th November, 1901, *m* Maksood Jahan Begum, *d* of Syed Mohamed Mir of Delhi & Meerut; *Educ* St Paul's High School, Rangoon, and Worcester College, Oxford Practised at the Bar in the Rangoon High Court until end of 1941; practised at the Bar at Allahabad High Court, 1942 to 1945, appointed Judicial member of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal; Representative of the Govt of India in Burma, Nov 1946-Aug 15, 1947; Indian High Commissioner in Burma, Aug 1947-Jan 1948. *Address.* Phayre Street, Rangoon

RAY, The Hon'ble Mr. Birakishore, B A, B L, Chief Justice, Orissa High Court, Cuttack since 1948 *b* Oct 30, 1891, *s* of Chowdhury Radhashyam Routray, *m* Shrim. Latika Devi, four *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.* Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack, Univ. Law Coll, Calcutta. Practised as a leading Advocate at Cuttack Bar, first Advocate-General of Orissa, 1937-45, enrolled as a Senior Advocate of Federal Court of India, 1938, Judge, Patna High Court, 1945-48 *Recreation* Gardening. *Club* Rotarian *Address* Kishore Bhaban, Cuttack No 1

RAY, Dr. Harendranath, M Sc. (Cal), Ph D. (Lond), Officer-in-Charge, Section of Parasitology, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar, since Dec. 1948 *b* Jan. 31, 1899, *m* Sreemati Shantimoyee Debi, one *s.* and one *d.*, *Educ* · Allahabad University (Meerut & Lucknow), Calcutta University (Calcutta); London University, London Teacher in Zoology, Calcutta Univ., 1922-36, Protozoologist, Imperial (now Indian) Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar-Kumaon, U P, Aug 1936 Dec. 1948 *Publications* Several original publications on parasitic protozoa *Recreations* · Billiards, Tennis and Golf *Clubs*. Mukteshwar Club, Recreation Club, Mukteshwar. *Address* · Mukteshwar, Kumaon U P



RAY, Nihar-Ranjan, M A (Cal), D Litt & Phil. (Leiden), F L A (Great Britain), Bagiswari Professor of Indian Art and Culture, Calcutta University. *b.* Jan 14, 1904. *Educ.* A. M College, Mymensingh, M C College, Sylhet, University College, Calcutta, University College, London, and Leiden University Calcutta University prizeman and gold medalist; Mrinalini Research Gold Medalist, Premchand Roychand Scholar, Griffith Prizeman, Mouat Gold Medalist, Calcutta University and Government of Bengal Research Fellow in Indian Art and Archæology, 1927-30, University Post-Graduate Lecturer in Indian History, Art and Archæology, 1931-44; Ghosh Travelling Fellow, Calcutta University, 1935-36, represented Calcutta University at the XIX International Congress of Orientalists, Rome, 1935, the Anglo-American Historical Conference, London, 1936 and the International Numismatists' Congress, London, 1936, President, Federation of the Indian Students' Abroad, Prague Session, 1936, Chief Librarian, Calcutta University, 1937-44, President, Bengal Library Association, 1939-43, imprisoned for about a year in connection with the Congress movement of 1942, Member, Governing Body, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, General Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, Secretary, Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta. *Publications Brahmanical Gods in Burma, Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma, Theravada Buddhism in Burma, Indo-Burmese Art, Maurya and Sunga Art, Dutch Activities in the East, Rabindra-Sahityer Bhumika* in 2 volumes (in Bengali), A *People's History of Bengal* (in Bengali), etc, etc. *Address:* The University, Calcutta

RAY, Priyada Ranjan, M A, F N I. (1935), Palit Professor and Head of the Dept of Pure Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., since 1946, Director (Hony), Indian Assoc for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta *b* January 16, 1888; *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Professor of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta (1913-18), Assistant, Palit Professor and Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta Univ (1919-37), Khaira Professor of Chemistry (1937-45), President, Indian Chemical Society (1947-48), President, Indian Science Congress, Chemistry Section, 1932, Co-operating Editor, *Chemische Analyse*, Leipzig, and of *Microchimica Acta*, Vienna (now defunct), Editor, Science and Culture *Publications* Articles in Indian German and English Journals on problems of Inorganic, Analytical and Magneto-Chemistry, *The Theory of Valency and the Structure of Chemical Compounds*, Translation of Riesenfeld's 'Anorganish-Chemisches Praktikum' *Address* 92, Upper Circular Road, University College of Science, Calcutta *Residence* 50/1, Hindusthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta

RAY, Dr. Ram Mohan, Ph.D, Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, New Delhi. *b* November 27, 1912, *s.* of late R. P. Ray, Extra Assistant Supdt, Survey of India, *m. y d.* of R. B A C Dutt, Retd. Magistrate and Collector, Calcutta; one *s.* and one *d.*, *Educ:* Univ. of Allahabad, 1932-34, Univ. Colour Holder in Football, Univ. of Bombay, 1936-40. Joined R I N. as Sub Lt; Lieut in 1942, Lt-Cmdr. in 1944; held various appointments in Naval H. Qs. since October 1943; Deputy Director of Employment Exchanges and Statistics, 1945-46, Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission since February 47. *Publications Life Insurance in India*, various articles on the subject of man-power and Employment Exchanges *Recreations:* Hiking and Badminton and studying of current problems *Clubs:* Simla Annendale Gymkhana Club, Delhi Gymkhana Club and Constitution Club, Delhi. *Address.* Council House, New Delhi.

REDDI, Pottipati H. Rama, M A, B Sc. (Forestry), B Sc (Agri) (Edin), C I E, Principal, Agricultural College and Director, Agril Research Institute, Bangalore *b* Feb 15, 1888, *s* of V Hanima Reddi and Srim Narasamma; *m* Srim Janakamma, *d* of the late T Bayyanna of Malleswaram, Bangalore, one *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* Christian Coll, Madras, Presidency Coll, Madras, Univ of Edinburgh Joined the Indian Agricultural Service as Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1919, appointed Professor of Agriculture, 1928, Principal, Agricultural Coll, Coimbatore, 1929, Deputy Secy to the Indian Central Cotton Cttee, Bombay, 1930, Secy, to the same Cttee, 1932, Director of Agriculture, Madras, 1937, Addl Regional Food Commissioner, Madras, 1944 *Recreation* Ornamental gardening *Address* Pottipati House, VIII Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

REDDY, The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala, Minister for Finance, Commercial taxes, Elections, Agencies, Motor Transport and Registration, Govt of Madras. *b* August 5, 1907; *Educ:* Graduated from Viswa Bharathi, Santiniketan, boycotted Government schools in his early age. Actively connected with Congress since 1931; member of the Andhra University Syndicate, imprisoned several times; was a member of the first Congress Ministry, 1937-39 in charge of Local Administration portfolio, was elected Leader of the House, April 1948 *Address* Vijaya Vihar, Adyar, Madras; Buchireddipalem, Nellore District.

REDDY, Hon'ble Sri Kyasambally Chengalaraya, B A, B.L, Chief Minister, Mysore State, since Oct 1947. *b.* May 1902, *s.* of B Venkata Reddy, *m.* Sreemathi Sarojamma, member, Representative Assembly of Mysore, and *d.* of H. R Guruv Reddy, M L C. and member, Constituent Assembly of India, four *s* and one *d*, *Educ.* Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras. Got enrolled but did not actively practise; took a leading part in political activities, Pres., Mysore Peoples' Federation, 1935-37, elected Pres., Kolar Dist Board, 1934 and 1937, served on a number of Cttees and was for some time Editor of *Janavani*, a leading Kannada Daily, took active part in bringing about a coalition of the Peoples' Federation with the Mysore Congress, Oct. 1937, Pres, Mysore Congress till Feb. 1938, resigned membership of the Leg Council and other official cttees as a protest against the repressive policy of Govt, was incarcerated four times, went to England and the Continent to attend the International Miners' Conference, 1946, was elected Pres, Mysore Congress and successfully launched the last Satyagraha for the establishment of Responsible Govt in Mysore. *Address.* "Ballabrooie," High Grounds, Bangalore.



REDDY, Hon'ble Shri Neelam Sanjiva, Minister for Prohibition, Housing and Forest, Govt of Madras *b* May 19, 1913, *s* of Neelam Chinnapa Reddy, *m* N Nagarathnamma, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* early education at Adyar (Madras), higher education in the Arts Coll, Anantapur Discontinued his studies and joined the Congress movement, elected Secy, Andhra Provincial Congress Cttee, 1938-46, convicted and imprisoned for 6 months in connection with the Satyagraha movement, Dec 1940, arrested again after his release, was transferred to the Vellore Jail as a detenu, released, March 1942; imprisoned, Aug 1942, released, 1945, after release, organised Congress activities and was elected General Secy, the body, became Secy, P.C C on lifting the ban on Congress, elected M L A, Madras, 1946; has been the Secy, Madras Congress Legislature party, elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1947, was associated with voluntary Prohibition work carried on in villages in Anantapur Dist from 1921 *Recreations* Hockey and Cricket *Address:* Fort St George, Madras

REDDY, Sir Ramalinga, Kt. (1942), Pro-Chancellor, Mysore University, since Nov. 1949, member, Legislative Council of Madras, 1921-26 and since 1935, nominated to Upper Chamber of New Provincial Legislature, 1937 *b.* 1880, *s* of C Ramaswami Reddy of Cattamanchi in Chittoor District, *Educ* St. John College, Cambridge, 1902-1906, Government of India Scholarship to England, 1st class in History Tripos Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1906, being the first Indian to be elected to that office, Secretary of Cambridge University Liberal Club, toured America, 1906, Vice-Principal, Baroda College, 1908, Second tour of England and America, and of Europe, Canada, Japan, Philippines, Hong-Kong and Malaya, 1913-14, Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore, 1916-18, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1918-21, resigned office, 1921, member, All-India Advisory Board of Education, 1921, and again from 1940, Deputy Leader and organiser of the United Nationalist Party, 1924, Hon D Litt, 1936. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra Univ, 1926-30 and 1936-49 *Publications Speeches on University Reform Political Economy* in Telugu, for which the Madras University Prize for a work of modern interest in Telugu was awarded, *Enquiry into the Principles of Poetry* (Telugu), "*Congress in Office and the Constitutional issues that have arisen.*" published 1949. *Address* Pro-Chancellor, Mysore, S India; Padma Prabhasa, Chittoor, N A

REDDY, The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama, Minister for Land Revenue, and Labour, Govt. of Madras *b.* 1901, *Educ:* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and the Law College. Was a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, as an ardent Congress worker from Rayalaseema, came to occupy a prominent place in the political life of the State, member, Bellary District Board, Senate of the Andhra and Madras Universities, and District Famine Committee, President, District Educational Council, member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Director, Cuddapah Electric Supply Co and Prithvi Insurance Co, member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India, led the Indian Delegation to ECAFE Session in June 1948 at Ootacamund. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras

REED, Sir Stanley, Kt., K.B.E, LL.D. (Glasgow), C M P, England, was Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b.* Bristol, 1872, *m* 1901, Lilian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay. (She died 1947) Joined *The Times of India*, 1897; Sp. Corresp't, *The Times of India* and *The Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900, tour of Prince and Princess of

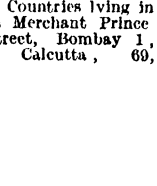
Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907, Persian Gulf, 1907; King and Queen in India, 1911; Jt. Hon Sec, Bombay Pres, King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials, ex Lt-Col Commdg Bombay L. H, Represented Western India at Imp Press Conference, 1909 and 1930. *Address*. *The Times of India*, Dalmia Jain Trading Corporation Ltd, 4, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1, England

REGE, Dattatraya Vaman, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I C S, Regional Commissioner and Adviser to H H the Rajpramukh, Saurashtra, since 1950 *b* Sept 18, 1897, *m* Miss Ambutai Telang, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Deccan Coll, Poona, and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, obtained double first class in Oriental Languages Tripos. Entered I C S., 1921, held charge as Dy Commsnr of various districts, *e g*, Nimbar, Bilaspur, Buldana, Akola, established Lady Butler Hospital for women and children at Khandwa and Jubilee Memorial Hospital for women and children, Khamgaon, Chairman, Labour Investigation Cttee, Govt of India, 1944-46, Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, C P, 1946-48, Chief Commissioner, Mayurbhanj, Nov to Dec 1948, Adviser for Orissa States, Jan to June 1949, Chairman, Labour Investigation Cttee, Hyderabad, July to Dec 1949 *Publications* Reports on Labour conditions in Plantations, Dockyard's Mineral Oil, Bidi, Cigar and Cigarette Industries, etc. *Address*. The Residency, Rajkot

REWA: His Highness Bandhwesh Maharajadhiraja Martand Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of *b* 1923, *m* the *d* of His late Highness Maharao Shri Vija Raj Singh Ji Sawai Bahadur of Kutch, August 23, 1943; *Educ*.. Daly College, Indore; Mayo College, Ajmer, received training at the I C S Probationers' Course, Dehra Dun, 1942, Administrative training in Mysore for over a year Ascended the *gadi*, Feb 7, 1946, was invested with full ruling powers, April 1, 1946, acceded to the Indian Union, Aug 1947, agreed to the formation of the United State of Vindhya Pradesh consisting of Rewa and thirty-four Bundelkhand States, Feb 1948; unanimously elected Raj Pramukh when the Vindhya Pradesh was inaugurated, April 1948, is a keen sportsman; bagged his first tiger at the age of 13, member, General Council, Daly College, Managing Cttee, King Edward Medical School, Indore *Address* Fort, Rewa (Vindhya Pradesh)



REWACHAND, Watoomal, known as R W. Assomull, Landlord, Banker and Merchant, one of the Proprietors of Messrs Wassiamul Assomull & Co, Importers & Exporters; Silk Merchants, Bombay & Calcutta *b* 1889, grandson of Wassiamull Assomull Director, The Hyderabad (Sind) Electric Supply Co Ltd., The Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd, Hyderabad (Sind), and many other Companies, Sole Trustee, Seth Shamdas Hiranand Estates, Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Amritsar; member of various Philanthropic, Welfare and Mercantile Associations, Hon Magistrate and Justice of Peace, Hyderabad (Sind) till 1948, member, Rotary and Masonic Lodges, Hyderabad (Sind), Founder, Karachi Club, The Hyderabad Bhaibund Club, Member, C. C I, Bombay, Radio Club, Bombay, travelled widely in Australia and Japan and Countries lying in between, where known as Merchant Prince *Address* Churchgate Street, Bombay 1, 180, Harrison Road, Calcutta, 69, Bankshall Street, Colombo



RISHABHKUMAR, Shreemant Seth, B A. *b* Sept 30, 1922, *s* of Late Rai Bahadur Shreemant Seth Mohanlal, Khurai, District Sagar Landlord of 80 Villages in Madhya Pradesh, Banker, Millionaire and a prominent member of the Jain Community Pres, All India Digam Jain Parwar Sabha, an ardent supporter of Congress, has been supporting several charitable and educational institutions, like the Parshwanath Jain Gurukul, Khurai, is a social reformer, offered whole-hearted co-operation in Governments, 'Grow More Food' campaign, started mechanized farming over 1,000 Acres of consolidated plot at Khurai where all Agricultural operations, such as ploughing discing, sowing and reaping are carried on with the help of modern machines; is carrying on harvesting operations with the "125 Self Propelled Combine Harvester," the first of its kind in India *Address*. Khurai, District Sagar, Madhya Pradesh



ROBERTS, Frank Kenyon, M A. (Cambridge), C.M G (1946), Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India *b* Oct 27, 1907, *s* of Henry George Roberts of Preston, Lancashire and Gertrude (Née) Kenyon of Blackburn, Lancashire, *m*. Celeste Leila Beatrik, *d* of the late Sir Said Shoucair Pasha, K B E of Cairo; *Educ*.. Bedales School; Rugby School, Cambridge University (Scholar of Trinity College). Joined H. M Foreign Service, 1930; served in Foreign Office, 1930-32, Third Secretary, H M Embassy, Paris, 1932-35; Second Secretary, H M Embassy, Cairo, 1935-37, served in Foreign Office, 1937-45 (Head of Central Dept), Charge d'Affaires to Czechoslovak Govt. in London, 1943; H M Minister in Moscow, 1945-47; Principal Private Secretary to the Foreign Secretary, 1947-49, Special Mission to Moscow, 1948 *Clubs* Brooks and Oxford and Cambridge, London *Address* Office of the U K High Commissioner, New Delhi

ROW, Kodikal Sanjiva, M A, C I.E. (1935). *b*. 18th March, 1890, *m*. Umabai, *Educ* : St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and Presidency College. Madras Joined service 1914; Personal Assistant to Controller of Currency, 1925, Supdt, Finance Department, 1925, Asstt. Secretary to Govt of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1927, Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept, 1928, promoted to Indian Audit and Accounts service, 1928. Secretary, Federal Finance Committee, 1932, Budget Officer to the Govt of India, 1933; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Committee for the Indo-Burma Financial Award, 1936; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1936, Joint Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1937-40, member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940-47, member, Indo-Pakistan Partition Cttee on Currency, Coinage and Reserve Bank, 1947, Financial Adviser to the Govt of East Punjab, 1948-49, Govt Director on the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1938, nominated member of the Central Legislative Assembly, off and on from 1928-1939, Hon Treasurer, Delhi University from 1942-44, Hon Treasurer, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, from 1939, Indian Red Cross Society, St John Ambulance Association, Indian Soldiers' Medical After-care Fund, Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Lady Reading Health School and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund from 1940, Hon Treasurer, United Council of Relief and Welfare from 1947, member, Central Jt War C'ttee, 1943-47; Pres, Simla Central Govt Servants' Supply Cttee., 1944-45, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937, Knight of the Order of St. John, 1946; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1947. *Address*: Ishodyan, Dadabhai Road, Juhu, Bombay 23.

ROWJEE, Mahomedbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, B A., M Sc, C E (U S A), *b*. Sept. 28, 1900 Sheriff of Bombay, 1937-38, Diwan and Chief Vazir to H H. the Aga Khan and President of H H the Aga Khan's Federal Council for India, Bombay Municipal Corporator 1932 to 1948; worked in the Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation for 11 years and also served in various special Committees of the Corporation, at 21, began serving Rt Hon'ble H H the Aga Khan and the Ismaili Khoja Community in various capacities, Vice-President, Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja Bombay Council, President, H H the Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency, and for India, built a Sanatorium and a Jamatkhana at Matheran for the use of the Shia Ismaili followers of H H. the Aga Khan, Mayor of Bombay, 1946-47. *Address* Moobarak Manzil, 50-52, Hughes Road, Bombay.



ROY, Sir Asoka Kumar, M.A, B L., Barrister-at-Law, Kt (1937) *b* Sept. 9, 1886; *m*. Charu Hashini, *d* of late Taraprasad Roy Choudhury; *Educ* : Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination) Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929; twice acted as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, Advocate-General of Bengal, 1934-43, Law Member of the Government of India, 1943-46. *Address*: 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta 16.

ROY, Benoy, B Sc, Dip S S A, Secretary, Social Service League, Lucknow, since Jan. 1947. *b* Dec 8, 1918, *s* of Mr & Mrs. K M. Roy, *m* Shrim Anupama Dass, Barisal (Pakistan), one *s*, *Educ* Akyab (Burma) upto High School Exam, Dacca upto I Sc. training in Social Service Administration, Bombay After graduating served in Burma Army, Sept 1941-Dec. 1942, trekked out of Burma *via* Manipur, resigned office to undergo training in social work, graduated from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1946, Hony Gen. Secy, Indian Conference of Social Work, U P Branch, member, Social Responsibility Cttee, Y W C A, India, Burma, Pakistan & Ceylon *Publications*. *Students & Social Work & Theirs on Bengal Famine* (1943) *Victims*. *Recreations* : Painting, Gardening; Novel & Story reading, Radio listening. *Club* : International Club of Lucknow. *Address* Off Hardoi Marg (formerly Napier Street), Thakurganj, Lucknow

ROY, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, Kt. (1933), K C I E (1943), M A, B L, Ex-President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Govt, and Revenue Department, Bengal, 1937-41. *b*. 12th January, 1894; *m*. Billwabashini Debi; *Educ* : Chakdighi S P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; Presy Coll, Calcutta, Univ. Law Coll, Calcutta Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon 2nd Lieut., 1918, Hon Major, I T F., 1940; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1924, member, Bengal Leg Council, 1921-36 and 1940; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1936-40, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30, Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30; member, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assen, Calcutta; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial, member, Provi Franchise Cttee., 1932, member, Executive C'ttee and Trustee, Indian Assen, elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942; elected President, All-India Kshatria (Rajput) Mahasabha, 1939, Chairman, Board of Directors, Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd; National Insulated Cable Co Ltd; Bengal Provincial Rly. Co.; Director Hind Bank Ltd, Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd, India Steamship Co Ltd., Birkmyre Bros. Ltd; Managing

Director, Lionel Edwards Ltd. *Clubs :* Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club. *Publications*. Annotated Edition, Bengal Municipal Act and Parliamentary Govt in India. *Address* Chakdighi, Dist Burdwan, W. Bengal, 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, S.C., M.B E , M.Sc., B Sc (Agri) (Lond), Dip Agri. (Wye), Dip I A R.I , Director, The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, since 1946, but at present working as the Director of Intensive Cultivation, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi *b* Sept 21, 1901, *s* of L M Roy and Mrs S Roy , *m* Chaya Roy; two *s* and two *d* , *Educ*.. A. B School, Allahabad ; The Wye College (London University), Univ. of Allahabad , Post-graduate training in Agricultural Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute Professor of Botany and Head of the Department of Biology, Agricultural College, Kanpur, 1930-31 , Asstt Director and later Dy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, 1931-40 , Asstt Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt of India, 1940-44 , Secy., Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee , New Delhi, 1944-46. *Publications* On various Subjects *Address* New Delhi

ROY, Sailendra Narayan, B Sc. (Hons.) (Calcutta), Diploma, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, M Met (Sheffield), M I E (Ind), Director of Training, Govt of India, Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour *b* February 19, 1901 ; *m*. Shovona Roy, *d*. of Babu Gopinath Mallick, Hazaribagh , three *d* and two *s* , *Educ*. Hooghly College, West Bengal ; Technical Institute, Jamshedpur , Sheffield University, England After serving the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd in several capacities was appointed Supdt of their Training Dept in 1934 and continued in that capacity till February 1943 , travelled extensively in the U.K and some of the continental countries to study the methods of apprenticeship training , joined the Dept of Labour, Govt of India, as Senior Regional Inspector of Training, 1943 under the War Technicians' Training Scheme and was appointed as Director of Training in March 1946 , deputed to U N , E C A F E as Technical Training Expert, 1948 *Recreations :* Sports and Reading. *Address :* 5, Dupleix Road, New Delhi

ROY, Suresh Chandra, M A., B L , General Manager and Director, Aryasthan Ins. Co. Ltd , Chairman and Director, Managing Agency of The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd *b*. 1902, *s* of Woomesh Ch Roy , *m*. Pratima Lahiri, *d*. of late Rai Bahadur J C Lahiri , one *d*. ; *Educ* . Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta Pres , Bengal Millowners' Assoc., 1948 , Member of several Committees of Govt. of Bengal and Govt. of India , Director of about 15 industrial and commercial concerns ; Editor, *Insurance World* and Paper Setter, Calcutta Univ. *Publications :* Indian Insurance Law. *Address :* Aryasthan Insurance Building, 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.

RUDRA, Major-General Ajit Anil, O B E (1946), General-Officer Commanding, Madras Area. *b*. 1896, *s*. of the late Principal S. D Rudra of St. Stephen's College, Delhi ; *Educ* · Trinity College, Kandy. Enlisted as a private, 18th Bn. Royal Fusiliers , saw service in France and Flanders during World War I , promoted L/Corporal, then Corporal and finally Sergeant, led the British troops against the Germans in the fierce battles along the Somme, 1915 ; was wounded , commissioned, 1919 , joined the 4/15th Punjab Regt in Palestine , took part in the Afghan War, 1920, in the relief of Wana, 1921, and other Frontier operations , has held every regimental appointment in succession in his Bn. ; was Q M for four years, adjutant for four years and then a Company Commander , appointed 2nd in Command of his Bn , 1941 , promoted Lieut.-Col., 1943 ; joined the G.H.Q , India as Liaison Officer, South East Asia Command, 14th Army and Eastern Command H Qrs , full Colonel, May 1945 , appointed Director of Morale at the G H Q with the rank of Brigadier , was Military Secretary, Indian Army *Address* G O C., Madras Area, Madras.

RUIA, Madanmohan Ramnarain, B.A , Merchant, Banker and Millowner *b* in Samvat 1971, *Second s*. of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay , *m*. , one *s*. and two *d*. , *Educ* · Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director : Ramnarain Sons Ltd , Phoenix Mills Ltd , Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd , Cotton Export & Import Ltd East India Cotton Association Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd , United Agencies Ltd (Kolhapur), United Sales Ltd , Bombay Potteeries and Tiles Ltd , Chopda Electric Supply Co Ltd , The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd , Ramnaram Sons (Pakistan) Karachi Ltd , The Great Eastern Shipping Co Ltd , The Marine General Insurance Co. Ltd , The Evening Star Publication Ltd , Bradbury Mills Ltd , Dawn Mills Co Ltd , member of the Managing Cttee of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association , Cotton Importers' Advisory Cttee , Board of the Bombay Port Trust, Vice-Pres of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Pres. Cotton Buyers' Assoc *Clubs* C C I , Willingdon , Orient. *Address :* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUIA, Radhakrishna Ramnarain, B A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b* Samvat 1973, *third s* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay ; *m* Miss Rajkumari, daughter of Sahu Ramnarain, Rais and Zemindar of Bareilly , three *d* and two *s*. , *Educ*.· Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director : Ramnarain Sons Ltd , Phoenix Mills Ltd , Bradbury Mills Ltd , Dawn Mills Co. Ltd , Vinaya Trading Co Ltd , Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd , Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd , Hind Steel Corporation Ltd , United Sales Ltd , Nilambur Mines Ltd , United Agencies Ltd , Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd (Kolhapur), Bank of Jaipur Ltd , Ramnarain Sons (Pakistan) Karachi Ltd , The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd , Ruia Industries Ltd , Kolhapur, Member Millowners' Association *Clubs* · C C I , Willingdon , Orient *Address* · Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUIA, Ramgopal Ganpatrai, Landlord, Philanthropist and Millowner. *b* 1906, *s* of Ganpatrai Ramrikhdas Ruia of Ramgarh, Jaipur ; *m*. Ratnibai, *d*. of Jwaladutt Singhania of Fatehpur ; one *s*. and two *d* ; *Educ* : Marwari Vidyalaya High School and St. Xavier's Coll , Bombay. Joined his father's firm, Gorakhram Ganpatrai, Bombay in 1921 , expanded his business after his father's death , floated in 1943 two limited liability concerns, Ramgopal Ganpatrai & Sons Ltd , and Ramrikhdas, Balkison & Sons Ltd of which he is the Mg. Director Partner, Gorakhram Ganpatrai , Director, Dhanraj Mills, Ltd , Ganpatrai Ruia Charitable Trust, Ramgopal Ganpatrai Charitable Trust. Has given generously to deserving causes ; built the Laxminarayan Temple at Vile Parle, maintains a free school and dispensary at Ramgarh ; gives free food to cows and poor. Member : Millowners' Assocn. and its Arbitrators' Panel , Managing Cttee. Hindustani Native Merchants' Assocn ; the Marwari Samelan , the East India Cotton Assocn , Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bombay Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations* : Tennis, Riding and Swimming. *Clubs :* Radio, Willingdon, C C I , Poona Club, etc. *Address Residence :* 67, New Worli, Bombay. *Office* Dhanraj Mills, Ltd , Sun Mills Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.



RUIA, Ramniwas Ramnarain, Merchant Banker and Millowner , Senior Partner, Ramnarain Sons Ltd , Bombay I s the *s.s.* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay , *m* Miss Kamlabai, *g. d* of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Hariram Goenka of Calcutta ; two *s* and one *d* , *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay and privately. Entered business at an early age , Director Ramnarain Sons Ltd , Phœnix Mills Ltd , Finlay Mills Ltd , Swan Mills Ltd , Gold Mohur Mills Ltd , Bank of India Ltd , Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd , United Power Co. Ltd , Bachhraj & Co Ltd , Bachhraj Factories Ltd , Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd , Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd , Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd , New India Assurance Co. Ltd , Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co Ltd , Mining Management Syndicate Ltd , Trichinopoly, Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., United Agencies Ltd. (Kolhapur), Dawn Mills Co. Ltd , Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Kolhapur), Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., (Secunderabad), United Sales Ltd , Jaipur Mining Corporation Ltd , Jaipur, Brady Engineering Co. Ltd., The Machinery Paints & Chemicals Ltd., Phœnix Textile Agencies Ltd , Sir Gangaram Cold Storage & Agricultural Industries Ltd , Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd , New Hindustan Cement Ltd , Indokem Ltd , New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd , Rewa Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd , Air India Ltd , The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd , Jaipur ; Committee Member of Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. *Clubs* · C. C. I. ; Willingdon ; Orient ; Hindu Gymkhana *Address*. Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUIKER, Ramachandra Sakharama, B.A., (Econ Hons), M A (Econ and Hist), L L B , Advocate, High Court, Nagpur *b* Jan 8, 1895 (Kolhapur), *s* of Sakharama Baji Ruiker, a State official of Kolhapur State ; *m*. Sushilabai Lothe, *d* of Ganapata Rao Lothe, Extra Asst. Commissioner, C P (Nagpur) ; *Educ* . Rajaram College, Kolhapur ; Fergusson College, Poona , L L B. (Allahabad Univ), 1921. Joined the Bar, 1921 , began to take active part in the Labour Movement in C. P. and then in Bombay ; courted imprisonment in Congress Movement, 1930, 1932 and 1942 , joined the All-India Forward Bloc, 1939 , under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ; Pres., A I T U C , 1932 and 1935 ; Pres., Hind Mazdur Sabha, 1948 , member, Legislative Assembly (C P) representing the Nagpur Trade Union Constituency, on Labour ticket ; visited Europe and United Kingdom, 1947 and attended Moral Rearmament Conference held at Caux-Sur-Montraux in Switzerland. *Publications India in Revolt* and *Netaji's Politics and Ideology Address*. Walker Road, Nagpur City.

RUKNUDDIN, Ahmed, Senior Deputy Controller-General of Accounts and Audit *b*. 1900 ; *Educ* Nizam's College, Hyderabad ; proceeded to British India to take up training in Accountancy and Audit Began his career

as the Superintendent of Treasury ; rose to the position of Deputy Controller-General of Audit & Accounts , and afterwards the Joint Secretary of Finance and Supply Accounts , was Secretary, P W D for some time, is also a talented poet *Address*. "Aziz Bagh", Hyderabad (Deccan)

RUNGANADHAN, Sir Samuel E., Diwan Bahadur, Kt., M A , I E S (retd), High Commissioner for India in London (1943-47), Chairman, Madras Univ. General Inspection Commission, 1928, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University (1929-35), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University (1937-40), member, Empire Universities' Commission (1931); Adviser to the Secretary of State for India (1940-43) , delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada (December 1942), Govt. delegate to the International Labour Organisation Conference held at Philadelphia, 1944 and to 27th Conference held in Paris 1945 and 28th Conference in Montreal in 1946, Leader of the Indian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946; Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov 1945 and to the General Assembly, United Nations, 1946 *Address* 1, Aga Abbas Ali Road, Bangalore

RUPCHAND, His Excellency Wing Commander, Aitchison Chief's College Diploma, Ambassador of India to Afghanistan, Kabul *b* June 15, 1900, *s*. of late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, Member, Council of State (India), *m* Vilas Kanta, *d* of late Dewan Ajudhia Das, Foreign Minister, Kapurthala State, two *s* , *Educ* Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore Visited Europe a number of times , took interest in international politics , was a member of Council of State, India, representing whole of undivided Punjab *Recreations* Polo, big game shooting, tennis *Clubs* Aero Club of India & Burma , Imperial Gymkhana, New Delhi , Gymkhana Club, Lahore ; Gulmarg Club, Gulmarg , Cricket Club of India, Bombay *Address* · Kabul

RUSSELL, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B E (1 Jan 1950), C B (1945), C B E (1944), D S O (1942), Military Cross (1918), Commander, Order of American Legion of Merit, Chief British Adviser, Army H Q , India. *b* Dec. 1, 1896 , *m* Elizabeth, *d* of Sandys Birkett Foster, New York, U.S A Served Eritrea and Abyssinia, 1941 (O B E), Western Desert, 1942 (D.S.O), Italy, 1944-45 (C B E , C.B , Commander Order of the American Legion of Merit). *Club* United Service. *Address* · Imperial Bank of India, 25, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2, Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi

RUSTOMJI, Nari Kaikhosru, I C S., M A (Cantab), Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam for Tribal and Excluded Areas and States Is the *s* of late K. J Rustomji, Bar-at-Law, Author of Law of Limitation, Indian Companies Act, etc and of Mrs Homi K Rustomji, daughter of late Ardeshir Byramji Cooper of Lahore *Educ* Bedford School (Senior Scholar) and Christ's College, Cambridge (Classical and Choral Scholar) Appointed to I C.S , 1942 , Asstt Commissioner, Sylhet , 1944-45 , Sub-divisional Officer, South Sylhet, 1945, Under Secy , Home and Political Dept , 1947 , Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur District, 1948 *Recreations* Music and Gymnastics *Address*. Mimosa Cottage, Shillong.

RUTHNASWAMY, Mariadas, B A. (Madras), **M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn),** C I E (1930), K.C S G (1938). *b* 15th August, 1885 ; *m* Marie Dhyrinnathan, 1914 , *Educ.*: St Joseph's Coll. (Cuddalore), St Joseph's Coll (Trichinopoly), Nizam Coll (Hyderabad), Downing Coll (Cambridge) *Asstt Professor of English* and History, Baroda Coll , 1913-18 , Prof. of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachaiyappa's Coll , 1921-27 ; Principal, Law Coll (Madras), 1928-30 , Councillor, Madras Corpn., 1921-23 , member, Madras Leg Council, 1921-26 ; Pres , Madras Leg Council, 1925-26 ; M L A (Cen), 1927 , member, Madras Public Service Commission, 1930-42 , Pres , Catholic Indian Assoc. of Madras, Catholic Union of India , Joint Cttee of All-India Conference of Indian Christians and Catholic Union , Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., 1942-48. *Publications The Political Philosophy of Mr Gandhi* (1923); *The Political Theory of the Government of India* (1928); *The Making of the State* (1933) , *Some Influences that Made the British Administrative System in India* (1939) , *India from the Dawn* (1949) *Club* · Presidency Club, Madras *Address*. Woodstock, Cathedral P O , Madras.

RYNJAH, Josingh, B A , B.L , Member, Assam Public Service Commission. *b*. Aug 24, 1888, *s* of U. Rabinsingh Shabong , *m* Alice Mabel Simon , nine *s* and one *d* , *Educ* . Shillong Govt. High School, Duff College and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta , Univ Law College, Calcutta Eastern Bengal and Assam Executive Service , Assam Civil Executive Service , Additional District Magistrate and Additional Sessions Judge, Assam , has been for several years Secy. of the Central Education Cttee of the Kasi-Jaintia Assembly. *Address* Rao Bhavan, Kench's Trace, Shillong.

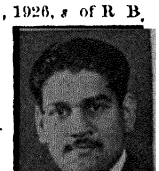
SACHAR, Bhim Sen, B.A., LL B Business magnate and politician *b* 1st December 1893 , *m* Shri Lalta Devi, *d* of Rai Bahadur Mukand Lal Puri , *Educ* Punjab University Joined the Bar in 1918 , joined Non-Co-operation Movement, 1921 , Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921 , Registrar, National University, Lahore , Secretary, Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1922-24, Municipal Commissioner, Gujranwala, 1924-33, founded the Sunlight of India Insurance Co Ltd in 1932 , Director, Gujranwala Electric Supply Co Ltd and Local Director, Punjab National Bank, Ltd ; elected member, Punjab Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket, 1936-45 , re-elected in 1945 , member, West Punjab Legislative Assembly ; membership transferred, East Punjab Assembly, elected leader, Congress Party, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1940 ; elected member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from West Punjab in 1947 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly ; Finance Minister, Punjab Government, 11th March 1946 to 3rd March 1947 , elected leader, Congress Legislative Party, East Punjab, April 1949 , Prime Minister, East Punjab, 1949. *Address* Simla.

SACHDEV, Mulk Raj, B A (Hons) (Punjab), M A (Cantab), I C.S., Chief Secy , Govt of East Punjab. *b* Oct. 12, 1903, *s* of late R. S. Ladharam Sachdev of Quetta , *m*. Savitri, *d* of late R. B Arjandas Vasudev , one *s* , Naresh ; *Educ* · Quetta, Lahore and Cambridge. Asstt Commissioner D C , Controller of Supplies, Bombay , Deputy Director-General, Supply Deptt , Director-General, Civil Supplies, Punjab ; Excise and Taxation Commissioner ; Secy. to Govt , Punjab , Partition Commissioner *Clubs*. Willingdon Club, Bombay , East Punjab Club, Simla. *Address:* Simla.

SADANAND, Swaminath, Publisher and Managing Editor, Free Press Journal Publications. *b* May 30, 1900, in Madras (South India), *s* of C V Swaminatha Iyer, a Madras Journalist and Publisher, 1885-1922 , *m* Srim Sagaravati, 1929 , *Educ* Madras Entered journalism, 1917 , Signatory of pledges of civil resistance to Rowlatt laws and habitual wear of Khaddar (hand spun and hand woven fabric), 1919 , on Reuter's staff in India, 1919-20 , Asstt Editor, Manager, *Independent*, an English daily in Allahabad published by Pandit Motilal Nehru to propagate the national movement, 1921-22 , Publicity Officer to the Congress Khaddar Organization, 1922-23 , promoted the Free Press of India, Oct 1923, and its Chief Executive since , prosecuted and convicted but acquitted on appeal in 1930 , detained, 1932 , forfeited Rs 51,000 under press laws , covered the second Indian Round Table Conference, London, attended by Mahatma Gandhi (1931) and the third Indian Round Table Conference, London (1933) ; Delegate to the Imperial Press Conference, 1946 , member News Agency Delegation, May-June 1948 , Standing Cttee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference , Executive Cttee. of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society , Secy , Shri Agastyar Ashram, Madras (S India) *Address*. 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SADOC, Dr. Lemuel, M A , Ph D (Frankfurt), Lecturer in Modern Languages (English, French & German) and Head of the Department of Languages, Government of India, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. *b*. October 21, 1894 , *m*. Gertrude (*nee* Wagner), one *s* , Gunther , *Educ* Gordon College, Rawalpindi , St. John's College, Agra. Frankfurt University, Germany ; Grenoble University, France , Sorbonne University, France , Lecturer in English & Philosophy, Christ Church College, Cawnpore , Lecturer in English, Forman Christian College, Lahore , Professor of Philosophy and Head of the Department of Philosophy and first President of Philosophical Association, St Stephen's College, Delhi. *Publications* · *Zarina a Romance of India* ; *The Seven Fakirs*, etc., etc *Recreations* · Riding, Wrestling, Cricket, Writing Poetry & fiction, Public Speaking, Humanities. *Address:* Dhanbad, Bihar; "Sadoc Estate", Nainpur, District Mandla (B N R.), India

SAH ROOP, Narain, Proprietor of National Motors, Jodhpur *b* July 21, 1926, *s* of R B. Shah Madan Mohan, Jagirdar of Gwalior State and Zamindar of U P and Tazimi Sardar of Jodhpur State , belongs to the old and renowned Sah family of Lucknow , *Educ* Graduated in science from the Lucknow University *Address* National Motors, Jodhpur.



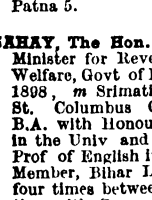
SAHA, Meghnad, D Sc , F R S , F.R A.S.B., F.N.I., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b*. 1893 . *Educ* : Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ , 1916 ; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin , Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ , 1921-23 , Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-1938, founded U P Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931 , Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. (1931-1934); member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933), member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934), President, Indian Science Congress, 1934 ; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-1938, Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936, Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad ; Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938) , member, National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress , member, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India ; member, Governing Body of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Cal University , President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1945 , member, Indian Scientific Mission (1944-45), sent by the Govt. of India to visit U.K , U S A and Canada ; only Indian Scientist who attended the 220th Jubilee celebrations of the Academy of Sciences, U S S R., held at Moscow and Leningrad in 1945 President of post-graduate Studies in Science, Calcutta University, 1947 ; member, Univ. Commission,

Govt. of India, 1948-49. *Publications:* On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918, On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918, etc, and numerous scientific papers, English, Continental and American; On a physical theory of the Solar Corona; Author of a Treatise on the Theory of Relativity, Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics, a Treatise on Heat, a Junior Text-Book of Heat. Founder-Editor of *Science and Culture.* Author of *My Experiences in Russia. Address:* University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

SAHAY, Jagatnandan, M A. (Patna), T.D (London), Registrar, Patna University *b* July 1, 1912, *s* of the late Ranajit Prasad, B. & O. Civil Service, *m* Shrim. Indumati, one *s*, *Educ.* Science Coll, Patna, Patna Coll, Patna, Institute of Education, London Univ. Bihar Educational Service, Lecturer in English Language and Literature *Address* Patna 5.

SAHAY, The Hon. Mr. Krishna Ballhabbh, Minister for Revenue, Forest and Aboriginal Welfare, Govt of Bihar since 1946. *b.* Dec 31, 1898, *m* Srimati Kailashpati Debi, *Educ* St. Columbus Coll., Hazaribagh; passed B.A. with Honours in English, coming 1st in the Univ and obtaining Gait Gold Medal Prof of English in Bihar Vidyapith, 1921-23, Member, Bihar Leg Council, 1924-29, jailed four times between 1930 and 1934 in connection with Congress C D. Movement, Secy., Bihar Earthquake Relief, 1935-36, elected M.L A, Bihar, in Jan 1937 and was appointed Parliamentary Secy. to Minister in Charge of Political Appointment, Land Revenue and Forest, courted imprisonment, 1940-41 and 1942-44 in connection with individual Civil Disobedience Movement and 1942 movement, elected uncontested to Bihar Leg Assembly from Hazaribagh Central Constituency in 1946 Editor *Motherland*, 1921-22, Hindi Weekly named *Chota Nagpur Darpan*, 1940-42. *Address*: Hazaribagh and Patna.

AHAYA, Rai Bahadur Syamnandan, C.I E., M L A, M.C.A; Zamindar, Banker and Industrialist. *b.* 1st January 1900, *s.* of Babu Jadunandan Sahaya, *m.* 1917, One *s.*; *Educ.*. Graduate of the Patna University. Sponsored the famous Bihar-Tenancy Act, was member of the old Bihar Legislative Council for a very long time, M L A, Bihar and elected member of the Constituent Assembly of India, Chairman Bihar Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Patna, Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Bicycle Mfg & Ind Corpn Ltd, Phulwari Sharif, Patna, Chairman, India Red Lead Factory, Calcutta, Chairman, Bihar Planters' Association, Muzaffarpur, Chairman, Indian Cocoanut Products, Calcutta. Chairman, Bihar Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Patna, Director, South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd, Bihta, Patna, Director, Central Bank of India Ltd, Patna, Director, Nalanda Airways Ltd, Patna, Director, The Star Textiles Ltd, Calcutta, Director, Indian Lead Products Ltd, Calcutta, Secy., Bihar Landholders' Assen, Patna; Member, Board of Secondary Educn, Bihar, Patna, member, Patna University Senate, Patna, member, Standing Labour Cttee, Govt of India, Delhi, was Chairman of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) for several years, was member, Co-operative Enquiry Committee, Unemployment Cttee. and Agricultural College Cttee. all appointed by Government of India, Proprietor of a big Estate, Baghi (Muzaffarpur), opened High Schools and Hospitals in his estate and is connected with various other industries and business, takes keen interest in business and public affairs *Publications* Speeches and articles on various occasions *Club* Town Club, Muzaffarpur *Address*. Sahaya Bhawan, Muzaffarpur.



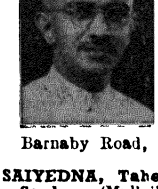
SAHGAL, Amar Chand, RAI-SAHIB, RAJYA-RATNA, B A (Punjab), B Sc, Tech (Manchester), A M I E E (London), Principal, Kala Bhavan Technical Institute and College of Engineering, Baroda *b* Oct. 30, 1898, *s* of Rai Sahib Mulchand Sahgal, *m.* Kamla Mehta, *d* of R L Mehta. *Educ* Govt. Coll, Lahore, Coll of Technology, Manchester Asstt Electrical Engineer, Simla, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Kala Bhavan *Address*. Alkapuri, Baroda

SAHUKAR, Nariman Dinsha, B A, Manager, Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co, Ltd. *b.* Feb. 2, 1902, *s* of Dinsha Dossabhai and Motibai Dinsha, *m* Mani N Chubb, B A, *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. President, Engineering Association of India, Bombay Br, 1947; President, Assoc of Indian Industries, 1948, Vice-President, All-India Manufacturers' Organization, 1949 *Clubs* W I A A, Club House Ltd *Address* 39 F, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay

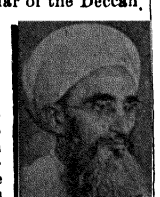


SAIN, Rai Bahadur Kanwar, I S E, O B E (1946), Rai Bahadur (1940), Chief Engineer, Central Designs, Central Waterways, Irrigation, Navigation Commission, Govt of India *b.* Jan 2, 1899, *s* of L Devi Dialji, *m* Sushila Devi, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee Served Punjab Irrigation Department, Oct 1922 to May 1947, was associated with the design and construction of Sutlej Valley Headworks and Haveli and Thal Projects, proposed irrigation projects for combined Punjab; was associated with exploration and design of Bhakra, Kishan Dams in East Punjab & Kosi Dam in Nepal, is conducting detailed designs on Hirakud Dam Project in Orissa *Publications* A large number of professional papers *Address*. Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, Govt of India, New Delhi

SAIT, E. A. Sathar, Sole Proprietor, E A. Watch Company, Madras *b.* 1908 at Madras, *s.* of Hajee Esa Ahmed Sait (Founder of the firm in 1915), *m.* 1930, six *s*, three *d* Joined the firm in 1924, became Sole Owner, 1944; Member, Cosmopolitan Club and Madras United Club; *Address* 28-30, Rattan Bazaar, Madras, *Residence* "Farukh Manzil," 11, Barnaby Road, Kilpauk, Madras



SAIYEDNA, Taher Saifuddin Saheb, H. H. Sardar (Mullaj' Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan, *b* at Surat on August 5, 1885; *S.* 1915, Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India, 1940, *m*, 12 *s*. and 8 *d*, Heir-Apparent, Abil Qaed Johar Mohommed Burhanuddin Saheb is appointed to the Pontificate as 52nd in the line, is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai-l-Mutlaq, derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendants the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt, the East India Co. counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility, His Holiness enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in civil courts; wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community, has established his own secretariat called El-Vazaarat-us-Saifiyah, is a liberal Patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established Sigha Limiyah, *i e*, an education dept to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with attached hostels, maintains at Surat an Arabic Coll the El-Jaameat-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are provided with free boarding and lodging, is an eminent Arabic scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature; his annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects, published during the month of Ramzan, are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature, has generously donated to charities, instances of his munificence are the construction of Qubla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Kiswat, *i e*, an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and the erection of Minaret outside the shrine of Mouiana Hussain the Martyr of Islam, conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Theology by the Muslim Univ. of Aligarh at a special Convocation in Aligarh, in 1946 at the hands of the Pro-Chancellor, presented with an address of welcome by the Univ, has recently become a patron of the newly established Association of Muslim Education, Mombasa (Kenya) *Address:* Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay



SAKHARE, Maharudrappa Rewappa, M.A, T.D., B.A. (Hons), M A, T.D (Cantab) (completed the course of M.A. in Education at Bristol Univ. in 1936) Retired Professor of Sanskrit and Education *b* Oct 22, 1891 of a respectable Lingayat family of Rajgoli, Belgaum, *m.* Miss Ganga of Yamkanmardi, 1914; Miss Gaura of Hubli, 1919, after the decease of the first wife, three *s.* and two *d*; eldest *s.* in R I A F as Wing-Commander; *Educ* Rajaram and Deccan Colleges, University College, Southampton, and Bristol University. Founded with colleagues the Karnatak Lingayat, now named Liberal Education Society, Belgaum; as Life-member served it for 31 years until retirement in 1947, worked for and brought into existence the Lingaraj College, Belgaum in 1933 and worked zealously for the development of the Society, started T D. classes in the Lingraj College in 1939; Social Reformer; Chairman, R C. of the first All-India Non-Brahmin Conf. in 1924, Chairman, R C of the Bombay Presy. Secondary Teachers' Conf., 1927 and the Karnatak Education Week in 1938; Fellow, Bombay University (1925-47) and a member of the Schools Committee and Academic Council *Publications* Brought to light a Sanskrit work *Sangitgangadharam* with translation, introduction and notes, wrote *History and Philosophy of Lingayat Religion* with foreword by Sir Radhakrishnan. *Recreations* Cards and home-gardening *Clubs*. Thalakwadi Club *Address*. 134, Mangalwarpeth, Thalakwadi P. O.

SAKSENA, Mohanlal, B Sc., L L B., *b* 25th October, 1896, *Educ*. Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad Joined N C O in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1922-25, member, U P Leg Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35. elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-45, re-elected unopposed, Nov. 1945; President, U P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39 Managing Director, the *National Herald*, 1939-40; Member, All-India Congress Committee, has undergone imprisonment several times since 1921 for national cause; Secy., All-India Political Prisoners' Relief C'ttee. Lucknow, Sec, Congress Party, Central Leg Assembly, 1946-47, Member of the Constituent Assembly of

India, July, 1946, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Dominion Parliament, 1947-March 1949, Minister for Rehabilitation, Govt of India, 1948-50, interested in village industries *Address*. Aminudaulal Park, Lucknow

SAKSENA, Premchandra, B Sc, Inspector-General of Police, C P and Berar. *b* Dec. 26, 1900, *m d* of Raja Sir Oudh Narain Bisarya, Prime Minister, Bhopal, two *s*., eldest is a Commissioned Officer in Indian Armed Forces, and one *d* *Educ* Robertson College, Jubbulpore, Muir Central College, Allahabad Joined the Indian Police as a result of competitive examination, 1925, District Superintendent of Police in several districts, was for sometime Central Intelligence Officer, C P and Berar, under the Govt of India, promoted D I G of Police, August 1947, officiating as I G of Police since Feb 1948, awarded the Indian Police Medal in 1947 *Recreations* Riding, Tennis and Golf *Address* Nagpur

SAKSENA, Ram Narain, M A, Ph D, D Litt, Principal, D A V College, Dehra Dun, since 1948 *b* June 12, 1909, *s* of Sarswati Prasad, *m* Shrimati Sumitra Devi, three *d*; *Educ* · Govt High School, Lakhimpur-Kheri, La Martiniere College, Lucknow, Lucknow University Awarded Research Fellowship, Lucknow Univ. (1934), appointed Lecturer in Economics, Lucknow Univ (1936), obtained first Doctorate after submitting a thesis on Maritime Labour in India (1937), obtained D Litt. (1948), awarded Bonarji Prize by the Lucknow University, for producing the best research work of 1948. *Publications Maritime Labour in India Recreations* Tennis and Photography. *Club* Rotary. *Address*. 87, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.

SAKSENA, Ramji Ram, B Sc, M.A, LL B., Indian Customs Service, Consul-General of India in New York, since May 1948. *b* June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U P, *Educ* · Allahabad University Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922, Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934, Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India," Third Edition, 1936, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan, April 1937 to September 1940, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1941, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, July 1947 to April 1948 *Recreations* Tennis, bridge. *Address*. No 3, East 64 St, New York City.

SAKSENA, Prof. Shibban Lal, M A, M P *b* July 1907, at Agra, *s* of Chhotey Lal and Mrs Ram Devi Saksena *Educ* P.P N. High School, Cawnpore, A V P High School Saharanpur, D A V High School and A P Mission School, Dehra Dun, Christ Church High School, Cawnpore, Govt High School, Cawnpore, Christ Church Inter Coll., & D A V Coll, Cawnpore, Univ of Allahabad Joined Non-Co-operation Movement at School in Cawnpore, 1920, Captain of volunteers in Cawnpore Congress Session 1925, a founder, V P Youth League, 1929-30, joined salt satyagraha campaign, April 1930, Prof of Mathematics and Philosophy, St Andrew's Coll, Gorakhpur, 1930-31, was Vice-Pres, Gorakhpur Town Congress Cttee and Captain, Gorakhpur Dist Congress Volunteer Corps, Secy, Agrarian No Rent Campaign Cttee, Cawnpore Dist Congress



Cttee, 1931; member, U P. Prov. Congress Cttee and A I C C since 1930, arrested and prosecuted 16 times for political offences since 1931 and spent an aggregate of 8 years in different jails in U P, undertook hunger strikes several times to get workers' grievances redressed; was Chairman, Harijan Survey Cttee, organised the agrarian movement in Maharajganj Tehsil, Gorakhpur Dist leading to the restoration of 50,000 acres of *Jarzi* 'Sir' land to the tenantry, organised the U P. Chini Mil Mazdoor Federation, March 1937, member, U P & Bihar Sugar Control Board, 1938-42 & 1946-48, Khaitan Cttee to enquire into the working of the sugarcane rule and labour conditions in Sugar factories, in U P. and Bihar, Pres, Dist Cong Cttee, Gorakhpur, 1938-39 & since 1947, All-India Dock & Port Workers' Federation; All-India Posts & Telegraphs Administrative Officers' Assoc, Assam Railway Labour Union, U P & Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation, D T S Labour Union and Staff Assoc, Delhi, All-India Carriage and Wagon Staff Welfare Cttee.; Vice-Pres, O T R Staff Welfare Union; Indian Railways Running Staff Council, General Secy, All-India Federation of Central Govt Employee's Union, All-India Sugar Factory Workers' Federation, member Executive Cttee, U P Provincial Congress Cttee and its Agrarian, Labour and Volunteer Sub-Cttees, keenly interested in agrarian activities and arrested and imprisoned several times in connection with his agrarian activities, Editor of the Hindi Weekly *Swarajya* from Lucknow, 1938-39. *Publications* Regularly contributes articles to various Indian newspapers and Magazines and to Dr. H H. Holmes *Unity* in New York *Address* · 13-E, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

SALDANHA, Alphonsus, B A (Hons.), (Bombay), M A (Cantab), M I E (India), F P W. Institute, J P (1948), Chief Engineer, G I P Ry, Bombay *b* July 2, 1901, *m*. Blanche Fernandes, one *s*. and two *d*; *Educ*.: St Xavier's College, Bombay, Conville & Calus College, Cambridge; had training at Rendel Palmer Triton, Consulting Engineers Asst Executive Engineer, E I Ry, Executive Engineer, E I Ry; Executive Engineer, G I P Ry, Dy. Chief Engineer, G I P Ry, member, Govt of India delegation to the International Railway Congress, at Lucerne, Switzerland, 1947, Chairman, Permanent Way Institution, Bombay & Western India Section For the Years 1947-49 *Publications* · *String Lining of Curves* (Pamphlet), Article in the Quarterly Technical Bulletin No 84 of January 1947 On *Short-staggered Joints* (an article on *Derailments*, in Journal No 15 of the P Way Institution, Bombay & Western India Section *Recreations*: Tennis, Badminton, Bridge. *Clubs* · C C I, Rotary Club, Cambridge Society of Bombay *Address* 7, Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAMANTA, Satis Chandra, M P., from West Bengal *b* Dec 15, 1900, *s*. of late Troilakyanath Samanta, of Village Gopalpur, Midnapur, *Educ* · Bangabasi Coll, Calcutta Univ, Bengal Technical Institute (National Council of Education, Bengal) Joined the Non-co-operation Movement, 1921; a Congress worker since then, Secy, Mahisadal Thana Congress Cttee, 1922-24, Teacher, Gunadhor National High School (under Gandiya Sarbavidyayatan, Bengal) at Kankurdah (Midnapur), 1923 and 24, whole-time worker, Deshbandhu Village Re-organisation Centre at Nimtauri, 1925-29, actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930, 32, 40 and 42, the first Dictator of the National Govt established in Tamluk (Midnapur), 1942, Pres, Tamluk sub-divisional Congress Cttee., since 1939; member, Bengal Prov Congress Cttee, member, Constituent Assembly of India and Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative), 1947-50, was convicted and imprisoned, 1921, '30, '33, '40 and '43, was under detention, 1937-38. *Publications Two years National Government in Midnapur*, *Muktir Gan* (Collection of National songs in Bengali) *Address*: New Delhi.

SAMPURNANAND, The Hon'ble Shri, B Sc. (Alld), L T (Alld), Minister, Education and Labour (U P Government) *b* Jan 1, 1891, *m*. Savitri Devi (deceased); *Educ*. **Queen's** College, Benares, Training College, Allahabad After graduating, worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares; worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18, Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21, was Editor, *To-day* (Eng. Daily now defunct) and *Maryada* (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, since 1922, Member, A I C C, since 1922, thrice Secy., U P. Provincial Congress Committee, President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay; President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Poona Session, 1940, Minister of Education, U P. Govt 1938-39 *Publications* · Fifteen books in Hindi on political, historical and philosophical subjects, and in English on Politics and Philosophy, received Mangala Prasad prize of Rs 1,200 for his book 'Samajavada' (Socialism). *Hobby*: Gardening. *Address*: Jalipa Devi, Benares, Secretariat, Lucknow.

SANDU, Govind Krishna, Managing Director, D K Sandu Bros Chembur Ltd *b* 1878, youngest *s*. of Krishnaji Raghunath, Tivare, Dist Ratnagiri *m* Mrs. Umabai, three *s* and two *d* *Educ*. Rajapur, Dist, Ratnagiri Manufacturer, Ayurvedic Medicines, Chairman, Reception Committee, 4th Maharashtra Provincial Vaidya Conference held in 1948 *Recreations* Reading of Religious Books and other Literature *Address* · C/o D K Sandu Bros (Chembur, Ltd), Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists, Chembur, (Bombay).



SANGHI, Chunnilal Ghanshyam Das, Prop, Western India State Motors, Jaipur *m*.; two *s*. and three *d* Partner, Motors, Jaipur; member, International Air Transport Association, first founder, Firm of Sanghi Bros., Jodhpur, prominent businessman, first man from Rajputana to obtain B. license from Karachi Airport, was the first to sponsor the motor trade in Rajputana and Air services, his is a prominent firm of Automobile Engineers of United States of Rajasthan; handled Agency of Seimens Ltd, Importers and Distributors of Nuffield Products; Dealers of Hindustan Motors Ltd, Calcutta for cars and trucks, Agent to Burmah-Shell and important Tyre Companies, has extensively travelled throughout the World and visited all the principal Institutions. *Address* Jaipur



SANGHI, Raisahib Kanahyalalji, Bisa Agarwal Bansal, Vaishnava *b* Sept 7, 1890, *el s*. of Gotra Ghanshamdasji, *m* Basantkumari, 1909; four *s*, Sunderlal, Jaswant Singh, Dr Jodh Singh and Veerendra Kumar Has seven brothers Dr Gulabchandji, Devilalji, Seth Motilalji, Seth Chunnilalji, Major Mohanlalji Nagar Seth, Major Sohanlalji Mumtazim Bahadur, and Flight-Lieut Om Prakash Tax Collector, Abu Municipality, Clerk of the Court of Dist. Magistrate, A G G. Rajputana Office, Mt. Abu, 1910-11; deputed as Office Asstt., Delhi



Durbar, A.G G. Rajputana Camp, Delhi, 1911; 1912-13 drafted 1911 Bikaner Census Report, Secy, Bikaner Public Park, P.A to Home & Finance Minister, 1913-1918, reorganized State Budget, Spl Officer for Viceregal visit to Bikaner, 1916, Asstt. Private Secretary to H. H, 1918-28, P A to H. H. for Prince of Wales' visit to Bikaner, 1921; Special Officer for organization of office of the Hon. General Secy. to Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, 1918-26, Retrenchment Officer during Financial Stringency of State, 1922 and again, 1940-41 and 1948, member, Cttee. for revision of H H 's Civil List, 1925, and again from 1939-43, Special Officer, Mehkma Khas to reorganize Secretariat, 1928-29, Finance Officer, H H.'s Household for reorganizing Household Accounts & disposal & recovery of Arrears, 1929-31, Finance Secy to Govt of Bikaner, Accountant General, Bikaner, 1931-43, member, Bikaner Legislative Assembly, 1941 & 1945, Auditor General, Bikaner, 1943; Offg. Finance Minister, 1939-43, Secy., Stores Purchase Deptt, 1944-45 & 1947-48, Director, Civil Supplies & Textile Commissioner, 1945-46, Seniormost Secy. to Govt, 1937 to 49; Pres., Stores Purchase Deptt, 1948-49, Hon. Treasurer, Red Cross, Bikaner Br, 1940-43, elected Chairman, Clerical Benevolent Fund, 1945-47, Director, Bank of Bikaner Ltd, 1948-50, Director, Industrial Corp, Ganganagan, 1949-50, Special Duty Officer, Finance Dept, Rajasthan Govt., for compilation of Interim Budget of Rajasthan for 1949-50, Cash Reward from Abu Municipality, 1911; Special Reward & H H's Silver Jubilee medal, 1912; Sanad in Approbation of services, 1916, twice conferred Robe of Honour (Khilat Saropao), 1918 & 1923, Royal Autographed letter of thanks from H R H the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII), 1921, Rai Sahib (1926), H H 's Golden Jubilee Medal, 1938; Badge of Honour, 1941, conferred the high Honour of "Tazim" and in consequence the exemption from Personal attendance in Courts, Hereditary distinction of wearing gold on feet, 1948, Autographed Photo from H H Udaipur, Silver topped Malacca cane from Lord Chelmsford, Silver topped Malacca Cane from Lord Reading and Gold Sleeve Links from Lord Irwin (now Halifax), as mementos of viceregal visits to Bikaner, Burbury's Overcoat & Rain Coat, 1922, Dressing case fitted with Silver topped material, 1922, Gold Desk Clock, 1912, Gold wrist watches 1916 and 1917 and Silver Ink Stand, 1930, as Souvenirs of H H 's visits to Europe *Recreations* Gardening, Humanitarian, Social Service. *Address* Lakshmi Nivas, Bikaner.

SANGHI, Seth Motilal Ghanshyamdass, Chairman of the Mewar Oil and General Mills Ltd, Udaipur, Director, India Motors Ltd, Ajmere, Jhalawar Transport Service Ltd, Jhalawar, Mechanised Farms & Industries Ltd, Udaipur *b* Dec 7, 1899, of the Sanghi family of Jodhpur Founder of the firm, Sanghi Brothers in Jodhpur with offices and Cinemas in important towns throughout Rajputana and Central India. *Address:* Jodhpur.



SANKARA NARAYANA, Brahmadesam Cidambi, M A, LL B. (T.C D), Barrister-at-Law, *b* November 25, 1893, *s.* of late B C Raghavayya, Public Prosecutor, Chittoor; *m* Lalita (died 1928). One *s* and one *d*; *Educ*. High School, Chittoor; Pachiappa's College, Madras; Central College, Bangalore; Trinity College and King's Inns, Dublin. Enrolled Advocate in the Madras High Court, 1917, was master of the High Court for some years and latterly Judicial Member, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal *Recreations* Music and Walking *Clubs* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras *Address* 'Shanti Vihara', Cathedral P O, Madras

SANNYASI, Swami Bhawani Dayal. *b.* Johannesburg, Sept 10, 1892, *m* Shrimati Jagrani Devi. Edited *Indian Opinion* (Hindi Section) of Phoenix, Natal in 1914, *The Dharmavir* of Durban in 1917-18, *The Hindi* of Jacobs, Natal in 1923-25 and *The Aryavarta* of Patna in 1931, Pres, Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal, 1925, Shahabad (Bihar) District Congress C'ttee., 1930, First Indians Overseas Conference at Gurukul-Brindaban, 1930; All-India Hindi Editors' Conference, Calcutta, 1931; Bihar Provincial Hindi Literary Conference, Deoghar, 1931, Natal Hindu Conference, 1933, Natal Indian Congress, 1938-39, First Natal Indian Conference 1938, Golden Jubilee of Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares, 1944, honoured by All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Hyderabad Session, 1949 by its highest degree of "Sahitya-Vachaspati (Doctor of Literature) sentenced to 3 months' R I with wife and child for organising Indian strike at Newcastle in 1913 and to 2½ years S I for participating in Satyagraha at Bihar in 1930, member, South African Indian Deputation to India, 1925, Proprietor, Publisher and Editor *The Pravasi*, a monthly magazine in English and Hindi exclusively devoted to the cause of Indians Overseas. *Publications Autobiography of A Settler, My Experiences of South Africa, History of Satyagrah in South Africa*, and about a dozen more, *Address*. Pravasi Bhavan, Adarsh Nagar, Ajmer.

SANTHANAM, Hon'ble Shri K., Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Govt. of India, since October 1, 1948. *b.* 1895, *Educ*. Graduated with Honours in Mathematics in 1917. Enrolled in High Court, Madras, 1920, non-co-operated in the same year and gave up practice, did Khadi work, 1920-30, was in jail in the non-co-operation campaigns of 1921, 1922, 1930, 1932 and 1941, was Editor, Indian Express, 1933-40, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937-42, Joint Editor, Hindustan Times, 1943-48, Member, Constituent Assembly, from 1946. *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

SANTOS, John, I.A. & A.S. (Retd), Financial Adviser to the Govt of Bombay *b* Jan 19, 1890, *s* of Avelyn and Cacilda Santos; *m* Maud Santos, *Educ* St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay Entered Indian Finance Department, 1914, Asst Accountant-General and Dy Accountant-General, Under-Secy, C P Govt, Under-Secy to the Govt of India, Finance Dept, Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1931, Dy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Dept, Comptroller, Sind, Accountant-General, Madras, Central Provinces and Bombay; Govt. of India Representative on the Court and Finance Committee of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and on the Board of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company, Trustee, Baronetcy Trusts, Bombay, Member, Administrative Enquiry Committee, Bombay, Member, Public Service Commission; Secretary, later President, Lusitanian Sporting Club. *Recreations* Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming *Address* 26-B, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

SARAF, Hon'ble Shri P. Shamlal, Minister for Health and Local Self Govt, Jammu and Kashmir State *b* July 4, 1904, *s* of P Samsar Chand Saraf, *m d* of P Ramchand Budki of Srinagar, Kashmir; one *d.*, *Educ* Sri Pratap College, Srinagar Joined business after studies, organised many concerns, was Hon. Secy, Chamber of Commerce for several years, took active part in Kashmir's political activities, joined National Conference and courted arrests many times *Clubs* Amar Singh Club, Srinagar *Address* Rainawari, Srinagar

SARAIYA, Jayant Varjivandas, B.A (Hons), Cotton Merchant *b* November 15, 1915, 2nd *s* of Seth Varjivandas Motilal, Cotton Merchant and ex-Partner of Narandas Rajaram & Co, Bombay, *m* Manorama V. Shah, niece of Seth Sakerlal Balabhai, Millowner, Ahmedabad, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay After graduation joined Narandas Rajaram & Co, 1938, travelled to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ceylon and extensively in India on business, started his own firm of India Cotton Supplies Ltd in partnership with M/s Beharilal Ramcharan, Millowners & Bankers of Kanpur, became its Managing Director, recently visited Egypt and Europe for pushing the firm's business in cotton *Recreations* Sports and Motoring. *Clubs* C C I Ltd, W I F.A. Ltd, Orient Club *Address:* Swastik Court, 132, Queen's Road, Bandstand, Bombay 1.



SARAIYA, Ramanlal Gokaldas, O B E, J P, B A, B Sc. Cotton Merchant and Vice-Chairman, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Bombay *b* 16 Jan 1898, *m.* Padmavati, daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt of Bombay, 1920, 3 *s.*; *Educ* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, Matric 1914) B A. (Hon), 1919, Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20, B Sc. (1920), took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering in England and diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing, elected Fellow of the Chemical Society, London After return to India, joined Narandas Rajaram & Co. in 1922, became its partner in 1926 and Vice-Chairman since its conversion to limited company in 1944, Chairman of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, 1944-45; member, Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Govt of India, and Co-operative Training Committee appointed by Govt of Bombay and of the Expert Cttee. on Futures Markets (Regulation) Bill, 1950, Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd, Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, Bombay Board of the United Commercial Bank Ltd, Director, Hind Cycles Ltd, The United Salt Work and Industries Ltd, Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd, Narandas Rajaram & Co (Africa) Ltd, etc, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee; President Indian Merchants' Chamber, Member Bombay State Rural Development Board, Food and State Commodities Advisory Board, Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Cotton Advisory Cttee., 1948, 1949 and 1950, at Cairo, Brussels and Washington, respectively *Clubs* Orient, Willingdon, Cricket Club, Bombay *Address* Vasant Vihar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.



SARAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankar, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Allahabad *b* March 31, 1893, *s* of Munshi Iswar Saran and Shrimati Shivarani Devi; *m.* Shrimati Shrivati Devi, two *s* Chandra Bhushan and Shashi Bhushan, and one *d.*, Vijay Lakshmi, *Educ* Central Hindu College, Banaras, 1904-13; Univ of Oxford, 1914-19 Enrolled Advocate in Allahabad High Court, 1919, Govt Pleader, Basti, 1920, Govt Pleader, High Court, Allahabad, 1921, officiated as Asst Govt Advocate, 1923, Govt Advocate, 1931, Permanent Dy Govt. Advocate, 1937, Permanent Govt. Advocate, 1944; Pres. Annie Besant School, Allahabad, Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad;

Harijan Ashram, Allahabad, 1947, Asstt Provincial Commissioner, Bov Scouts Assoc, 1933-45, Chief Warden, Air Raid Precaution, Allahabad, 1941-43 Member, Central Committee, Indian Conference of Social Work *Publications* Frequent contributor to the press on current problems with special reference to the downtrodden and depressed *Recreations* Scouting, Education and Special Service. *Club* Flying Club *Address* 6, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad

SARANJAME, Rao Bahadur Raghunath Dattatraya, Advocate, Amraoti, now acting as Special Crown Prosecutor in important cases under Ministry of Home Affairs *b* 31st March, 1895, *s* of the late Rao Saheb D V Saranjame, Dy Collector, C P, *m* Yamunabai, *d.* of late R. G Bhide, Malguzar, and *s* of M R Bhide, I C S, Home Secy, East Punjab Govt, One *s* and two *d.*, *Educ* Morris College, Nagpur A Marathi poet, Poems reproduced in recognised collections and three of them recorded by the Gramophone Co., Standing Member, Text Book Committee, C P., Nagpur University Examiner in Criminal Law, Freemason, Past Master of Lodge "Berar" and a D G L Officer, represented C P at the National Savings Conference, Delhi, Jan 1942, Legal Adviser to the Special Police, Govt. of India & Public Prosecutor, Special Tribunal, 1944-46, Vice-Principal, Law College, Amraoti, Member of Law Faculty & Board of Studies, Nagpur University *Address* · Amraoti

SARAOGI, Dharam Chand, Proprietor, Jokhiram Baijnath *b* in 1905 at Ranchi in a respectable and philanthropic Jain family, *m d* of Paresh Das Jain of Arrah, *Educ* privately by guardian tutors, efficiency in English, Hindi & Bengali, besides working knowledge of Mahajani, Gujrati and Rajasthani. Made an extensive tour of Europe and Eastern Asia, 1929; again had an Air-trip round-the-world with his wife, in 1947, Member, Bengal Flying Club, Calcutta College Square Swimming Club, Hindusthan Club, Ordnance Club, President, Digambar Jain Navajuvak Samiti and Mahabir Pustakalaya, (since 1931), Calcutta Marwari Samsthan & Kamar Sabha Pustakalaya, Jugantbar Club, Secy, Marwari Relief Society (1936 & 1937), again elected as Gen Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1945 & 1946); Secretary, Marwari Traders' Association (1938), Vice-Pres Marwari Relief Society, Merchant Cttee, Jain Sabha Cttee *Publications Seven months in Europe* (Europe Men Sat Mas) besides numerous articles of literary value on varied and interesting subjects contributed to and published in Hindi periodicals of repute *Recreations* Motoring, Travelling, Flying, Swimming, Photography, Naturophathy *Address* Jekhiram Baijnath, 8/1, Esplanade East, Calcutta; *Residence* Jain House, 8/1, Esplanade East, Calcutta



SARDA, Dewan Bahadur Har Bilas, F.R.S.L., M R A S, F.S S. *b* 3rd June 1867. Apptd Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921, Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23, officiated as Addl Dist and Sessions Judge, retired, 1923, Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925, member, Leg Assembly, 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930, was Dy Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly, was one of the Chairmen of the Leg Assembly, presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaish Conference at Bareilly in 1925, Diwan Bahadur, 1932, awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act". *Publications* · *Life of Dayanand Saraswati; Hindu Superiority, Ajmer Historical and Descriptive, Maharana Sanga, Maharana Kumbha, etc* Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha of India Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct 1937. *Address* Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

SARKAR, Sir Jadunath, Kt., C I.E., M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar, D Litt, Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. F.R A S B Member of the Indian Hist Records Comn (1919-41), Corr Member R. Hist. S (London), Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom Br R A S) *b* Dec 10, 1870, *m* Kadambini Chaudhuri, *Educ* Presidency Coll, Calcutta Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28, Indian Educational Service (retd), Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benaras (1917-19), Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928), Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932) *Publications India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography, and Roads, History of Aurangzeb* 5 *Vols, Shivaji and His Times, Mughal Administration, Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign, Anecdotes of Aurangzeb, Chanakya; Economics of British India, India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire,* 4 *Vols; House of Shivaji,* Edited, Irvine's *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records. *Address* · 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta 29

SARKER, The Hon'ble Shri Naliniranjan, Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industries, West Bengal Govt. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, for Education, Health & Lands, and later for Commerce, Industry & Food, 1941-42, resigned in February 1943, Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, President, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd, Calcutta, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1935 and Member, Executive Cttee, Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1941-42, President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner, Calcutta Port, Mayor of Calcutta, 1934-35, Fellow of the Calcutta University, President, Indian Life Offices Association, 1933-34; Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Member of the Indian Industrial Mission, U K. and U S A. in 1945, Chairman, All-India Council for Technical Education appointed by the Government of India, Member, Bengal Separation Council; Chairman, Expert Committee appointed by the President, Constituent Assembly, for incorporating the financial provisions in the Draft Constitution of India Founder and Chairman, Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., Calcutta, and Director of about 30 industrial and financial concerns. Author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems, acted as Chief Minister of W Bengal during Hon'ble Dr B C Roy's absence in Switzerland in 1949 *Address* "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.



SARMA, G. K. Seshadri, B A., C I.E (June, 1946), Finance Secretary, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, since July, 1949 *b* 6th Dec 1892, *m* Lakshmi, *d* of Dr P S Chandra Sekhar of Madras, *Educ* Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram & the Madras Christian College Entered the Indian Audit Dept., 1914 and appointed to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1926, in charge of the accounts of the Mettur Project, 1931-33; Asst Secy., Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1933-35, Under Secy, Political and External Affairs Dept, 1935-1940, Financial Adviser to the Chief Commr, Delhi; Member, Delhi Improvement Trust, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Joint Water and Sewage Board, Delhi, 1940-1944, Crown Finance Officer (India), 1944-1947; Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt of India, 1947-48 *Address* 73, Main Road, Puduppalayam, Cuddalore N T, Madras.

SARMA, Sir (Ramaswami) Srinivasa, Kt *cr.* 1936, C I E, 1926, Managing Editor, *The Whip b* 1890; *Educ* · Madras. Started life as Sub-editor of the *Bengalee*, Calcutta, 1913; left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916; visited Europe, 1919, 1926, 1929 and 1934; went back to India as Associated Press and Reuter's Correspondent in Calcutta, 1920, Editor-in-Chief of *Bengalee* and *New Empire*, and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers Ltd; started *The Whip*, Calcutta weekly political newspaper, 1934 started the East Indian Rly Magazine, 1945; visited U S A, 1944, and Australia, 1946 *Recreation* Tennis *Address* 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta, "Kalikoti", Mavoor P.O, S I Railway, Madras State

SARMAH, Debeswar, President, Assam Provincial Congress Cttee, since June 1948; Member, All-India Congress Working Cttee, since Jan 1949 *b* 1897, *s* of late Tankeswar Sarmah of Kenduguri, Jorhat, Assam, *Educ* Passed Matriculation from Jorhat, 1912, graduated from Cotton College, Gauhati, law degree from Calcutta A sportsman, secured All Assam Tennis Championship Cup in 1916 Joined Non-Co-operation movement, 1920, was imprisoned, took leading part in 1930-33 movement and again in 1940-42 movements, offered Individual Satyagraha, 1940 and was imprisoned, was arrested, 9th August 1942 and detained as Security prisoner till March 1945, elected Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, March 1946, resigned, Sept 1947; Dominion Agent in Manipur State, Sept 1947—June 1948. *Address* Jorhat, Assam.

SARWATE, Vinayak Sitaram, B.A, LL.B, M P, Advocate, Madhya Bharat High Court. *b* April 2, 1884, *m* Saraswati, *d* of L A. Tambe, Indore, three *s* and four *d.*, *Educ* Holkar Coll, Indore, M A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Govt. Service; practised as High Court Advocate in Central India, led the People's Movement since 1940 in the Indore State. *Publications. A History of Socialism* and *Exhaustive Review of Maratha Modern Literature* in Marathi. *Address* 63, Alapura, Indore City

SASTRI, Mahamahopadhyaya Sastra Ratnakara Pandit A Chinnaswami, 'Mahamahopadhyaya' (1941), Sastra Ratnakara by Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Kamakotipitha Mimamsa Kesari, Panditasarvabhauma, etc. by various academic institutions, Lecturer, Sanskrit Dept, Calcutta Univ, since 1947. *b.* May 28, 1890, at Mandakolathur Village, North Arcot Dt., *s* of Appaswami Vadhyar and Bhagirathi Ammal; *m.* Srimathi Kamalambal, 1906, five *s* and four *d Educ.* Krishna Yajur Veda under his father, Mylapore Sanskrit Coll Prof. of Mimamsa, Maharaja's Sanskrit Coll, Tiruvadi, 1914-18, Prof and Head of the Dept of Mimamsa, Benares Hindu Univ., 1918; Head of the Dept of Dharmasastra, 1936-38; Vice-Principal, Coll of Theology, B. H U. 1938-39, Principal and Prof of Vedanta and Mimamsa, Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit Coll, Oriental Institute, Tirupati, 1939-40, Principal, Coll of Theology, B H U., 1940-47, member, various academic and executive bodies, B H. U, member, Board of Studies, Andhra Univ.; Sanskrit Board, Lucknow Univ, nominated member, Board of Govt Sanskrit Coll. Text Books Syllabus Revision Cttee, U. P, 1938; member (nominated by the U. P. Govt) of Cttee appointed by the U. P Govt to reorganise Sanskrit Studies, member (nominated by the West Bengal Govt) of the Bangiya Sanskrita Siksha Parishad, Examiner in many Universities and other examining

bodies Pres, All India Devabhasha Parishad (1936 and 1948), All India Samskrita Sahitya Sammelan (1945), Sectional Pres., Veda and Mimamsa Sections, Oriental Conference (1948), considered to be authority in Mimamsa, Vedanta, Dharmasastra and Veda *Publications* Original Works *Saravvechini* (Commentary on Mimamsa Nyaya Prakasa, *Vidhitatwa Sangraha*, *Tantrasidhanta Ratnavali*; *Commentary on Sabara Bhashya*; *Vaidikayagaswrupama*, Edited Books, *Mimamsakaustubha*—Three Parts; *Apasthamba Grihyasutra*, *Apasthamba Dharmasutra*, Bodhayana Dharma Sutra; *Brihati*, *Tandyamahabrahmana*—Two Parts; *Tautati tamatathilakam*—Three Parts. *Address* "Bhagirathi", Hanumanghat.

SASTRI, Ballapinni Nanjunda, M Sc., A R I C., A I I Sc, F.I A Sc., Chief Editor, "Wealth of India" since 1949 and "Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research" since 1942 *b* Dec 5, 1905, of a Brahmin family of Sanskrit scholars and poets, *m* Bhagirathamma, two *s.* and one *d*, *Educ*. Central College, Bangalore (B Sc, Mysore Univ), Merit Scholar (Chemistry), Postgraduate research in Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, M Sc (Bombay Univ), Research Biochemist, Tea Research Institute, Ceylon (1930-32); Lecturer in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1932-42), Lecturer, History of Science & Scientific Method, Delhi Univ (1946-49), Member, Documentation Cttee, I S I, since 1948, Publisher, Current Science (1932-42) *Publications* Over 40 research papers in Biochemistry, Plant Physiology and Plant Products *Recreations* Study of Sanskrit classics *Address* 20, Pusa Road, Karolbagh, New Delhi.

SASTRI, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami, B A, B L. Retired Dist and Sessions Judge, *o* Aug 1878, *m* Srimathi Sundarammal, *Educ* · Native High School, Kumbakonam, Maharajah's Coll, Trivandrum Govt Coll, Kumbakonam, Law Coll, Madras. Was an Advocate for 5 years at Madras, then became a Dist Munsiff, Sub-Judge and Dist. and Sessions Judge in the Madras Judicial Service; was afterwards second appellate judge at Pudukotah for 4 years, took part in social, economic and political uplift movements, was Chairman of the Reception Cttee and then Vice-Pres of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and opened the Mysore State Hindu Mahasabha third session at Shimoga; was editor of *Indian Progress* and of *Madras Legal Companion* and afterwards of *Dharmarajya*. *Publications*. Several books on Law, Literature, Philosophy and Sanskrit Drama *Address* 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras.

SASTRI, The Hon'ble Shri Justice M Patanjali, B A, B L. (Madras Univ), Judge, Federal Court, India, since December 6, 1947. *b.* January 4, 1889, *s* of Pandit Krishna Sastri, formerly Senior Sanskrit Pandit, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, *m* Srimathi M Kamakshi Ammal, three *s* and five *d.*, *Educ*. Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras. Practised as Advocate in the High Court at Madras, elevated to the Bench, 15th March 1934 *Address* · 5, York Place, New Delhi

SASTRY, Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Panchapagesa, B A., M L (Madras), Judge, High Court, Madras *b* April 30, 1891, *s* of V Sivaramakrishna Sastry and Subba Lakshimi Ammal, *m* Ramachandra Jayalakshimi, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Presidency College, Madras Lecturer, Madras Law College (1920-23) *Publications:* Editor, "Limitation Act by Mitra", 6th Edition. *Recreations*. Walking *Club* · Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*. Warren Road, Mylapore, Madras

SATHE, Sir Jagannath Luxman, B.A, Kt. (1946), C I E (1943), I C S (Retd) *b* April 20, 1886, *m* Ramabai, *d* of Mr and Mrs G J. Agashe, *Educ* Bahaudin Coll, Junagadh and St John's Coll, Cambridge Asstt Collr, Aligarh (1910), Inspector of Schools, Bareilly (1916), Sub-Divisional Officer, Karwi (1917-18), Collector, Ballia (1920-22), Secy, Board of Rev, Allahabad (1923-25), Excise Commr. (1926-31), Finance Secy (1933-36), Commr, Benaras (1937-39), Member, Board of Revenue (1940-44), Adviser to the Governor, U P (Revenue), 1944-46; President, Executive Council, Sangli State, 1946-48 *Publications Revenue Court Digest*. *Address* Unnatiwas, Tilakwadi, Nasik.

SATHE, Purshottam Balkrishna, B A, LL B (All), LL M (Bom), in International Law, Mimansa Bhushana (conferred by Shankracharya), Civil Judge, Khandwa (M P) *b* 1898, at Yeotmal (Berar), *m* Tarabai, two *s*, Chitta Ranjan and Satya Ranjan, first Master of Law in Berar, member of several Nagpur Univ Bodies for nine years, Examiner of Marathi literary books, Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, Poona, accredited Delegate of the Nagpur Univ to All Asiatic Educational Conferences of Benares, 1930, read a paper at the conference, sometime Secy, Hindu Law Research and Reform Assoc, Madhya Pradesh, Director of LL M Studies, Nagpur Univ from 1940 *Publications* Author of several books in History and Civics and short stories in Marathi, *Discourses on Purva Mimansa System* and *Lectures on Constitutional Law* in English, Author of several research papers on Hindu Law published in legal Journals *Address* Civil Judge, Washim (Berar)



SATHIANATHAIER, R, M A, L T, Professor of History and Politics and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Annamalai University *b* Feb 9, 1896, *s* of P V Ramaier; *m* V S Lakshmi Ammal (*died* 1932), S Ponnammal, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* St Joseph's Coll, Trichinopoly, Teachers' Coll, Saidapet, Madras Research Scholar, Univ of Madras, Asstt Professor, St Joseph's Coll, Trichinopoly *Publications History of the Nayaks of Madura Studies in the Ancient History of Tondamandalam*, *A Political and Cultural History of India*, 3 Vols *Address* 10, Professors' Qrs, Annamalainagar P O (S India)

SAVARIRAYAN, S J., M A, Principal, American College, Mathural, since June 1949 *b* April 5, 1900, *s* of late Rev E Savarirayan, B A, *m d* of late Rao Bahadur D J Jesudason, B A, Asst Postmaster-General, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* The Presidency College, Madras Lecturer in Voorhees Coll, 1922-37, Vice-Principal and Bursar, Voorhees Coll, 1938-42, Principal, Voorhees Coll, 1942-49 *Recreation* Tennis *Address* 'Morningside', American College Compound, Tallakulam P O, Mathural

SAWANT, Vithal Abaji, B Com, C A I B, General Manager, The Bank of Kolhapur Ltd *b* 1905, *s* of Abaji I Sawant, *m* Shrim Nirabai K Naik of Bombay, four *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Sydenham Coll, Bombay Started carreer as Internal Auditor, Dist Local Board, Thana, 1930, was Private Secy to the Raja of Mudhol, 1931, Accountant, Kolhapur Municipality, 1934, joined the Bank of Kolhapur, 1935, rose to the position of General Manager of the bank, has worked hard in advancing the general interests of the bank; and was responsible for the opening of its branches at several important places in Kolhapur district and in Bombay *Recreations* Tennis and other games *Club* Residency Club, Kolhapur *Address* Sukhaniwas, Tarabai Park, Kolhapur Palace, Kolhapur



SAWANTWADI: His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the Raja of. *b* 1927, *Educ.* Doon School, Dehra Dun, Wadia College, Poona, had a long and strenuous course of military training Succeeded to the *gadi*, 1937, was invested with full ruling powers, May 12, 1947, successfully held responsible posts in the military, has also acquired sufficient knowledge of administrative matters by undergoing training with the Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay, has fallen in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his state, with an area of 930 sq miles, a population of 252,170 and a revenue of Rs 10,34,597, merged into the Dominion of India; is a keen sportsman, an excellent musician, an artist, a soldier and an administrator. *Address* Sawantwadi.



SAWANTWADI · Her Highness Rajmatoshri Parvatidevi Bhonsle of *b* 1907, *q d.* of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda. *m.* Major H. H Sir Khem Sawant V, the late Rajasaheb of Sawantwadi in 1922, *Educ* Baroda, Bently Priory Girls' School, Middlesex, England. Was invested with full ruling powers and appointed the Regent of the State, by the Crown till May 1947, successfully shouldered the responsibility with a view to following explicitly in the footsteps of her husband, was responsible for considerable progress in all branches in the State administration; has taken special interest in medical relief, and in rural development in the State. *Address:* Sawantwadi



SAWHNEY, Rai Bahadur Kalidas, B Sc. (Hons), M Sc (Punjab), Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, President, Section of Agricultural Sciences, Indian Science Congress, 1943, Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee since August 1948 *b* June 4, 1896, *m* Shrimati Washeshwaran Devi; four *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. Government College, Lahore Professor of Biology, Islamia College, Peshawar, 1918-19 Hindu College, Delhi, 1920, Asstt Botanist, Dept of Agriculture, Baghdad, Iraq, 1921-23, Cotton Breeder, Dept of Agriculture, Iraq, 1924 to April 1929, Cotton Research Botanist, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad State, May 1929 to July 1941, Director of Agriculture, H E H. the Nizam's Government, 1941 to August 1948 *Publications Cotton growing in Hyderabad State*, Volumes I, II and III (Being a Report on a Survey of the Cotton Crop, 1931-35), *A plan for the agricultural development of Hyderabad State*. *Recreations* Tennis and swimming *Clubs:* University Club, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan), Boat Club, Hyderabad (Deccan), Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address* No 14, Nicol Road, Indian Mercantile Chambers Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SAXENA, Shankar Sahai, M A, M Com, Visharad (1924), Principal, Maharana Bhupal Coll, Udaipur (Rajasthan), since 1948 *b.* Aug 8, 1904, *s* of B Jainti Sahai, *m* Shrimati, two *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Etah, S D Coll, Kanpur Lecturer, Maharana Coll, Udaipur (1926-29), Professor of Commerce and Economics, Bareilly Coll, Bareilly, U P (1929-48), is closely associated

with Agra and Rajputana Universities, member of their various bodies, is keenly interested in co-operative movement and rural uplift work *Publications* Has written more than 20 books both in English and Hindi on economics and allied subjects —*English Readings in Indian Economics, Introduction to Economics, Hindi · Bhartiya Gramya Arthshashtra, Bhartiya Mazdoor, Bhartiya Sahkarita Andolan, Arthik Bhugol, Karl Marx Ke Sidhant, Prarambhik Arthshastra, Banking*, etc *Address* Udaipur (Rajasthan)

SAYEEDUD-DIN, Mohammad, B Sc (Bom), M A (Edin), F R M S, F L S (Lond), Professor of Botany, Osmania Univ., since 1934. *b* June 27, 1904, *s* of M Sirajuddin and Karim-un-nisa Begum, *m* Zubaida Begum, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* St John's Coll, Agra, St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Edinburgh Univ Lecturer in Biology, 1925, reader in Biology, 1930 *Publications* 34 Research papers on the flora of Hyderabad and anatomy of Indian Herbs, etc, five compilations in Urdu, besides translation of English text-books *Recreations* Painting, Music *Address* Department of Botany, Osmania University, Lallaguda P O, Hyderabad Dn.



SCHIVE, Jens, Minister for Norway in India, since 1949 *b* October 18, 1900, *s* of Kaia and Theodor Schive, *m* Kari Sooth Schive (Deceased Jan 24, 1950), one *s*, *Educ* Arendal off hoyere almenskole and the University of Oslo Journalist, Editor-in-Chief of the Norwegian Telegraph Agency, Press Attaché at Royal Norwegian Legation in Stockholm (1940), Chief of Press Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1945, member, Committee for publication of documents regarding the last war *Publications* · Book about the visit of the Norw Crown Prince and Crown Princess to U S A, 1939 *Address:* Hotel Cecil, Delhi

SCHROFF, Mahadeva Lall, Principal, Birla College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Vice-Pres, Central Council of Pharmacy and Chairman, Education Regulations Cttee under Pharmacy Act, Govt. of India, 1949, President, Rajasthan Academy of Sciences, 1950. *b* March 6, 1902, Darbhanga, Bihar, *s* of Hanuman Prasad Schroff and Ramadevi, *m* Prabha Basil, 1932, two *d*, Indu and Sudha; one *s*, Arunkumar, *Educ*. Patna Univ, Benares Hindu Univ, State Univ of Iowa; Harvard Univ., Cornell Univ, A B with Honours in Chemistry, 1926, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M S, 1927 Began his career as Lecturer, Foreign Languages School, Osaka, Japan, 1922, joined Editorial Board, Osaka Mainichi, 1922, Chemist, Cellulose Products Inc, Maynard, Mass, 1927, Johns Manville Corporation, New Jersey (1927-28), returned to India, 1929, joined Salt Satyagraha Movement in Bhagalpur, Bihar, was imprisoned for 6 months in Hazaribag jail, 1930, Asstt Professor (1931-33) and Raja Motichand Professor and Head of the Dept of Pharmaceutics, Benares Hindu Univ (1933-43), Chief Chemist and Research Officer, Birla Brothers Ltd (1943), Secretary, Birla Laboratories (1943-48), Founder, Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Benares Hindu Univ, pioneer in the field of pharmaceutical education in India, having organized for the first time a course of studies of a University standard at Benares, later co-operated in the establishment of pharmaceutical studies in most of the universities in India, Foreign Corresponding Member, Societe de Pharmaceutique Techniques, Paris, Member, American Institute of History of Pharmacy; Assoc Member, International Pharmaceutical Federation, Founder, Indian Pharmaceutical Assoc, Indian Journal of Pharmacy, Indian Pharmacist, All-India Pharmacists' Union and a number of other Pharmaceutical organizations, Editor-in-Chief, Indian Journal of Pharmacy (1939-43); Editor, the Indian Pharmacist, since 1945, President, Third (1943, Benares) and Seventh (1947, Delhi) All-India Pharmaceutical Conference, Pres, Indian Pharmaceutical Congress, 1948, Indian Pharmaceutical Association (1948), from which he resigned in the same year due to some difference of opinion All-India Pharmacists' Union (1948-49); Bharmaceutical Assoc, since 1946, Bharmacists' Assoc, since (1948), member, Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Govt of India (1941-47), Indian Pharmacopœial List Cttee (1944-46); Chairman, College of Pharmacy Cttee, Govt of Bengal (1947) and of West Bengal (1948-49), member, Scientific Advisory Board, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Chemical Division Council of the Indian Standards Institution, Executive Cttee of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Assoc, 1948, Council of the Indian Institute of Chemists, and of a number of other scientific and pharmaceutical organizations in the country *Publications* A number of research papers on standardization of drugs, Author of a number of books on pharmacy published under the name of Indian Pharmaceutical Series, the only books on pharmacy so far published in India. *Address* Pilani, Jaipur



SCOTT, Rev. Alexander Armstrong, M A, B D, B Paed, D D, King's Jubilee Medal (1935), Principal, Indore Christian College, since 1929 *b* Jan. 5, 1887, *s* of Alexander Armstrong Scott and Isabella Cockburn Mills; *m* Minnie Campbell Shaw; one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* University of Toronto and Knox College, Toronto, Canada, United Free Church College, Glasgow, New College, Edinburgh Joined staff of Indore Christian College (then Canadian Mission College), 1912, Member, Executive Council, Agra Univ, General Secretary, United Church of Canada Mission. *Publications* · Chiefly magazine articles *Recreations* · Tennis, philately *Clubs:* Residency Club, Indore, Rotary Club. *Address*. Indore, Madhya Bharat

SEN, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Amarendra Nath, B A (Hons), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1938 *b* May 13, 1891, at York Road, Rangoon, *s* of the late Purna Chandra Sen, Bar-at-Law and Muktakeshi Sen, of Chittagong and Rangoon, *m* Mrinalini Sinha, *d* of Lt-Col. N P Sinha, I M S, Jan 1916, *Educ* St Xavier's College and High School, Calcutta, Rangoon College, Rangoon and Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar, 1914 Enrolled at High Court at Calcutta, 1915 and practised there till 1926, appointed as Special Officer in the Legislative Department, Government of India, 1926, appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1927, twice Special Officer in the Judicial Dept. of Government of Bengal *Recreations* · Boxing, Swimming, Collecting old Indian paintings, old Bronzes and old Enamelled Jewellery *Address:* 4, Hungerford Street, Calcutta

SEN, H. E. Shri Binay Ranjan, C I E, I C S, Indian Ambassador to Italy, since Feb 1950 *b* Jan 1, 1898, *m* Chiroprova Chatterjee (1931), *Educ.* Calcutta and Oxford Univ. Dt Magistrate, Midnapore, 1937-40, Revenue Secy to Govt of Bengal, 1940-43, Director of Civil Evacuation, Bengal, 1942-43, Relief Commr, 1942-43, Director-General, Food, Govt of India, Dept of Food, New Delhi, 1943-45; Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Food, 1945-47, First Counsellor and Minister to the Embassy of India in the U S A, 1947; Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 1948, Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Indian Embassy in Washington till Feb. 1950. *Address*. Embassy of India, *via* Bertoloni, Rome

SEN, Dr. Dhirendra Mohan, O.B E, M A. (Delhi), Ph D (London), Secy to the Govt of West Bengal, Dept of Education since April 1948. *b* Nov 25, 1901, *m*. Parul Sen *nee* Gupta, *Educ:* Tagore's School at Santiniketan, 1911-18, St Stephen's Coll, Delhi, 1918-24, Univ College, London, 1925-28, The National Institute of Natural Psychology, London, 1928, Elmhirst Research Fellow (Dartington Hall Trust, Devon, England, 1930-40) Attached to Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan in addition to the work connected with Research Fellowship; appointed to administrative duties of the Rector of the School Dept and Principal of the College Dept; in charge of educational planning in the rural areas; deputed for field work in the U K and on the Continent in the field of continuation education, education of the handicapped, technical education, particularly in schools in 1931, 1935 and 1937 by the Elmhirst Research Trust, appointed Technical Asstt. to the Educational Commissioner with the Govt of India, 1940 Asstt Commissioner with the Govt of India, 1942, Asstt Educational Adviser to the Govt of India, 1942; Deputy Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, Jan 1946, Dy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Sept 1945, Secy., Central Advisory Board; Dy. Secy, Education Dept, Govt. of India, 1940-46, Secy, Ministry of Education, 1946 (offg). *Address:* Calcutta.

SEN, Mrs. Hannah, B A (Hons), B L (1st Class) (Calcutta Univ), Teachers' Diploma (London), Hon Development Secy, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. Principal, New High School for Girls, Bombay, 1922-25, was in England, closely associated with British women's organisations and engaged in activities of a socio-political character, 1925-32, was invited to return to India to take charge of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, which was about to be established in 1932, its Directress till Nov. 1947, is deeply interested in educational problems and women's activities, Member for Constitution, All-India Women's Conference; member Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Central Cttee of the All-India Conference of Social Work, Executive Board of the All-India Assoc for Moral and Social Hygiene; Nursing Council of India, United Council for Relief and Welfare, Court of the Univ of Delhi, recently as Chairman of the Clothes Collection and Work-Parties Sub-Cttee of the United Council for Relief and Welfare, was engaged in intensive relief work in an endeavour to meet the clothing requirements of millions of displaced persons and victims of disturbances, as Hon Adviser to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, is helping to rehabilitate the several thousands of unattached and destitute women and children, who came to India on the wake of the partition, is interested in the United Nations' Appeal for Children, Hon General Secy., Indian National Cttee, attached to the United Nations' Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation, as member, Executive Board and the Text Book Cttee, of the Indian National Commission, acted as one of the representatives of the Indian Conference of Social Work at the International Conference of Social Work held in Atlantic City and New York, 1947, Sole Representative of the All-India Women's Conference, of which she was a Vice-Pres, at the U N O Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in Geneva, May 1947, has been selected by the Govt. of India to represent India on the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women. *Publications* The Section of Education in "*Our Cause*" published by Kitabistan as well as several articles in educational and social welfare journals *Address:* 5, Sikandra Road New Delhi



SEN, Kshitish Chandra, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B A. (Cambridge), 1912. President, Industrial Court, Bombay since Oct. 1948. *b.* 1888; *m.* Lila Das Gupta; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-1920; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Sholapur, Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920-1923; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1923 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-1931; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay, March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge; retired from High Court, October 1948. *Address.* Mafatlal Park, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.

SEN, Kshitish Chandra, D Sc., Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India. Vice Pres, Indian Dairy Science Association Director of Dairy Research, Govt of India *b.* January 31, 1899; *Educ.:* Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge; Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen. Demonstrator, Chemistry Department, Allahabad Univ., 1924-29; Biochemist, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaon, 1929-36; Officer-in-charge, Animal Nutrition Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, 1936-44; Director, Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore since 1944. *Publications:* Over 100 original papers in colloid chemistry, general biochemistry, animal nutrition and dairy science; Author of a monograph on *Animal Nutrition Research in India* (in Press). Chief Editor, Indian Journal of Dairy Science *Clubs:* Bangalore Club; Bowring Institute, Bangalore. *Address:* Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

SEN, Nalin Shankar, M.A. (Calcutta), J.P. Member of the Institute of Transport (London), Transport Consultant to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok. *b.* Sept., 1893, *m.* Pramila, *d* of the late A. C. Chatterjee and niece of Sir Atul Chatterjee, G C.I.E.; two *d.*, Indira and Anjali, *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta Joined the G.I.P. Rly. as Probationary Asstt. Traffic Supdt. in 1917, was District Transportation Supdt. and then Divisional Transportation Supdt; on deputation to New York, U S.A.; as Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 1935-37, Director of Traffic, Railway Board, New Delhi, 1944-45, Chief Transportation Supdt., G.I.P. Rly. and then General Manager, B B. & C I Rly. from Sept. 1947; member of the West Coast Port Development Cttee, 1948, President, Indian Railway Conference Assoc., 1948-49; President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1948-49; has travelled extensively; General Manager, B B. & C. I Rly. upto Sept. 1949 *Address:* Paruskawan Palace, Rajadamnern Ave, Bangkok, Thailand.

SEN, Dr. Nikhilranjan, D.Sc. (Cal.), Dr Phil (Berlin), F.N.I., Ghosh Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Calcutta. *b* May 23, 1894, *s.* of Kalimohan Sen, Pleader, Dacca (East Bengal), *m* Binarani Sen, *d* of N. C. Sen, Barrister, Rangoon, and *g. d.* of Nabinchandra Sen, Bengali Poet; two *s* and one *d. Educ.:* Dacca Collegiate School; Rajshahi Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta (1911-15); Universities of Munich and Berlin. Joined University College of Science, Calcutta as lecturer in Applied Mathematics (1917); elected to Ghosh Chair in Applied Mathematics (1923); (foundation) Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India. *Publications:* Contributions to research journals on Relativity and Astrophysics. *Address:* University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.

SEN, Saileswar, M A (Calcutta), D Litt et Phil (Amsterdam), Professor & Head of the Dept. of Philosophy, Andhra University, since 1932 *b* June 29, 1897, *s.* of Ekkari Sen and Kunjakamini Devi, *m* Renu Devi, one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ* Calcutta Univ (Oriental Seminary, Scottish Church Coll & Univ. Coll), Amsterdam Univ Lecturer in Logic, Uttarpara Coll., 1924-25; District Inspector of Schools, Bengal Edn Service, 1926-29, Reader in Philosophy, Annamalai Univ, 1929-32 *Publications A Study on Mathuranatha's Tallvacintamanirahasya, Bharatitirtha's Vivaranaprameyasangraha* (in collaboration with S S S Sastri), Several articles in learned journals *Clubs* Rotary Club, Vizagapatam Century Club *Address* Maharanipeta P O, Vizagapatam

SEN, Sukumar, B A (Calcutta), Chief Election Commissioner, Govt of India, since March 1950 *b* Jan 2, 1898, *s* of Akshoy Kumar Sen, Retired Bengal Civil Service, *m.* Gouri Sen, *d.* of late Jagadish Chandra Sen, Retired District Judge, Bengal; two *s* and two *d*, *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta and Univ. College, London. Passed I C S, 1921; joined Service, 1922, S D. O, Chuadanga (Nadia) and Serajgunj (Pabna), 1924-27; District & Sessions Judge, 1928-47, Chief Secy, West Bengal, Aug. 1947-March 1950 *Recreation* Tennis. *Club* Calcutta Club, *Address* 5/2, Wellesley Place, Calcutta 1, New Delhi.

SEN, Dr. Surendra Nath, Prof. of History, Univ. of Delhi since Nov. 1940. *b.* July 29, 1890, *m.* Amiya Das Gupta, 1907; four *d.* and two *s.*, *Educ.* Dacca College, Universities of Calcutta and Oxford. Professor of History and English literature, Robertaon College, Jubbulpore, 1916; Lecturer to the Post-Graduate Classes, 1917, appointed Asutosh Professor of Mediæval and Modern Indian History and Head of the Dept of History (Calcutta Univ.), 1931, appointed the Keeper of Records of the Govt of India and ex-Officio Secy of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1939 Pres, Early Mediæval and Rajput Section of the Second Indian History Congress (Allahabad 1938) and Modern Section of the Fourth Indian History Congress (Lahore 1940) and General President of the Seventh Indian History Congress (Madras 1944); Hon Prof. of History, Univ of Delhi, 1943-49, local Secretary to the Anthropology Section of the Thirty-First Indian Science Congress (Delhi 1944); Associate member, Indian Historical Records Commission, since 1949; Member Ecole Francaise d' Extrême-Orient, since 1947, member, Admission Cttee, International Council of Archives, since 1949 *Hobby:* Nature Study, *Address* Provost's Quarters, University of Delhi, Delhi

SEN, Sir Usha Nath, KT (1944), C B E (1931); Managing Editor, Press Trust of India, New Delhi, *b.* 6th October, 1880; *Educ.:* Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address.* The Western Court, New Delhi

SENGUPTA, Professor Monoranjan, B.Sc. (Cal), B Sc (Eng) (Hons) Glas, C P.E (Glas), M.I E E (Lond.), M I. Mech. E. E. (Lond.), F I P.S. (Ind), Univ. Professor and Head of the Dept of Electrical Engineering and Principal of the Engineering College, Benares Hindu Univ. *b* June 28, 1903, at Rangpur, Bengal, *Educ* Rangpur Zilla School, Bengal; Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh; Rajshahi College, Bengal; Glasgow University Practical Training Open Works of Crossley Brothers, Ltd, Manchester, 1928, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co, Ltd, Manchester, 1928-30, carried out investigations at the Million Volt Laboratory on a new continuously evacuated type Cathode Ray Oscillograph, also worked on the Surge Generator (Marx Type), was specially deputed to Experimental Steam Section and carried out investigations on relationship of efficiency and high pressure gland leakage in the different types at the Macfarlane Engineering Co, Cathcart, Glasgow, 1929-30, Asst. to Prof. Miles Walker, D Sc, F.R S, and as such carried out a number of designs Prof. & Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, for over ten years; Principal, Engineering College, Benares Hindu Univ and Officer-in-Charge, Technical Training Centre, Dept of Labour, Govt of India, since September 1944, Member, Board of Studies in Engineering and Metallurgy Section, All-India Council of Technical Education; Different Boards of Studies of various Universities, Development Board (Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, Govt of Bihar. *Publications* Several scientific papers read and published, *Statistics for Engineering Production in India*, indicating uses of raw materials available in the Country, *Utilisation of Photo Electric Tubes in Industry, Modern Traction System, Training of Post-graduate Engineers; Design and Performance of High-gain-Amplifier, Comparison of British Grid System with other existing Transmission Systems in the World*, Presidential Address delivered at the Annual Conference of the Indian Science Congress at Allahabad as Pres of its Engineering and Metallurgy Section, 1949. *Address:* Benares.

SEN-GUPTA, Phani Gopal, M P, Agriculturist, *b* 1905, *s* of Kaviraj Lalit Mohan Sen Gupta, Purnea and Srijukta Bagala Bala Sen Gupta, *m* Radharani Debi, *d* of Rajani Kant Das Gupta, Dt Barisal, two *s*, *Educ.:* Purnea City M E School, Purnea Zila School; Tej Narain Jubilee Coll, Bhagalpur, B N. Coll, Patna. Joined and took active part in Politics since 1929, courted jail, 1930-32, 1939, 1940, was a security prisoner undergoing detention for 21 months, 1942, was Secy., Dt. Congress, Purnea and Harijan Sevak Sangh, Purnea; Chairman, Sadar Local Board, Purnea, 1939; Accountant, Purnea Branch of the Behar Central Relief Cttee, 1934; Pres, Town Advisory Cttee, Purnea, 1947-48, was General Secy., Dt Congress Cttee, Gokul Krishna Ashram, Purnea, till Jan. 1950, Secy, Gokul Krishna Ashram, Purnea; member, Appeal Cttee of the Purnea Municipality *Address* P O Bhatta Bazar, Purnea; 19, Windsor Place, New Delhi

SESHADRI, T. R., M A (Madras), Ph D. (Manchester), F R I C, F A Sc, F N I, Professor of Chemistry, Delhi University. *b.* Feb. 3, 1900, *s* of R T. Ivenger and Srim. Namagiri Amma; *m* Srim Kamala, three *d.*; *Educ.* The High School, Srirangam; National Coll, Trichinopoly, Presidency Coll, Madras; Victoria Univ of Manchester, Univ. Coll, London; Medical Chemistry Institute, Graz; Medical Chem Dept, Edinburgh. Soil Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, Reader and later Professor of Chemistry, Andhra Univ Waltair. *Publications* About 280 original papers. A book on *'the Chemistry of Vitamins and Hormones'*. *Recreations* Music, Motoring *Club* University Club, Delhi *Address* 8-C, Rajpur Quarters, Civil Lines, Delhi.

SETH, Dr. H. C., M A, Ph D. (London), Public Service Commission, C P and Berar. *b.* Dec 5, 1900, *s* of K L. Seth, *m.* Vidya Seth; three *s*, *Educ* Allahabad University; London School of Economics, Univ of London. Sir Ratan Tata Professor, Benares Hindu Univ, 1926-28, The C P. and Berar Educational Service Class I, since 1928, on deputation to the Joint Public Service Commission, Bihar, the C P and Berar and Orissa, 1944-48, first as Secretary and then as member. *Publications Monographs on Chandragupta Maurya and Asoka*; several research papers on Indian History and Economics. *Address:* Hindustan Colony, Nagpur.

ETH, Kunj Beharilal, M A., B Sc , LL B., I C S., Chief Secretary to Govt , C P. and Berar *b* 1895, *s*, of Mohanlal Seth ; *m* Shrimati Mahalakshmi Seth , *Educ* Nagpur and Oxford. Assistant Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Senior Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Revenue Secretary to Govt , Prime Minister, Alwar State, Prime Minister Kotah State, Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, and Administrator, former Matsya Union *Clubs* Gondwana Club, Nagpur *Address* Nagpur

SETH RAMANLAL, Lallubhai, Millowner , President, Ahmebabad Millowners' Association *b* Jan. 8, 1896, *s* of Seth Lallubhai Motilal and *g. s* of Seth Motilal Hirabhai , *Educ.* · Ahmedabad Trained under his grandfather , later managed Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, founded Vikram Mills Ltd. in 1928 with up-to-date plant and machinery , Director of several Mills in Ahmedabad, Kadi, Kalol, Petlad, Bombay and other places and of Insurance, Banking, Transport and Chemical Companies , Director, British India General Insce Co Ltd , Dharangadhra Chemical Works Ltd , Sandesh Ltd , and Anand Publication Ltd , Pres , Shri Modheshwari Sanstha since 1939 , Vice-Chairman, Gujarat Vaishya Sabha, 1941 and Devi Upasak Mandal , Hon Secy , Kashi-vishwanath Sanskrit Vidyalaya, 1939 , and Gita Prachar Sammitee , Trustee, Shri Gita Mandir, Sanyasi Ashram, and Ankhshetra Dakore 1938 , member, Committee of Deaf & Dumb School and other welfare Institutions Local Advisory Cttee of United Commercial Bank Ltd , elected member, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1941 & 1942 , member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee , 1943-46 , Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc , 1943, 1944, 1947-48 , represented the Assoc on the B B & C I Rly Advisory Committee, 1940-43 , donated, with his brothers, Rs 3 lakhs to L M College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad , also donated to Manekbai Ramanlal Gujarati School , is running a Maternity Home & dispensary in his mother's name *Address* "Parnakuti", Motibagh, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad



SETH, Ratilal Dahyabhai, prominent businessman and Pres , The Yarn Merchants Assoc Ltd , Bombay, 1949-50 *b* 1910 at Mansa (Gujarat) Entered business at the young age of 21 , has made his mark in the yarn trade having been a member of the Managing Cttee of the Yarn Merchants' Assoc since its inception, Vice-Pres , 1937-46 and Pres , 1947-48 and 1949-50 , has ventured into foreign trade recently, having founded Ratilal D Khetsey & Co , 1947 , has been associated with many important commercial organisations in the city in various capacities, chief among which was his work as Hon Secy and Treasurer of the All-India Cloth & Yarn Federation in 1943 and 1944 and services rendered to the trade as a member of the Govt Advisory Cttee on yarn distribution, 1945-47 , represented the Assoc on the Cttee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1937 , member, Standing Cttee of Shri Jain Swetamber Conference , Bombay , also member, Editorial Advisory Board of the Industrial & Commercial Publishing Co , Calcutta *Address* Hanuman Bldg , Tambakanta, Bombay 3.



SETH, Hon'ble Shri Justice Shambhu Nath, B A , LL B , Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, since 1949 *b* 1897, *s* of Rambharosay Seth , *m* Shrim Bhagwandei , four *s* and two *d* , *Educ* Govt High School, Kanpur , Christ Church Coll , Kanpur, Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. Practised in the Dist Courts at Kanpur, 1920 to June 1924 , joined the High Court Bar, June 1924 , appointed Addl Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1948-49 *Recreations* · Reading and all sorts of puzzles & problems *Club* . The Prayag Sangit Samiti , (Vice-Pres) , *Address :* 1 A, Hamilton Road, Allahabad

SETHI, Daulat Ram, M A , B.Sc (Edin.), Indian Agricultural Service, C.I.E. (1944), Agricultural Development Commissioner to the Government of India since April 1946. (Retd from service but re-employed, Feb 4, 1948) *b*. April 25, 1891 Joined the Service October 30, 1914 , Dy Director of Agriculture, Bihar, November 1914 ; Offg Director of Agriculture, Bihar, April 1932 , confirmed, August 1934 , Director of Agricultural Production (Food), Government of India, March 1943 , Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India, Sept 1943, Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India, August 1945 , *Address* · Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi

SETHI, Seth Lalchand Balchand, Rai Bahadur Vanijya Bhushan, Jain Ratna, Tajir-ul-Mulk, Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of Jhalawar State now merged in Rajasthan Union ; Banker and Millowner *b*. 1893, *s* of Seth Balchandji ; *m* Ratnaprabha *d* of Sir Hukumchand, Kt , Indore, 1910, one *s* Lt Bhupendra Kumar, B A. Head of the firm of Seth Binodram Balchand, Bankers , Managing Agents, the Binod Mills Co Ltd , (including Deepchand Mills), Narendra Chemical Works , Bhupendra Iron and Metal Works & other concerns ; President, All-India Khandelwal Digambar Jain Mahasabha, 1919 , President, The Municipal Board, Ujjain, 1935-1947 , The Cotton Merchants' Association , Vikram Education Public Trust , Yuvraj General Library, Ujjain, Vice-President, The Forward Cotton Association , The Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain , The Hindi Literary Society of Central India, Indore ; The Digamber Jain Sabha, Malwa , General Secretary, The Rajputana Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Jhalrapatan City , Member, Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly ; Managing Director and Chairman, Board of Directors, The Binod Mills Co. Ltd , Ujjain , Director, The Hukumchand Mills Limited, The Central India Insurance Co. Ltd , Indore ; The Vulcan Insurance Co Ltd , Bombay, and Machinery Paints and Chemicals (India) Ltd., Bombay , is a regular contributor to charitable institutions *Recreation* Reading *Clubs* The Cricket Club of India, The Willingdon Sports Club, The Radio Club, Bombay , Jiwaji Club, Gwalior , Shri Yeshwant Club, Indore , Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain *Address* Binod Bhawan, Ujjain (C I)



SETHI, Ram Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc (Punjab), 1917 , B Sc , Agriculture (Edin), 1921 , Selected I A S in December 1921, Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt of India, since April 1947 *b* April 20, 1894 ; *Educ* Govt College, Lahore and Univ of Edinburgh Economic Botanist to Govt , U P , 1922-36 , Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37 , Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, Govt of India, 1937-40 , Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Govt Agricultural College, Cawnpore, 1941 , Cane Commissioner to Govt., U. P. 1941-45 , Director of Agriculture, Sind, 1945-47 , awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. *Publications* : About twenty-four scientific papers on different subjects. *Address* · Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi

SETHNA, Dr. Minocher Jehangirji, Ph.D. (Bom), Philosopher, Writer, Lecturer and Counsel *b* November 1, 1911 ; *Educ.* : Master's Tutorial High School, Wilson College, The Bombay University and at Middle Temple, London Is a Professor, a keen writer and a scholar who has dedicated his life to writing and to philosophical research *Publications Society and the Criminal , a Standard Text Book on Indian Company Law , a Text Book on Indian Mercantile Law ,* and some philosophical writings *Address* Sethna House, 251, Tardeo Road, Bombay.



SETT, Adi K., Life Fellow, Royal Geographical Society, Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts, Member of the Royal Society of Literature, Author and Journalist *b* Oct , 1904 ; *Educ.* : Cathedral High School, Bombay and Imperial High School, Bombay ; was in Europe between 1920-24 ; studied literature and art and travelled all over the Continent , has also travelled extensively in India. Was Hony P.A. to Sir Mirza Ismail, for about three years, when Sir Mirza was Dewan of Mysore. *Hobbies :* Collecting photographs and autographs of famous people, hiking, travelling , is a member of many art societies and journalistic clubs in India and in Europe , keen amateur photographer, has exhibited photographs throughout India and won gold, silver and bronze plaques and many certificates of merit , began writing articles and short stories ever since he was sixteen, his forte, being on persons and places , is represented in four different Anthologies of Verse, all published in London , of late has written a good deal of poetry which has aroused interest and appreciation among critics *Publications : Travels in South India* (for which the late Dr. Annie Besant wrote a Foreword) ; *Chameleons : A collection of short stories ; Shah Jahan · A monograph* (for which the late Rt Hon V. S Srinivasa Sastri, P C , C H., wrote a Foreword), *The Light Above the Clouds :* 39 poems, with a Foreword by Verrier Elwin *Address* · 16, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

SHABDE, Narayan Govind, D Sc. (Nag), D Sc (Edin), Principal, Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jubbulpore *b* April 12, 1906, *s* of Govind Keshao Shabde, landlord (Malguzar) and Radhabai, sister of Dr. K L Daftari, D Litt , *m*. Tara Limaye of Baroda, 1938 , two *s* , Sunil and Ravi and one *d* , Ila , *Educ* . Nagpur, Edinburgh and Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics, College of Science, Nagpur ; Principal, King Edward College, Amraoti *Publications : Unified Field Theory of Schouten and van Dantzig,* Lucknow University publication , more than thirty research papers in Mathematics published in Indian and foreign Journals. *Recreations* Gardening , Study of Philosophy. *Clubs* Rotary Club , Nerbudda Club, Jubbulpore *Address* Jubbulpore.



SHAH, Ambalal Narottamdas, B A. (Bom), B A , L L B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay *b* September 29, 1896, *s* of N. K Shah, retired Sub, Baroda District and Mrs N K. Shah , *m* Kamla Banker ; one *s* and two *d* , *Educ* · Baroda College ; Elphinstone College, Bombay, Queen's College, Cambridge , passed I C S. Examination in 1920 and returned to India in 1921. Assistant Commissioner, C.P. and Berar ; Under-Secy. to Govt , C. P. & Berar , Deputy Commissioner ; Town Settlement Officer ; Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries , District and Sessions

Judge, Nagpur; Legal Remembrancer and Secy to Govt, C P & Berar, Legal Adviser to the Military Governor, Hyderabad (Deccan). *Recreations* Club games *Clubs* Gondwana Club, Nagpur, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay *Address*. Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26

SHAH, Amritlal Popatlal, B.A. (Hons), ex-Dewan, Lunawada State (Gujarat) *b*, June 11, 1906, *m* Miss Shantadevi, *d* of Lallubhai N. Shah, *Educ* Dhandhuka High School, Dhandhuka, Bahauddin College, Junagadh Brilliant career both at the High School and College. A good speaker and debater Won several elocution prizes at the College Advocate, High Court of Judicature at Bombay Joined Lunawada State Services in 1920 under British Administration Worked as Revenue Officer, Customs Officer, Huzur Secretary, Special First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish, and member of the Executive Council His services were taken on loan by the Balasinor State in 1935 as Office Superintendent, won the love and esteem of people there and reverted to Lunawada State service again; satisfied all concerned including the Ruler and the ruled and appointed Dewan on March 18, 1944, conducted the administration efficiently during the Ruler's absence on the Italian Front; retired on the dissolution of the Executive Council by the Lunawada Govt, on the eve of constitutional and political changes, awarded the grant of "Double Tazim" in recognition of his long service to the Ruler and subjects of Lunawada, has studied and expanded the industries in the State, is working as the Secretary, Saurashtra Millowners' Association giving benefit of his administrative experience in this new sphere *Address* Dhandhuka, Dt Ahmedabad (Gujarat).



SHAH, Chandulal T., Hony Presidency Magistrate & J P., Dy Manager for India & Ceylon, Crown Life Insurance Company (of Canada) *b* in Wadhwan, Jan 29, 1906 After completing his education, entered insurance business in 1926 as independent Chief Agent for several British and American Fire Insurance Companies, joined "Crown Life" in August 1931, appointed their Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency in 1932; admitted into partnership in the Chief Agency for the All-India Organisation of the Company in Jan 1936, Deputy Manager for India & Ceylon, 1945, takes keen interest in social activities and contributes generously to deserving causes, his total charities so far amounting to over Rs. 2,00,000, recently donated Rs 10,000 to Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital and Rs 15,000 to the Kanya Kumarika Stree Mandal, Vile Parle, Rotarian, Freemason, Lodge Aryan & Lodge, Bombay, Member of Managing C'ttee of various social, charitable and educational institutions *Clubs* Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd, Rotary Club; C C.I.; Krishna Hindu Merchants *Address* (*Residence*) "Kum Kum," Opp Aerodrome, Vile Parle, Bombay 24; (*Office*) Fazalbhoy Bldg, Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay 1



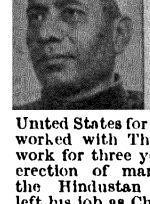
SHAH, Chimanlal Chakubhai, M A, LL.B, M P, Solicitor *b*. March 11, 1902, *m*, two *s*, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Law Coll, Bombay. Solicitor to Govt. of Bombay during the first Congress Ministry, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, member, Indian Constituent Assembly *Address* Examiner Press Building, 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAH, Hon'ble Shri Justice Jayantilal Chhotalal, LL B, Advocate (O S), Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* Jan 22, 1906, *s* of Chhotalal A Shah and Ruxmani C Shah, *m*. Mrs Madhuben J Shah, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ*. R C High School, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Coll, and Elphistone Coll, Bombay Practised at Ahmedabad District Court and at Bombay High Court *Clubs* Orient Club, W I A A Club *Address* Flat No 2, Shangri-La, Carmichael Road, Bombay No 26

SHAH, Madhavlal Hiralal, J P, Volkart Bros Engineering Dept, since 1931 *b* 16th June 1899, *m*. Prabhavati in 1921, 1 *s*, *Educ* Babu P P Jain High School, Bombay. Engaged in engineering trade since 1914, Member, Mg C'ttee, Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, since 1938, Trustee, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London, Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha, Managing Trustee, Shree Jain Shwetambar Tirtha Pedhi, Sangh, Matunga, Vice-President, Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal, Member, Cricket Club of India Ltd, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Matunga Gujarati Club, etc, etc *Address* "Jayant," Plot 67, Sion-West, Bombay 22



SHAH, Maganlal Hirachand, B E, M I E, Deputy General Manager, Premier Automobiles Ltd, Kurla *b* March 26, 1902, in a Jain Family of Hirachand Shah, *m* Srimathi Kesarbai Mehta, one *s* and four *d*, *Educ* B E in 1924, standing first in the Bombay Province, had training in the Institute of Science, Bangalore Executive Engineer in various Industrial Organisations, also in active Congress Work, travelled extensively in many countries, such as Java for Sugar Industry, Australia for Electrical Technology, the United States for Automobile Engineering, etc., worked with Thakkar Bapa in famine relief work for three years, was responsible for the erection of many sugar factories, built up the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd, Bangalore, left his job as Chief Executive in the Aircraft, during the 1942 movement, organised a mass strike and satyagraha and went underground; was in jail, 1942-46; immediately after his release, was elected M L A, Bombay for the Bijapur Constituency, has also been selected to represent the country in the International Labour Organisation at Brussels *Recreations* Bridges, etc *Club*. Bijapur Social Club *Address* Agra Road, Kurla



SHAH, Hon'ble Shri Manharlal Mansukhlal, B Sc (Hons), B Sc (Tech), Minister for Commerce & Industries, Food & Agriculture, Govt of Saurashtra *b* Nov. 1, 1915, *m* Shrim Vidyaben Mehta, B A., one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Baroda Coll, Baroda; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay Served in high technical and administrative posts in the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co for over 12 years *Address* Rajkot

SHAH, Mohanlal L., Prominent businessman and industrialist of Calcutta. *b* August 1892 Partner in the firm of Managing Agents, for The Mohini Mills, Ltd No 1 and 2 and Chimanlal Vadilal & Co; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Millowners' Assen, Calcutta, Director of several banking, tea and insurance institutions in Calcutta, Senior Director, Renwick & Co Ltd, Director of Mohini Mills Ltd, Member, Telephone Advisory C'ttee of Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, Member Indian Companies Law Amendment C'ttee, Cotton Advisory Board, Employment Advisory C'ttee of Regional Directorate of Resettlement & Employment, West Bengal & Assam, Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, Member, Iron and Steel Advisory C'ttee, West Bengal Textile Advisory Board, West Bengal Provincial Civil Supplies Advisory Board, Assessor to the Industry and Trade Panels of the Railway Rates Tribunal, etc, takes great interest in social and cultural activities *Address* 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.

SHAH, Nagindas Maneklal, B A. (First Class First) (Bom), M A (Cantab), F R.A S, Principal and Professor of Mathematics, M T B. College, Surat *b* July 14, 1894, *s* of Maneklal P. Shah and Chanchalben; *m* Savita, two *s*; *Educ* Baroda College; Fergusson College, Poona, Trinity College, Cambridge (1916-21), Senior Scholar, Trinity College (1918-21), Wrangler, b star (1919). Principal and Professor of Mathematics, S. P. College, Poona (1921-30); member of the Senate, Academic Council and Syndicate, Bombay Univ, member of Govt. Committees on Primary, Secondary and Physical education, member, Gujarat Univ. Commission, Pres., Univ Section of All-India Ed Conference, 1938 *Publications* · *College Algebra*, *Algebra for Schools* *Recreations* · Tennis, Walks. *Address*. M. T. B. College, Surat

SHAH, Popatlal Govindlal, M A, B Sc, C I.E, J P, I A A S (Retd), member, Bombay Public Service Commission, since April 1947 *b* Dec 9, 1888, *Educ* Baroda and Wilson Colls, Bombay, won the James Taylor Prize and the Narayan Vasudev Scholarship, was Dakshina Fellow at Wilson Coll, 1908-09; Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian Coll, Lahore, 1910-14, spent a term at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and completed his research on supersolubilities of the halogen salts of the alkali group, 1912, was in I A A S. for thirty years, served in the Civil, Public Works and Rly. Depts, in almost all parts of India, Acctt General, Bombay, 1939-43; Dir of Civil Supplies (General) and Joint Secy, Bombay, 1943-46, is a keen co-operator; was the founder Chairman, Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society, founded in 1919, founder, Gujarat Research Society; is associated with the Forbes Gujarati Sabha, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Jnan Prasarak Mandali and Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Pres, Anthropological Society of Bombay, 1949-50 *Recreation* Golf *Clubs* · Willingdon Club, Khar Gymkhana, Rotary Club *Publications* *Vignan Vinod* and *Vignan Vichar* (in Gujarati), *English Gujarati Glossary of Scientific Terms in Nagari Script*, 1949 *Address* Lalitkunj, 11th Road, Khar, Bombay 21

SHAH, Miss Rajul Raojeebhai, B.Ag. (Bombay), M S. (Michigan), Sugarcane Physiologist, Indian Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore *b* Dec 12, 1907, *d* of Raojeebhai Hirachand Shah, Agriculturist & Banker, Bijapur, *Educ* Agricultural Coll, Poona; Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor (U S A); Univ of Wisconsin, Madison Worked as Horticulturist in Bihar & Orissa, United Provinces and the Central Provinces; Horticultural and Agricultural Adviser to the Southern Command with the rank of Staff Captain. *Publications* Several papers in different journals *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton, Swimming, Floriculture. *Address*. P O. Lawley Road, Coimbatore (South India)

SHAH, Sir Shantidas Askuran, Kt (1942), Millowner, Landlord. *b* 1882; *m*. Manibai, *Educ* at Cutch Dir, Bank of India Ltd, Scindia Steam Nav Co, Ltd, and several Textile Mills, Chairman, Manhar Mills, Oriental Industrial Investment Trust Corp. Ltd, Pioneer in Art Silk Industry and is Dir and Vice-Pres of Silk and Art Silk Mills Assocn, President, All-India Jain Association, keenly interested in

education and has made substantial contributions to the Benares Hindu University, has taken leading part in famine relief in Ahmednagar and Bijapur and fed several lakhs of famine stricken people, member, Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund for 20 years, until recently, elected member, Council of State (1935-1947), Sheriff of Bombay (1944), Chairman, Citizen's Emergency Relief Cttee started in aid of destitutes of the great fire which broke out in Bombay in April 1944 from explosions in the docks, has visited Europe several times *Recreations* Racing, Cards and Billiards *Clubs* R W I T C, Willingdon Club, Orient Club, Cricket Club of India, Ltd, Bombay Flying Club, Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, Delhi, etc *Address* Mahendra Bhuvan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6

SHAH, Shantilal Harjivan, B A, LL B, Solicitor *b* July 30, 1898, *m* Hiralaxmi, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Gujarat Coll, Ahmedabad, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay Director, Kathiawad Ltd (Publishers of the Phul Chhab), Congress worker in the Bombay Suburban District, was convicted and jailed for 18 months, 1932 and for 9 months, 1941, arrested and detained for 33 months, 1942, Hon Secy, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, member, Provincial Board of the Hindustan Majdoor Sevak Sangh, Working Pres, B B & C I Railway Employees' Assoc, Vice-Pres, Rashtriya Mill Mazdur Sangh, Partner, Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, Bombay, Treasurer, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Managing Trustee, Saurashtra Trust, Managing Director, Janmabhoomi Group of Newspapers *Address* 177, Laxminagar, 10th Road, Khar, Bombay

SHAHI, Harsh Bahadur, M Sc, Director of Veterinary Services, C.P and Berar, since Sept 1940 *b* Aug 9, 1908 at Almora, U P., *m* Shrimati Leelawati Shahi, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Allahabad, U P, M R C V S and D T V M, from the Royal College of Vety Surgeons, Edinburgh Univ, Veterinary Investigation Officer, Veterinary Dept, U.P, 1933-37, appointed Asstt Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Govt of India, 1937, represented Govt of India as one of the two delegates to the International Animal Breeding Congress, Zurich, Switzerland and Genetics Congress, Edinburgh, 1939. *Publications* Pamphlets on Sheep and Pig breeding *Recreations* Sports, Swimming, and Hiking *Clubs*. Gondwana and Rotary Clubs, Nagpur. *Address* Nagpur

SHAIK GALIB, M P, Businessman *b* 1904, at Nellore, *m*, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* V R High School, Nellore Took active part in student organisations, has been in the Congress from 1925, as a school boy organised the boycott of the visit of Lord Stanley, then Governor of Madras to Guntur, 1930, joined Salt Satyagraha, 1930, imprisoned 1930, 1932, a staunch Gandhian Congressman, devoted most of his time in Hindu Muslim unity work, a strong opponent of the Muslim League in the Province of Andhra, organised Muslim Public opinion in favour of Congress, conducted Muslim conferences, Municipal Councillor, Guntur, 1937-40, evinced keen interest in civic affairs, resigned councillorship in 1940 during the Individual Satyagraha Movement, strove hard in every way to promote understanding and brotherhood of all sections of people in the country for the Congress cause, arrested several times between 1940-42, imprisoned in 1942 in connection with the 'Quit India' and August Movement launched by the Congress *Address* Sangadigunta, Guntur, Andhra, 33, Constitution House New Delhi.

SHAIKH, Mahmood Hasan Khan Haji, Khan Bahadur, Landlord, Hon. Magistrate, Dist Patna, Bihar, Member, Legislative Assembly, Deputy leader of Opposition in Bihar Assembly and Leader of Muslim League Group in Assembly, Barh *b* 1898; *m.* Musammat Bibi Mariam-un-Nisani, *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh, U P Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality, Chairman of the Local Board, Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh, Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa, Member of the Patna District Board, Secretary of the Bayley H E School, Barh and Secretary of male and female hospitals, founder of the Lucas Moslem Girls' Schools, Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and had been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry; his ancestors were among the last Governors of Bihar, Finance Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief in Moghul Emperors' time, Khan Sahib (1924) *Address* Khan Bahadur Mahmod Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar

SHANKAR, Vidya, M A, I C S, Private Secy to Hon the Dy Prime Minister of India since Aug 1947 and Jt Secy to the Ministry of States since March 1948. *b* November 10, 1909 at Partabgarh (Oudh), *s* of Rai Bahadur Avadh Behari Lal and Kaushalya, *m* Kantirani, *d* of Rai Bahadur Ganga Nath, two *d*, *Educ* Govt High School, Partabgarh (Oudh), D A V College, Cawnpore, Univ School of Arts, Allahabad and St. John's College, Oxford Appointed to I C S (1933), Asstt Collector, Dharwar (1933-37), West Khandesh (1937-38), Poona (1938-39), Under Secy to the Govt of Bombay, Rev Deptt (1939-40), Dy Secy, Finance Dept (1940-41), Under-Secy to the Govt of India, Home Dept (1941-43), Deputy Secy (1943-46), Private Secy to the Home Member (1946-47) *Recreations* Tennis, Book, badminton, and other games *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, R W I T C *Address* 27, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi

SHANKARSHASTRI, Narasinhshastri Pandit, Jotirmartand, Jyotir Vidyabhaskar' conferred in the annual meeting of Sanskrit Sabha at Benares, "Daivajnamukutalankar," Kaiser-i-Hind (Bronze Medal), 1942; Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord. *b* Dec. 19, 1884; *m* Annapurnabai, *d* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar; *Educ* Hosaritti. Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosritti Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions *Publications* Annual Indian Calendar, *Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit* (a treatise on Astrology) *Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara* (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi, *Daivajna-Ratnakar* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology), *Griha-Ratna-Mala* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), has contributed an article on "*Indian Calendar Reform*," published in "*What India Thinks*," edited by C Roberts of Calcutta Waterdiviner in Sanskrit, "History of Canopus (Agastya Star), History of Ursa Major (Saptarshi Malika), Life of His Holiness Tembe Maharaj, Life of Pant Balekundri Maharaj of Belgaum" *Address*. Haveri, Dharwar Dist

SHANTILAL, Mangaldas, B A (Bom), Managing Director, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co, Ltd, Ahmedabad *b* 1901. Managing Director, The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd, The Navjivan Mills Ltd, Kaloli (N G), Director, The Aryodaya Spg & Wvg Co, Ltd, Hindustan Chemical Works Ltd, All India Gen Ins Co, Ltd. and several other concerns, attended International Labour Conference at Geneva as Adviser to the Employers' Delegate from India, 1938, attended the Textile Committee Meeting of the International Labour Organisation as Employers' Delegate from India at Brussels in 1946 and again at Geneva in 1948, President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for 1946, Pres, Saurashtra Millowners' Assoc, Member, Senate of the Bombay Univ., 1928-43, takes interest in social affairs and education *Address*: Near Police Line, Shahi-Baug, Ahmedabad.



SHARMA, Achaleshwar Prasad, Veteran Congressman and Journalist, Jodhpur *b* June 1908, of an orthodox Puskarna Brahmin family, *Educ* Completed his early education, 1923 Teacher, Education Dept, 1923-28, Asstt Editor, *Tarun Rajasthan*, Beawar, 1929, took leading part in Salt Satyagraha movement at Ajmer and jailed for 1½ years, joined subsequent Satyagraha movements and confined several times in Ajmer jail, participated in the historic Bijolia (Mewar) agrarian movement, 1931, sentenced to hard labour for several months, edited *Sainik* (Agra), *Nava Rajasthan* (Akola) and *Rajasthan Sandesh* (Ajmer) established in Jodhpur, 1936, was several times Secretary and President, Marwar Praja Mandal and Lok Parishad and jailed four times in Jodhpur, 1937-44 detained in different forts of Marwar for 4½ years, widely known throughout Rajasthan for active interest in Responsible Government Movements in different Covenanting States of Rajasthan, founded his own paper *Praja-Sewak*, in Hindi, 1940. *Address* Praja-Sewak, inside Sojati Gate, Jodhpur

SHARMA, Brij Lal, B A. (Hons), Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, since Feb 1949. *b* April 6, 1906, *Educ* Graduated with Honours from F. C. College, Lahore, 1927 Was in England including a few years spent in Fleet Street, 1927-33, on the staff of *Hindustan Times*, 1934, Correspondent of *Statesman*, *Civil & Military Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Pioneer*, and *British United Press*, 1935-38, joined Press Information Bureau as Asstt Information Officer, Sept 1938, promoted Information Officer, 1939, Additional Deputy Principal Information Officer, 1942, Deputy Principal Information Officer, 1944, Publicity Co-ordination Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1948, member, Indian Delegation to the Security Council on the Kashmir issue, 1948, appointed Deputy Secy, Information and Broadcasting Ministry, October, 1948 *Address* New Delhi.

SHARMA, Chiranji Lal, Development Minister, former United State of Matsya Took active part in politics ever since his early student life; devoted most of his time to constructive work and production of Khadi, was first imprisoned in Ajmer Merwara and Karauli and was again arrested, 1942 *Address* Johri Bazar, Jaipur

SHARMA, Dr. M. L., M A, D Litt, Principal, Maharajas' College Jaipur *b* July 1898, *s* of Pandit Kanhaiyalal, *m* Shrimati Radhabai, four *s* and two *d*, *Educ*: Benares Hindu University, D Litt., 1931. Secretary to the State Council, Kotah, Vice-Principal, Herbert College, Kotah, Principal, Herbert Coll, Kotah *Publications* *A History of the Kotah State* (2 Vols), *Modern Muslim World Club* Umed Club, Kotah. *Address* Jaipur

SHARMA, Mahadeo Prasad, M A, D Litt, Professor and Head of the Department of Studies in Local Self-Government, Nagpur University *b* Dec 7, 1904, *s* of Pt Jagannath Prasad, *m*, one *s* and four *d*, *Educ*, Govt Intermediate Coll, Fyzabad (U P), Univ of Allahabad Lecturer in Political Science, S D Coll, Kanpur and in Local Self-Govt at Allahabad Univ *Publications* *Reform of Local Government in India*, *Government of India*, *Local Government and Finance in the U P*, *Rajniti ke Siddhant* (Hindi), *Elements of Civics*, *etc* *Address* Law College Buildings, Amraoti Road, Nagpur, *Residence* 79 Tagore Town, Allahabad

SHARMA, Motilal Shamaldas, Businessman, Ahmedabad, dealing in Textile Stores, Chemicals, Acids, Paints & Varnishes *b* Jan 7, 1893, at Tarapur (Cambay), *m* Smt Manibehn, *d* of Becharbhai of Kalol (N. Gujarat), three *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Tarapur (Cambay) Is a public worker, has been actively associated with a number of business establishments and public bodies in the premier industrial city of Gujarat, service at Moolchand Jeykishandas & Co upto 1918, established M Sharma & Company, 1918, Hon Sec, Baroda City Flood Relief Cttee, 1927, Publicity Officer, Baroda State Praja Mandal, 1928, member, Kalol Munkipality, 1929/30, actively participated in the National struggle of 1932 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Eleventh Dictator, Gujarat Provincial Congress Cttee, 1932, Vice Pres, Daskroi Taluka Congress Cttee, 1936, member Managing Cttee, Sharda Mandir, Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi, Delegate to the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, for the last 8 years, member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Cttee of Inspection for Assoc. Banking Corporation of India Ltd (In Liquidation), Managing Director, International Traders Ltd, 1942-44, Hon Secy, Ahmedabad Mills & Gin Stores Merchants' Assoc, 1947 and Ahmedabad Hessian Assoc Ltd, member, Managing Cttee, Baroda State Praja Mandal, 1948, Director Ahmedabad Hessian Assoc Ltd, Ahmedabad, New Swastik Life Assurance Co Ltd, Bombay, International Traders Ltd, Ahmedabad Chairman Tarapur Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, Tarapur, Pres, Ahmedabad Hardware Sanitary & Paint Merchants' Assoc, Ahmedabad, member, Managing Cttee, Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, Ahmedabad Khoda Dhor Panjara Pole, Patron, Brahmabhatt Vidyotejak Mandal, Baroda, Donor, Charutar Vidyamandal, Vallabh Vidyalaya Vidyanagar, Life Member Vithal Kanya Vidyalaya, Nadiad, Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad, Yoga Sadhan Institution, Ahmedabad Railway Passengers' Assoc and of several Trade Associations *Publications Chitra Darshan* by Sjt Nananlal Dalpatram Kavi *Recreation* Reading literature *Club* National Sports Club of India *Address* Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad



SHARMA, Niranjan Lal, M.Sc (B H U), M Sc (Liverpool), Professor of Geology, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad *b* July 22, 1901, *s.* of Pandit Shiam Lal Sharma, *m* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi Sharma, three *s.* and one *d*, *Educ* Banaras Hindu Univ, Liverpool Univ Demonstrator in Geology, Banaras Hindu Univ., Lecturer in Geology, Indian School of Mines. Professor of Geology, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Hony. Editor (Geology), Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, Hon Editor (Mineralogy), The Great English-Indian Dictionary, International Academy of Indian Culture, Nagpur *Publications* Original papers in Mineralogy and Petrology, Author of *Tables for Mineralogists and Prospectors* in English and *Mineral Wealth of India* in Hindi *Address* Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, E I Rly.

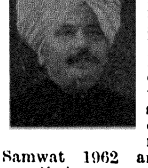
SHARMA, Pandit Balkrishna, M P Journalist *b* Dec 8, 1897, *s* of Pt Jammadas and Shrim Radha Devi-Sharma, *m* Shrim Sarala Thakurdas, July 1949, *Educ* Madhava Coll, Ujjain (C I), Christ Church Coll, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) Has been taking prominent part in political activities, writing poems in Hindi, also short stories and articles on topical subjects Has courted jail some six times and has spent over nine years in prisons. *Publications* One Anthology of Poems named *Kum Kum*, others are under preparation. *Address* The Pratap Office, Kanpur, 5, Windsor Place, New Delhi

SHARMA, Dr. Satyadeo. *b.* July 29, 1919, *s* of Raj Vaidya Vishwambhar Dayalji, Resident, Alwar State, *Educ* Government College, Ajmer; took degrees of Visharad and Vaidya Dhanwantri from Vidvat Parishad, Agra, Vigyanacharya (Research Scholar), Ashthang Ayurved College, Madras Specialist in Piles, Fistula and Sinus, comes from a family having hereditary Vedic profession for 500 years, a social worker of Jodhpur *Recreations* Hockey, Football. *Address* Tripolia, Jodhpur.



SHARMA, Sri Ram, M A. (Delhi), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, London, Principal, D A. V College, Sholapur *b* June 1, 1900, *s* of Pundit Jairam Das, *m* Prakashvati, two *d* and three *s*, *Educ* · D. A. V. College, Lahore and St. Stephen's College, Delhi Joined D A V. College Society as a Life-Member, 1923. Professor of History and Politics, D A V College, Lahore (1923-43), Principal, D A V College, Srinagar (1943-46), Pres Mughal Section of the Indian History Congress, 1945, Indian Political Science Assoc, 1950 *Publications Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors*, *Maharana Pratap Bibliography of Mughal History, Govt of India*, *Democracy in the Saddle*, *A Maker of Modern Punjab*, *Constitutional History of India*, *Mughal Government and Administration*, *Conversion and Reconversion to Hinduism during the Muslim Period*, *Tarikh-i-Yamini* (English translation), *Bengal under Jahangir*, published first book when fourteen, wrote on Secret European diplomacy before World War I, the earliest article in India *Address* College House, Sholapur

SHARMA, Vaidyaraj Ramchandra, Ayurved Sudhakar, Principal disciple of Rajvaidya Ramdayalv Sharma, a prominent Vaidva of Rajputana and Central India *b.* 1896, in village Sankhwas (Jodhpur), *m*, two *s*, Rameshchandra and Sureshchandra, *Educ* Passed Bhishgacharya Examination from Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi, 1940. Founded Shri Rajasthan Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya, Ajmer, where the poor are treated free, 1920, sincerely served the public of Ajmer during the epidemic of plague and influenza, Samwat 1962 and 74 *Address*. Puranimandi, Ajmer



SHASTRI, Dinkar Laxman Kanade, M.A. (California), Shastri (1916), Deputy Speaker, Leg Assembly, Nagpur *b.* May 26, 1886, *Educ* Primary, Bombay, High School, Poona, Sanskrit at Wai and Banaras, higher studies in America. Joined Swadeshi movement as a volunteer, 1905, Teacher, National School, Talegaon, 1907-10, Lecturer in Philosophy, Education, Politics, is interested in social service, studied Sanskrit on old system, 1910-14; lectured on Gita Rahasya from Nagpur to Belgaum, joined Home Rule league, travelled extensively in India and Europe, lectured throughout Marathi speaking area, 1926-40, joined Congress, 1926, has taken part in all civil disobedience movements, imprisoned, 1930, '32, '40, '41, '42 to 1946, elected to Nagpur Assembly on congress ticket, 1946, served Buldana District Board, 1929-30 Pres., Buldana Municipality, 1938 *Recreations* · Gardening *Address* Buldana, Berar.

SHASTRI, Hariharnath, B.A, M P, Life Member, Servants of People Society, *b.* Oct 26, 1904, *s* of Ramawatar Lall, *m* Mrs. Shakuntala Devi *Educ* Kashividyapith (National Univ at Banaras) Entered Trade Union movement since 1926, Pres, All India Trade Union Congress, 1933-35, Member, U P Legislative Council, 1937-45, and of U P Legislative Assembly, 1946-49; member, Constituent Assembly since 1947-50, Pres, Indian National Trade Union Congress, 1947-49, at present its General Secy.; Indian Workers' delegate to I L O Conference at San Francisco, 1947 and at Ceylon, 1950; member, number of Cttees. of Govt of India *Publications Mirqasim* (1926) *Recreation* Chess *Address* 2, Telegraph Lane, New Delhi

SHASTRI, Hon'ble Pandit Hiralal, Sahitya Shastri (1920), B A, Chief Minister Rajasthan *b* Nov 7, 1899, *s* of Shrimaram Joshi of Jobner (Jaipur), *m* Shrim Ratan Shastri, *d* of Raghunath Vyas of Ratlam, two *s*, Sudhakar Shastri, M A and Diwakar Shastri, *Educ* Maharaja's Coll, Jaipur Secy, Foreign and Home Dept, Council of State, Jaipur, founded 'Jiwankutir' Banasthali, Jaipur, for village uplift work, founded Banasthali Vidyapith, national institution for girls' education, General Secy and Pres, Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal, General Secy, Rajputana Regional Council of All India States Peoples Conference, General Secy, All India States Peoples Conference Chief Minister, Jaipur State *Publications Jiwankutir-Ke-Geet* in 12 booklets *Address* Banasthali, Jaipur



SHASTRI, N. Padmanabha, M A, Principal, Holkar College, Indore *b.* Oct 24, 1897, *s* of A Nilakanta Sastri, *m* Maitreyi Padmanabhan, four *s*, *Educ* · Presidency College, Madras, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly Research work at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, Prof, D A V College, Lahore, Prof Victoria College, Gwalior, Prof and Vice-Principal, Holkar College, Indore *Recreation*. Music. *Address* Indore

SHAVAKSHA, Kaikobad Sorabji, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Registrar of Trade Marks *b* July 17, 1899, *s* of Sorabji Shavaksha, Superintending Engineer, P W D. and Aimai S Shavaksha, *m* Gool, *d* of late Rt Hon'ble Sir Dinshah Mulla, two *d*: *Educ* Dulwich College, London, Balliol College, Oxford, Middle Temple (1923) Practised at the Bombay High Court Bar, before taking up Government service in 1940 *Publications Insolvency Law for Students*, *Trade Marks Act, 1940*, Editor, Mulla's *Students Contract*, *Sale of Goods & Partnership Act*, Assistant Editor, Mulla's *Transfer of Property Act* (2nd Ed) *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, Cricket Club of India *Address* 43, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1

SHERIFF, O. S. Nasrulla, M A (Litt), LL B, Advocate *b* Oct 23, 1898, of the Sir Khasi family of Bangalore and *s* of late Dr. Omar Sheriff, L M & S, *m* Shahida Begum Mecci, *Educ* Central College, Bangalore, Elphinstone College and Law School, Bombay Started life as an Advocate, Ex-Official Liquidator of the Bangalore Bank Ltd, Bangalore, takes interest in the academic life of the State and Local Self-Government institutions, served for many years on the Bangalore City Municipal Council and Mysore Univ Senate, member, Mysore Legislative Council, good public speaker; Ex-Minister for Law, Labour, Food, and Civil Supplies Mysore State, June 1945-Oct 1947, represented Mysore State at the All-India Conferences at New Delhi on Labour, Food and Civil Supplies, Nov 1945 to July 1947

convened by the Central Govt. *Recreations* Boating and Hill climbing *Clubs*. Crescent Club, Basavangudi *Address* Basavangudi, Bangalore

SHERWANI, Haroon Khan, M A (Oxon), F.R Hist S (1934), Bar-at-Law, Head of Political Science Dept, Osmania Univ, Hyderabad Dn, since 1948 *b* March 30, 1891, at Dataoli, Aligarh Dist, *s* of late Haji Musa Khan Sherwani, *m* Anisah Khatoon, 1921, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* M.A.O Collegiate School, Aligarh, Jesus Coll, Oxford Univs of Grenoble and Geneva, Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Pres, Oxford Indian Majlis, 1911, London Indian Assoc, 1913 Delegate to the Lucknow Session, Indian National Congress which finalised Congress-League Scheme of Reforms, 1916, Prof of History, Osmania Univ, 1919, Head, History Dept, 1924, Corresponding Member, Institut historique et héraldique de France, 1932, represented India at Eighth International Congress of Historical Sciences, Zurich, 1938, appointed Pres, Non-European History Section and member, Eastern Commission of Congress and International Cttee of Historical Sciences, Vice-Pres, Indian Political Science Assoc, 1940-42, Joint Secy, Hyderabad Archaeological Society, 1940, Local Secy, Indian History Congress, 1942, member Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Political Science, 1941, Editorial Boards of "Islamic Culture" (Hyderabad Dn) and Journal of Indian History (Trivandrum), Research and Publication Cttee, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1942, Court of Aligarh Muslim Univ, 1946, Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, 1945-46, Syndicate of Osmania Univ, 1945-46, Indian Constituent Assembly Cttee to translate Draft Constitution into Urdu, 1947-48; Pres, Pre-Mughal Section, Indian History Congress, 1943, Mediaeval Section, Deccan History Conference, 1945, Secy, Inter-Univ Board of India, 1942-45, Principal, Nizam Coll, Hyderabad Dn, 1945-46, Anglo-Arabic Coll, Delhi, 1946-47, member, Co-ordinating Cttee of the Comprehensive History of India *Publications* Urdu Translation of Adolf Holm's History of Greece, *Elements of Political Science* (Urdu), *Short History of the Deccan* (Urdu), *Mahmud Gawan, the Great Bahmani Wazir*, *Nahriyat* (Urdu), *Studies in Muslim Political Thought and Administration*, *The Bahmanis*, *Europe before the War* (Urdu), English Translation of Reinaud's Incursions des Sarrazins en France, Piémont et la Suisse, and numerous papers on Political Science and Deccan History *Club* Aligarh Club, Hyderabad Dn *Address* Mustafa Manzil, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad Dn



SHERWANI, The Hon'ble Mr. Nisar Ahmad, B A, LL B, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, U P. Cabinet since August 1946 *b* Sept 9, 1888, in village Bilona, district Aligarh, brother of the late Tasadduk Ahmad Sherwani, *m* Seed Jehan Begum, sister of A. M Khwaja, Bar-at-Law, M L A., Rais, Aligarh, *Educ*.. M A. O. College, Aligarh, graduated in law from the Canning College, Lucknow. Joined Govt service as Superintendent, Post Offices, 1910, resigned and joined the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1921; was imprisoned for two and half years; started business in 1924, after the arrest of his brother, the late T A Sherwani on 26th December, 1931, shifted to Allahabad to look after his brother's cases and practised at the Allahabad High Court, left practice due to heart trouble and went to Germany in 1934 for treatment, started sugar manufacture business again in 1937, taking Jhusi Sugar Factory on lease; worked as Managing Agent, Neoli Sugar Factory in Etah district, started Agricultural farm on improved lines, was Director, Saraswati Sugar Syndicate, Ltd, All-India Sugar Syndicate Ltd, Sherwani Brothers & Co. Ltd, Kanpur Tannery Ltd; Chairman, Great Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd was elected to the U P Legislative Assembly *Address* 2, Ministers' Residence, Lucknow.

SHETTY, The Hon'ble Sri A. B., Minister for Agriculture and Veterinary Dept, Govt. of Madras, M L C in 1926 and 1930, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Health in the first Congress Cabinet *Address* Secretariat, Madras

SHEVADE, Shivaram Vinayak, B.Sc, Dip in Agri. (Cambridge), F.Z.S., F R H S., Principal, R P Gogate College, Ratnagiri, since 1945. *b* July 26, 1880, *s* of a P W.D Contractor, *m. d* of N L Halbe, Inamdar, Baroda State, *Educ.* Elphinstone College, Bombay, College of Science (now Engineering College), Poona; Cambridge University. Assistant Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa, upto 1914, Joined an Agricultural firm, 1914-1920, Professor of Biology, Baroda College, Baroda, 1920-1942, Member of the Senate and Faculty of Science, Bombay Univ, 1933-1948; Hon Professor of Biology, M.T B College, Surat, 1942-1945 *Recreations* Football, hockey, cricket, tennis, swimming, riding and shikar *Club:* C. C I. *Address* R P Gogate College, Ratnagiri

SHEVDE, Trimbak Laxman, B A, LL B, Advocate-General, Madhya Pradesh, since Jan 1949 *b* May 15, 1888, *s* of late Laxman and late Annapurnabai, *m* Shrimati Nirmaladevi, two *s* and six *d*, *Educ* Poona and Bombay Practised as a lawyer at Amraoti for eighteen years, practised as Advocate, Nagpur, from 1928, President, High Court Bar Assoc for 9 years, appointed as Advocate-General, 1946, officiated as High Court Judge 1947 and 1948, again appointed Advocate-General, Jan 1949 *Recreations* Study of History and Philosophy. *Address:* Congress Nagar, Nagpur

SHIRNAME, Dr. T. G., B Ag (Bom), Ph D. (Wales), F S S (Lond), F R Econ S (Lond), Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India. *b.* November 12, 1899. *Educ* Poona, Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Lecturer, Agri. Coll, Poona (1925-30), attached to work with Indian Trade Commnr, London (1932) Professor of Agri Economics, Agri. College, Poona from 1932, on deputation to Govt of India, 1935-39; from July 1939, Chief Marketing Officer Bombay Province, Bombay, from Jan 1942 Controller of Prices, Bombay, Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, March 1944—August 1945, travelled widely in Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, U.S A, Canada, Eire, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Iraq, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Egypt and all Provinces and States in India, Burma and Baluchistan; Correspondent for India, International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34), organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) and Vice-President from 1942, Secretary, Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934), organised Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd, Examiner for B.Ag, B Sc (Agri), M Com, Ph D, etc, Secretary, Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927-34), Chairman, Shri Shivaji Mahratta Society, Poona (1934-35), President, Bombay Education League (1942-45), President, Maratha Mandir (1945-46), Leader, Govt of India Delegation in Palestine (1946); Pres, All-India Agri-Economics Conference, 1950-51, represented Govts of India and Bombay on several Committees, Conferences and bodies *Address* New Delhi.

SHIVAHARE, Dharmendra Veer, B.A, LL B, Superintendent, Press and Stationery, Rajasthan Government, Udaipur, and Director Arya Sahitya Mandal Ltd, Ajmer. *b.* at Fatehpur, U P, *Educ* Ajmer and Nagpur. He been a congress worker was imprisoned in Central Jail, Ajmer, for Congress activities during school days, 1930, again detained on 9th August, 1942 and released, 1944, twice elected Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer Municipality, for six years, is interested in printing industry; took practical training in all departments, also practised as a successful Lawyer for a few years, after his release from prison became Supervisor, Tatili Press Ltd, Delhi 1944, was entrusted by the Mewar Govt with the work of organising their Press at Udaipur and appointed manager, Hon Secy, Field Club, Udaipur *Address* Udaipur



SHIVDASANI, Parsram Rupchand, A C.G I., B Sc. (Eng) (London), M I C E, Deputy General Manager, Bombay Municipality B E S T Undertaking, since Oct 1947 *b* February 12, 1906, *s* of late Rupchand Bilaram, Retired Judicial Commissioner, Sind, *m* Saraswati Shivdasani, one *s*. and two *d*, *Educ* St. Patrick's High School and D J. Sind College, Karachi, City & Guilds Institute, London In service of the Karachi Port Trust, 1929-47, sent to England for special training in Harbour Engineering, 1930-32, resigned service as Deputy Chief Engineer in Nov 1947 due to partition of the country, acted as General Manager, B E S T. Undertaking October-November, 1948 *Recreation* Tennis *Clubs* Karachi Club, Karachi, W I A A, Bombay; W I A A Club Houses Ltd, Bombay, Western India Turf Club, Bombay. *Address Office* Electric House, Fort, Bombay *Residence* B-1, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay

SHRIDEVI Sripati, Dr, M A. (Madras), M.A. (Columbia), Ph D (Columbia), Principal, Central College for Women, Nagpur, since 1942. *b.* of a Telaga family of Rajahmundry, *d* of late Sripati Sarangapani Naidu, *Educ*: Women's Christian Coll, Madras, graduated from Presidency Coll, Madras, Columbia Univ, New York, U S A Joined the Central College for Women, Nagpur as Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy, appointed Principal of the Coll, 1942, visited U S A in 1946 under the Watumull Foundation and joined Teachers's Coll, Columbia Univ, took her M A degree with credit in Educational Psychology, appointed Deans' Scholar in Teachers' Coll, 1947, awarded the Devella Mill's Scholarship, 1948, took her Ph D in Education at Columbia Univ, travelled extensively in U S A and addressed audiences under the auspices of the East and West Assoc of Mrs Pearl Buck, resumed charge as Head of the Women's Coll, Nagpur, 1949, member Nagpur Univ Court, Academic Council *Publication Higher Education for Women in India*, in press being thesis for Ph D; number of articles *Address* Nagpur



SHRINAGESH, Lt.-Gen. Satyavant Mallannah, G O C-in-C, Western Command, New Delhi since January 15, 1949 *b.* May 11, 1903, *s* of Dr. Shrinagesh Mallannah, *m* Rajkumari Kochhar, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ*: Public School in England, Cambridge Univ and Sandhurst. Was commissioned in 1923, was Adjutant, 4/19th Hyderabad Regt and served in Singapore, 1933, Instructor, Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, 1939; commanded the 6/19th Hyderabad Regt (now the 6th Kumaon Regt) and fought in

Waziristan, Assam and Burma with the Lushai Brigade, Dec 1942, officiated as Brigade Commander, 64 Indian Infantry Brigade of the 19th Indian (Daggar) Division in Burma, selected to go to Germany as Dy Chief of the Indian Military Mission, Nov 1945, worked as Economic Adviser and Counsel looking after the interests of Indian Nationals in Germany and locating missing prisoners of war, Commandant, Kumaon Regimental Centre, 1946, commanded the 268 Indian Infantry Brigade, Japan, was promoted Major-General and appointed G O C, Madras Area, became Adjutant-General, A H Q, India, 1948, took over the over-all command of Indian Forces in Jammu and Kashmir, Sept. 1948 *Address* New Delhi.

SHRIVASTAVA, Hon'ble Shri Jagmohan Lal, Minister for Law & Justice, Madhya Bharat, since June 1948 *b* Dec 24, 1890, in Bhind, Gwalior, *s* of Munshi Gopal Sahaiji, *m* Mrs Phulmati, one *d* ; *Educ* Bhind, Morar (Gwalior) and Etawah Started practice as a Vakil, Gwalior High Court, 1912-32, joined Judicial Service in former Gwalior State (1932), Secy, Dept of Law & Justice, Gwalior (1940), Judge, Gwalior High Court (1943), Pres, Praja Sabha (Legislative Assembly), Gwalior (1945), Minister for Law & Justice, Gwalior (1948) *Recreations* Tennis; Literature, Writing articles for press, Long walks, Reading *Club* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior *Address* 5, Gandhi Road, Gwalior

SHROFF, Ardeshir Darabshaw, B.A. (Hons) (Bom), B.Sc. (Econ), London, Director Tata Sons Ltd. *b* June 4, 1899, *m* Jerbai Panday, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, London School of Economics, London Prof. of Advance Banking at Sydenham Coll, Bombay; Vice-Pres, Bombay Shareholders' Assoc, 1936-37, Member, Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930-36; Vice-Pres, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936, Trustee of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37, Chairman, Tata Textile Group and New India Assurance Company, member, Profit Sharing Cttee, Chairman, Bombay Municipal Finance Cttee, an expert witness before the Select Cttee. of Central Leg Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill, 1934; Secy, Currency League, 1933-34, Director, Tata Oil Mills Co, Ltd, Director-in-Charge, Investment Corporation of India, Ltd, Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, U S A, 1944. *Publication* One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan *Address* "Eddie House", Pedder Road, Bombay

SHROFF, Dhirajlal Nemchand, Hon. Magistrate, J P, Managing Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Limited and The New Era Textile Mills Ltd *b* 27th August 1909, *s* of Nemchand Udechand, Landlord of Pardi, Dist. Surat, *m*. Manjula Jariwala, *d* of Amarchand Chunilal Jariwala of Bombay, one *s* and one *d* ; *Educ* Matriculated from the D C. O Sarvajanik High School of Pardi, F Y A. from the Wilson College, Bombay; apprentice course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga in spinning and weaving, practical training at the Ruby Mills, Dadar, Salford Technical College, Manchester, England, 1933-35, practical training at the Welhome Mills Ltd, Nelson, England Visited Japan, 1935, initiated the incorporation of the New Era Textile Mills Ltd in 1936 firstly for the weaving of silk and art silk and later installed a complete plant of Cotton Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing which catered for all the war supply orders, particularly in reference to mineral khaki, waterproof canvases and anti-gas fabrics, purchased Evans Fraser & Co. Ltd, Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Ltd, New Era Textile Mills Ltd, New Era Warehousing Co Ltd National Plastics & Allied Industries Ltd, D N Shroff & Co Ltd, Paragon Engineering Co Ltd, Sharma Engineering Ltd, Mash Trading Co Ltd, Exinpo Combine Ltd, Sole Proprietor, New Era Stores, United Knitting Works, United Importers, Clothing and Tailoring Co, Committee Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber *Club* Radio Club *Address* —*Residence* 40A, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, and "Apna Cottage," Juhu, Bombay, *Office* The Fort House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1



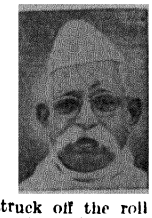
SHROFF, Kaikhushru Ruttonji P., Hon Presidency Magistrate and J P, President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies *b* July 27, 1878, *m*. Aimai, *d* of Rustomji Panday, *Educ* . Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Author of works on Mathematics, recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals *Publications* *Elementary Arithmetic and Algebra for P L Students* *Address* Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHROFF, Shantilal Chunilal, B A, LL B, Barrister-at-Law, Kaiser-e-Hind Silver Medal (1946), Member, Public Service Commission, State of Saurashtra *b* May 28, 1894, *s* of Rao Saheb C M Shroff, *m* Shrim, Savitri, *d* of Kishordas Vaghji, Revenue Officer, Bhavnagar State, one *s*, *Educ* Wadhwan, Dhrangadhra, Bombay and London Advocate, some time Civil Sub-Judge, Kathiawar, Chief Judge, High Court, Rajkot State, Pulsne Judge, High Court, Saurashtra *Recreations* Gardening, Golf, Bridge *Club* Rajkot Gymkhana Club *Address* Rajkot, C S.

SHUBART, Lt -Col. Stanley David, Australian Govt. Trade Commissioner (Bombay), since Dec 1946 *b* Sept 6, 1898, *s* of D. H. J Shubart and Elizabeth (Née Lee) of Salcombe, South Devon, England, *m*. Katherine Olorenshaw of Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 29, 1934, *Educ*. Lawrence College, Ghora Gali, Punjab Army Enlisted Regular Army, July 1913, Commissioned Indian Army, Oct 1918, demobilised, Aug 1921, Capt I A R.O, went to Australia, 1922, worked on Farms, Sheep Station, etc., joined H V McKay—Massey Harris, 1923, General Motors, 1935, recalled Army, 1940, Asst Director, Mechanization, A H Q, Melbourne, 1940-45, Deputy Chief Provision Officer, 1945-46, Aust Mil Forces, arrived Bombay, July 1947. *Recreations* Hockey, swimming, golf. *Clubs* Navy, Army and Air Force Club, Melbourne, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay Gymkhana *Address* Cote D'Azur, Warden Road, Bombay.

SHUKLA, Himatlal Prabhashanker, B A (Hons in English), LL B, Advocate *b* Aug 27, 1897, *s* of late Prabhashanker D Shukla, B A, LL B, of the Kathiawar Political Agency, *m* Shrim Kamaladevi, two *s*, Vinod and Nalin, *Educ* Gujarat & Elphinstone Colleges & Govt Law School at Bombay Joined the Ahmedabad Bar, 1920, Judge, Saurashtra High Court, March 1948-Jan 1950, worked as a member on the Lokur Cttee (separation of the judiciary from the executive), member, Ahmedabad Municipality, resigned, resumed practice, Feb 1950 *Recreations* Tennis, Cricket: Bridge *Clubs* Gujarat Club & Cricket Club of Ahmedabad. *Address* Swastic Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

SHUKLA, Hon'ble Ravishanker, B A LL B, M L A, Chief Minister, Government of C P and Berar *b* August 2 1877, at Saugor *m* Shrim Bhawani Bai, *Educ* Raipur, Jubbulpore Hislop Coll, Nagpur, Law Coll, Jubbulpore Headmaster, State High School, Khairagarh for 3 years Was tutor to Chiefs of Bastar, Kawardha and Khairagarh, joined Bar, 1908, arrested as a non-co-operator, 1923; released due to popular upheaval, sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, 1930, 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs 500, 1932, name struck off the roll of lawyers, 1932, but re-admitted, 1935, entered Leg Council as 'Swaraj Party Member, 1923, Chairman, District Council, Raipur, 1926-36, Minister for Education, July 1937, sponsored the 'Vidyamandir Scheme'; Prime Minister in the first Congress Ministry, Aug 1938-Nov 1939, detained again during Individual C D, 1940, under the D I R, Aug 1942, released, June 15, 1945, Founder, *The Nagpur Times*, Nagpur elected to C P. & Berar Assembly, 1946 *Address* Civil Lines, Nagpur



SHUTTLEWORTH, Graham Dennison, Senior Partner, Shuttleworth & Brett, Exchange Brokers, Bombay *b* June 17 1889, *m* Margaret Ellen Anderson (March 15, 1917), *Educ* St Lawrence College, Ramsgate and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Commissioned. *Address* 21, Ravelin Street, Bombay

SIBGHATHULLAH, C. H., B A., of Messrs. C H Kizar Mohamad & Co, Madras. *b* November 4, 1913, *Educ* Madras Christian College Elected to the Corporation of Madras, March 1941, Re-elected in 1948, elected Chairman, Madras Corporation Works Committee, 1944-45, elected Chairman, Madras Corporation Town Planning Cttee, 1950-51, member, Managing Board of C Abdul Hakeem Hindu Muslim High School, Madras, Board of Management, Y M C A, Vice-President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, represented South Indian Chamber of Commerce on the Senate of the Madras University for 3 years, represented the Muslim Chamber of Commerce on South Indian Railway Advisory Board, member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Muslim Educational Association, member, Musid-e-Ahal-e-Islam, Madras, Director, United India Life Assurance Co Ltd, Vice-President, Young Muslim Society, Patron, Madras Provincial Billiards Association, Prominent Business man, Manufacturer & Exporter of Textiles, takes active part in Anjuman-e-Institutions and various charitable and social concerns, visited U K. and the Continent in 1947 *Address* 103, San Thome High Road, Mylapore, Madras; 239, Angappa Naik St, Madras 1



SIDDIQI, Muhammad Zubayr, H A (Punjab), M A, B L (Patna), Ph D (Cambridge), Sir Asutosh Professor of Islamic Culture, Calcutta University, since 1929 *b* 1896, *s* of Hafiz Hakim M Ishaq, a zamindar and practitioner of the Arabian System of Medicine, *m* Amina Khatun Begam, *g d* of Nawab Amir Ali, the Prime Minister of Wajid Ali Shah of Audh, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ.*: Madrsa Aliya of Rampur State (U.P.); Oriental Coll, Lahore, according to old Oriental Method, Bihar National Coll, Patna, on modern lines, was sent as a Research Scholar, by the Govt of Bihar and Orissa to Cambridge to work under Prof E G. Brown Head of the Dept of Arabic, Lucknow Univ. (1926-28), reorganised the Oriental

Dept of the Univ helped the Indian Medicine Board, U P in preparing the regulations and syllabuses for Arabian Medicine, reorganised the courses of studies in Arabic and Persian in the Calcutta Univ, has been in charge of Islamic History and Culture also since 1943, Member, Senate and syndicate, Calcutta Univ for more than ten years, elected Vice-Pres, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for more than six years, Hon. member, Islamic Research Society of Bombay and Fellow of Asiatic Society of Bengal *Publications* Edited the *Ferdausul-Hikmat*, the oldest Arabic Medical Compendium (Published from Berlin in 1928), *The Tarikhi-Harat of Saifi* (Imperial Library of Calcutta, 1944) and *Al-Sayrul-Hathith fi Tadwinil-Hadith* (Published from Hyderabad-Deccan), several papers published in various journals *Address* P 6 Suhrawardy Avenue, Circus P O, Calcutta 17

SIDHANTA, Nirmal Kumar, M A (Cantab), Double First Class, English Tripos, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University and Member-Secretary, Universities Commission. *b* Oct 31, 1894, *s* of late Gilkanta Sidhanta, *m.* Chitralekha Banerjee, two *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ* Calcutta and Cambridge Universities, Griffith Prizeman, Calcutta University Lecturer, School of Oriental Studies, London Univ, 1922-23, Reader in English, Lucknow Univ, 1923-26, Professor of English, Lucknow Univ, since 1926, Dean since 1933 Wilson Philological Lecturer, Bombay University, 1928, Secy, Inter-Univ Board, India, 1937-42, Chairman, 1946-48, member, Central Advisory Board of Archæology, since 1944, Central Advisory Board of Education, since 1946, member & Secy, Indian Universities Commission, 1948-49, member of Cttees and Faculties of Indian Universities *Publications The Heroic Age of India, A Comparative Study*, numerous articles on literature, art and education *Recreations* Tennis and Bridge *Address* Badshabagh, Lucknow,

SIDHWA, R. K., M P, ex-Mayor of Karachi, member, All-India Congress Committee, Pres, Karachi District Congress Committee; Municipal Councillor, Karachi, member, Central Advisory Council of Railways, ex-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust, ex-President, Sind & Baluchistan Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union, Federation of Telegraph Men of India, and Burma, Currency Association and Municipal Sub-Inspectors' and Lower Grade Staff Union, ex-Secretary, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association, Chairman, Railway Roads Committee; ex-President, Clearing Agents' & Muccadams' Association, member, Executive Committee & Council of various institutions, ex-Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, President, Federation of All-India Passengers' Association, President, Federation of All-India Local Authorities, Chairman, Salt Advisory Cttee, member, G I P Rly Advisory Cttee, was member, Indian Constituent Assembly *Address* "My Nest", Worli Sea Face, Bombay 18

SILAM, Sayaji Lakshman, B A, LL.B (Bom.), M L.A, Ex-General Secretary, B.P C C., Member of Senate, Bombay University; Merchant and Social & Political Worker *b* May 18, 1896, *m* Luxmibai, *Educ* Wilson High School and Wilson College, Bombay Member of the Corporation (1st April, 1922 to 31st March, 1932, 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1939, 5th May, 1939 to 10th August, 1943 and 20th November, 1943 to 31st March, 1946), Chairman, Standing Committee (1st April, 1945 to 31 March, 1946), Works Committee (1939-40), and Markets & Gardens Committee (1926 27 and 1927-28); Member, B.P. C C since 1938, Vice-President, B.P C.C (1941), Commissioner of Prohibition of the Government (1937-38), Secretary to the 'Tilak' Memorial Cttee.; Chairman of the Housing Panel of the Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Cttee. appointed by the Govt of Bombay (1945-46), connected with various educational, public and social institutions *Publication* "*Gitalap*" *Address* 16, Khetwadi 12th Lane, Bombay No 4

SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Abnasha, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, East Punjab Legislative Assembly *b* Aug 30, 1893, *Educ* Greys Inn, London *Clubs* East Punjab Club, Simla, Chelmsford Club, New Delhi *Address* "Holmcroft," Simla

SINGH, Kr. Balbir, B Sc, C E. (Roorkee), I S.E, M I E, Chief Engineer, Food Production, U P *b.* 12th Oct. 1894, *m* Jwala Devi, three *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* Passed School Final from Aligarh, Agra College, Thomason College, Roorkee *Address* Canal Colony, Lucknow U P

SINGH, The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev, Minister for Defence, Govt of India since Aug 15, 1947; Member for Defence, Interim Government, September 2, 1946, Minister for Development, Government of Punjab, June 1942 Sept 1946, Previously Director of Messrs Indra Singh and Sons Ltd. *Address* 17, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.



SINGH, Charan, M A, B Sc, LL B Parliamentary Secretary to Hon'ble Premier, U P *b.* December 23, 1902, *s* of Ch Meer Singh, *m.* Shm Gayatri Devi, one *s* and five *d*, *Educ* Meerut and Agra Started legal practice in Ghaziabad (Distt Meerut) in 1928; began taking active interest in political and other public activities in 1929, imprisoned in 1930 for six months, in 1940 for one year and in 1942 for fifteen months, elected M L A (U P) in 1937 and again in 1946 *Publications Abolition of Zamindari*, 1947 *Address*. Council House, Lucknow.

SINGH, C. M. H. Ranajodha, B A, Inspector-General of Police, Mysore *b* Dec 3, 1896, *s* of Dr C G Hanuman Singh, *m* Sri Shamkumari Devi; two *s* and four *d.*, *Educ* Mysore, made special study of the Police Administrations at Scotland Yard and other important centres in Europe Asstt Commissioner, 1920-39, promoted Dy. Commissioner, 1939 *Publications* A book on the Police Administration in Europe *Recreations* Tennis and Golf *Clubs* Bangalore Golf Club, Bangalore Club, Century Club, etc *Address* 24, Krishnarajendra Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City

SINGH, Gaya Prasad, B A., B L, Pleader, Muzaffarpur *m* Srimati Chameli Devi, one *s.* Dr Munehwar Prasad Singh, M B.B S. and three *d*, *Educ* Muzaffarpur, Patna, Calcutta Founder and Hony Secy, Town Hall Library, Muzaffarpur, elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly (1924-34), Standing Finance Cttee, Founder member, Aero Club of India and Burma, member, Governing Body, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Empire Parliamentary Assoc, presided over the 13th Session of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R M S Conference Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference, Muzaffarpur, 1933, 5th Session of the Burma Provincial Kshattriya Navyuvak Sangh, Rangoon, 1933, 8th Session of the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference, Amritsar, 1933, opening ceremony of the All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Delhi, 1933, 12th Session of the U P Provincial Postal and R M S. Conference, Benares, 1934, member, Governing Body, G B B. College, Muzaffarpur, Hony. Secy., Yuvaraj Dutt College, Oel, Dt Lakhimpur-Kheri, one of the Vice-Patrons of International Contemporary Art Exhibition, New Delhi, 1946, Author of Khadder (Name Protection) Act, 1934 passed by the Central Legislature; Author of *Pictorial Kashmir*. *Address:* Muzaffarpur (Behar).

SINGH, Gopinath, B A (Hons), M P, Journalist *b* April 15, 1901, at Rae Bareli, U P., *s* of Munshi Bhagwant Rai and Mrs Radha Rani Rai, *m* Shrim Krishna Devi Singh, *Educ* Early education in a Muslim Maktab and Govt School, Rae Bareli, U P., Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, Ewing Christian Coll, Allahabad, National Coll, Lahore Journalist, Asstt Editor, 'The Nation', Lahore, 1926-27, Special Representative, A P I, 1928-29, 'Times of India,' 'Statesman,' 'Pioneer,' 1928-30, 'National Herald,' 1938-42 & 1945 to date, also served other papers and news agencies, Congressman, Trade Unionist, Socialist, Kisan Worker, first arrested May 1921, and subsequently in all Congress movements in 1930, 31, 33, 34, 41 and 43, arrested ten times, convicted five times and detained twice, imprisoned for 9 years, 3½ months in all *Recreations* Reading Writing, Chess, Bridge *Club* Hindustani Biradari, Kanpur. *Address* 11/364, Gwal Toli, Kanpur (U P), 4, Kotla Lane, New Delhi

SINGH, Gurmukh Nihal, B Sc (Hons) (Econ) (London), M Sc (Econ) (London), Bar-at-law, Principal, College of Commerce, University of Delhi *b* March 14, 1895, *s* of the late S Nihal Singh Suri of Rawalpindi, *m* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi, three *s* and four *d*, *Educ* London School of Economics and Political Science, Univ of London; Middle Temple, London Head of the Departments of Economics and Political Science, Rama Varma Professor of Political Science, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Banaras Hindu Univ, Principal, H L Coll of Commerce, Ahmedabad, Principal, Ramjas Coll, Delhi *Publications Landmarks in Indian Constitution & National Development, Indian States and British India Their Future Relations Recreations* Public and Social work *Clubs* D D C A, Willingdon Pavilion, New Delhi *Address* 47, Daryaganj, Delhi

SINGH, Hon'ble Brigadier Rao Raja Hanut, Minister for Medical and Public Health, State of Rajasthan *b* 1900, *s* of His late Highness Lt.-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, *m* Nahan, *d* of His late Highness Maharaja of Sirmoor, three *s.*, *Educ* under English tutors and guardian, D V A College, Lahore, Served War 1914-18, Private Secretary to His late Highness Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, 1917-22, Comptroller of Household to His Highness, Jodhpur, 1923-25, Nigrani Officer Stables to His Highness, 1925-33, Comptroller of Stables to His Highness, 1933-41, also worked as Military Secretary to His Highness, one of the two Indian Polo Players with nine handicap, player of international repute, an authority on Polo, played for Jodhpur, Jaipur and other Indian and English teams, winning numerous trophies in India and England, Medals Coronation 1911, 1914-15 Star, General Service, French War, Victoria 1918, Jubilee 1935 Coronation 1937 *Address* Jaipur

SINGH, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harnam, B Sc. (Punjab), M A in English (Punjab), L L B (Punjab), Gold Medalist in Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Punjab State (India), since Nov. 1948 *b* March 1, 1899, *s* of Sardar Tara Singh, *m* Shrim Harbans Kaur, four *s* and four *d* *Educ* Gordon Mission Coll, Rawalpindi, Forman Christian Coll, Lahore Served on the staff of the Khalsa Coll, Amritsar, 1918-24, joined the Bar, Oct 1927, practised in the Lahore High Court till Aug 15, 1947, elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1946, argued the Punjab Boundary Commission case before the Punjab Boundary Commission, July, 1947, appointed Advocate-General, East Punjab, 1948, argued successfully all the 33 references before the Arbitral Tribunal

relating to the disputes between India and Pakistan *Publications Punjab the Homeland of the Sikhs* and several books on Sikh religion and history *Recreations* Indoor games, Gardening *Clubs* Member of various clubs in Simla. *Address:* Holcombe, Simla (West)

SINGH, Hukam, B.A., LL B, M P, Advocate *b* Aug 30, 1895, *s* of S Sham Singh, *m* Shrimati Tripat Kaur, one *d*, Ramindar Kaur, *Educ* Montgomery (Pakistan) upto Matriculation, graduated from Khalsa Coll, Amritsar Served in Co-operative Dept., 1917-19, joined Law and passed, 1921 Started practice at Montgomery, 1921, underwent 2 years' R I in connection with Gindwara movement, 1924-25, resumed practice till displaced from Pakistan, Aug 1947, Judge, State High Court, Kapurthala, 1948-49, elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1948, Secretary, Socialist Democratic Party formed in C A *Address* 31, Queensway, New Delhi

SINGH, Jaipal, M P & Pres, All-India Adibasi Mahasabha *b* Jan. 3, 1903, *s* of late Amru Pahan, *m* Tara Majumdar, *g d* of the late W C Bonnerjee, first Pres of the Indian National Congress, *Educ*. St Paul's School, Ranchi, Grammar School, Darlington, St Augustine's College, Canterbury, and St John's College, Oxford Full Blue at Oxford for Hockey, Captained the Indian Olympic Team at the Olympiad in 1928, first Covenanted Indian Mercantile Assistant in the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, 1928-32, Commercial Master, Achimota College, Gold Coast, 1933-36, Headmaster and Officiating Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, 1936-37, Colonisation Minister and Revenue Commissioner, Bikaner State, 1937-39; Civilian Adviser, Services Selection Board, 1943-46, President, Delhi Flying Club, 1950, Delhi Fishing Club, 1949-50, Editor, Adibasi Sakam, 1941-42 *Publications* Articles on Games and Social Anthropology *Address* Ranchi, Chhota Nagpur

SINGH, Jang Bir, B Sc. (Eng) (Honours), London, Associate of City & Guilds of London Institute, Bramwell Medallist (1932), Henrici Medalist (1932), A M.I Mech E, Member, Institue of Petroleum, A M I Struct E, M I. Production E, M I E India, Deputy Director-General (Development), Ministry of Industry & Supply since Jan 1948 *b* Feb 7, 1909, *s*. of late Hari Chand, retired Indian Army Officer, *Educ*. St Peter's English High School, Mandalay, Burma and London University Covenanted Engineer with Burma Oil Co until 1942, Deputy Director and Director in Directorate-General of Munitions Production, Calcutta, 1942-46, Director, Development Wing of D G I. & S, New Delhi, 1946-47 *Publications Steel Processing Factories of India, Machine-Tool Buyers' Guide*, India; *Ferrous Foundries of India, Industrial Machinery Manufacturers of India Club*. Delhi Gymkhana *Address* Suite 8, Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi

SINGH, Major-General Kalwant, I. A, Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, New Delhi, since May 1948 *b*. April 23, 1905, *s*. of the late Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sant Singh, P C.S, President, Council of Regency, Kalsia State and hereditary Provincial Darbari and Rais of Sialkot District, *m*. Tejkaur, *d*. of Sardar Bahadur S. S. Gyani, I S R.; one *s*. and one *d*.; *Educ* · Forman Christian Coll, Lahore and Royal Military Coll, Sandhurst Commissioned, Jan. 29, 1925; attached 1st Bn, the Gordon Highlanders, 1925, joined 2nd Bn, 1st Punjab Regt., 1926, passed into the Staff Coll, Quetta, 1935 being the first Indian to pass by competition; Bde. Maj, Thal Brig, 1940-41; Instructor, Staff Coll., Quetta, 1941-43 (First Indian Instructor); Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Operations), North Western Army, Rawalpindi, 1943; Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Plans), Indian Expeditionary Force, 1943; Comdt., 7th Bn., 1st Punjab Regt., Nov. 1943-45; Second-in-Command (Colonel) 114 and 89 Brigades, Burma and Siam, July-Oct. 1945; Cmdr., 20 and 114 Indian Infantry Bdes., Feb. 1946-May 1947; Cmdr. of Troops against Black Mountain tribes, N.W F P. Jan. 1947; Brig -General, Staff, Northern Command, May 1947-15 Aug. 1947; Dir of Military Training, Army Hqrs, August 1947-Nov. 1947, Cmdr. JAK Division Nov 47 Jan. 1948; Cmdr. JAK Force, Jan 1948 May 1948. *Address*· 5, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Brigadier Kanwar Bahadur, P S.C, Deputy Secretary (Military) to the Cabinet, Govt. of India since February 1948 *b*. August 5, 1910, *s* of Major-General Sir Onkar Singhji, Kt, C I E, ex-Prime Minister of Kotah, *m*. Rajkumari Rajinder Kanver of Barwani, one *s*. and three *d*, *Educ* Herbert College, Kotah; Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst Was commissioned as an Officer, Jan 1931, served with the Highland Light Infantry, 1931-32 and was posted to the 4th Bn 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Indian Army, served in that Regiment throughout, which was later renamed the Kumaon Regiment, held first staff appointment, 1940, qualified at Staff College Course at Camberley in U K *Address* Palaitha House, Kotah (Rajasthan)

SINGH, Kanwar Jaswant, B A, Rao Bahadur (1943), M P *b* Oct 23, 1903, *s* of Col Thakur Prithvi Raj Singhji *m* 2nd *d* of late Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji *Educ* Walter Noble's High School Bikaner, Benares Hindu Univ Asstt Private Secy and then Private Secy to His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner, successively Foreign and Political Secy, Public Works Minister, Education and Public Health Minister, Civil Supplies Minister and finally Prime Minister, Bikaner State, Member, Constituent Assembly of India *Recreations* Football, Tennis, Squash Rackets, Golf *Club* Sri Sadul Club, Bikaner *Address* Daudsar House, Bikaner (Rajasthan).

SINGH, Hon'ble Sardar Kapoor, B A, LL B, Speaker, East Punjab Legislative Assembly, since Oct 24, 1947 *b* 1898, *Educ* Khalsa College, Amritsar Practised Law, 1923-34 and 1938-40, suspended practice on account of disciplinary action by High Court for conviction during C D Movement, Sessions Judge, Chief Revenue Secretary and Dewan, Ajal Garh State, 1935-37, deputed by the State to the Princes & Prime Ministers' Conference in Bombay, Jhansi and Nowgong, to consider the Federal Part of the Govt of India Act of 1935, resigned State service as he joined the Congress party in the Punjab Assembly, member, Dist Board, Ludhiana, 1925-40, Vice-Pres of the Board for 5 years, was removed from the Board by the Punjab Govt due to his conviction in C D Movement, 1940, member, Municipal Cttee, Ludhiana, 1927-37, was Vice-Pres for a term, acted as Pres, M L A, Punjab, 1937-47, Secy, Congress Assembly Party, 1942-45, Chief Whip, Congress Assembly Party, 1946-47, Dy Speaker, Punjab Leg Assembly, 1946-47 *Address*. Windcliff, Simla, S W

SINGH, Dr. Mangal, Benares Hindu University *b* 1896, *s*. of L Bajirao Vaishwanar, *Educ* · Maharana High School, Dholpur, Medical Coll, Indore, College of Physician & Surgery, Bombay; Medical Coll, Lahore, specialised in eye, ear, nose and throat, 1920 Joined Dholpur State service, 1920, was arrested on political grounds by the state authorities in August, 1921, joined the Benares Hindu Univ. after the case was withdrawn, 1921, was arrested in 1916, 1921, 1939, 1932, 1935, 1942 and twice in 1947, for his political activities in the individual satyagraha, Quit India movement, etc, elected Pres, Dholpur Rajya Praja Mandal, 1947; organised the movement and toured almost every village, was arrested and released twice during this period; was chosen as a Minister in the United State of Matsya, March, 1948, came back to the Benares Hindu Univ on the merger of Matsya Union in the Greater Rajasthan. *Address* Benares Hindu University, Benares.

SINGH, Raja Bahadur Sardar, of Khetri, M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, M P *b* March 16, 1920, *s* of Raja Bahadur Amar Singhji, Premier Tazimi Sardar, Jaipur State, *m*. Raj kumari Bhuban Rajya Lakshmi, 3rd *d* of H E the Commanding General Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal, *Educ* Chillon Coll, Montreaux (Switzerland), Mayo Coll, Ajmer Was Squadron Commander, Editor of College Journal, College Librarian, College Deputy and Pres of the College Union, The Corpus Christi Coll, Cambridge, Called to the Bar 1941, was Pres of the Majlis Received administrative training Judicial, Revenue and treasury work at Dehra Dun and settlement training at Jaipur, served on various Cttees in connection with political reforms, Jaipur State, member Jaipur State Constitutional Reforms Cttee, 1942, Post-War Reconstruction Cttee, 1943, Franchise & Delimitation Cttee and the State Rural Development Board, 1944, Standing Advisory Cttee for the Ministry of Communications, was elected member, Jaipur Legislative Council, in 1945, Indian Constituent Assembly, from Jaipur State, 1947, Secy to H H the Raj Pramukh of Rajasthan, 1949 *Recreations* Tennis, Squash *Clubs* National Sports Club of India, Willingdon Club, Bombay, Rajputana Club, Abu, Jaipur Club *Address* Khetri (Jaipur-Rajasthan)

SINGH, Major-General Lakhinder, M B.E (June '43), G O C, H Q, Bengal, Bihar & Orissa Area, since May 1948 *b* Oct 30, 1905, *s* of Mr & Mrs S Dharam Singh, *m*. Jindan Gunwant Lakhinder Singh; three *d*; *Educ* Chief's Coll, Lahore, P O W R. I M C., Dehra Dun, Sandhurst, 1924-25. Commissioned, Sept. 1925, att to R Berkshire Regt at Lahore, one year, Q V O, 1/7 Rajput Regt, 1925-32, served on Frontier including Razmak—Manzai—Bannu—Peshawar and out posts, 1st War Course at Staff College, S C with H Q Waziristan Dist, 1940, S C Base Sub-Area at Basra, 1941; appointed D A Q M G Ahwaz Sub-Area, July 1941, A/Q of the same, April 1942, appointed 2 i/c 6/2 P R at Midnapore, took over Comd, Nov 1942, Cmdr, 3/2 Punjab Regt in Jorhat (Assam), Jan. 1945, appointed in Jorhat (Assam), Jan 1945, later took the Bn by air to Maktetlla, appointed A A G, P S Directorate, G H Q, Feb 1947; A A & Q M.G 1 Corps, Karachi, Sub-Area Cmdr, Jullundur, Sept 1947; Cmdr, 80 Bde, Gurgaon, Oct 1947, moved with Bde. H Q to Akhnoor, Dec 11, 1947, was in the 1st big enemy action against Naushera, Special Rep of G O C Jak Force, Srinagar, Feb 11, 1948 *Recreations*: Sports, Shikar, Riding *Address* C/o Grindlays Bank Ltd, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

SINGH, Malik Anup, Lt -Col, I M S, M B B S, Retired Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, Medical Practitioner *b* Sept 22 1891, *m* Kamla, *d* of A Hoon, Bar-at-Law, Kanpur, *Educ* Lahore (Punjab Univ.), Edinburgh and London Joined Indian Medical Service, 1915, retired, 1948; served in the Great War No 1 in the North West Frontiers of India, German East Africa, Mari Field Forces, (India) and South Persia, subsequently posted in F M S as O C, Indian Military Hospital, Taiping, joined Jail Service as Supdt and Medical Officer of Central Jail, Insein, Burma, subsequently transferred to Bengal Jail Service; served in Great War No 2 in Field areas of Bengal. *Address* Parbati Bagla Road, Kanpur.

SINGH, Man, B A, Rai Bahadur (1917), C B E (1932). *b*. 3rd July 1883, *m*. Lakhrani, *Educ* · Muir Central College, Allahabad Joined U. P. Police as Deputy Superintendent of Police,

1906; promoted to Indian Police, 1917; awarded King's Police Medal for bravery, 1920, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1935, retired from the Indian Police Service, 1937. member, Public Service Commission, U P., 1937-1942, Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, May 1942-December 1944. *Address* Man Bhawan, Fathepur, U P.

SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narindar, M B E, O B E, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar *b* July 26, 1897, *s.* of Sardar Sahib Sohan Singh, P C.S., *m.* Gian Paintal, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Lehna Singh, District and Sessions Judge, three *s.*, *Educ :* Government College, Lahore Special Magistrate, Rohtak, City Magistrate, Lahore and Delhi, Secretary, War Committee, Delhi Province, Controller of Clothing, Supply Department for Delhi, Punjab, Sind and Frontier Provinces, Additional Director, Parachutes, Delhi, Regional Commissioner, Delhi, C P, U P, Behar and Central States, Director of Administration, Disposals, Supply Department, Govt. of India; Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, Gurgaon and Amritsar *Address* Amritsar.

SINGH, Sardar Narindar, M A (Economics), Business Manager, Dr Jai Singh's Son & Co (Delhi), Distributors for Pharmaceutical Products *b* July 11, 1918, *s* of Sardar Ujjal Singh, M A, M L A, East Punjab, ex-M C A, Pakistan, *m* Surindar Kaur, one *d.*; *Educ*. Modern High School, New Delhi, Government College, Lahore Managing Director, M E S Co Ltd., managed Fruit Farm and Cotton Ginning Factory, Mianchannu (Multan Dist), member, Educational Committee, Chief Khalsa Dewan, Amritsar, member, Managing Committee, Modern High School, New Delhi, member, West Punjab Refugees Board *Publications* Several articles in journals *Recreations* Hiking, Shooting, Swimming and Tennis. *Club* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address* 12, Curzon Road, New Delhi

SINGH, Nawab, B A, I C.S, Commissioner, Ambala Division, Punjab, since July 1948 *b.* April 7, 1907, *s.* of Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, I P (Rtd), *m*, two *s* and one *d.*, *Educ*. Morris College, Nagpur, graduated, 1927, passed I C S., at London, 1928. Posted to the Punjab in 1929, where he served as Asstt Commissioner, Dy. Commissioner, Dist & Sessions Judge (Delhi, 1939-43) and Legal Remembrancer & Legislative Secy, Home Secy., East Punjab, Aug 1947 to July 1948 *Recreations* Tennis, Bridge & literature *Clubs* Sirhid Club, Ambala, Chelmsford Club, Delhi; East Punjab Club, Simla *Address* · Ambala Cantonment.

SINGH, Rao Raj Kunwar, M L A, Zemindar *b* November 17, 1897, adopted *s.* of Rao Karan Singh Ji & Smti Rani Khushal Kumar Sahiba, *m* Rani Laxmi Kuer and Rani Phool Kunwar, *Educ* Upto S L C, G H.S, Aligarh and Rajput College, Agra. Was a member of the Dt Board and its Vice-Chairman and of other Coms, Municipal Commr, M L C, Chairman, Vice-President and member of the Agra Province Zemindar's Assoc, Allahabad, is an M L A representing the Zemindars of Agra Province *Address* Rais Barauli, Post Aligarh, U.P

SINGH, H.E. Raja Maharaj, M A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law, Governor of Bombay, since January 1948. *b.* May 17, 1878; *m* Gunwanti Maya Das, *d* of Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab), 2 *s*, 1 *d*, *Educ*. Harrow and Ball Coll, **Oxford**; Bar-at-Law, 1902 U P. C S., 1904, Asst Sec. to Govt of India, Dept. of Education, 1911, Collr of Hamirpur, U P, 1917, Hardoi, 1918, Secy, to U P Govt, 1919, Dy Secretary, Govt of India, Education Dept, 1920-23, Dy Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 & 1929, Benares, 1928, Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General in South Africa, 1932, Member, Executive Council, U.P, 1935, Member, U P. Legislative Assembly, 1937, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1941-45, Prime Minister, Kashmir, April-July 1943, President, Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation, 1944; Member, U P Legislative Council, 1946-47; Delegate to Commonwealth Relations Conference, England, 1945, Delegate to the United Nations, New York in 1946 and 1947. *Publications* Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa and various contributions to the Press *Address*: Govt House, Bombay.



SINGH, Ram Subhag, Shastri (Banaras), M A (Missouri), Ph D. in Journalism (Missouri), M P *b* July 7, 1919, *s.* of Ram Balak Singh of Khajuria (Bihar), *m* Shrimati Dhanawati Singh, three *s*, *Educ.* Dhamar Board Upper Primary School, Bhuvaneshwar Middle English School, Arrah, Arrah Town High English School, Shastri degree from Sri Kashividyapith, Banaras, 1945, Missouri Univ, Columbia. After passing Matriculation Exam joined the Indian National Congress, 1935 and since then a Congress worker, arrested and imprisoned for 6 months for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement, 1941, again sentenced to three years' R.I and a fine of Rs 500 in Aug 1942 movement, joined Congress after returning from U S A *Publications:* Articles in some American and Indian papers. *Recreations* Gardening, Horse-riding *Address* Khajuria, P O Dhamar, Dt Arrah (Bihar), 165, Constitution House, New Delhi.

SINGH, Hon'ble Shri Ramacharitra, M Sc., B L., Minister for Irrigation, Public Health (Engineering), Electrification and Legislative, Bihar Government. *b* 1885, *Educ.* Calcutta University, Patna University For some time Demonstrator in Chemistry, G. B B. College, Muzaffarpur; joined Non-Co-operation Movement, was Professor of Chemistry in Bihar Vidyapith for several years; elected member, Bihar Legislative Council, 1926, took part in Non-Co-operation Movement, 1930, 1932, 1940, 1942 and imprisoned every time, elected member, Bihar Assembly, 1937, and again in 1946. *Publications* Wrote 3 books in jail, two of them *viz*, *Biswa ka Vikash* and *Arya Konhar* in press. *Address* Masnadpur (Bihat), P.O. Bihat, Railway Station Barauni Junction, District Monghyr; Secretariat, Patna.

SINGH, Rana Jang Bahadur, B A, Editor, *The Times of India*, Delhi, since April 1950. *b.* Dec. 2, 1901, *s* of Shyam Singh, *m.* Shrim Gyan Devi (1929), two *d*, Sushama and Pratima, *Educ* Canning Coll., Lucknow (1919), Allahabad Univ, Non-co-operated, 1922, finally graduated from National Muslim Univ (Jamia Millia Islamia), Aligarh Sub-Editor, *The Comrade* (Maulana Mohamed Ali's Weekly), Delhi, 1924-25, Editor, *The Nation* (Weekly), Lahore, 1925-27, Assistant Editor, *The Tribune*, Lahore, 1927-46, Editor, *The Tribune*, Lahore, 1946-48; Editor, *The National Call* and *Nav Bharat* (Hindi daily), Delhi, 1948-49 Editor, *The People*, (Weekly), Delhi, 1949-April 1950, is connected with All India Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Unions as President or Working President, Pres, Delhi Union of Journalists *Publications* Some booklets in English and a number of pamphlets and books in Hindi, Books in Hindi *Patitoddhar*, *Bardoli Vijaya*, *Hindustani Sanskriti*, etc *Address* 10, Daryaganj, Delhi, 5/65, Ajmalkhan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi

SINGH, Hon'ble Captain Ranjit, B.A, LL B, Minister for Public Works, Punjab State. *b.* 1908, *s* of S. Bhagwan Singh, *m.* Shrim. Manorma Devi, four *s* and three *d*; *Educ* Jat High School, Hissar, St Stephens' Mission Coll, Delhi, Law Degree from the Univ, Law Hall, Delhi, 1934 Practised as a lawyer in Hissar, 1934-39, was Secy., Jat High School, Hissar and General Secy., District Zamindar League, during this period, joined the Army as a Commissioned Officer and worked as a Company Commander in the 7th Bn, the Jat Regiment, from 1941, resigned and got released, Dec 1945 to fight the general elections of 1946 on Congress ticket, elected member, Punjab Leg. Assembly defeating the Unionist Candidate by a big majority, Minister in the Bhargava Cabinet, Sept 1947 to April 1949, reappointed as Minister, P.W.D. in the re-formed Bhargava Cabinet, March 1950 *Address* Village & P O Dabra, Dist. Hissar.

SINGH, St. Nihal, Author, Journalist and photographer. *b* June 2, 1884, *Educ* Punjab University, *m.* Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907 First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898, since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weeklies and daily newspapers all over the world, has thrice girdled the globe and while living in four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through numerous editions, writes in several languages, among best-known works are. *India's Fighters*, *India's Fighting Troops*; *The King's Indian Allies*, *The Rajas and Their India*, *Progressive British India*; *Japan's Modernization*, *The Nizam and the British Empire*, *Bhagvat Singhjee*, *The Maker of Modern Gondal*, *Messages of Uplift for India*, *Urge Divine*, *Making Bad Children Good*, *Dry America*, &c. *Address* "Suryasthanam," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGH, Sardar Jogindra, B A (Hons), B.L, I F S, Indian Trade Commissioner for British South East Asia comprising Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei, since 1949 *b.* Feb 5, 1915, *m.* Sardarni Sovindra Kaur, *d* of the late Sardar Bahadur Dharam Singh, builder of New Delhi, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Univ of Punjab, received extensive business and administrative training at a number of places in India and abroad Held control of several large business concerns with offices abroad, appointed to the Indian Foreign Service, 1949, worked for some time as an Officer on Special Duty in the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce *Recreations* Flying, Photography, Golf *Clubs*. Several leading clubs in India and abroad. *Address* Singapore.

SINGH, Sardar Sant, B A., LL B. (Punjab), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, since Jan. 1950 *b.* Sept 2, 1882, *s* of Sardar Ganesha Singh, *m* Shrim. Parbati Bai; three *s.* and two *d*, *Educ.:* Presbyterian Mission High School, Rawalpindi, D A.V. Coll, Lahore, Training Coll, Lahore, Govt. Law Coll, Lahore. Started life as a teacher, switched off to Law, practised in Campbellpur and Lyallpur, 1908-47, when displaced from Pakistan, elected M L A., Central, 1931-45; elected member, Municipal Cttee, Lyallpur, 1933, elected Pres, Municipal Cttee., Lyallpur 1937, Pres : Bar Assoc, Lyallpur, 1935-45; Peace Cttee, Lyallpur, 1946-47, All-Indian Nationalist Sikh Party, 1947-50, various political and Economic conferences, 1931-49; member, Indian Food Delegation to U.S.A. and U K, 1946, Leader of Indian Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia, 1948. *Address* Legation of India, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

SINGH, The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Teja, B A, LL B., Chief Justice, Patiala and East Punjab States Union High Court, Patiala, since Nov. 1948. *b.* Jan. 4, 1889, *s.* of Sardar Sunder Singh, *Educ.:* Khalsa High School, Amritsar, Mission High School, Rawalpindi, Gordon College, Rawalpindi; Started practice as lawyer, 1914, soon became a prominent civil lawyer at Rawalpindi; District & Sessions Judge, United Punjab, 1932-43, appointed a Judge of the High Court,

Lahore, 1943 ; became Fellow, Punjab Univ., 1945 and member, Syndicate, 1946 , appointed first Vice-Chancellor of the East Punjab Univ , 1948 , retired from the High Court, East Punjab, Simla, 1948 , member, Radcliffe Boundary Commission appointed to partition the Punjab, 1947 *Address* Patiala.

SINGH, Thakur Bhanu Pratap, M P , Zamindar, Suarmar Estate, Raipur Dist (Madhya Pradesh) , *b* Nov 9, 1907, *s* of Thakur Giri Raj Singh and Shrimi Hari Priya Devi , *m* Shrim Rukmini Kumari Devi of Sarangarh State , one *s* and two *d* , *Educ* Raj-Kumar Coll , Raipur (M P) Member, Raj-Kumar Coll Society and Managing Cttee. , Pres , Chhattisgarh Coll. Educational Society and the Governing Body, Raipur , is a keen social worker , is a good sportsman *Address* P O Komakhan, Dist. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).

SINGH, Lieut.-General Thakur Nathu, G O C -in-C , Eastern Command, since April 1948 *b* May 10, 1902, *s* of Thakur Hamir Singhji of Gumanpur, a Jagirdar in Dungarpur State , *m* Bal Sahib Suraj Kanwar, *d* of Thakur Laxaman Singhji of Kundali in Udaipur (Mewar) , three *s* , Kanwar Pratap Singh, Kanwars Ranvijay Singh and Amarjit Singh , and two *d* , *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer Commissioned at Sandhurst, 1922 , did a year's attachment with the South Lancashire Regt , joined the 1st Rajput Regt , 1924 , was the battalion machine-gun officer , appointed Adjutant and took part in the Mohmand operations, 1933 , was mentioned in despatches , graduated from the Staff College, Quetta, 1938 , appointed Staff Captain and later Brigade Major, Nowshera Brigade , appointed G S O II of 4 Corps in Imphal, 1942 , was then 2nd-in-Command to the 2nd Rajput Regt , commanded the 9th Rajput Regt , October 1943 , took his old Bn , the 1st to the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands and received the formal Jap surrender at Nancowry , Dy Director, Selection of Personnel, with the rank of Colonel , promoted Director, May-Oct. 1946 , commanded the Dera Zat Force at Dera-Ismail Khan and the Zhob Brigade, the Kamptee Sub Area, the Deccan & U P. Areas, 1947-48 *Recreations* Games, Outdoor life and touring. *Address* · Gumanpura, Dungurpur State (Rajasthan).

SINGH, Thakur Ragho Raj, I A.S , Secretary to Government, Madhya Pradesh Rehabilitation Department, Nagpur. Previously Dewan, Bastar State , served as Dewan in three other States of Kawardha, Raigarh and Surguja in the former Eastern States Agency *Address* · Secretary to Govt , Rehabilitation Dept , Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur

SINGH, Tribhuan Narayan, Shastri degree of Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras, M.P , since Feb 1950. Partner-Manager, Janata Press, Lucknow *b* July, 1905, in Banaras, *s* of Prasidh Narayan Singh ; *m* Smt Sushila Devi , one *s* and four *d. ; Educ* Harish Chandra High School, Banaras , Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras Non-co-operated in 1921 N C O movement , joined as reporter in India's Daily Telegraph, Lucknow, 1926 , Teacher of economics in Kashi Vidyapith, 1927-28 , rejoined journalism as sub-editor, *Hindustan Times*, Delhi, 1928-29 ; courted imprisonment in 1930, 1932, 1942 civil disobedience movements , Asstt Editor, *National Herald*, 1938-40 , Manager, 1940-46 *Address* : Naihasti Ishwarganga, Banaras.

SINGH, Tribhuban Prasad, B.A. (Hons) (Economics), M A. (Economics—1st Class 1st, Patna Univ), M B E (Jan 1947), Commissioner, Patna Division, since June 1949 *b* May, 1913, *s* of P Singh ; *m* Madhuri , one *s* and three *d* , *Educ. :* Patna College, Patna University , London School of Economics Competed in the I C S Exam at London, 1936 , Sub-Divisional Officer, Dinapur, Giridih , Under-Secy. to Govt , Education and Development Dept. , Addl District Magistrate , Cane Commissioner , Director of Industries , Registrar of Co-operative Societies , Deputy Secy to Govt , Education and Development Dept , Relief Commissioner in Bihar Riots , Food Commissioner and Secy. to Govt., Supply Dept., Secy. to Govt , P.W.D ; Chief Secy for 2 months , Hon. Secy , Bihar Flying Club *Recreations* Bridge and Gardening *Clubs* · Hon Secy , Bihar Flying Club, New Patna Club, Ranchi Club *Address* . Secretariat, Patna

SINGHAL, Pramod Prakash, M Sc , Rajya Priya , Managing Agents, Mewar Oil and General Mills, Ltd , Udaipur , Managing Director, Sanghi Brothers.



b Feb 13, 1920 in U P , *s.* of Rai Bahadur M S Singhal, Ex-Member, Board of Revenue, U.P , and Rajasthan , *Educ* Had a brilliant academic career , topped in M Sc , Allahabad University, Owns large agricultural farms and has launched extensive irrigation and agricultural projects , was conferred title of Rajya Priya by Udaipur Darbar, 1948 , a prominent businessman of Rajasthan ; widely travelled ; Captain of Aquatics, 1939-42 *Clubs* Field Club , National Sports Club of India *Address* . Lake House, Udaipur (Rajasthan)

SINGHAL, Shiam Sunder, Ph D , M D , D P H (Homeo), S T C (London), Mg Agent, Shiam Sunder and Sons Ltd , Bankers, Aligarh & Mg



Director, International Industries Ltd , Aligarh, Exporters & Importers for locks and other metal Goods *b* May 1, 1913, *s of* L Chheda Lal and Srim Chameli Devi Singhal, Landholder , *m* Sahitya Ratna Pushpa Lata Singhal, B A., *d* of L Chanda Lal, 1938 , three *s* , Avinash Chandra Singhal, Ashok Kumar Singhal and Rameshwar Singhal , *Educ* Aligarh Univ , Worked in swadeshi movement in India , Member D S Coll Society, Aligarh , D A V. Inter Coll , Aligarh Arya Samaj, Aligarh , Press Correspondent for several leading Papers. *Publications* Publisher of Monthly Magazine *Vyavasaya Address* Kothi Pannaganj, Aligarh, U P.

SINGHANIA, Kailashpat, Banker and Millowner. *b* 1908, *s.* of late Kamlapat Singhania and Srimati Ram Piyari Devi , *m* Shreemati Vimla Mittal , two *s* , two *d* , *Educ.*. P. P N. High School, Cawnpore , Apprentice, J.K. Cotton Mills , rounded off training by travel abroad in Europe and America, 1938-39 ; again visited Europe and the U K in 1947 , Resident Director, J. K Group of Industries, Western India Zone, Bombay , joined J. K. Cotton Mill as Director, became later its Director-in-Charge , Director J K Jute Mills Ltd , J K. Iron & Steel Co , Ltd , Plastic Products Ltd , M P Sugar Mills, Cawnpore, Straw Products Ltd , Bhopal, J K. Investment Trust Ltd , Atherton West & Co., Ltd , Cawnpore, Sodepur Glass Works Ltd., Snow White Food Products Ltd , Vita Supplies Corpn. Ltd., Calcutta, J K. Chemicals Ltd , Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg & Wvg. Co , Ltd., Impex (India) Ltd , Textile Fabrics Ltd , Bombay, etc., etc ; Partner . Juggilal Kamlapat (Bankers), J K Hosiery Factory, J K Oil Mill & Soap Factory, Kamla Ice Factory, Kamlapat Motilal Gutaiya Sugar Mills Co , and J K Woollen Mfgrs , Cawnpore, Modern Rubber Mfg Co , and Eastern Chemicals Co (India) Bombay, J.K (Etawah), etc , etc , Member . St John Ambulance Corps, Ganga Nath Jha Research Institute, Indian Council of World Affairs, Bhatkhande School of Indian Music, Photographic Society of India, Indian Overseas Central Association, All-India Federation of Educational Associations, Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow University, Millowners' Association, Bombay, Employers' Association of Northern India, Cawnpore, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Merchants' Chamber, U P , Indian Merchants' Chamber, Calcutta, Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, Cawnpore, Jaipur Chamber of Commerce, All-India Marwari Sammelan and member of more than 10 Masonic Lodges, both S C & E C , Chairman, Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India *Publications* Writes occasionally on economic and industrial topics *Hobbies* Gardening and collection of rare art treasures, books and Curios *Recreations* Tennis, Swimming and Bridge. *Clubs* Founder-President, Cawnpore Rotary Club and Member, Cricket Club of India, Ltd , Bombay , 8-30 Club, Bombay ; Ganges Club Ltd , Cawnpore , Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore , Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi , U P. Flying Club, Cawnpore ; Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay , Royal Turf Club, Calcutta , National Sports Club of India *Address* J K. House, 59, Warden Road, Bombay

SINGHANIA, Lala Lakshmipat, Business man Calcutta and the youngest brother of Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt , and Lala Kailashpat Singhania, who constitute the house of J.K.



b 1909 , *Educ* Had a sound and exclusive private education at home Embarked on his business career at the early age of 20 when he took upon himself the administration of J K Jute Mills Co , Ltd and J. K Cotton Manufacturers Ltd at Kanpur , in 1944, assumed responsibility as the Director-in-Charge of The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. at Calcutta , transferred his business activities from Kanpur to Calcutta, as the business interest of the House of J.K. grew in West Bengal , is one of the Senior Directors of the other units of the J K Group of Industries, chief among which are J K. Cotton Spg & Wvg Mills Co , Ltd , J. K. Jute Mills Co , Ltd , J K Iron & Steel Co , Ltd , with new addition to J K enterprises in West Bengal, became the President of the National Insurance Co , Ltd and the National Fire & General Insurance Co , Ltd , is also an underwriting member of Lloyd's Society of London and at the head of a dozen other industrial and financial concerns of the J K Group located in Calcutta , travelled extensively round the world in 1939 and also paid a second visit abroad immediately after the end of the war in 1946 , takes active part in public life , became the Senior Vice-President and the President of the Merchants Chamber of U P , Kanpur and President, Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta , is closely associated with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce as a sitting member of the Cttee , member of the Coal Control Board, Indian Central Jute Cttee and Cotton Yarn and Cloth Sectional Cttee of the Indian Standards Institution *Recreation* Tennis. *Club* . Calcutta South Club. *Address* National Insurance Building, 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SINGHANIA, Sir Padampat, Kt, M P, Governing Director, J K Industries, Kanpur *b* January, 1905, *e s* of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania Acquired a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Economics and Finance; undertook an extensive business tour of Europe at an early age and gained first-hand knowledge of the technique and organisation of industries in western countries, entered business in his early age and assisted by his two brothers, promoted and developed Indian industries to a great extent, governing and guiding force of J K Industries, comprising a host of undertakings, is very fond of collecting and compiling statistical data, founded the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, 1932, President, Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1935, guided the activities of the Employers' Association of Northern India, 1941-43, Chairman Free India General Indusrance Co, Ltd, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd, has been the Chairman of the Government Power Alcohol Cttee, member Indian Constituent Assembly, Central Advisory Board of Forest Utilisation, Central Advisory Council of Industries, Standing Advisory Cttee of Legislature Cotton Textile Advisory Cttee, Advisory Cttee for large-scale industries, U P, Indian National Cttee of U N Appeal for Children, U P, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Labour Advisory Council, and a number of other Cttees, donated large sums of money to deserving causes such as primary schools, propagation of Hindi, and to religious, social and educational institutions, helped in establishing J K Institute of Applied Physics at Allahabad Univ and J K Institute of Sociology and Human Relations at Lucknow Univ—the two institutions of its kind in India *Hobbies* Construction of fine buildings and places of recreation such as the "Kamla Tower" (the seat of Central administration offices of J K Industries and the 'Kamla Retreat' the Beauty spot of Kanpur, attracting tourists and visitors from all sides of the country) and 'Kamla Castle' being noteworthy *Recreations* Riding, travelling, sports, music and physiology *Address* Kamla Tower, Kanpur



SINGHANIA, Lala Parshotam Das, Industrialist and Businessman of Kanpur *b* 1898, *Educ* at Mirzapore Joined Shri Gangaji Cotton Mills Co, Ltd as Director in 1918, joined the J K Group in 1934 as Manager of J K Jute Mills Co, Ltd., and subsequently became Director in 1942, Director, J K. Jute Mills Co, Ltd, J K Commercial Corporation Ltd; J K Investment Trust Ltd, The Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines Ltd, The Western India Shares Corporation Ltd, J K. Chemicals Ltd and J K Properties Ltd *Address Residence* 113/8, Swarupnagar Kanpur *Office* Kamla Tower, Kanpur



SINHA, Amulya Ratan, M A (Cal), Univ Gold Medalist, Deputy Director-General, Dept of C I & S *b* Nov 8, 1896, *s* of late B K. Sinha of Barrackpore and Sm Saraswati Mitra of Calcutta, *m* Susama Sinha, three *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Vidyasagar College (then Metropolitan Institution), Cal and Post-Graduate Dept of Cal Univ, Asstt Director of C I & S, 1941, Director of Statistics, Govt. of India, 1942-47, deputed to the Hyderabad State and worked as Statistical Adviser to the State in re-organising the State Dept of Statistics, 1947, appointed Special Officer to revise the scope and form of All-India trade statistics, consequent on the partition of the country, 1948 *Publications* Contributed a number of Research articles on Economic Statistics to Sankhya, the Indian Statistical Instt, Calcutta *Recreation*. Walking *Address* 1, Council House Street, Calcutta

SINHA, The Hon'ble Shri Anugrah Narayan, M A, B L, D L, Minister, Bihar Government since April 1946 *b*. July 1889, *Educ*. Patna Coll. and Univ Law Coll (Calcutta) Prof of History, T N J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); practised in Patna High Court till 1921, non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress, worked with Mahatma Gandhi in his famous Champaran Agrarian Enquiry in 1917, elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924, and Chairman, District Board, Gaya, Pres, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar Earthquake), 1934, elected member, Council of State (1926-29), M L A (Central) (1935-37), M L A (Bihar), 1937, General Secy., Bihar P C C., 1934-36; Finance Minister, Bihar Govt., 1937-39, General Secy., Reception C'ttee, 53rd Session, Indian National Congress, jailed for 15 months, 1933-34, took part in Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in 1940-41 and the 1942 movement and was detained for 9 and 22 months resectively, worked as General Secy, North Bihar Co-ordinating Relief C'ttee during epidemics in 1944-45, elected to Provincial Assembly, 1946, selected Leader, Indian Delegation to International Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference held in Geneva in August-September 1947, elected Pres Provincial C'ttee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, 1948 *Publication My Reminiscence* (in Hindi) *Address* Secretariat, Patna

SINHA, Hon'ble Shri Justice Bhuvaneshwar Prasad, B A (Hons), M A, B L, Judge, High Court, Patna, since 1943 *b* February 1, 1899, *s* of Kashi Nath Sinha and Shrimati Sheila Devi, *m* Shrimati Phulkesar Devi three *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Arrah Zila School, Patna College and Patna Law College Vakil, Patna High Court, 1922-27, Advocate, 1927-35, Govt Pleader, 1935-39, Assistant, Govt Advocate, 1940-42 *Recreation* Hiking *Club* Rotary Club, Patna *Address* Faser Road, Patna.

SINHA, Braja Kishore Prasad, B A (Hons) in English, M A (Econ), B L, M P, Agriculturist and Congress worker *b* Feb 1911, *m* Smt Shivakishori Devi, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* B N Coll, Patna, St Columbia Coll, Hazaribagh, Patna Coll, Patna Law Coll Practised as an Advocate in the Patna High Court, 1937-40, arrested early in 1941 under the D I Rules, after release from jail, has been devoting fully to congress work, held many offices in the congress organisations including that of General Secy, Gaya Dt Congress Cttee and Secy, Bihar Provincial Congress Cttee *Address* Vill and P O Sheotar, Dt Gaya (Bihar)

SINHA, Deva Sharan, B.A, B L (Patna Univ.), Advocate, Patna High Court. *b* June 1903, *s* of B Rambhek Singh, *m* Srimati Mithilesh Devi, three *s*. and one *d*, *Educ* Bihar National College and Law College, Patna Joined Bar, 1927; participated in the Civil Disobedience Movements of 1930-1933 and jailed several times, member, Bihar Provincial Congress Cttee and All-India Congress Cttee since 1934, elected member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1946 and member, Working Cttee, Bihar Provincial Cttee, President of many Social Organisations, unanimously elected Deputy Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1946, Leader of the Backward Classes Federation, Bihar *Recreation* Gardening *Address* P O Barh, District Patna (Bihar)

SINHA, Harnarain, M A (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Principal, Nagpur Maha Vidyalay, Nagpur, C P *b* September 2, 1900, *Educ*. State High School, Rajnandgaon, C. P., Morris College, Nagpur, Allahabad University, London School of Economics and Oriental Studies, London University Asst Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur, 1925; Professor of History, 1942 and Principal, 1947, Head of the Department of History, Nagpur University, 1943; Member, High School Education Board, C P, and the University Court, the Academic Council and Executive Council of Nagpur University, President, Modern History Section of Indian History Congress, 1946, Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Govt of India and its Research and Publication Committee; Chairman, Board of Editors, Nagpur University Journal and Editor of Annual Bulletin, Nagpur University Historical Society *Publications Rise of the Peshwas*, *Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity*, *Dominion Status of the Westminster Statute Type Address* Nagpur

SINHA, Kishori Prasad, M A (Cantab), Principal, Patna College, Patna *b* Jan 3, 1903, *s* of Bankey Behari Sinha, Rais and Zamindar, *m* Shrim Krishna Kumari Sinha, B A, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Patna Coll, Patna, King's Coll, Cambridge Professor of English, Ravenshaw Coll, Cuttack; Principal, Ranchi Coll, Ranchi, Principal, G B B Coll, Muzafferpur. *Recreation* Tennis. *Address* Patna.

SINHA, Kumar Ganganand, M A *b*. 24th Sept 1898, *Educ* Presidency College and Govt Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and Post-Graduate Dept, Calcutta Univ Hon Research Scholar of the Calcutta Univ (1922-23). Proprietor, Srinagar Raj, M L A, Bihar, 1924-30, elected Secy, Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Member, Executive Cttee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35; President, Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years, elected Vice-President of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (1942); visited Europe, 1930-31, elected to the Bihar Legislative Council (1937), re-elected (1946), elected Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1946), Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Parishad, Dist Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts' Assoc (1937), Bihar Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scouts up to 1948, Fellow, Patna Univ since 1941, elected to its Syndicate in 1944, a Sectional President in the XIV Session of the All-India Oriental Conference. *Publications* Author of several papers and books *Address* P O Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar)

SINHA, Rajandhari, B A, B L, Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bihar *b* Oct 3, 1893, *s* of Rai Bahadur Chandradhari Sinha of Dharhara, Patna, *m* Sm Kamla Sinha, one *s*. and one *d*, *Educ* Patna Collegiate School, Patna College, Patna Law College. Elected to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1924-37, elected to Patna District Board, 1924-33, Chairman, Patna District Board, 1924-33, President, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1933-37, Manager, Hathwa Estate, 1938-44, member, Jt Public Service Commission, Bihar, C P and Orissa, 1945-47; renounced C I E in 1947, associated with Patna University, Secondary Board of Education, Text-Book Cttee, etc, Chief Editor, *Kisan*, 1931-37 *Address* P O Hinoo, Ranchi

SINHA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sashi Bhusan, M A, L L B (Calcutta), Judge, High Court, Calcutta *b* July 7, 1895, *s* of late Baikunthanath Sinha, *m* Mohamaya, *y. d* of J C Pal Chowdhury of Nadia, three *s* and two *d*; *Educ* Rajshahi Coll, Calcutta Univ Post-graduate classes, and Univ Law Coll Called to the Bar, Nov 1924, Lincoln's Inn (Honoursman of the Council of Legal Education) *Recreations* Gardening, Travelling. *Club* Calcutta Club. *Address* 5, Swinhoe Street, Ballygunge, Calcutta 19

SINHA, Satyendra Narayan, M A , LL B , M P , Advocate, High Court, Patna *b* Feb 2, 1919, *s* of the Hon'ble Dr Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister, Bihar , *m* Shrim Kishori Sinha, B A , one *s* , Nikhil Kumar , *Educ* Rae Bareli, Allahabad and Lucknow Enrolled as an Advocate, Patna High Court, 1941 , elected Fellow, Patna Univ and member, B P C C , 1946 , was Asstt Secy , Provincial Cttee , Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund , Secy , Provincial Cttee , Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund , elected member, Syndicate of the Patna Univ , 1949 , founded a Hindi Weekly *Swadesh* at Patna, 1947 *Address* Kadawkuan, Patna 3

SINHA, The Hon'ble Mr. Shyama Prasad, B.A., President, Bihar Legislative Council since Sept 1948 *b* April, 1895, *s* of Chhatradhari Singh, Zamindar, Mallepur , *m.* Srimati Lalita Sinha , one *s* and four *d* , *Educ* T N J College, Bhagalpur , St Paul C M S College, Calcutta , Univ Law College, Calcutta Joined Non-co-operation Movement, Sept 1920 , has taken politics as career , courted imprisonment several times, 1921, 1932, 1940 and 1942, etc ; was member and also executive head, Dist Board and Local Boards ; Asstt. G O C , Gaya Congress, 1922 , G O C , Ramgarh Congress, 1940 , In-charge of the Volunteer Organisation of the Province till election as Dy Pres , Bihar Legislative Council , elected member, Bihar Leg Council, April 1940 and Dy Pres , June 1946 , Director, *Navashakti* since 1935 , Chairman, Board of Directors, Navashakti Publishing Company since 1946 , Editor, The *Calcutta Samachar*, 1919-20 *Recreations* Sports, riding and hunting. *Address* Patna

SINHA, Hon'ble Sri Krishna, M A , B L (Calcutta), Chief Minister, Bihar, since 1946 *b* Oct 21, 1888, in a noble Zamindar family of Bihar , *m* , two *s* , Shivashankar Sinha and Bandhi Shankar Sinha , *Educ* Monghyr Zilla School , Patna Coll , Patna , Calcutta Univ Joined the Bar, 1916 , gave up practice in response to Gandhiji's call, 1920 , since then a leading member and an active worker of the Indian National Congress , served jail sentence of over eight years in all as a result of his political activities , Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bihar Legislative Council, 1927 , Chairman, Monghyr District Board, 1930 , Pres , B P C C , 1936 , M L A , Centre, 1935-36 , first Prime Minister of Bihar, 1937-39 *Recreation* Books *Address* Patna, Bihar



SIRMUR, Hon. Lieut.-Col. His Highness Rejendere Prakash Bahadur, K C I E *b* Jan 10, 1913, the ruling dynasty being the younger branch of the Ruling House of Jaisalmer Her Highness Rajmata Sahiba is the *d.* of the late Maharaj Deb Shamsher Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal , *m* Sister of Raja Shrimant Mahendra Singh Ji Deo of Nagod, C I., April 1936, and the *d* of Sir Shri Bahadur Singh Ji Man Singh Ji, K C S I , K C I E , Thakur Sahib of Palitana State, Dec 1941 , *Educ* Privately Ascended the *gadi*, Aug 23, 1933 In 1944 during World War second, His Highness after completing a tour of inspection of the Middle East War Zone, visited the Italian Front , also went to Burma Front to visit the State troops Visited Europe and America last in 1948 *Address* Nahan



SISODIA, Arjunsingh Bhawansingh, B A , LL B , Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Madhya Pradesh *b* Nov 1904, *s* of Bhagwansingh, late of Nizam State Service and Shrim Laxmi Bai , *m* late Savitri Devi , one *s* and one *d* , *Educ* Patur A V School , Khamgaon High School , Holkar Coll , Indore Pleader for 14 years doing Congress Work as Secy , Dist Congress Cttee , Dictator, District Chhindwara, 1940-41 , jailed for nearly 2 years, 1942 , M L A , Chhindwara and Sausar Constituency *Recreations* Music , Exercise , Swimming , Visiting holy places *Address* Married M L A 's Rest House, Nagpur

SISTA, Venkatrao, M S M A. (Lond) Managing Director, Sista's Ltd *b* 2nd Sept. 1902 Specialised study of Salesmanship and Advertising, passed Incorporated Sales Managers' Exam with distinction , is the first Indian to be elected a member of the Assen Started Sista's Sales and Publicity Service in 1934 , Director, Adsites, Ltd , Bombay, Adarts (Delhi) Ltd , Delhi, Medico Nutriments and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd , Madras, Andhra Insurance Co Ltd , Masulipatam Member, Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Examiner in Salesmanship and Advertising for D Com (I M C) Freemason, English Scottish and Irish Constitutions *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Calcutta Club, Calcutta and Roshanara Club, Delhi Rotary Club *Recreations* Tennis, Billiards, Swimming, Motoring *Address* Arunodaya, Nappoo Park Matunga, Bombay



SITAL Persad, Lala, B Sc , Director, J K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd *b* May 7, 1892 After a distinguished academic career, joined the Provincial Civil Service, 1915 , Income-tax Officer of Kanpur, 1920-32 , promoted Asst Commnr. of Income-tax, 1932 and placed on special duty in the office of the Central Board of Revenue, 1940 ; Director of Inspection (Income-tax), 1941 ; retired, February 1943 , promoted J K Investment Trust Ltd and J. K Commercial Corporation Ltd , 1944 , Director, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd , Free India General Insurance Co Ltd , J K Traders Ltd , and Share Dealers' Corporation Ltd , etc , has made a special study of Vedantic Philosophy *Recreations* Tennis, Riding, Motoring and Music *Address* . Kamla Tower, Kanpur

SITARAM, Sir, M A , LL B , D Litt , Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931), High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi, since March 1949 *b* Jan. 12, 1885 *m* Srimati Basudevi, sister of Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M A , LL B , Advocate, High Court, Lahore Member, Municipal Board (1919-20), Vice-Chairman, Education Com , and Chairman Hon Secretary, Meerut College and Trustee for life , Hon Sec , Devanagri High School (1913-37) , Hon Sec , Lyall Library, Meerut (1911-48) , elected member U P Leg. Council (1921-37); President, U P Leg Council (1925-37) , member, Executive Council, Allahabad University for several years , member, Executive Council, Hindu University, founder of Depressed Class Schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut, member, Indian National Congress (1905-19) , ex-President, Sri Badrinath Temple Committee , President, Raghunath Girls' Inter-College, Meerut, since 1937 , President-Patron of the U P Sports Control Board, Lucknow , President, Upper House, U P Legislature, 1937-49 *Address* High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi

SITARAMAYYA, Dr. B. Pattabhi, B A , M B C M , *b* November 24, 1880. Started life as a private medical practitioner at Masulipatam, 1906 , gave it up, 1916 , has been a member of the A I C C. since 1916 , started the *Janmabhumi*, an English Weekly, 1919, and conducted it till April 1930, when he was jailed for a year on the Salt Satyagraha , again in prison for 2 years in 1932-33 and for the third time in Oct 1933, for 6 months, imprisoned again under the Defence of India Rules in March 19 to Nov. 1st, 1941 and then on 9th Aug 1942 and released on 15th June, 1945, member, Working Cttee of the A I C.C., 1929-30, 31 and again between 1934 and 36, 38 and 39 and 1940-46 and in 1948 ; takes an interest in the Co-operative Movement , presided over the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, 1926 ; was intimately connected with the movement till 1930 , also takes an interest in Education, Banking and Insurance and has founded the Andhra Jatheya Kalasala in 1908 , the Andhra Insurance Co ; the Andhra Bank, as well as the Bharata Lakshmi Bank and Hindustan Mutual Insurance Co , elected member, Constituent Assembly in 1946 , President, All-India States' People's Conference in 1936 at Karachi—Navasari Convention, 1938-39 , working President, A I S P C in 1946-47-48 , elected President, Indian National Congress, Jaipur Session, 1948-50 *Publications National Education*, 1912 , *Indian Nationalism*, 1913 , *Redistribution of Indian Provinces on a Language Basis*, 1916 , *The Indian National Congress* (Jubilee Commemoration Volume, 1935) , *Economic Conquest of India , Constitutions of the World , Gandhi and Gandhism , Gandhism and Socialism , Hindu Home Rediscovered in* 1936-37 , *Why Vote Congress · Sixty Years of Congress , Fundamentals of India's Political Problems , Feathers and Stones , History of Congress, Vol II ; Current History in Question and Answer Address ·* 103, Gandhinagar, Madras 20

SIVA, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara, R I M P., M P , Registered Medical Practitioner *b.* Dec 18, 1898, *s* of Varadarajan , *m* Nagamani ; *Educ* Madras and Cuddapah Member, Legislative Council, 1925-30 , first elected Vice-Pres , Dt Board, Cuddapah , Vice-Pres , Dt Educational Council , Pres , Ceded Dt Depressed Class Assoc (Regd) Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Rayacholi , gave evidence before Simon Commission in favour of joint electorate *Recreations* Music, Drama *Club* Netaji Club. *Address* Rayacholi P O , Cuddapah Dt

SIVASUBRAMANIAN, L. R., M L (Madras)., L.C Miller Gold Medalist , University Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi *b* July 31, 1899, *s* of L P. Ramachandra Iyer , *m* Srimati Rajammal of Tanjore , two *s* and three *d* , *Educ* S P G. College, Trichinopoly , Law College, Madras Enrolled Madras High Court, 1923 practised till 1927 , appointed Reader in Law, Banaras Hindu Univ , 1927 , Head of the Department of Law, 1938 , Dean, Faculty of Law, 1939 ; and later Principal and Univ Professor of Law , member, U P Legal Education Reform Cttee , 1937 , Sectional Pres , All-India Law Conference, Hyderabad (Deccan), 1944 , Member of Senate, Syndicate, Court and Council, Banaras Hindu Univ , member, Law Faculties of the Allahabad, Lucknow and Banaras Hindu Universities for several years *Publications* Wrote several articles to papers and journals, *e g* , Theories of Punishment, Reorganisation of Legal Education in India, Hindu Law Reform, etc , etc *Address* No 8, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

SMITH, Albert, Managing Director, The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd , and of The Zenith Assurance Co , Ltd., Resident Secretary, The London & Lancashire Insurance Co , Ltd , and The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd , Director, Homi Mehta & Sons, Ltd , Jawhar Timber Industries, Ltd., Rajpli (India) Ltd. *b.* October 27, 1902 , *m.* September 19, 1932 ; one *s* and one *d.* Joined the British India General Insurance Co , Ltd., Head Office, in 1928 as Assistant Manager ; appointed General



Manager, 1934 and Managing Director, in 1948 *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club, Bombay Football Club, Bombay Presidency Golf Club and Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address*. Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SMITH, Thomas, Journalist. *b*. June 7, 1910, *s*. of late Lazarus J Smith and Mrs Suzana Smith, *m* first, Laura Doris George (Jodhpur), Dec 29, 1934 (died), second, Ruby Irene Jacob (Agra), June 24, 1936, three *s*, Lazarus, Ronald and Neville and three *d*, Noreen, Doreen and Maureen, *Educ*. St Peter's College, Agra. Took to journalism (1930) and appointed District Correspondent of *The Englishman*, *The Statesman*, and subsequently of *The Associated Press of India* (Now Press Trust of India), *The Times of India* and for some time also of *The Pioneer*; edited English edition of *Agra Akhbar* (1932-34), *The Agra Times*, *The Agra Citizen* (1937-38) and *The Globe* magazine (1942-47), during the War served as Civilian Gazetted Officer in the I A O C, Pres, Agra Journalists' Assoc *Recreations* · Shooting, Photography and Hockey *Address*. Ghattia Azam Khan, Agra (U. P), India



SODHBANS, Sirdar Prem Singh, F L A.A (Lond), F C A, New Delhi, formerly of Lahore, Accountant, Economist and Politician *b* 20th July, 1885 at Gujarkhan, *Educ* Ramnagar (G Wala) & Lahore Served in Army, 1902-04, Founder and Secretary of the Central Sikh League, 1919-22, Vice-Pres and Pres, Lahore City Congress Cttee and member, A I C C, 1920-22, Founder & Editor, *Indian Accountant* now *Indian Chartered Accountant*, Lahore, member, Executive Committees of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1931-35 and 1937 and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1925-47 and also its Hony Secretary from 1928 to 1942 and of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, 1935, 1937-42, 1946-49, Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936, the first Indian delegate and Guest of Honour to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held at Berlin, 1938 and elected on the Panel of Presidents on 23rd September 1938 Session, President, Society of Registered Accountants, India, 1937-38 and 1941-42, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1942-43, Franchise Cttee, 1932, The Delimitation Cttee, 1935, President, Delhi and East Punjab Association of Accountants, Delhi, *Publications Economic Planning of India*, *German Problem in Europe, 1936 & 1938*, *India and League of Nations*, *Industrial Development of India*, *Development of Accountancy Profession in India* — the National Paper submitted to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held in Berlin, 1938, *Sikh Position in India*, *Indians Abroad*, etc, etc *Address* · Dilbar Building, Original Road, Paharganj, New Delhi

SODHI, Darbara Singh, B A (Hons), Politics and History (California, U S A), M.A., Politics and History (Michigan, U S A), Principal, Khalsa College, Bombay, since 1948 *b* Oct 3, 1900, *s* of Sardar Altar Singh Sodhi and Atma Devi, *m* Koshalya Rani, two *s* and one *d*., *Educ* Khalsa Coll, Amritsar, Punjab, Univ of California at Berkeley (U.S A); Univ of Michigan at Ann Arbor (U S A). Has travelled in Burma, China, Japan, England, France, Switzerland and Italy, started the Nationalist English Weekly *New Era* from Amritsar after returning from the United States, 1930, Editor, Daily Akali Patrika, Lahore, upto June 1937; Senior Professor of Politics and History, Khalsa Coll, 1937-39, Vice-Principal, 1939-48 *Address* Principal's Residence, Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay 19

SOEDARSONO, H. E. Dr., M D, Ambassador of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia in India *b* May 9, 1911, *s* of Mangunadikusumo, *m* Muspiah, two *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Medical Univ, Djakarta Regency Doctor in Bandjar and Tjiamis, Municipality Doctor in Cheribon, member, Working Cttee of the Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Social Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of State (in charge of food), representative of the Republic of Indonesia in India, Charge D'Affaires of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia in India. *Recreations* Sports Tennis, Swimming *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Roshanara Club. *Address* 14, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi

SOHANLAL, Lala Rai Bahadur, Proprietor, M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Delhi *b* September 15, 1907. *s*. of late Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal Chairman, Eastern Woollen Mills Ltd, Bombay, New Indian Industries Ltd, Bombay, Sri Krishna Trading Corporation Ltd, Delhi, Peshawar Electric Supply Co. Ltd, Sialkot Electric Supply Co, Ltd, member, Legislative Assembly (Punjab), 1938-46, member, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1933-37. *Address*. M Gulab Singh & Sons, Nicholson Road, Delhi



SOHONI, Shridhar Vasudev, M A. (Bombay), B A (Cantab), I C S., Secretary, Govt of Bihar, Public Works, Irrigation, Electricity and P H E Departments, since July 1949 *b* May 19, 1914, *s* of V. S. Sohoni and Mrs Ramabai Vasudev Sohoni, *m* Rajkumari Taisaheb Ghorpade, G A, *g d* of Shrimant Naravanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, the late Chief of Ichalkaranji, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* The Robert Cotton Money School, Bombay (1926-30), Wilson College and Univ School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay (1930-36), St Catharine's College, Cambridge (1936-38), Joined I C S, 1938, was posted as Assistant Magistrate, Monghyr and later as Additional Collector, Patna and Collector of Bhagalpur, Secy, Govt of Orissa, Supply, Home, Welfare, Public Relations and Planning Depts, 1945-49 *Publications* Has written a number of articles on Indian numismatics and history *Recreations* Cricket Table Tennis, Hiking, Indian Sculpture Paintings and old coins *Club*. Flying Club, Patna *Address* 3, Strand Road, Patna

SOKHEY, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh, Kt (1946), I M S, M A, B Sc, M D (Edin.), D T.M & H (Lond), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Assistant Director-General, World Health Organisation, Geneva *b*. 15th Dec 1887, *m* late Menaka—celebrated Indian danseuse, *Educ*.. Govt. College, Lahore, Edinburgh Univ, London Hospital Medical College, Trinity College, Cambridge, John Hopkins Univ., Harvard Univ and Toronto Univ Joined I M S —1913 coming first in the Competitive Exam, served in World War I, 1915-1921, Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, 1923-1925; joined Haffkine Institute, 1925 as Asstt Director, was Director (Production), Haffkine Institute till March 1950 *Publications* Scientific papers in various science journals *Address*. Geneva

SOMAN, Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh, District Pleader, President, Bombay Leg Council. *b*. 24th November, 1876, *m*. Mrs Sitabai Soman, *Educ*. Satara. Started practice at Satara (1900), edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years, was member of Bombay Leg. Council for Satara Dist., 1924-26 and 1934-36, was a follower of Lok. Tilak, member of the Congress for more than 30 years, elected member and Deputy President on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg Council, 1937, elected President of Satara Municipality for triennial period, 1938, appointed Chairman of Directorate Board, W I Ins Co for third time, 1942 and on the Board of Directorate of United Western Bank, Satara, convicted under Cri. Law Amend Act, 1930, but acquitted in H C; confined in jail as detenu, 1932 and Jan 1941 and again, Sept 1942 under Defence of India Rules, released on health grounds, Dec 1943, appointed on the Council of D.E. Secy, Poona, on the demise of late Sir D Cooper; elected President, Bom Leg Council in the place of Hon. Mr Pakvasa on his appointment to the Governorship of C P & Berar, Oct 1947. *Address*. Shanwar Peth, Satara City

SONAVANE, Tayapa Hari, B A (Hons), LL B, M P, Advocate, High Court, Bombay, *b* Sept 10, 1910, *s* of Hari Subhana Sonavane and Chandrabai, *m* Mrs Yashodabai, 1925, four *s* and one *d*, *Educ* School of the Depressed Classes Society, Bombay, Social Service League Night High School, St Michael's High School, Mahim, Camp Education Society's High School, Poona, Fergusson Coll, Poona, Law Coll, Poona, Govt Law Coll, Bombay Practice at the Police Courts, Bombay City upto date, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1945-47. *Address* Bhageshwar Bhuwan, 197-A, Lady Hardinge Road, Bombay 28

SONDHI, Ved Pall, M B E (1937), M.Sc., F G S, F N I, Dy. Director, Geological Survey of India *b*. March 10, 1903, *s* of L Shiv Lall Sondhi (Deceased), *m* Vidya Vati Sondhi, one *s* and two *d*., *Educ* · Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Tawi), Kashmir Joined the Geological Survey of India, 1926, worked and travelled extensively in Burma, North-West Himalayas, Punjab, Bombay, Sind, C P and Assam, also in Swiss and French Alps, in Australia, Yunnam and Siam *Publications* Several on Geological Subjects *Recreations* Hiking in hills and Golf *Address* 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

SONI, Hon. Capt. Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bhagchand, Kt, a leading Banker and Merchant, Prince of Rajasthan, comes of a noble family renowned for its charities, one of its members the great-grandfather of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent red stone Jain Temple at Ajmer. Proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharmal Gumbhirmal, Ajmer *b*. 11th November, 1904. President, Rajputana Olympic Association, M L A, Central, 1935-45, Chairman and Managing Director, Soni Industries Ltd, Managing Agents of the Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd; Chairman, Maharaja Kishengarh Mills, Director, The Ajmer, Amalgamated, Ratlam, Jalgaon, Electric Supply Companies Ltd, Mewar Textiles Mills, Indian Trade & General Insurance Co, The General Assurance Society, The Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd, India Reconstruction Corporation, Kanpur, President, All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, Life member, Jodhpur Flying Club, Chairman, Indian Club, Ajmer, has given large contributions and donations for charities and is running the Tikam Chand Jain High School for a boys' and girls' school at Ajmer *Hobbies* · Photography and Music *Address* Tikam Niwas, Ajmer



SOPARKAR, Gordhandas Bhaidas, L C E, M I E. (Ind), F R I C S, M T P Inst (Lond), Consulting Expert in Land Acquisition Valuation, Town Planning & Estate Development,

Ex-Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay *b* May 12, 1888; *m* in 1908 to Taragauri, decd, 1931, *d* of Sheth Ranchhoddas Varjivandas, *Educ* Elphinstone High School and College and Engineering College, Poona, awarded several prizes and Govt Scholarships in School and College career Taken up in the Town Planning and Valuation Department in 1914, officiated as Consulting Surveyor to Govt from June 1919 to Janv 1920, Deputy Asstt Consulting Surveyor to Govt, 1920-30, received special training in London in Valuation and Town Planning, 1925-26, Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt, 1930-38, Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from 1938 to August 1943, was deputed to Bhavnagar State in 1935 and Chhota Udepur State and Tata Sons Ltd, in 1939 for expert advice in Town Planning, designed 'Krishnanagar' residential suburb for Bhavnagar and 'Mithapur' Industrial Suburb for Tata Chemicals, member, Rent Inquiry Cttee, 1938-39 *Address* Suman Vihar, 8th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

SOUTER, Sir Edward Matheson, kt (1944), C I E (1935), Industrial and Engineering Consultant *b* Jan 26, 1891, *m* Dorothy Mary Andreae, *Educ* Inverness Academy, Scotland Joined Ford & Macdonald Ltd in 1908, represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in Lower House of United Provinces Legislature, 1926-40, Hon Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1931-39, Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust and President, Cawnpore Development Board, 1945-48, Controller of Supplies, U P (Department of Supply), 1940-45, formerly Managing Dir, Ford & Macdonald Ltd, Cawnpore *Address* Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SREENIVASAN, M. A., Retired Prime Minister, Gwalior State, and Retired Minister, Mysore State *b* Sept 20, 1897, *Educ*



Hindu High School, Madras and Central College, Bangalore, secured first rank in the Mysore Civil Service Examination in 1917 Served in practically all departments of Government including Revenue, Judicial, Finance and Audit, Army, Industries, Local Administration and the Secretariat; Financial Adviser, Hydro-Electricity Department, 1925-28, deputed to Europe and America in connection with the Mysore State business in London and New York, and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's Office in London, 1928-30, was later deputed to report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar Goldfields, 1931, special duties in the Industries Department to rehabilitate and manage the Sri Krishnarajendra (Textiles) Mills, Mysore, 1931-34, Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council, and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board and of Local Red Cross and Social Welfare Organisation, Mysore, 1935-39, Government Director, Industrial Concerns (comprising Chairmanship or Government Directorship of eleven major industries in Mysore State), 1939-40, Services lent to the Government of India during the war as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940 and later as Controller of Purchase, New Delhi, 1943, recalled in April 1943 by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for appointment as Minister for Food, Industries, Civil Supplies, Forests, and Mining, Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Board of Industrial Research, etc, 1943-45, Minister for Agriculture, Local Self-Government, Army, etc, 1945-46, Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior State and Member, Constituent Assembly, Council of Ministers, States Negotiating Committee, Union Constitution Committee, etc, 1947-48, Vice-Chairman, Kolar Gold Mining Companies, Director, Air-India International Ltd, Buckingham & Carnatic Co, etc *Address* Iligh Ground, Bangalore

SRI KRISHNA, Dr., C I E (1942), Ph. D, D Sc (Lond), F N.I., Director of Forest Research, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun since 1948. *b* July 1896 at Lahore, *s* of late M. Mohan, *m* Usha Khanna (died 1928), *Educ* Punjab Univ, D S I R. (England), Research Scholar, 1919-21, Queen's College, London, King's College, London Elected Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, 1923, Research Assistant, Chemistry Dept, King's College, London, 1924, appointed Reader in Organic Chemistry, Punjab Univ, 1925, appointed Biochemist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 1928 elected Foundation Member of the National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937, elected Pres, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1940, appointed Vice-President, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun, 1947, represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1947 *Publications* Over a hundred publications, mainly on plant products *Recreation* Tennis *Club* Dun Club *Address* 88, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, U P

SRINIVASAN, Kasturi, B A Managing Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras, Chairman, Press Trust of India Ltd *b* Aug 1887, eldest son of the late S Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Pro and Editor of *The Hindu*. *Educ* Graduated from the Madras Presidency Col Joined *The Hindu* as Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934, President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1940-44) Chairman, Indian Section of the Empire Press Union, 1943-45, President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, 1947, *Address* Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, Madras

SRIVASTAVA, J K., B Sc. (Tech), A M C T, A T I, M L A, *b* Nov 13, 1913, *s* of Dr Sir J. P Srivastava, K C S I, K B E, and Lady Kailash Srivastava, *m*. Mrs Raj Mohini Srivastava, *d* of L Karamchand Thapar of Calcutta, One *s*, *Educ*



Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, London Univ, College of Technology, Univ of Manchester Training in Mills and Works in Europe, Worked at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, returned to India to join business, member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee, representating the U P Mills, President, U P Chamber of Commerce, 1945-49, M L A. representing the U I Chamber of Commerce since 1945, member Technical Cttee for regulating and standardising Textile Production in U P, Board of Industries, U P, Central Employment Advisory Cttee Govt of India, All India Textile Research Institute, All India Committee for Higher Technical Education abroad, Chairman, Local Advisory Board of the Central Bank of India, member Executive Cttee of the Post-War Reconstruction Cttee, U P, Local Advisory Cttee, O T Rly, Provincial Conciliation Board, Kanpur, Posts & Telegraphs Advisory Cttee, Lucknow; Non-official Advisory Panel attached to the U P Transport Board, Director Pioneer Ltd, Lucknow, Rampur Finance Corpn Ltd, Rampur Timber & Turnery Ltd *Recreations* Tennis, Riding, Shooting, Yachting, Rowing, Swimming *Clubs* Boat House Club Ltd, Naini Tal, Yacht Club, Naini Tal, Cawnpore Club Ltd, Kanpur, Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi *Address* Managing Director, New Victoria Mills Co Ltd, Kanpur, Kailash, Mawabganj, Kanpur

SRIVASTAVA, Ram Chandra, B Sc., C I E, O.B.E., Retd Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt of India), Kanpur *b* Sept 10, 1891, *m* the late Radha Pyari Srivastava and again Nawal Kishori Srivastava; *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad, Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London, Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery, Manager, Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, and Deputy Director of Industries, U P.; Director, Gwalior Sugar Co, Ltd, Dabra, Buland Sugar Co, Ltd, Rampur, Director, South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd, Bihta, Kalyanpur Zinc & Cement Works Ltd, Calcutta *Address* Nawal Niwas, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

STEPHENS, Ian Melville, C I E, M A, Editor and Director, The *Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi *b* Feb 1903, *Educ* Winchester, King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar R J Smith Research Student), 1st Class honours, Natural Sciences Tripos Pt I., 1924, Historical Tripos Pt. II., 1925, and Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26 Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K C B., 1926-28, and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart, 1928-30, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Information with the Govt of India, 1930-32, Publicity Officer to the Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee, 1932 Director, Bureau of Public Information, 1932-37 Awarded C I E and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937 Joined Staff of *Statesman*, as Assistant Editor, 1937, Director, 1939, Editor since Sept. 1942 *Address* The *Statesman*, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, Connaught Circus, New Delhi

STRACEY, Patrick Donald, M A (Madras), I F S, Conservator of Forests, Assam. *b*. Jan. 31, 1906, *s* of D A Stracey, Madras Forest Dept, *Educ* St Joseph's College, Bangalore, Presidency College, Madras, I F S. College, Dehra Dun, 1928-30 *Recreations*. Sport, Shikar. *Club* Shillong Club. *Address* Shillong, Assam.

SUBBARAO, Hon'ble Shri Justice K., B A, B L, Judge, High Court, Madras, since March 1948 *b* July 15, 1902, *s*. of K. Subrahmaneswara Rao, B A, B L, Pleader, Rajahmundry, *m* K Parijatham, *d* of Rajadhiraja Pravina P. Venkatarayamma Rao, Retired Chief Justice, Mysore High Court, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Govt Arts Coll, Rajahmundry, Law Coll, Madras. Practised in Madras High Court from 1926. *Club* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras *Address* 'Corner House', Marshall's Road, Egmore, Madras

SUBBARAYAN, Mrs. K. Radhabai, B A (Madras Univ.), Landholder and Social Worker. *b* April 22, 1891, *m* Dr P Subbarayan, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, *Educ*. Madras & Oxford. Member of Madras Univ. Senate & Syndicate for some years, served a term on Salem Dt Board, served on first and second Round Table Conferences, Indian Franchise Cttee., member of Congress Party in Legislative Assembly from 1938-45, Member, Council of State, 1947, served on other social, political and educational bodies *Address* Tiruchengodu, Dt. Salem

SUBBARAYAN, H. E. Dr. Paramasiva, M A, B.C.L. (Oxon), LL D. (Dublin), Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Indian Ambassdor in Indonesia, since 1950 *b* 11th Sept 1889, *m* Radhabai Kudmal, *d* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore, three *s*. and one *d*., *Educ*. Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council, has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1920, Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30, elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural, member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937-49, Minister for Law, Madras, 1937-39, and 1947-48. *Address* Tiruchengodu, Salem District.

SUBRAMANIAN, Kavasseri Narayana, M A., O.B E (June 1946), Jt Secy, Ministry of Labour, Govt of India, since March 1948. *b. June* 4, 1909, *s* of Kavasseri Swami Narayanayyar, *m* Janaki Subramanian, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Zamorin's College, Calicut; Presidency College, Madras, School of Oriental Studies, London Entered Indian Civil Service by open competition, 1932, Under-Secy to C P & Berar Govt, 1938-39, Dist Magistrate (Chhindwara, Chanda, Buldana), 1939-44, Deputy Secy to C P. & Berar Govt, 1944, Secretary to C P. & Berar Govt., 1945-47, Management Engineer, United Nations Secretariat, New York, 1947-48. *Recreations* Tennis and movies (amateur) *Club* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi *Address*. New Delhi.

SUBRAMANIAM, T. S., M B.B.S., F R F.P & S., D T M & D T.H, Medical Officer, Madras Port Trust, since 1939. *b* October 3, 1909, *g.s.* of R. Payaneeandy Pillay, Landlord & Merchant, Madras and *s* of Dr T C Somasundaram, *Educ* Madras Christian College, Madras Medical College, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Alan-H-Milne Medal of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in Dec. 1936 for best outgoing student Hon Asst Medical Officer, Govt. Stanley Hospital, Madras, till 1939 *Address*. Govindappa Naicken St., G.T., Madras.

SUBRAMANYA, Talakere, B A. (Mysore), LL B (Bombay), Ex-President, Mysore Constituent Assembly. *b* July 2, 1896, *s.* of T Subba Rao and Sm. Shankaramma; *m* Srimathi Suseeladevi. *d.* of K Ramn Rao, Retd Forest Officer, C P, one *s* and two *d.*; *Educ* Govt High School, Tumkur; St Aloysius College, Mangalore, Central College, Bangalore, Law College, Bombay. Began practice at the Bar, 1921, took part in the first Non-co-operation movement, participated in every Freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, President Mysore Congress, 1942-45, served in Municipality and District Board, Tumkur, has been the Pres of the Mysore Charka Sangha and Mysore Riyasat Hindi Prachar Samithi, President, Mysore Hindi Pracharak Sammelan Sthavi Samiti *Recreations* Hockey and Football *Club* Tumkur Club (member from 1921) *Address* Bangalore.

SUBRAMANYAM, Palghat Ramakrishna, M A, Stock, Share and Finance Broker *b.* 5th June, 1909 in Palghat; *m* Miss Ambujam Harihara Iyer in 1930, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* In Mysore, obtained first rank in B A Degree Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects, in 1929, was the recipient of four gold medals, was a merit scholarship holder in the B A. as well as M A classes; passed M.A. Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects



Joined Messrs Bathvala and Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933, after serving them for a period of eight years and three months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock, Share and Finance Broker on November 25, 1941, as an Underwriter, has been responsible for placing several issues on the market (Total Issued Capital of about Rs 3 crores), Director of several Joint Stock Companies *Address* 70-A, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUDHALKAR, S. A., ex-Dewan of Baroda *b.* 1891, *Educ.* Baroda College, and Law College, Bombay Began career as Pleader in the Baroda High Court in 1913, entered Baroda service as Puisne Judge of the High Court in 1934, Legal Remembrancer, 1936-1941 Chief Justice, 1944, appointed Education Member in 1946, Constitutional Adviser to Jodhpur State, 1944, awarded gold medal of Rajya Ratna Mandal, 1933, takes keen interest in public life, was



elected member of Baroda Municipal Corporation in 1915, elected Vice-President in 1924, first non-official President, 1929-34, was nominated member of the Baroda Legislative Assembly, 1925-34, worked on various committees such as Hindu Law, Dhara Sabha Expansion, Legal Dictionary, etc, appointed Acting Dewan on the retirement of Sir B L Mitter on 1st October, 1947, confirmed as Dewan on 28th Jan, 1948 and retired on 1st June 1948, awarded gold medal of Arunaditya Mandal carrying with it the title of "Raj Karya Dhurandhar", 1948, takes active interest in the Co-operative Movement, has been elected Hon Chairman, Anyonya Sahayakari Mandali, Baroda, the oldest and largest urban Co-operative Bank, is Director, Baroda Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank *Address:* "Swayam-Prakash", Pratap Ganj, Baroda

SUKHATME, Pandurang Vasudeo, B Sc, Ph D (London), D Sc (London), F N I, Statistical Adviser to Govt of India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, since 1940 *b* July 27, 1911, *s* of Vasudeo Hari Sukhatme and Satyabhama Sukhatme, *m.* Indumati Deval, two *s* and one *d.*, *Educ*, Fergusson College, Poona, University College, London, Galton Laboratory, London, Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station, Harpenden Statistician to Economic Adviser to Govt of India, 1938, Asstt Professor of Vital Statistics, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, 1939-40, Fellow of National Institute of Sciences of India, Member of the Statistical Committee of Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations *Publications* Editor of Journal of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, Author of several original research memoirs, *e g*, *Bi-partitional Functions* published by Royal Society, London, evolved the technique of random sampling for estimating crop production *Address*. New Delhi

SUKTHANKAR, Yeshwant Narayan, C I E (June 1941), B A, L L B, Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), I C S, Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Transport, New Delhi since August 11, 1947. *b* August 24, 1897, *s* of late Narayan Vishnu Sukthankar, Civil Engineer and Architect, *Educ* Bombay and Cambridge Universities Joined the Indian Civil Service, 30th October, 1922, served in Central Provinces as Asstt. Commissioner, Offg. Deputy Commissnr, April 1927, Under Secy. to Govt, Central Provinces, Oct 1932, Offg. Revenue Secy. to Govt, Central Provinces, June 1933, Deputy Indian Trade Commissnr, July 1934, acting Indian Trade Commissioner, Oct 1934, and again, Sept 1935, Deputy Secy., Commerce Dept, Govt of India, July 1937, Deputy Commissioner (confirmed), August 1937, Tea Controller for India, Oct. 1939, Secy, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, August 1946-Aug 1947 *Recreations:* Long walks, Reading *Club* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* 3, Queensway, New Delhi

SUKUMARAN, Panagadan, Manager for India Millars' Timber and Trading Company Ltd (Incorporated in England) *b* Dec 23, 1906, at Calicut, *el s* of Panagadan Sanku and Churia Narayani, *m.* Gladys Bishop, one *d* Leila, *Educ* St Joseph's European Boys' High School, Calicut Joined Millars' Timber and Trading Co as a Junior Assistant, July 1926, was appointed Manager for India, 1934, during the war arranged manufacture in India of Millars' concrete mixers and road-building machinery, also met war-time shortages of *imported timbers* by promoting the use of selected Indian hardwoods, visited London in Sept 1949 to confer with the Directors of his Company on the desireability of manufacturing road-building and house-construction machinery in India on a scale consonant with this country's immediate and future needs, the same year installed the Well Pointing System equipment in the Damodar Valley, whereby dam construction work is being speeded up *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton, Motoring and Reading *Clubs* Willingdon and Cricket Club of India *Address*. "Windsor House," Queen's Road, Bombay

SUNDARACHAR, C. K., M A, Principal and Professor of Physics, I Grade College, Tumkur. *b* Feb 6, 1896, *m*, five *s* and five *d*, *Educ.* Central College, Bangalore Visiting Professor, Calif Inst of Technology, U S A., 1939-40, joined the Mysore Univ on its teaching staff, July 1918 *Publications* Several scientific papers in leading journals *Recreation* Tennis *Address* Tumkur

SUNDARAM, Kuthur Vaidyanath Kalyan, B A. (Hons) (Madras Univ), I C S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Law, since April 1948 *b* Jan 1, 1904, *s* of the late K. S Vaidyanatha Iyer, M A, L T, Madras Educational Service, *m* Indira, *d* of Sardar Umrao Singh Sher-gil of Majitha, *Educ* Coimbatore College, Presidency College, Madras and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to the I C S, October 1927, served in the Central Provinces and Berar as Assistant Commissioner, Additional District Judge and later as Registrar of the Nagpur High Court, 1927-36, Reforms Officer of the Govt of India, 1936-38, Legislative Department of the Govt. of India, 1938-48 *Club* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address*. 6, Akbar Road, New Delhi

SUNDARA Raj, Dewan Bahadur Dr. B, F N I, Fishery Development Officer, U P since 1944 *b* 1888, *m* Phyllis Seymous Darling, M B S T, F.R G S, *Educ* M.A. (Madras) and Ph D (Liverpool). Dir. of Fisheries, Madras, 1923-40, Pres, Ind Sc Con (Zoology), 1928, member, Fish Committee, I C A R, conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries, 1926-28, inaugurated Fish Refrigeration, Pearl Farming and Medicinal Fish Liver Oil Industry in India, Air Raid Warning Liaison Officer, Southern Command, 1943 *Publications* Author of many fisheries publications, notably the Madras Fisheries Bull., 1923-41, including 1st Fish Statistics and reports on trawling in Madras, Dams & Fisheries, Proc Ind Acad Sc Vol XIV Chief Zoological publications papers on Fauna of Krushadai Island, Madras Govt Mus Bull, 1927; several accounts of Fish including a new genus of Schizothoracine and new carps, Ind. Mus Rec Vols XII & XLIII and Proc Ind Sc Cong, 1915 onwards *Address*. No II, Oliver Road, Lucknow, "The Anchorage." Adyar, Madras.

SUNDARESAN, Nivarti, B A, B L, O B.E, India's Alternate Governor of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Member, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters, United Nations *b* June 13, 1895, *Educ* Christian Coll, Madras & Law Coll, Madras. Deputed to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, thereafter in Currency Dept and Finance Dept till March 1937, services lent to the Govt of Burma in Audit Dept till March 1941, attached to the Supply Finance Dept. as Dy Financial Adviser from April 1941 to June 1942, re-posted to Finance Dept. in

August 1942, first as Dy Secy. and later as Jt Secy , India's Director on the World Bank and Financial Commissioner to the Indian Embassy at Washington, 1946-49 *Club* Calcutta Club *Address* Reserve Bank, Bombay

SUNKERSETT, Bhalchandra Raoji, B A. (Bom), Landlord and Share-broker, with import-export interests *b* May 27, 1910, third *s* of the late Raoji Vinayakrao Jagannath Sunkersett, J P and Hon Magistrate and Mrs Saraswatibai Raoji Sunkersett, descendants of the Hon. Jagannath Sunkersett, of Bombay , *m* Rohini, *d* of the late Moreshwar Nanabhai Hate, B A , LL B , Advocate, Bombay High Court , two *s* and four *d* , *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone Coll , Bombay Hony Secretary, The Students' Literary and Scientific Society (founded in 1848 by Dadabhai Naoroji, M P , the Hon. Jagannath Sunkersett and others), Vice-Pres , Vishwakarma Co-operative Bank Ltd , Bombay granting financial aid to small craftsmen such as goldsmiths, ironworkers, sculptors, etc , Director, Maharashtra Utkarsha Mandal Ltd , for fostering trade from Maharashtra , Patron, Viswakarma Panchal Mandal, which promotes modern technical education among the smaller craftsmen , Trustee, Daiwadnya Caste Fund for relief of the poor and the needy , member, Managing Cttee of the Daiwadnya " Samachar " *Publications* Articles on community matters *Recreations* Literature, motoring and swimming *Address* "Sunkersett House," 380, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2



SURI, Shiv, M.A., B L , Secretary, India Sugar Syndicate Ltd *b.* July, 1894 ; *m.*, two *s* and three *d* , *Educ* Madras Started as Geologist , went through Stock Exchange and Bank , Editor, *Indian Sugar Recreation*. Tennis *Club* Calcutta South Club. *Address*. 7/57, Tilaknagar, Kanpur

SUTARIA, Dahyabhai C., Mg Dir , Bombay Cycle Stores Ltd , Nagpur *b* 1902 *s* of Chunilal , *m.* Padmavati, *d* of Bhogilal Kusumgar , has 5 *s.* and 5 *d* , *Educ* Ahmedabad Partner, Messrs Popular Cycle Co , Bombay Senior Vice-President, C P & Berar Chamber of Commerce , President, Nagpur Merchants, Association and C P & Berar Cycle Merchants' Association, Nagpur , popular and associated with many religious and social institutions *Address* Laxmi Nivas, Dhantoli, Nagpur



SWAMI Ranganathananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, New Delhi *b* December 15, 1908 . A Sanyasin of the Ramakrishna Order of Monks , joined the Ramakrishna Mission, Mysore in 1926 , took orders in 1933 , left Mysore in 1934 and worked in the Bangalore Branch of the Mission till 1938 , served as Secretary and Librarian of the Ramakrishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangoon, July 1939 to Feb 1942 , President, Ramakrishna Math and Mission Branch at Karachi, Aug 1942 to Aug 1948, organised the Ramakrishna Mission Distress Relief Fund at Karachi in 1943 and collected about Rs 4½ lakhs, out of which help was sent to Bengal to the tune of about 13,000 bags of rice and about Rs 20,000 in cash, and about Rs 25,000 in cash to Malabar , organized the Noakhali and Bihar Relief funds at Karachi in 1946 and collected and sent about Rs 1,35,000 to the Mission Head quarters, Calcutta for relief of the Hindus of Noakhali and Muslims of Bihar , actively interested in the work of the Sindhi Resettlement Scheme sponsored by Sri Pratap Dialdas and others for resettling refugees from Sind at Gandhidham (Kandla) in Cutch , was Pres , Ramkrishna Math & Mission, Karachi (closed down since August 1948) *Address* New Delhi 2

SWAMI Sambuddhananda, B A (Calcutta), President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay *b* 1893, Monk of the Order of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission , *Educ* Calcutta Member Board of Trustees, Belurmath, Calcutta , Governing Body, Ramkrishna Mission, Belurmath, Calcutta , Executive and Working Cttee , Indian Conference of Social Work , Board of Administration, Sheriff's Ramdas Relief Fund and Ex. Com , Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (Western India Society for the protection of children) Institute for the orphans *Publications Vedic Prayers , The Message of the Himalayas , Nachiketa , Vedanta through Stories* (in the press) *Address* Khar, Bombay 21

SWAMINADHAN, Mrs. Ammu, M P. *b* April 22, 1804, of Anakkare Vatakkath family, Malabar , *m* Dr Subbarama Swaminadhan (died 1930) , two *s* and two *d.*, *Educ* privately Elected member, Madras Corporation, 1936-40 , Central Legislative Assembly, 1945 , member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50 , Vice-Pres , All India Women's Conference , member, Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia, 1948 , Delegate to the ECOSOC Conference, Geneva, 1949 *Recreation* Gardening *Address*. Gilchrist Gardens, Chetput, Madras

SWAMINATHAN, G., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of States, Govt of India *b* December 25, 1907 , *Educ* Presidency College, Madras Indian Audit Dept (1930) , joined the Finance and Commerce Cadre as Under-Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Dept (1940) , Deputy Secretary, Commerce Dept (1945) , Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept (1946) , Secretary, Central Board of Revenue (1947-48), Secretary, Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee *Address* 4, Asoka Road, New Delhi

SWARUP, Virendra, B A , LL B , Journalist and Lawyer *b* July 25, 1925, *s.* of Dr. Brijendra Swarup, B A , LL D , M L C , Advocate and Mrs Hansmukhi Devi , *m* Dhara Rani, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Dr. Ram Kishore, Advocate and ex-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ , June 30, 1948 at Delhi ; *Educ* D A V College, Kanpur , awarded the Rameshwar Prasad Bagla Gold Medal for being first in order of merit at the LL B. (Final) Examination, Agra Univ , 1947 , also awarded the Nitkishore Mehra-Durrant-Haythornth-waite Silver Medal for proficiency in Criminal Law Joined as the Special Representative at Kanpur of the English Daily of U P. the *Pioneer*, July 1946 , entered the legal profession, 1949. Appointed Correspondent of the *Statesman*, Nov 1949 , Gen Secy , Kanpur Working Journalists' Union , since Jan 1947 , elected Chairman, Compulsory Education Cttee , Kanpur Municipal Board, March 1950 , Joint Secy , D A V Coll Trust and Management Society, U P , Kanpur, since 1948 *Recreations* Poetry, cards, tennis *Address* Civil Lines, Kanpur



SWORD, Rev. Victor Hugo, Th. B , 1922, B.A , 1928, B D , 1935, M A , 1935, Th D , 1936, Clergy *b* March 22, 1894 ; *m* Cora Walter-Son Jack Walter, *d* of Linnea Malbrit , *Educ* Bethel Coll , Northern Seminary, University of Chicago, North Western University, Garret Biblical Institute Missionary in Assam , Pres , Bapt Union, India, Burma and Ceylon, 1942 , Pres., Assam Christian Council , Secy., A C C , member, Student Christian Movement ; Gen. Com. member, ex Com. N.C.C , member, Serampore Univ. Senate ; member, Board of Trustees, Gauhati University , President-Secretary, Students' Advisory Committee, Assam Government , Editor and member, Biological Society of Assam *Publications Baptists in Assam*, 1935, *Pastor's Handbook* in Assamese contributed many articles to the Religious Press *Address :* Gauhati, Assam

SYED, Sir Muhammad Saadulla, K C I E. (1946), Kt (1928), M A (Chemistry), B L *b.* May 1886 , *Educ* Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A) , Presidency College, Calcutta (M.A) , Ripon College, Calcutta (B L) Asst Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908 , practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19 , in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24 , member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20 , again since 1923 , Minister, Assam Government, in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29 ; member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P W.D., 1929-30 , member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930 to April 1934, Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept 1938 ; and again from February 1939-46 , Junior Govt Pleader, Calcutta High Court, 1936-37 ; member, Constituent Assembly & Drafting Cttee of Indian Dominion , Opposition Leader in Assam Legislative Assembly *Address :* Gauhati, Assam or Shillong.

TAKSHAK, Chaudhri Nihal Singh, B A , Member, Delimitation Cttee , Secretary, P E P S U State Congress *b* May 1, 1911, *s.* of Chaudhri Amar Singh and Shrim. Shrian Devi , *m* Shrim Durgawati, *d* of ch Hargovind of Alwar , two *s* and two *d* , *Educ.*. Birla Coll , Pilani (Rajasthan) , Ramjas Coll., Delhi. Inspector, Birla Education Trust Schools , M L A (Jind), 1937-39 and 1942-46 , Education Minister, Jind State, 1947-48 , member, Constituent Assembly, India, 1947-48 , Pres , Jind State Congress, 1948-49 , Education Minister, Patiala & East Punjab States Union, 1949-50, member, Indian National Commission (U N E S C O) *Publications Pakistan & Sir Chhotu Ram , Democracy in Jind Recreations* Farming , Congress Organisation , Adult Education *Clubs* Birla College Club , Ranbir Club, Sangrur. *Address* Ex Education Minister, Triveni Chauk, Patiala

TALIB, Abu, B.A., Regional Labour Commissioner, Govt of India, Calcutta *b* Jan. 1, 1917, *s.* of late Dr Abdur Rahman , *m.* Mrs Shamsun-Nahar Begum , three *d.*; *Educ* Ripon College, Calcutta , graduated in 1936 Did independent trade unionism for a couple of years , was appointed in Labour Service, Govt of Bengal where he subsequently became Deputy Labour Commissioner and also Secy Provincial Labour Supply Cttee , on deputation as Regional Labour Commissioner, Govt of India, since 1945 *Address* 13A, Col. Biswas Road, Calcutta.

TALWALKAR, Wasudev Ramkrishna, Mechanical Engineer and businessman *b* Feb 3, 1895 , *m* Nirmala (deceased), one *d* , *Educ* Aryan E. Society's High School, Bombay , Mechanical Engineering Course at Kala Bhavan, Baroda Joined Alfred Spinning & Weaving Mills, Viramgam as an apprentice, passed second class Boiler-Act Exam , worked there and in several other Mills, and Ginning & Pressing Factories as Engineer-in-Charge till 1920 , went to England on behalf of the Proprietors for the purchase of Textile Machinery and stores for their Mills and Factories at Viramgam, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Mfg places, 1920-22 , had been in Berlin in connection



with business, 1922-28, secured sole agency of Emata unbreakable School slates which were introduced in the Indian Market, Distributor for Kirlosker products in Bombay since 1928 and for Ogale products since 1929 *Recreation* Reading, particularly politics *Address* Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay

TAMBE, Balkrishna Vishnu, Managing Director, B Tambe Ltd, Caterers *b* April 12, 1893, *s* of Vishnu Shivram Tambe, *m* Manu Dhamankar of Bhyandar, Dist Thana, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, St Xavier's College and Wilson College, Bombay Service in Military Accounts Department, Bombay, 1914-16, joined non-co-operation movement, 1920, conducted national schools upto 1926, started Tambe Health Home, a catering firm on lines of modern dietetics from 1926, converted it into B. Tambe Ltd, a private limited company in 1939, Treasurer, Girgaon Taluka Congress Cttee, member, Girgaon District Congress Cttee, since 1947, Hon General Secy Bombay Hotel Owners' Assoc, Bombay Provincial Hotels Federation, President, Satkarya Seva Samaj, Vice-Pres., Bombay Physical Culture Assoc, Director, Commonwealth Assurance Co Ltd, Deccan Potteries, Allied Industries Ltd, and Deccan Hotels and General Industries Ltd, member on the Govt Sales Tax Advisory Cttee and Prohibition Cttee, Promoter-Director, Institute of Indian Cookery, member, Managing Council, R P Gogate College, Ratnagiri, Pres, Nootan Mharashtra Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Talegaon, and Adarsha Shikshana Sanstha, Dadar and Member, Pradnya Patha Shala, Wai, Hon. Presidency Magistrate and J P, Managing Editor, *Ahar*, a Marathi monthly Magazine devoted to Health, Hygiene, Dietetics and Cookery. Undertook World Tour since March 1949 to July 1949 for studying Cookery Institutes *Publications* *Ahar*, a monthly Marathi Magazine *Recreation* Physical Culture *Address* · 171, Girgaon Road, Sanzgiri Sadan, Bombay 4



TANDON, Beniprasad, M A (Politics), Landlord, Merchant and Industrialist. *b* July 23, 1911, *s.* of Lala Manmohandas, Banker & Rais, Allahabad, *m*, three *d*, *Educ* University of Allahabad Merchant, controlling Industries and Joint Stock companies as Director and Managing Director, owns business of various types, is a Rotarian and member of various social bodies and clubs *Club* Rotary Club *Address*. Ranimandi, Allahabad

TANDON, Lakshman Chandra, M A, M Com, Principal, V.S S D College, Kanpur; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, Agra (1949-50) *b* Aug 1899, *s* of Lala Damodar Das Tandon, *m* Shrim Jagrani Tandon, one *d*, *Educ* Bombay University *Address* 7/30, Tilak Nagar, Kanpur

TANDON, Purushottamdas, President, Indian National Congress, 1950 Practising Lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice owing to Non Co-operation Movement, President, U P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1923, took part in Non-Co operation Movement and was jailed for one year and a half, worked for some time as Secretary and General Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore, joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1929 as President, Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years, took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, and was jailed several times; organised no-rent campaign in U.P., 1932, took active part in Rowlatt agitation and Satyagraha, 1919, elected speaker, U.P. Leg Assembly, 1937, kept in detention for over 8 months in 1941 and again for over two years, 9th Aug. 1942 to 22nd Aug. 1944; takes active interest in Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, U. P, 1946-50 *Address* Servants of People Society, 10, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

TANDON, Raj Krishna, B A (Punjab), 1928, LL B (Punjab), 1930, B A (Hons), Cambridge, 1933, Barrister-at-Law, 1934, Deputy Secretary and Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, since Jan 1950 *b* Feb 10, 1910, *s* of Pria Das Tandon, I S E (Retd); *m*. Kamla Rani, *d* of Diwan Ajudhia Das, Foreign & Revenue Minister, Kapurthala State, *Educ*, Forman Christian College and Law College, Lahore, Emmanuel College, Cambridge and Middle Temple, London Joined Punjab Civil Service, posted at Amritsar, Ambala and Delhi, in 1942 appointed Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary in Information & Broadcasting Department, Government of India, appointed Officer on Special Duty, Commerce Department, Government of India, Feb 1946, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, May 1946 to July 1948 Dy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay, July 1948-Jan 1950. *Publications* Articles in various papers *Address*. New Delhi

TANNAN, Mohan Lal, O B E., M Com (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, R A, I E S (Retd) *b* May 2, 1885 Export Trade Controller & Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bombay, 1941-46, General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, 1937-39, Principal and Professor of Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37, on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35, President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927, Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Bombay, member, Council, Indian Institute of Bankers *Publications* *Banking Law and Practice in India*, *Indian Currency and Banking Problems*, jointly with Prof K T. Shah, and several pamphlets such as *Banking needs of India*, *Indian Currency and the War*, *Regulation of Banks in India*, etc. *Address* The Cliff, Carmichael Road, Bombay

TAPASE, The Hon'ble Shri Ganpatrao Devaji, B A., LL.B. (1938), Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, Govt. of Bombay. *b* 1910, *m*. Miss Rukhaminibai, *Educ* Fergusson College, and Law College Poona Was elected on Congress ticket to Satara City Municipality, 1938, elected unopposed to the Satara Municipality, 1941-46, was Chairman of Standing Committee and School Board, Satara Municipality, elected President, Satara City Congress Committee, 1938-46; elected Secretary of Satara District Congress Committee, 1939-46, was Secretary of Akhil Maharastra Sarwajanik Shikshan Parishad; participated in Individual civil disobedience movement in 1940 and was detained for a year, was arrested in 1942 and was released at the end of 1943; is a good orator and a great organiser, in 1946, was elected on Congress ticket to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Satara District; is the first and youngest Harijan Minister of Bombay Province *Address* · "Chalet", Pawal Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TARAPORVALA, Khan Bahadur Cooverji, B., Financial Adviser to H E H The Nizam of Hyderabad, since 1949. *b* September 3, 1896, *m*. Homa, *d*. of the late Jamshedji D Panday of Bombay, 2 *s*. and 2 *d*., *el. s* is a Staff Officer in the Habib Bank Ltd.; *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; B A (Hons), 1917, B.Sc (Distinction), 1918 Dakshina Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1918, Sir James Fergusson Scholar, 1919-20, Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, 1923. Lecturer, St Xavier's College, Bombay, 1919-20, joined Imperial Bank, 1921, worked as agent at Sandhurst Road, Byculla, Yeotmal, Godhra and Ujjain branches of the Bank, joined H E H the Nizam's Govt Service as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, 1930, Govt Auditor, Nizam's State Railway, 1938; Deputy Financial Secretary, 1940; Additional Financial Secy, 1945, Financial Secretary, 1946 Dy Managing Director, Hyderabad State Bank, 1947 *Address* · Meher Manzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-Deccan



TARAPOREVALA, Jehangir Ardeshir, B Sc. (Bom. & Edin), M I C E (London), M I. Struct E, M I E (India), Jt Director, Technical Education, Bombay *b* March 23, 1903, *s*. of Ardeshir, *m* Shireen, three *d*, *Educ.*: Bombay, Edinburgh, London, Manchester Reinforced Concrete Specialist, Structural Engineer, Prof of Applied Mechanics, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona *Publications* A number of technical papers. *Address*: 8, Rocky Hill Flats, Malabar Hill, Bombay

TATA, Jehangir R. D. *b*. 1904 Joined Tata Sons, Limited, 1922, as an assistant and appointed Director, 1926, actively associated with the management of The Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd, and other Companies associated with the Managing Agency of Tata Industries, Ltd, started The Tata Sons, Aviation Dept, 1932, first Pilot to qualify in India, holding a flying licence since 1929, inaugurated as pilot the Karachi-Bombay Air Mail Service in 1932 and the Bombay-Delhi service in 1937, appointed Chairman of Tata Sons, Ltd, July 1938, Chairman and/or Director of all Tata and Associated Companies including Air India International Ltd and also Director of Associated Cement Companies, Ltd, The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co, Ltd, The New India Assurance Co, Ltd, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd, member, Indian Delegation to the Third Session of the United Nations General Assembly at Paris, Sept. 1948. *Address*. Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAUNTON, Sir Ivon Hope, K C.I E (1948), Kt (1946), C I E (1941), Officer of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (1943), B.A (Cantab.), I C S *b* Dec 19, 1890, *Educ*. Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge Asstt Collector and Magistrate in Sind, 1914, on military service, 1917-19, Offg Collector and Dist Magistrate, 1923, Offg. Dy Commissioner, 1924, Offg Collector and Dist Magistrate, 1925, Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925, Offg Collector and Supdt of Stamps, 1926, Offg Dy Secy. to Govt., Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926, Offg Dy. Secy. to Govt, Finance Dept, 1927, in foreign service as Finance and Revenue member, Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector, 1932, appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1934, Chief Secy. to Govt, Sind, 1939; Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Sind, 1940, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-45, Chief Secy. to Govt, Bombay, 1946-48; Grand Master, United Scottish Freemasonry in India and Pakistan, President, Bombay Adult Education Society. *Address*: C/o Grindlays Bank, Bombay.

TAWDE, Sitaram Ramjee, B A. (Hons), M.A., T Ed. (Columbia), Dip. Ed. (Oxon.), M.R S.T. (London), Principal, Tara Rani Vidya Mandir, Kolhapur. *b* October 10, 1895, of a respectable Maratha family of Ratnagiri District and *s.* of a military pensioner, *m.* Miss Shanta Jadhav, *d.* of Bhaskarrao Jadhav of Kolhapur, leader of Non-Brahmin Party and sometime Educational Minister to Bombay Government; one *s.* and five *d.*, *Educ* : St Xavier's College, Bombay, Columbia Univ., New York; Oxford Univ, England Professor of Education, S T College, Bombay; Deputy Educational Inspector; Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, Educational Inspector in all divisions of Bombay Province, during the last Great War, he served as Publicity and Recruiting Officer for the Govt. of India in Bombay Province and was awarded Recruiting medals, Founder of the Children's Day, was a member of Bombay Univ. Senate and Provincial Board of Primary Education and Adult Education, served on many Educational Cttees appointed by Govt from time to time; recently served on *Ad Hoc* Cttee. on problems of Middle School education, member, Karnatak Univ Senate, Chairman, Board of Studies in Education; member, Academic Council, retired as Principal, S. T Coll, Belgaum, Oct 1950, after retirement settled down in Kolhapur, elected Chairman, Dist School Board, Kolhapur, takes keen interest in social and educational activities *Publications* · Edited educational magazines; books on educational subjects *Recreations* · Reading and walking *Club* · Kolhapur Officers' Club *Address* · Ramji Sadan, Shahupuri, Kolhapur



TAYAL, Prem Deva, B A., Bar-at-Law, Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Ministry of Food, Government of India, Indore. *b* October 9, 1913, *s* of L Ghanshyamdass Rais, Hissar, *m.* Pratibhadevi, *d* of Shrinandan and *g. n* of Dr. Bhagwan Dass of Benares, two *s*, *Educ* Agra College, Agra, Government College, Lahore; Univ. College, London, London School of Economics, London and Middle Temple, London. In business, 1939-47, joined Govt of India, Ministry of Food, October 1947 *Recreations* Tennis & Squash *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Ltd, New Delhi, Punjab Association Club, Lahore; Hissar Club, Hissar; Elliot Club, Hissar, Yeshwant Club, Indore *Address :* Hissar; 9, Bombay-Agra Road, Indore.

TAYYEBULLA, Hon'ble Maulana M., M Sc. Pure Mathematics, LL B, Minister of Publicity, Excise and General, Govt of Assam *b* 1894, *Educ.* · Presidency College, Calcutta, Post-Graduate, Univ Law College, Calcutta. Joined N C O. movement, 1921, as Secretary, Gauhati District Congress, imprisoned in the year 1908, joined as Professor in Science Department in Jamia Millia Univ, Aligarh, 1922-24, A I C C member (Assam), elected as one of the General Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Gauhati Session of the Indian National Congress, 1926, General Secretary of the Assam Congress, 1926-31, elected President of the Assam Congress, 1940-46, imprisoned for Satyagraha, 1941, made a security prisoner, 1942-45; re-elected President, Assam Congress, 1946-48, Minister of Publicity, Prisons, Excise and General, Govt of Assam, 1948-50 *Publications* Mss *Ummul-Koran*, *Lake View* (in Assamese), *Islam and Non-Violence* (in English) *Address* Gauhati, Assam.

TEERTH, Swami Ramanand (formerly Vyankatesh Bhagwant Khedgikar), *b* 1903, *nephew* of Shri Khedgikar, labour leader, *Educ :* M A. of the Tilak Mahavidyapeeth. Organised labour at Sholapur, 1926-27, vow of Sanyasin in June 1931 at the hands of Narayan Swami, the first disciple of world-renowned Swami Rama Teerth, founded Yogeshwari High School, Mominabad, founder, promoter and ex-Pres. of the Hyderabad State Congress; in jail on several occasions. *Address*. C/o Yogeshwari Nutan Vidyalaya, Mominabad, Nizam's State.

TEHRI GARHWAL, His Highness Maharaja Manabendra Shah, the Maharaja of *b* May 26, 1921, *Educ.* Mayo College, Ajmer and Government College, Lahore Succeeded to the *gadi* on the retirement of his father Lt -Col. Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K C.S I, LL.D., May 27, 1946. *Address :* Narendranagar (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TENDOLKAR, The Hon. Shri Justice Shamrao Raghunath, B.A. (Hon) (Bom), LL.B (Hon) (Belfast), of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Trinity, 1923), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since July 2, 1946 *b* Oct. 21, 1899, *m* Anandi, *d* of Wasudeo Parsharam Wagh, Malvan; *Educ* · Rajaram Coll, Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Univ Coll, London, Queen's Univ., Belfast. Advocate (O.S) High Court, Bombay, Part Time Professor, Govt. Law Coll, 1938-41; Member, Bar Council, 1944-46, Pres, Bombay Cricket Assoc *Publication* · *The Bombay Rent Acts* *Address* West Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

TEWARI, Pandit Ram Sahai, M P, Politician and Agriculturist *b* Baisak Tij Akti Samvat, 1959 (Vikram) in Bundelkhand, *m* Sushri Ladli Devi, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* The Mahoba High School, Mahoba, U P Left school to join the revolutionary activities against the British Raj; started peoples' movement in the Bundelkhand States resulting in the upheaval of 1921, was convicted and imprisoned in Nowgong Central Jail, imprisoned several times for political activities in Bundelkhand and Vindhya Pradesh, 1929, 30, 35, 39, 44, 47, culminating in the grant of responsible Govt in his home state, Chhatarpur, assumed charge as Chief Minister, 1947, became Revenue and Finance Minister in the subsequent Vindhya Pradesh, left the Ministry to devote himself to rural-uplift, was elected Pres, P.C C of Vindhya Pradesh, was member, P C C., U P. for 17 years, Pres, Vindhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh · is on the Working Cttee, All-India body of the Sangh *Address* · Gandhi Ashram (Bhawan), Chhatarpur, U P.

THADANI, Hon'ble Shri Thakurdas Vasanmal, B Sc (Bombay), B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Assam, since 1949 *b* Nov. 22, 1892, *m* Marguerite Buttean of Huntington, Cambridgeshire, one *d*, *Educ.:* Bombay and Cambridge Chief Judge, Karachi Small Causes Court, 1935-44, Judge of the Chief Court of Sind, 1944-48; Judge, Assam High Court, 1948-49 *Publication* · *Gandhi*, a passion play *Recreations* · Walking, Tennis and Cricket. *Clubs* Karachi Club, Karachi Gymkhana, Shillong and Gauhati Clubs *Address :* Chief Justice's House, Gauhati, and Shillong

THADDAEUS, Gustavus Theodore Joseph, B A (Madras), Rao Bahadur (Jan. 1942), Hon Lieut, R I N V R, Gen Secy, Boy Scouts Association in India, since 1937 *b* Jan 3, 1898, *s* of Gabriel E Thaddaeus (*d*), *m* Elice Chandran, four *d ; Educ* Malabar Christian Coll, Calicut, Madras Christian Coll, Madras Prov. Org. Secy, Boy Scouts Assoc, Madras, 1925-31, Org Secy, All-India, 1931-37 *Publications* The All-India Boy Scout Diary and the G H Q Bulletins *Recreations* · Long walks and Cycling *Club* Rotary. *Address* 17-A, Curzon Road, New Delhi

THAKER, Dr. Jayantilal Jamnadas, L.C. P & S, Medical Practitioner, Dwarka *b* May 20, 1905, at Dwarka, *m* Smt Jaymati; three *s* and three *d*, *Educ* National Medical College, Bombay, 1928 Joined Grahams Trading Co, Bombay, 1929, Estd. practice at Dwarka, 1931; started Okhamandal Seva-samaj and as Secretary, rendered valuable services during 1931 National Movement, elected member, Dwarka Municipality, 1933, member Okhamandal District Local Board, 1936, Chairman, Municipal Standing Cttee, first popular Pres, Okhamandal District Local Board, 1938, elected member, Baroda Legislative Assembly from Okhamandal, 1940-49, as member of the Assembly, repealed the Gomati Bathing Tax and Bet Darshan Tax, procured Rs. 136,600 donation from Baroda Govt for constructing Asphalt and Cement Roads in Dwarka, elected first popular Pres, Dwarka Municipality since 1947, has been responsible for the development of Dwarka; rendered great services moving from cottage to cottage in all villages in Okhamandal during the famine of 1939-40 and malaria epidemics of 1943-44, Pres, Refugees Relief Cttee., Dwarka during exodus of refugees from Sind, 1947-48, strongly opposed Temple Entry Bill in Baroda Assembly, arrested while addressing mass gathering on the occasion of Harijans, entry in Dwarkadhish Temple, Jan 1949, released on appeal, connected either as Hon. Secy, Pres or Trustee with several public institutions in Dwarka, Secy, Rotary Club, Dwarka, 1948-49, appointed by Bombay Govt as member, Advisory Cttee, for Primary Schools, Amreli District *Address :* Medico-Surgical Hall, Dwarka



THAKKAR, Amritlal V., L.C E, Vice-President, Servants of India Society *b* 1869, Bhavnagar, *Educ.*. Poona Engineering College. Civil Engineer, 1890-1914, East Africa, Uganda Railway, 1899-1902, State Engineer, Sangli, 1904-05, Bombay Municipality, 1905-14, joined Servants of India Society, worked for removing illiteracy among the backward classes, settled in Panch Mahals among the aboriginal tribe, known as Bhils (started the 'Bhil Seva Mandal'), 1923-32; organised labour welfare work, Jamshedpur, 1920, toured Khandesh, Orissa, Assam, etc., to study the life of the aboriginals, 1926; organised famine relief—Cutch, Orissa, and Panch Mahals, flood relief work in Gujerat, Sind and Assam, interested in co-operative movement among backward tribes, presided Bhavnagar State Subjects Conf, 1926, officiated Chairman, Patiala Inquiry Committee, and presided Punjab States Peoples' Conf, 1928, 1932-34, joined Mahatma Gandhi in the crusade against untouchability, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh; Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour party, Nov. 1933 to July 1934, General Secy, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust since its inception in 1944; member, Constituent Assembly; appointed Chairman, Tribal and Excluded Areas Sub-Cttee other than Assam of the Constituent Assembly and member of Tribal Sub-Cttee. for Assam in 1947 Joined Mahatma Gandhi in his Noakhali Peace Mission after the Communal disturbance in East Bengal; Gen Secy, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi; Kasturba Gandhi N. M. Trust, Wardha; Vice-Chairman, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi, Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, Life President, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad; Vanvasi Seva Mandal, Mandla, C P., Orissa Relief Committee, Cuttack, President, Rajputana Sevak Sangh, Jaipur, Trustee, Adivasi Seva Mandal, Thana, Trustee and Member, Ex-Committee, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, N. Delhi and also connected with a number of other constructive institutions *Address:* C/o Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.

THAKORE, Rajendra Hiralal, B A. (Hons.), LL B, Advocate, District Government Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Broach. *b* July 8, 1908, *s* of Hiralal Dahyabhai Thakore, B A, LL B, Advocate, Broach and *g s* of Prof B K Thakore, I E S, well-known author in Gujarati, *m* Sulata, *d* of Dr V M Desai, Railway Doctor, Ajmer; two *s*, Mukul and Gaurang, *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and Law College, Bombay Rotarian, member, Broach Borough Municipality, from 1944, was Chairman of the Broach Borough Municipal School Board for three years, was responsible for speeding up compulsory education of boys and girls in Broach District *Recreations* Tennis & Bridge *Clubs* Broach Gymkhana & Union Club, Broach *Address*. Chunarwad, Broach



THAKORE Saheb of Vala, Thakore Saheb Raol Shree Gambhirsinhji *b* April 25, 1889, *e s* of Thakore Saheb Raol Shree Vakhatsinhji and Ranee Saheb Shree Amjiba, *d*. of Thakore Shree Togaji of Kotda-Sangani, *m*. Rajkumari, Rajkunvarba, *y d* of Thakore Shree Verisalji of Roha, Kutch, March 9, 1912, two *s*., two *d* ; *Educ* Harrow and Clare College, Cambridge, Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun Succeeded to the *Gadi*, June 5, 1943, acceded to the Dominion of India, Aug 27, 1947, entered into the Covenant for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra, Jan. 22, 1948 *Heir s* Yuvaraj Shree Pravinchandrasinhji, *b* October 15, 1925 *Address* Palace, Valabhipur, Saurashtra



THAKUR, Datta Sharma Vaidya (Pandit), K V, V Bh, Ayurvedic Physician of Dehra Dun, U.P.; inventor of panacea for everyday ailments, *viz*, "Amritdhara", author of several medical books, Vice-President of the All-India Ayurvedic & Unani Conference, presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedic Conference, lecturer on health and hygiene, social and religious worker, founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukula Kangri, Hardwar, by a donation of Rs 30,000 in 1928 with a further donation of Rs 100,000 in 1946, has created a Trust for medical relief and industries amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs, Governing Director, Amritdhara Pharmacy Ltd., manufacturing Amritdhara and other Ayurvedic medicines *Address :* Amritdhara, Dehra Dun.



THAKURDAS, Sir Purshotamdas, K B E (June 1944), Kt (1923), C.I.E. (1919) M.B.E., Cotton Merchant. *b*. 30th May 1879, *Educ.:* Elph. Coll, Bombay, Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee, Director, Reserve Bank of India, member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926), delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33), President, East India Cotton Association; Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co, Ltd ; Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd, Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd, Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association *Address* : "Suneeta," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THAPAR, Major-General Daya Ram, M D (Edin), D.T.M. & H. (London), C I E (1946), O B E (1942), G G.H.S (1947), Major-General, D.D M S, Southern Command. *b* April 6, 1894, *s* of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, O B E, *m* Kaushalya (nee Khosla), one *s*. and two *d*, *Educ* Govt College, Lahore and Edinburgh Univ Served in World War I in France as Surgical Specialist, held Staff and specialist appointments in India, commanded a hospital in Burma Rebellion 1931-32, Commandant, I A M C Centre, 'Pindi, 1939-42, Commandant, Headquarters, I A M C, Poona, 1942-45, member, Bucher Cttee, 1945, and Roy Cttee on Integration of Med Services, Deputy D M S at General Headquarters, 1946-47, Indian Delegate to the International Cttee of Military Medicine at Mexico and Havana, 1949 *Publication* Editor, I A M C Journal *Recreation* Cinematography. *Clubs* Imp. Delhi Gym, Poona Club, etc, etc *Address*. Headquarters, Southern Command, Poona

THAPAR, Major-General P. N., Master-General of the Ordnance, Army Headquarters, since Aug 1949 Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1927, spent nearly ten years with the 1st Punjab Regt ; attended staff courses at Quetta and Minley-Manor, England, saw service in Burma, 1941, was in the Middle East and Italy, 1943, was Asstt Military Secy, G H Q India, was selected to serve on the Army Reorganisation Cttee, was for some time a first grade staff officer with the British Headquarters in Aden, commanded the 1st Bn, 1st Punjab Regt in Indonesia, 1946, later commanded 161 Indian Infantry Brigade in East Bengal, Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, A H Q, India, August-Dec 1947, officiated as Chief of General Staff for a few months, Military Secy, Feb 1948-Aug 1949 *Address* Army Headquarters (India), New Delhi

THAPAR, Prem Nath, B A, (Punjab and Oxford), C I E (June 1944), I C S, Financial Commissioner, Rehabilitation, Punjab, since 1946 *b* April 13, 1903, *s* of Diwan Bahadur Kunj Behari Thapar, C B E, *m* Shrimati Lila, one *s* and two *d* ; *Educ* Govt College, Lahore; New College, Oxford Assistant Commissioner, Ferozepore and Gurgaon, 1927-29, Sub-Divisional Officer, Khushab, 1929-31, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, Campbellpore & Montgomery, 1931-37, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, 1937-41, Deputy Secy, Joint Secretary and Secy to Govt of India, Department of Information and Broadcasting, 1941-46 *Publications* Land Settlement Report, Jhelum Dist ; Customary Law of Jhelum Dist *Address* United Services Club, Simla

THAWARE, G. M *b* April 23, 1902 Secretary All India Depressed Classes Association, 1926-45, presided over All-India Depressed Classes Conference, Meerut 1930, formed the C P. & Berar Depressed Classes Education Society in 1921 of which he is the Secretary, associated with Non-Brahmin Party, President, Independent Labour Party, and the Mahanubhao Sangh, started several schools for girls and boys, and hostels and libraries for scheduled castes, opened Yugantar High School, Sadar, Nagpur ; appeared on behalf of depressed classes before the Indian Statutory Commission, Indian Education Committee, Indian Franchise Committee and Indian Labour Commission, Coronation Medal, 1935; Hony. Magistrate, 1934-45, Rao Saheb, 1945. President, Scheduled Castes Co-operative Press Society, and its Arun Marathi Weekly, was detained in jail in Scheduled Castes Federation Satyagrah, 1946, recruited about three thousand men in last war, member, C P & Berar National Service Labour Tribunal, three years, C P & Berar High School Education Board, 4 years, Nagpur District, Council, three years, Honorary Asstt. Recruiting Officer, five years, Recruiting Badge, 1946, Visitor, Central Jail, Nagpur, four years, appeared before the Linguistic Commission and supported the cause of Sanyukta Maharashtra with Bombay included in it launched Bidi Workers' Satyagrah Campaign, Jan 1949, was responsible for an increase of Bidi wage rate *Publications* Gandhiji's letters regarding untouchables, Shri Chakradhar va Maha-nubhao Lekhamala (Marathi) *Address* Sadar Bazar, Nagpur



THIMAYYA, Major-General Kodendera Subayya, Distinguished Service Order (1944), Mentioned in Despatches (1944), Commander, 19 Division *b* March 31, 1906, *s*. of K C. Thimayya and the former Miss C. Somiah (deceased); *m* Miss Nina Cariapa, Jan 1935; one *d*., *Educ*. Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bangalore, Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Mily. College, Dehra Dun, Royal Mily. College, Sandhurst, England Commissioned into Indian Army, 1926, carried out one year's attachment with 2nd Bn the Highland Light Infantry, posted permanently to the 4/19 Hyderabad Regt with which served in Iraq, Allahabad, Fort Sandeman, Quetta, 1936-39, Adjutant, 5th Bn. (Madras) U.T C, 1939-41, served with 4/19 Hyderabad Regt in Malaya, 1942-43, attended the Staff Coll at Quetta and posted as G S O II (Ops) to H Q 25 Indian Division, proceeded to Burma with 25 Indian Division, promoted Lt-Col and commanded 8/19 Hyderabad Regt in operations, 1945, promoted Brigadier in command of a Brigade with 26 Div, represented Indian Army in surrender ceremony at Singapore; commanded 268 Indian Infantry Brigade in Japan as part of occupation forces in Japan, 1946, member, Indian Armed Forces' Nationalisation Cttee, Military Adviser to Commander, Punjab Boundary Force, Commander 4 Indian Division, 1947, Commander, East Punjab Area during boundary troubles, Commander, Indian troops in Kashmir, since April 1948 *Recreations* Hockey, Tennis, Golf, Squash *Club* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi *Address* "Sunnyside," Mercara, Coorg

THIVY, J. A., B A (Madras University), Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. Representative of the Govt. of India in Mauritius. *b* September 24, 1904, *m* B La Porte, *Educ* Malaya, Christian College, Madras Practised Law in Malaya, President of various Associations, during the war, Minister of State and Secretary to Government (Provisional Govt of India under Netaji Subhas Bose) and also Vice-President, Indian Independence League, South East Asia, after War, jailed, then inaugurated the Malayan Indian Congress and was its President, Council member of Asian Relations Organisation *Address* Port Louis, Mauritius

THOMBARE, Rao Bahadur Y.A., B.A, Rao Sahib (1934), Rao Bahadur (1937) *Educ*. Bombay University Joined Sitamau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan, joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court, Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District, Dewan, Sitamau, 1912-21, practised as pleader at Poona, 1921-22, Legal Adviser to Meherban Shrimant Captain Fattesinhrao Raje Saheb of Akalkot, State Karbhari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923 joined Sangli State service, 1928, accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931, delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933, Councillor, Sangli, 1923-42, Diwan, Sangli, 1938-42, Political Adviser to H. H the Raja Saheb of Sangli, 1942-47 *Address* Wai (Dist. North Satara)

THORSTENSON, Bertil A., Consul-General for Sweden and Managing Director, The Western India Match Co Ltd. *b.* July 9, 1896, *Educ* University of Stockholm, Sweden *Recreations* Racing, Golf, etc *Clubs*. R. B Yacht Club, Willingdon Sports Club; R. W. I. Turf Club, etc *Address* —*Office* Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, *Residence* "Neptune Court", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TIMBERLAKE, Clare Hayes, A B (Michigan), Counsellor, American Embassy, New Delhi *b.* October 29, 1907, *s.* of Wilbur Bateman Timberlake and Dorothy (Silsbee) Timberlake, *m.* Julia Frances Catherine Meehan, two *s.*; *Educ.*: Univ. of Michigan, Harvard and National War College Vice-Consul at Toronto, Canada, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Third Secretary at Montevideo, Zurich, Switzerland, Vigo, Spain, Consul at Aden, Arabia, Chief, Division of African Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C., assigned to National War College, Washington, D.C.; American Consul-General, Bombay. *Publications*. Contributions to magazines. *Recreations*: Polo, tennis, golf, yachting, shooting and fishing. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Royal Western India Turf Club and the Jackal Club, Rotary Club of Bombay. *Address*: New Delhi.

TIRODKAR, Dr. Raghunath Sabajirao, M.D. Lond (1926), M B E, 1942, Consulting Physician *b* Nov 8, 1892, *m* Mrs M Tirodkar, *Educ* The Grant Medical College, Bombay, Deccan College, Poona; Univ College Hospital, Medical School, London, C M O Univ. College Hospital, London Medical Officer, Westham Infirmary, London, Director, Medical Unit, G T Hospital, Bombay, Senior Physician, Sir J J Hospital, Bombay, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *Address* 94, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; Marina Clinic, Churchgate Street, Bombay



TIWARI, Shankarlal, B A, LL B, Parliamentary Secy. to Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Madhya Pradesh. *Educ*: Govt High School, Balaghat, Robertson Coll, Jubbulpore; Law Coll, Nagpur. Started practice, 1936, Secy., District Congress Cttee, 1939-46; Pres, District Congress Cttee, 1946-49, Hon. Secy, District Council, Balaghat, 1939-48; Member, Prantiya Congress Cttee, from 1945. *Address* Pleader, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh; Humpyard Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh.

TOLANI, M. N., M.A. (Bombay and Cantab), Principal, Dungar College, Bikaner, since 1950 *b* Aug 22, 1895 *s.* of Dewan Nihalchand Kismatrai Tolani, *m* Laxmibai, *d.* of Dewan Partabrai Narainda Lakhani, one *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* Nava Vidyalaya, Hyderabad Sind, Fergusson College, Poona, D. J. Sind College, Karachi Professor, D G. National College, Hyderabad (Sind), 1922-35, Principal, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1935-47, Educational Commissioner, Bikaner State, 1947-50 *Publications* Research articles in British Journal of Psychology, England and Philosophical Quarterly, India *Recreation* · Tennis *Club* Victoria Memorial Club, Bikaner *Address* 17, Civil Lines, Bikaner.

TRAVANCORE: H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. *b* November, 1896, grandniece of the late Maharaja and mother of H H Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore, *m* Ravi Varma, Kochu Koil Tampuran, B A, F.M U, 1907, two sons and one daughter, *Educ* Privately Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform, presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reforms at Calcutta, 1929, and at Trivandrum, 1937; has travelled extensively in India, England, Europe and the Far East, is the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University and the Annamalai University At the end of November, 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi Her Highness is the President of the Council and one of its patrons Her Highness's contribution to the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness, erected at Trivandrum by public subscription *Recreation* Music. *Address* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.



TRAVANCORE: Kartika Tirunal, Rani Lakshmi Bayi, Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore *b* on 17th September, 1916, only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and only sister of their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Elaya Raja of Travancore Received early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in English Visited Europe for first time in 1932 in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and again accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in the following year. Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guides' organisation, plays tennis a gifted singer and plays on the Veena Married in Jan, 1934, Lieutenant-Colonel Goda Varma Raja, a scion of one of the ancient Ruling Families which existed in Travancore before the 18th century Has 2 daughters, Princess Pooyam Tirunal born on 7th Sept, 1942 and Princess Aswathi Tirunal, born on 4th July 1945 and one son, Prince Moolam Tirunal, born on 12th June, 1949. *Address*. Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.



TRAVANCORE-COCHIN, His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa, The Rajpramukh of the United State of *Address* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum, S. India

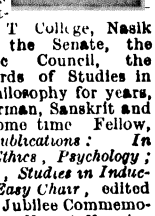
TREVOR, Cecil Russell, Kt. (1950), C I E (1946). *b* February 20, 1899, *Educ* · 1907-11, Bastion House, Prestatyn, N Wales; 1911-14, St. Xavier's Coll., Bruges, Belgium, 1914-16, privately. Served with the King's Liverpool Regiment, 1917-20; employed in various capacities at different offices of Imperial Bank of India, 1921-35, Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-43; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1943-49 *Address* 11, Breach Candy Gardens, Warden Road, Bombay.

TRIPATHI, P. K., M A, I.A S, Secretary, Education, Health and L. S. G Department, Govt of Orissa *b* January 19, 1904, *s.* of R. K Tripathi, B L, (Singbhoom) and S. M. Debi (Manbhoom), *m* Sm H Devi of Dhenkanal (Orissa), five *s.* and three *d*; *Educ*: Ravenshaw College, Cuttack Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, later District Magistrate. *Recreations* Football and Tennis. *Address*. Mehindpir (Chandnichowk P.O.), Cuttack.

TRIPATHI, Dr. R. P., M A., D Sc (Econ) (London Univ), Vice-Chancellor, University of Saugar, Sagar, since April 10, 1950. *b.* Aug 7, 1890; *m* Clara Eleanar, one *s.* and three *d* *Educ* C. H. C, Banaras (1908-12), Lahore (1913-14); London (1924-26) Appointed Professor of History, Lucknow Christian College (1914), Reader in the Department of History (1916), Univ. Lecturer (1921), Univ Reader (1927), Professor (1941), presided over Hyderabad Educational Conference (1928), Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, U P. (1944); Braj Sahitya Mandal (1945), elected Pres, Indian History Congress (1949), Prof and Head, History Dept, Allahabad Univ, till April 1950 *Publications* *Life of George Washington* (Hindi), *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration* (English); *History of Indian Constitution* (Hindi), *Historical Evolution of India* (Hindi); *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Power in India* (English), *Outlines of World History and Civilizations* *Recreations*. Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi poetry. General interest in sports *Address*. University of Saugar, 26, Cantt, Sagar.

TRIPATHY, Hon'ble Shri Sadasiba, Minister for Revenue, Supply and Transport, Orissa. *b* May 1910, *m*, three *s*, *Educ* Jeypore (Koraput District) Imprisoned one year during individual satyagraha movement, returned to the legislature, 1936 *Address*: No. 18, Cantonment Road, Cuttack (Orissa).

TRIVEDI, Atisukhashankar Kamalashankar, M A. (Philosophy) Class II LL B., Principal, S B Garda College, Navsari, since 1945 *b* April 15, 1885 *s.* of Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, Principal, P R Training College, Ahmedabad, *m* Shrimati Nannugauri Dave, three *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* Poona Nadiad, Broach, Ahmedabad Govt High Schools, Guj College, Ahmedabad, Elph Coll, Bombay Professor, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Baroda College for 30 years, Hon Post-Graduate Teacher, H P T College, Nasik for 3 years; member, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Post-graduate Board, Boards of Studies in Gujarati, Sanskrit, and Philosophy for years, Bombay University, Chairman, Sanskrit and Philosophy Boards for some time Fellow, Sayajirao University *Publications*: *In English* —*A Manual of Ethics*, *Psychology*; *Studies in Deductive Logic*, *Studies in Inductive Logic*, Logic in an *Easy Chair*, edited the Baroda College Golden Jubilee Commemoration Volume, *In Gujarati*: *Navratri Vinoda*; *Sahitya Vinoda*, *Pravasa Vinoda*, *Atma Vinoda*; Joint Author with his father of the Trivedi Reading Series (Gujarati), the first private effort of its kind in Gujarati. *Recreation* Travels in India. *Address*. Havadia Chakla, Surat.



TRIVEDI, H.E. Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C S I (Dec. 1945), Kt (1945), I C S, B A (Bom.), O.B.E (1931), C I.E (1935), C S.I (1941), LL D (Honoris Causa, Punjab Univ) Governor of Punjab since 15th August, 1947. *b* 2nd July, 1893, *m* Kusum Trivedi (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1947), *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay St John's College, Agra. Entered I.C.S., 17, and served as Asstt. Commissioner, Central Provinces till Nov 1921, after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35; (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1934 to September 1934); Secretary to the Govt. of India,



Secretariat Organisation Cttee., 1935-36; Commssr, Berar, 1936, Commssr., Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37, Chief Secretary to Govt, C P and Berar, 1937 to March 1942, Secy to Govt. of India, War Dept, July 1942 to Jan 1946; Governor of Orissa, May 1946 to August 1947 *Address*. Governor's Camp, Punjab (India)

TRIVEDI, Kashinath, B A, M.L A, Acting President, Madhya Bharat P.C C, Editor, *Hindi Shikshan Patrika*, a monthly journal dedicated to child education on Montessori line, since 1934 *b* Feb. 16, 1906, *s* of Pt Narayanrao Trivedi, Kamdar Sailana, Ranipura, Barwani, *m*. Shrimati Kalavati Trivedi, *d* of Pt Anandrao Vyas, ex-Munsiff, Magistrate and Kamavisdar, former Dhar State, C I; four *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Indore Christian College, Indore, graduated, 1928 Assistant Editor, *Tyagbhoomi*, Ajmer, *Hindi Navajeevan*, Mahatma Gandhi's Hindi Weekly, also *Harijan Sevak*, Publicity-in-Charge, A I S I A, Ahmedabad, 1935-36, Secy, Mahila Seva Mandal and Mahila Ashram, Wardha, 1936-40; Principal & Sanchalak Mahila Ashram, 1939-40, detained as security prisoner in Nagpur Central Jail, Dec. 1942-Jan 1945, Secy, Kasturba N M Trust, C I, 1945-46, Pres, Barwani Rajya Lok Parishad, 1947-48, Education Minister, Madhya Bharat Govt, 1948-49 *Publications* · *Mera Ghar* (Original), Translations—*Diwa Swapna*, *Hamari Ba*, *Gandhiji*; *Sayani Kanyase*; *Ishu Khrist*, *Bargad*; *Marukun*), *Prem Panth*; *Seeta*, *Hindu Dharma Ki Akhyayeekayen*, *Nirbhayata Shiksha Men Ahinsak Kranti*, etc *Address* 51, Nandlal Pural Lane, Indore, C I.

TRIVEDI, Ramanlal Keshavlal, B A. (Hons), LL B, Collector, Gohilwad District, Saurashtra State, since March 1950 *b* Aug 6, 1902, *m*. Shrim Virmati, *d* of late Diwan Bahadur Tribhovandas K Trivedi, *Educ* · Elphinstone Coll and Govt Law School, Bombay. Practised at the Ahmedabad Bar, 1927-30, joined Bhavnagar State service, 1930, served in various capacities as Asstt Revenue Commissioner, Asstt Census Supdt and Controller of Civil Supplies, Secretary, Chief Vakil, 1930-45, Dewan, Lathi State, 1945-47, Revenue Commissioner, 1947, Chief Secy, 1948, joined Saurashtra Govt, Feb 1948; Secy, Revenue and Food Dept, 1948, Collector, Madhya Saurashtra, Secy., Food and Agriculture Dept, 1949-50 *Publications* Bhavnagar State Census Tables and Report 1931, and Tables 1941 *Address* Takhteshwar Plot, Bhavnagar.

TRIVEDI, Ramanlal Shankerlal, B Sc, (Bombay), Judicial Commissioner for Kutch, since 1948 *b* Nov. 20, 1905 *m*. Kanchangauri Trivedi, one *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Telang High School, Godhra, Panchmahals, Wilson Coll, Bombay Entered I C S in Bengal, Nov 1930, Asstt Magistrate, Midnapore, Addl Dist Magistrate, 1937; Addl Dist and Sessions Judge, 1940, Dist and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley, Chittagong, Murshidabad, Surma Valley, Bankura, 1942, Joint Secy, Home Dept, West Bengal, 1948, *Address* Bhuj, Kutch.

TYABJI, Badruddin Faiz Hasan Badruddin, B A (Honours), Charge d'Affaires, Indian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium *b*. Nov 12, 1907, *s* of Faiz B Tyabji (retd. Judge, Bombay High Court) and late Mrs Salima F. B. Tyabji, M L A., Bombay; *m*. Surayya Aamir Ali, *g. d* of late Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, two *s*. and one *d* *Educ* · St Xavier's School and College, Bombay, Balliol College, Oxford Passed the I C S in London, 1931; served in the Punjab as Asstt Commissioner, Under-Secy, Finance, Home and Political, 1932-38, Under-Secy, Govt of India, Defence Department, 1938-39, Dy. Commissioner in the Punjab, 1940-42, Controller of Supplies, Govt. of India, Karachi and Bombay, 1942-44, Dy Secy, Govt of India, Planning and Development, 1944-46, Dy Secy and Joint Secy, Constituent Assembly, Secretariat and Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1946-48 *Recreations*, Riding, Hunting, Fishing, Literature, Music and Arts *Clubs* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address* Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels, Belgium.

TYABJI, Husain Badruddin, M.A. (Hons), LL.M. (Hons.) (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, J P & Hon Presidency Magistrate; Retd Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay, acted as Chief Judge. *b*. 11th October, 1873, *m*. Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally; *Educ.*: Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge President, Downing College Debating Society, Cambridge, Indian Majlis, Cambridge, Anjuman-e-Islam, London, Vice-President, London Indian Society, member, British India Committee, London; formerly, member, Managing Committee; Trustee, Treasurer and Pres, Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, Mutawalli, Badr Bagh; practised in the Bombay High Court *Address* "Rose Ville," 45, Marzbanabad, Andheri

TYABJI, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi, M L A, J.P., Hony Presidency Magistrate *b*. 1885; *m*.; has two children An elected member of the Municipal Corporation and the first elected Muslim lady member of the Schools Committee; a member of the Schools Committee for several years, its Chairman, 1934, first Commissioner, Municipal Girl Guides, presided at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference, Poona, 1926; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Constituent Conference of All-India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India; was Chairman, Local Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms, Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1928, Vice-President, Social Service League, Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal, was Chairman, now member, Port Haj Committee; founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world, appointed Associate Serving Sister, Overseas Brigade, St John's Ambulance, 1937, Chairman, Aibless and Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following institutions for many years—Govt Urdu Text Book Committee, Infant Welfare Society; The National Baby Week, Executive Committee, Governors' Hospital Fund, Advisory Committee, J J. and Allied Hospitals, Seva Sedan Council, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, as Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940; member, War Gifts Fund, Ladies' Committee; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935; Gold Medal, 1941; appointed member of Health Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov 1943. *Address*: Oomer Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay 6.



TYAGI, Hon'ble Shri Vedpal, B Sc, LL B., Minister for Law and Justice, and Relief and Rehabilitation, United State of Rajasthan *b* Dec 28, 1915 at Kotah, *s* of Maharaj Singh Tyagi, Retd Asst. Revenue Commissioner, Kotah, and Revenue Officer, Shahpura State, *m* Smt Shila Devi Tyagi, *Educ* Graduated from Hindu College, Delhi; L L B. from Allahabad Univ Started career as an Advocate in Kotah; joined Kotah State Praja Mandal (now Congress Cttee); was on the Editorial Board of the weekly *Jai Hind* published from Kotah, did much social service for the cause of the displaced persons in an unofficial capacity; was a member of the Refugee Relief Cttee appointed by the Govt. of the Kotah State, organized Congress Seva Dal at Kotah and took keen interest in its activities, Pres, Dist Congress Cttee., former Rajasthan. *Address* 49, Civil Lines, Jaipur.

UBEROI, Mohan Singh, M A., Ph D, D.Litt., Reader, East Punjab University, since 1947. *b* March 17, 1899, *s* of S Sher Singh and Mula Devi, *m* Devindar Kaur, 1933, one *s*, Jitendra Pal Singh and one *d*, Narindar Kaur, *Educ* · Lahore, Calcutta, London and Paris Editor, Message of Hinduism, Lahore, 1918-19, Asstt Editor, Daily Gazette, Karachi, 1921, Interpreter, High Court, Rangoon, 1922-25, Professor of English, S D College, Kanpur, 1925-28, Lecturer in English and Punjabi, Oriental College, Lahore, 1928-35, London and Paris, 1935-36, Punjab University, Lahore, 1936-47 *Publications*: *A History of Urdu Literature*, *A History of Panjabi Literature*; *Kabir and the Bhakti Movement*; *Gorakhnath and Medieval Hindu Mysticism of Time in Rig-Veda*, *Secrets of Spiritual Life*, *New Light on Sri Krishna and Gita*, *New Light on Buddha's First Sermon*; *Who Am I*, *Enemies of Peace*, *I am a Refugee*; short stories, problem plays, poetry, essays, critical articles and research notes in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi *Recreations* Bridge, Chess, Mountaineering *Address* C/o Director, Academy of Spiritual Culture, Elephanta, 19, Raipur Road, Dehra Dun, (U P).

UPADHYAYA, Govind Krishna Deo, M. & E E (Roorkee), A H W.C (Edin), A M I E E, Senior Lecturer in Engineering, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. *b* Sept 1, 1899 at Bareilly, *s*. of late Pandit Har Govind Upadhyaya, *m*. Shrimati Prem Devi Tripathi, *d* of late Pandit Ganga Ballabh Tripathi of Agra, four *s* and two *d*; *Educ* · Bareilly College, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; Herriot-Watt College, Edinburgh After completing an engineering practical training, served as Head Draughtsman, Workshop Supervisor and Electrical Engineer with the Punjab Hydro-Electric, Geodetic Survey of India and a Lucknow Engineering firm respectively, joined the Indian School of Mines as Lecturer in Mining Machinery, officiated as Professor of Mech. and Elect Engg, 1944-48. *Recreations* Cricket and Gardening *Address*: Upadhyaya Buildings, Subasnagar, Bareilly, U P, Dhanbad

UPADHYE, Ganesh Parashuram, B Com. (Bombay), Managing Director, Sardar Griha Ltd., Bombay *b* November 18, 1903, *s* of Parashuram Waman Upadhye, late of Telegraph Stores, Bombay, and Janakibai, *d* of B V. Takalkar, Jahagirdar, Nasik *m* Shantabai, *d* of N B Khidkikar, B A, LL B, Pleader, Baroda, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Aryan Education Society's High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Sydenham College, Bombay Worked as Senior Cost Assistant, Cost Accounts Department, B E S T Co. Ltd, Bombay, July 1928 to September 1947, Hon Treasurer, Efficiency Club of India, Bombay, member, Bombay Regional Cttee, Hotels Association of India; Director, Bombay Hotel Owners' Association Ltd, Bombay *Recreations* Music and Photography *Club* Efficiency Club of India, Bombay *Address* Sardar Griha, 198, Carnac Road Bombay 2



UPPAL, Dr. Badri Nath, Ph D (Iowa), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences, Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, M B E (1945), Director of Agriculture, Bombay Province *b* August 6, 1899; *m*., one *s* and one *d*.; *Educ* Punjab Univ.; Iowa State Coll. of Agriculture (U.S.A.);

Rothamsted Experimental Station (England); Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research (Princeton), Wisconsin Univ Research Fellow, Iowa Agric Exp Station, Plant Pathologist to Govt, Bombay Province, Principal, Coll. of Agri, Poona, Director of Agriculture (Research and Education). *Publications* Scientific papers in various science journals dealing with plant viruses, plant diseases and soil fertility problems. *Address* · "Lessuden", College of Agriculture, Poona 5.

USMAN, Sir Mahomed, K C S I (1945), K C I E (1933), Kt (1928), Kaiser-i-Hind, Second Class (1923), Khan Bahadur (1921), Khan Sahib (1920) *b* 1884; *m*, *d*. of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur *Educ* Madras Christian College, B A Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-25, Hon Pres Magte, 1916-20, member of the Senate of the Madras University since 1921, Vice-President and Chairman, Red Cross Society, Madras Branch, 1941-43, Chairman of Committee on Indian Systems of Medicine, 1921-23, President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras, elected member, Madras Leg Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924), President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25, President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, 1925-35, Chairman of the Overseas League, Madras Branch, President, Madras Children's Aid Society, President of the Anjuman, Madras. Home member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1925-34, Ag Governor of Madras, 1934, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1940-42, member (Posts & Air), Governor-General's Executive Council, 1942-June 1946 *Address:* Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

VACHHA, Jamshedji Bejanji, Khan Bahadur, B.A, B Sc, C I E. *b*. 26th May, 1879, *m* Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902, Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, 1927 to 1939, officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publication* The Bombay Income-Tax Manual *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club and the Royal Western India Turf Club *Address:* Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VADERA, Harbans Lal, B Sc (Hons), Diploma of Civil Engineering with distinction from Thomason College, Roorkee, Rai Bahadur (1944), Director, Central Designs, Central Waterpower, Irrigation & Navigation Commission, New Delhi *b* January 11, 1901, *s* of Lala Tara Chand Vadera, Rais-i-Azam, Sialkot City, *m*. Mrs Phoolvati Vadera, *d*. of R S Lala Lal Chand Bahl, retired Deputy Commissioner, three *s*. and two *d*, *Educ* Sialkot, Jammu, and Roorkee. Employed in the Indian Service of Engineers in the Punjab Irrigation, is on deputation to the Government of India from March 1948 *Publications* Paper on Tubewells in Karol area near Lahore, Paper on Silting Tanks of Western Jumna Canal, *Designs Simplified*. *Recreation* Golf. *Address* · New Delhi.

VAGH, Balwant Vithal, B.E. (Civil), M.I.E. (Ind.), Manager, Bitumen Department, Messrs. Burmah-Shell, Bombay. *b* Sept. 26, 1893, *m*. Miss Sulabha Deshpande, Kolhapur, Dec 26 1917, *Educ*. College of Engineering, Poona. Bombay Municipality, 1916-30, Burmah-Shell since 1930; member, Inst of Engineers (India); Chairman, Bombay Centre, Inst of Engrs (India), 1943-44, member of Council, Inst of Engrs (India), Convener, Bullock-Cart Sub-Cttee, since 1945, member of Council, Indian Roads Congress, delegate, International Roads Congress, Holland, 1938, member, Managing Committee, G.S B. Housing Society, 1928-34, member, Board of Trustees for Temples, etc, G.S B Community, 1927-42, Chairman, 1942 to date, Chairman, Saraswati Co-op Bank, 1933 and 1934, Vice-President and Trustee, the Khar Model Education Society since 1941, Hon. Asst. Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay, 1943-45; member, Advisory Committee, College of Engineering, Poona, 1947-48, Vice-President, I R C, 1948-49; Pres, Consumers' Stores, Khar *Address* "Prabhat," Khar, Bombay 21.

VAIDYA, Keshav Balkrishna, B Com. *b* Aug. 8, 1893, *m*. 1923, 2 *s*. 2 *d*. Managing Director, Indo-Oceanic Co, Ltd, Editor, Indian Shipping Annual, Bombay, and Indian Coal Annual, Bombay, Vice-President, Navy League of England, formerly Director, Bennett, Coleman & Co, Ltd (Times of India), Formerly Secy, Dalmia-Jain Enterprises, Bombay, Gen. Manager, Great Social Life & General Assce Ltd., Indian Shipping Industry Ltd, Amritlal Ojha & Sons Ltd, Indian Enamel Works Ltd. (since 1941), Jubbulpore Glass Factory, 1920-22, Secy, Bombay Textiles Ltd, and Secy, Hattersley Mill (1941), Asstt Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd., 1925-30, Calcutta, Rangoon & Bombay, and Manager at Akyab, 1929-1930, proceeded to Far East, 1931 Nov., Gen Manager for China, Amritlal Ojha & Co, Ltd, Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai, 1931-1934, Managing Director, National Publishers, Ltd, Hongkong & Canton, 1933-41, K.B Vaidya & Co. Ltd, Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai since 1934, Chief-Editor, "Canton Daily Sun" & "Canton Truth," 1934-41, Pres, Hindu Assen, Hongkong, 1934-1935, Hongkong Men's International Club, 1935-1936, Provisional Pres, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 1935, Founder-General Secy Indian Assen of Hongkong & South China 1939-41, lectured at various Rotary Clubs, Univs, Theosophical Societies, Y M C A 's in China, 1935-1941, returned to India in August 1941 after 10 years continued stay in the Far East, General Secy, Far East Indian Assen, Bombay (since 1941), Pres, Ranade Centenary Economic, Industrial & Commercial Conference, Poona, 1942; Narveer Tanaji Malsure Celebrations, Sinhagad-Poona, 1942; Maharashtra-Brihanmaharashtra Conference, Poona, 1942. *Publications*. *Reflections on Canton Revolt & After*, Canton, 1936; *Where will Japan Move Next & When*, Bombay 1942; *Secret of China's Resistance*, Karachi 1943; *Sailing Vessel Traffic on the West Coast of India*, 1945, *And Now China*, *Soviet Designs on China*, 1945; *India and the Far East*, 1946, *Naval Defence of India*, 1949 *Southward Mao*, 1950, a prolific writer on political and economic subjects, specially connected with the Far East *Club* Hindu Gymkhna, Dadar *Residence* 160, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay



VAIDYA, Parashuram Laxman, B.A. Hons. (Bom), M.A. (Cal), D Litt (Paris), Mayurbhanj Prof of Sanskrit, Benares Hindu Univ, and also at Nowrosjee Wadia Coll., Poona, Rajaram, Willingdon & Fergusson Colleges *b* 1891, *Educ* Privately in Sanskrit Pathashalas and at New English School and Fergusson Coll, Poona, Bombay, Calcutta and Paris Universities; Univ Scholar, prizeman and medallist, Govt. of India Language Scholar (1921-23) Wilson Lecturer, Bombay (1926), Paranjpe Lecturer, Nagpur Univ (1943), Springer Research Scholar (1926-28), etc; attended International Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931); Pres. of Pali and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference, member, Executive Council, All-India Oriental Conference, Editor of several Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa Works, member, Mahabharata Editorial Board of the Bandarkar Institute and Editor of Karnaparvan, examiner in several Indian universities. *Address*. Benares Hindu University, Benares.

VAIDYANATHAN, Lalgudy Swaminath, M A, F I A, J.P, Manager, Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co Ltd., since April, 1946. *Educ.* Madras Univ, passed M A. securing the Stuart Prize, Associateship of the Institute, selected by Govt of Bombay as Govt Scholar for further Actuarial studies in England. On return apptd. part-time Prof of Actuarial Science in Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay and simultaneously apptd in the Oriental Life Insce Co; first Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries; during 1931 census was entrusted by the Govt of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various provinces and whole of India, Actuary of the Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co, Ltd, for ten years, Supdt. of Insurance, Commerce Dept, Govt. of India, Oct. 1943-March 1946 *Publications* Two papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on "*Mortality of Indian Assured Lives*" the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from the Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund. *Address* Bombay

VAKIL, Chandulal Nagindas, M A (Bom), M Sc (Econ) (London), Director and Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay *b* Aug 22, 1895, *m* Vidyagauri, *d* of G C Sheth of Hansot (Dist Broach); two *d* and one *s*, *Educ*. Bombay and London On the staff of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay since 1921, Pres, Indian Economic Conference, Patna, 1934, member of several Govt Committees, Economist to the Planning Dept, Govt of India, 1945-46 *Publications* · *Financial Developments in Modern India*, 1860-1924 (1925), *Economic Outlook in Modern India* (1933), *The Falling Rupee* (1943), *The Financial Burden of the War on India* (1943), *Our Sterling Balances* (1947), *Economic Consequences of the Partition* (1948), *Economic Crisis* · *Rising Prices and Falling Production* (1949) and several others. *Recreations* Walking, Cinemas. *Address* University Hostel, 79, Queen's Road, Bombay, 2

VARADACHARIAR, Sir Srinivasa, Kt, B A., B L, LL D (All.), D C L. (Delhi), Rao Bahadur (1926), Chairman, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, Delhi *b* 20 June, 1881, *m* Rukmani Ammal (1898); *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College, enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905), practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1930, Judge, Federal Court, Delhi, 27th Feb 1939 to 19th June, 1946, acted as Chief Justice, April-June, 1943; elected an Hon. Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, Nov. 1944; for some years Editor of the *Madras Law Journal*. Chairman, Central Pay Commission *Address* New Delhi

VARAWALLA, Husaini Abdullabhai, J P, Hon Presy Magistrate, Bombay, Managing Director, Mohamadi Fine Art Litho Works; Prop, Allibhoy Sharafally & Co Ltd *b*. January 14, 1906, *s* of Abdullabhai Sharafally Varawalla & Mrs Sarabai Abdullabhai Varawalla, *m* Shirin Abdulkayoom Mamajiwalla, four *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Surat and Bombay Director, Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd., member, Committee of All-India Muslim Merchants' Chamber, Vice-President, Bom Presidency Printers' & Lithographers' Association; was



a member of the Paper Control Advisory Committee of both Central Government and Bombay Government; member, Western India Football Association, Western India Automobile Association, is a Freemason, first joined Lodge "Hamilton" in Surat and now member of Lodge 'Islam', 'Reginald Spence,' 'Bharat' and Chapter 'Crescent', Bombay *Clubs* Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd; Rotary Club of Bombay, Cricket Club of India Ltd, Bombay Presidency Radio Club *Address* Mohamadi Fine Art Litho Works, Mohamadi Bldgs, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, Bombay.

VARDE, Vaman Pundlik, B.Com, Proprietor of R R Nabar & Co, Bombay *b* in 1898, *Educ*; Ratnagiri High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, Passed B Com. in 1918 Held appointments in Tata Industrial Bank Ltd, the Union Bank of India Ltd, and was later Chief Accountant in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd Joined R R. Nabar & Co, Bombay, as a partner Bought his card in 1936 and became a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange After the death of Mr. R R. Nabar in 1937, became the sole proprietor of the firm Member, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Hon Mg Dir, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd, Founder-Director, Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd, Director, Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd, Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. (Dist. Satara), Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd, Madras, Kirloskar Ltd, Harihar, Central Hindustan Orange & Cold Storage Co Ltd, Nagpur, Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries, Ltd.; also Chairman, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd, G G Dandekar Machine Works Ltd. (Bhiwandi), Swastik Safe Deposit & Investments Ltd Revived and re-organised the Deccan Merchants' Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1929 and was its Hon Secretary for three years Reconstructed Dadar Co-operative Bank Ltd in 1938 Toured Europe in 1948, and attended as an Indian Delegate, International Co-operative Congress held at Prague in 1948 Member, Executive Committee, Indian Co-operative Union. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, and Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association Hon. Treasurer, Social Service League and Chikitsak Samooha, Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of many other Co-operative, Educational and Charitable Institutions in Bombay *Address* "Prabhat" 38, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay



VARMA, Hon'ble Shri Acharya Badri Nath, M A (Calcutta), Minister for Education and Information, Bihar *b* Nov 10, 1889, *Educ* Ranchi Zila School; St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, Presidency Coll, Calcutta, passed the Kavyatirtha examination of the Bengal Sanskrit Assoc, 1913 Worked on the Editorial staff of the *Bharatamitra*, a Hindi daily of Calcutta for some time, Lecturer in English, Bihar National Coll, Patna, 1914-20; participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920, Prof of English and the Chief Organiser, Bihar Vidyapitha (National Univ.), 1921, became its Registrar and Principal, took prominent part in reorganising the Congress in Bihar, was member, Working Cttee and Treasurer, pioneer of Swayam Sevak movement in Bihar; was G O C, Volunteers' Corps formed on the occasion of the memorable Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress (1922), was Secy., Bihar Seva Samity; Vice-Pres and Pres, from time to time; Editor, *Desha*, Joint Editor and leader writer, *Searchlight* (English) for several years; Pres., Bihar Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1928, its working Pres. for many years; Chief Editor, *Sahitya*; an educationist of the Gandhian School, was member of various educational Cttees and Commissions appointed under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress and the Congress Govt; suffered incarceration for about 2 years, in connection with Aug 1942 Revolution, elected M L A, Bihar, 1946 *Address* Patna, Bihar

VARMA, Dhirendra, M A (Allahabad), D Litt (Paris), University Professor, Univ of Allahabad, U P *b* May 17, 1897, *s* of Khan Chand and Shrimati Kamta Devi, *m* Shrimati Maya Devi, *d* of Chaudhri Ram Bharose Lal, Lucknow; three *s* and three *d*, *Educ*: Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Allahabad and Paris On the teaching staff of the Allahabad Univ and Head of the Department of Hindi Studies since 1924, Pres, Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Secy., Hindustani Academy, U P. *Publications History of Hindi Language* (1933)—Hindi; *La Langue Braj* (1935)—French, *Brajbhasha Grammar* (1937)—Hindi, *Letters from Europe* (1940)—Hindi, *Vichardhara*—Collection of essays (1944)—Hindi *Address* "Shri Chandraloka," 1/c Bund Road, Allahabad.

VARMA, H. L., B L (Glasgow), Bar-at-Law, Regional Director, Resettlement and Employment, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara *b.* March 9, 1905, *s.* of Mathra Prasada; *m* Raj Rai, three *s.* and one *d*; *Educ.* Rampur State High School; Col Brown's School, Dehra Dun; Edinburgh & Glasgow University, Middle Temple Asst-in-Charge, Bureau of Public Information, Govt of India; practised Law, Shahjahanpur, appointed Asst Govt Pleader and Official Receiver, Political Minister, Rampur State, Regional Director, Resettlement and Employment, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. *Publications*. Articles in various papers on Industries and Political problems. *Recreations:* Study and indoor games *Club* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi *Address* 29, Mandi House, New Delhi

VARMA, Rao Bahadur, K. L., M A, Principal, Herbert College, Kotah *b* 1900, *s* of Samokhanlal, *m* Savitri Devi Srivastava, three *s.* and one *d*; *Educ* Indore and Benares Professor of Mathematics and Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Rajputana, member of the Court, Banaras Hindu Univ; is associated with other universities and boards *Club* Rotarian *Address* Kotah

VARMA, Paripurnanand, Chief Editor, *Jagran*, Kanpur, since 1947, Chairman, U.P Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Lucknow, since 1947, Non-Official Visitor for all Jails in U P, since 1947 *b* February 7, 1907, *Educ*. Graduated from Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras in History, Economics and Politics Professor of English, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, 1927, Editor, *Prem*, Brindaban, 1927-28, Joint Editor, *Lokmat*, Jubbulpore, 1930-31-32; Editor, *Prema*, 1932-33, Editor, *Sandesh*, Banaras, 1933, Agency Manager, The New Insurance Ltd, Banaras, 1933-35, General Manager, Bharti Bima Ltd, Banaras, 1935-38, Zone Secretary, The Empire of India Life Assurance Co Ltd., Kanpur Circle, 1946-47; Chief Inspecting Officer, Empire of India Life Assurance Co Ltd, U P, since 1947, President, Iron and Steel Merchants' Association, U P, since 1948, President, Hindustani Biradari, Kanpur; Hindi Bhawan Trust, Kalpi, member, Provincial Congress Committee, Lucknow, Pres, All-India Crime Prevention Society. *Address*. Behari Niwas, Kanpur

VARMA, Ram Kumar, M A, Ph D, Reader in Hindi, University of Allahabad *b* Sept 15, 1905, *s* of Lakshmi Prasad Varma, Extra Asstt Commissioner, and Raj Rani Devi; *m* Shrim Lakshmi Devi Varma, one *d*, Kumari Rajlakshmi; *Educ*: Hardwicke Christian Mission High School, Narsinghpur, Model High School, Jubbulpore, Robertson Coll, Jubbulpore, Univ Coll, Allahabad Lecturer and Reader, Univ of Allahabad, Dy. Director of Public Instruction, C P & Berar, Examination Secy, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan member, Advisory Cttee., All-India Radio, New Delhi, Pres, Hindi Literary Section, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan *Publications* —Poems: *Akash Ganga*, *Chitra Rekha*, *Chandra Kiran*, *Anjali*; Plays *Charumitra*, *Sapta Kiran*, *Rup Rang*, *Reshmi Tie*, *Kusumudi Mahotsava*; *Vibhuti*, *Swaji*, *Prithviraj ki Ankhen* Research: *Sant*, *Kabir*, *Hindi Sahitya ka Alochanatmak Itihas* *Recreations* Tennis, Collection of old manuscripts *Address*. Saket, 4, Prayag Street, Allahabad, U.P.

VARMA, Dr. Sheo Prasad, M A. (Allahabad), Ph D. (London), Registrar, Allahabad Univ, Allahabad *b.* May 22, 1890, *s* of late Professor Dwarka Pershad, B.A., I E S., and Shrimati Badam Devi; *m.* Shrimati Sushila Devi Varma, seven *s.* and four *d*; *Educ.*: Robertson College, Jubbulpore and Muir Central College, Allahabad Was Senior Professor of English for twenty-five years at Robertson Govt. College, Jubbulpore and thereafter Registrar, Allahabad Univ for the last eleven years *Publications* *Prose Unseens*—An Anthology of Prose Selections. *Address*. 12, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.

VARTAK, The Hon'ble Shri Govind Dharmaji, B A, Minister, Local Self-Government, Govt of Bombay *b* 10th October, 1894 *m* Shrimati Annapurna, *Educ* Wilson High School and Wilson Coll, Bombay Comes of a well-to-do agriculturist family, after graduation, took to social and political work and soon became a political leader in the Thana District which he has served for the last 25 years, in various capacities; a staunch prohibitionist, he started anti-liquor campaign as early as 1920 since when he has been actively associated with the Congress, twice imprisoned, first in 1940-41 and again in 1942-43; takes keen interest in problems of Local Self-Government; was twice elected Pres of the Thana District Local Board; served on the Rice Sub-Cttee, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as a representative of the rice-growers of the Bombay Province for more than two years, fought with considerable success in 1929 against the Government's proposals to enhance the land assessment in Bassein Taluka, elected M L A, Bombay, 1937; is keenly interested in educational matters and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions *Address:* Virar, District Thana.

VASIREDDI, Krishna, B A. (Hons) (Oxon), Ph D (Vienna), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair *b* Oct 8, 1902, *s* of V Sriramulu and V. Veeramma, *m* V. V L Narasamma, *Educ* Town High School, Guntur, Oxford and Vienna Universities Held teaching and administrative posts in the Andhra Univ *Publications* "*Gold Movements and Prices*" (in German) and several articles in Journals *Address* Andhra University, Waltair.

VASIST, Shyam Sundar, B A (Honours), M Sc, J P, Member, Railway Board, Govt. of India, since June 1949 *b* August 1, 1902; *m.*; two *d*, *Educ* Government College, Lahore, Punjab Univ; M Sc Degree in Physics, being first in this Univ, 1925. Lecturer in Physics, Punjab Univ, 1925-26; appointed to the Indian State Railway Service, having stood first in an All-India examination, Feb 1926, promoted to District Rank, 1933, worked in various branches of the G I P Railway; became Deputy Chief Transportation Supdt, 1942, Divisional Supdt, 1945, Chief Transportation Supdt, Sept 1947; General Manager, in March 1948. *Address*: Ministry of Railways, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

VAZIFDAR, Khan Bahadur Captain N. J., M.B.E, L.M. & S, F.C.P.S., F C S. (Lond), General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay, Hon Secy, St John Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre, Bombay, retired Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay, Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society, examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay; Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, Examiner in Biochemistry for the M Sc. Examination of the Bombay Univ; Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur, Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940). *Publications Physiology of the Central Nervous System and special senses* (8th edition) and *Synopsis of Physiology* (7th edition), etc. *Address* Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.



VAZIFDAR, Sohrab Shapoor, M R C.P (Lond), M R C S (Eng), Lieut.-Colonel I M S, Retd *b* 1st August, 1883, *m* Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ* Grant Medical College, Bombay, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Entered I M S, 1908, during the Great War served in German E Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia, appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, 1923, Second Physician, J J Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, April 1923, First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College, 1925, and Superintendent, J. J Hospital, 1926-38, Medical Secy, Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, 1947-49 *Address* · C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bombay

VELAYUDHAN, Mrs. Dakshayani, B A L T, M P *b* June 9, 1913, *d* of Kunjan, Kallachammury and Shrim Mani, *m* R. Velayudhan, B A, Dipl S S A in Sevagram, M P, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Maharaja's Coll, Ernakulam, Cochin State, St Christopher's Training Coll, Madras. In Govt Service as a Teacher, 1935-45, nominated to the Cochin Legislative Council, 1945-48, elected to the Constituent Assembly from Madras, 1946, was the Editor of an English Weekly, *Common Man*, Madras; General Editor, Gandhi Era Publications from Madras *Publications* Three booklets, *Salute the Mahatma, Gandhi or Ambedkar; The Man Gandhi*. *Address*. 1, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

VELINKER, Shrikrishna Gunaji, B.A, LL.B (Bombay), J.P. (1903), holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909), of Lincoln's Inn Bar-at Law, Trinity (1909) *b* 12th April, 1868; *m*. Prabhavatibai, *d*. of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander, Executive Engr, Bombay; *Educ*. St Xavier's College, Bombay Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January, 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909, practised in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency; one of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try the cases in Ahmedabad and Viramgam of arson and murder, 1919, President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act Sept 1921 to April 1923, was elected member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933 till January, 1944 *Publications Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation, Law of Gaming and Wagering. Address*. Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VELLODI, M. K., B A, I C S, Chief Minister, Hyderabad, since Dec 1, 1949 *b* Jan. 14, 1899, *s* of Raja Manavedan Raja, Maharaja Zamorin of Calicut; *m*. T M Kunhikav Kovilamma, one *d* and one *s.*; *Educ* Zamorin's College, Calicut; Presidency College, Madras, Oxford Univ Joined I C S, November 1921; Jt Secy, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1933, Chief Secy, Govt. of Orissa, 1939; Textile Commissioner, Govt of India, 1943; Dy. High Commissioner for India in U K., 1945, Leader, Indian Delegation to Maritime Conference, Copenhagen, 1945; Seattle, 1946; attended General Assembly, U.N, 1947, represented India at the meeting of the Security Council in connection with Kashmir, Jan-May 1948, Secy, Ministry of States, Govt of India, Oct 1948-Nov 1949 *Address* · Bolaram Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan



VENKATARAMAN, Dr. Krishnasami, M A. (Madras), M Sc (Tech), Ph D, D Sc. (Manch), Director, Dept of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, since 1938 *b* June 7, 1901; *m* Shakuntala Subramaniam, one *d*, *Educ* · Madras and Manchester Consultant to Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, Dyestuffs Group, Technical Adviser on Dyes, Tata Sons Ltd; Pres, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1945; Vice-Pres, Indian Chemical Society, Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India; Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, member, All-India Council of Technical Education, Dyestuffs C'ttee, Heavy Chemicals C'ttee, National Chemical Laboratory C'ttee, Higher Technological Education C'ttee of the Govt. of India, All-India Board of Chemical Engineering and Technological Studies, Cotton Textile Fund C'ttee; Technological Research Sub-C'ttee of the Indian Central Cotton C'ttee, Advisory C'ttee. of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Board of Management of the V J Technical Institute, Bombay, Provincial Industries C'ttee, Chairman, Provincial Chemical Industries Sub-C'ttee, Provincial Industrial Research C'ttee, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, 1944-46. *Publications* · Numerous papers on chemistry and chemical technology, *The Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes*, Acad Press, N Y. (under publication). *Address*. Bombay University.

VENKATARAMAN, R., M A, B L, M P. *b* Dec 4, 1910, *Educ* · Madras University, passed B A, Honours with distinction, was Pres, Students' Union and Chairman, Social Reform Club, won the Inter-collegiate Oratorical Competition of South India, Joined the Bar, 1935, participated in the Quit India Movement and detained in Jail, 1942-44, was member, Congress Labour Sub-Cttee. of Tamil Nad and subsequently sole member in charge, Labour Dept, Congress Cttee, Editor, *Labour Law Journal;* one of the panel of Indian Lawyers along with Srl K. Bashyam and the late K F Nariman, who defended Indian nationals arrested in connection with the I N.A Movement in Singapore and Malaya, Secy, Provincial Bar Federation, member Executive of the Central Tea Board, Provincial Labour Advisory Board and Transport Advisory Cttee, elected to Parliament, 1950 *Address* · Member, Indian Parliament, New Delhi.

VENKATARAMAN, S., B A, M L, Head of the Department of Law, Andhra University, since July 1945 *b* Dec 24, 1898, *s* of V Swaminatha Aiyar and Lakshmi Ammal, *m* Bala, four *s* and one *d.*; *Educ.* S P G. College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras, Advocate, 1922; Lecturer, Madras Law College, 1925; Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1940-45, Editor, Federal Law Journal, 1944-45. *Publications* · *Outlines of Hindu Law—Bengal Code. Recreations:* Walking. *Address:* University College of Law, Waltair

VENKATARAMAN, S. R, B A, B L, Life Member, Servants of India Society and Secy, its Madras Branch *b* July 14, 1899, *s* of S A Ramkrishna Iyer and Krishnaveni Ammal, *m*. Kaveriammal, *d* of K B. Subramania Iyer, one *s*. and two *d*, *Educ* : Coimbatore Govt Coll, Pachayappa's Coll. and Law Coll, Madras Practised as Lawyer in Coimbatore, joined the Servants of India Society as a life member, 1929, has been connected with scouting since 1920; Headquarters Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Assoc, Madras Province, awarded Medal of Merit by the H S A, organised relief work in Coimbatore, 1930, Shiyali Taluk, 1937, Andhra area 1945 and 1949, Secy., Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, 1934, and 1942-43, Asstt. Secy, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, 1937; Secy, Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh since 1943, actively connected with the Indian Conference of Social work, Madras Branch, the Guild of Service, the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Council of Civic Affairs, the Gokulam Village Welfare Assoc., the Art Gallery of the All India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition, presided over the Indian Conference of Social work in Rajahmundry, 1948, Chairman, Reception C'ttee., Cattle Welfare Conference, Madras, 1949, delivered the T.R V. Sastri Endowment lecture under the auspices of the South Indian National Assoc, 1947, Editor, Directory of Social Services in Madras *Publications* Frequent contributions in English and Tamil to journals on social, educational and cultural subjects, *An Indian Village, What is Indian Scouting; Nehru's letters to his daughter* (Tr), *Life of Ranade, Children's life of Gandhiji; Milled rice* vs. *Handpounded rice; Scout songs and yells* English *Slums of Madras, a Survey*, 1933; *Temple Entry Legislation, a Review, Harijans through the ages, State Responsibility for Social work, Co-ordination of Social work Address* Servants of India Society, Madras 14.

VENKATRAMAN, Rao Bahadur Sir T. S. of Tiruvadi, Kt, C I E, B A (1905), D Sc (Hony Degree of Andhra Univ, 1941), Rao Bahadur (1928), C I E (1937), Knighthood (1942), Government of India pensioner *b*. 1884; *m* Shreemathy Meenakshi Ammal; *Educ* S. P G Coll, Trichinopoly and Presy. Coll, Madras Apptd to Indian Agri. Service, 1919; Govt. of India Sugar-cane Expert, 1919-1942, was deputed by Govt to represent India at The International Sugar-cane Conference in Java, 1929; similar conference in Australia, 1935; the International Genetical Congress at Edinburgh, 1939, Pres, Agri section of Indian Science Congress, 1927 and 1938, Genl Pres of the whole Indian Science Congress, 1937, delivered Madras Univ. Subramania lectures, 1930, Travancore Curson Prize lectures, 1936, and the Baroda Golden Jubilee lectures, 1936, Member of Sugar-cane committees both central and of Madras, Hony. Adviser to certain Sugar-cane development private enterprises *Publications* · Various publications in the Imperial Dept of Agriculture Bulletins, Memoirs and articles in publications issued by the Imp Council of Agricultural Research (India), the two most important being those on the intergeneric hybrids between the sugar-cane and (1) The Sorghum plant and (2) the Bamboo plant *Address* 56, Thyagaraya Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M A, B.L., Advocate, Federal Court (enrolled Dec 1948) *b* 10th June 1891 Advocate, High Court, Madras (1918-1938), poet, novelist and essayist; deeply interested in rural uplift and education, member, Madras Univ. Senate

(1923-26); Annamalai Univ Senate (1930-39) and Academic Council and the Syndicate (1933-36), was awarded in 1927 gold and silver plate by the Madras Bar Assoc and an Ivory shield and *sadra* by Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam in recognition of services to our Cultural Renaissance, delivered special lectures at the Universities of Benares (1933), Allahabad (1936), Mysore (1945), Delhi (1945), and the Savaji Rao Memorial Lectures at Baroda (1939), founded in 1938, an Ashram for rural uplift and Cultural Renaissance named Markandeya Ashrama, Founder-Editor, *Bharata Mani* (1938-48), a cultural Tamil monthly, Adviser, Rural Uplift and Education, former Alwar State *Publications Paper Boats, Murugan, The Tiller* and several other books in English *Address* Federal Court, New Delhi, Kaveripoom-Pattinam, Tanjore Dt

VENKATARANGAIYA, Mahidipudi, M A (Madras), Sir Pherozesha Mehta Professor of Politics and Civics, Univ of Bombay. *b* Jan 8, 1889, *s* of M Venkatesiah, a Pandit and Landlord, and M Narasamma, *m* M Venkamma, seven *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, secured a triple first in the degree examination, 1907. Professor successively in Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, Dewan, Vizianagram Estate, Principal, V R College, Nellore, Professor in Andhra Univ, 1931-44, Principal, Bhemavaram College, West Godavari *Publications Beginnings of Local Taxation, Federalism* (Andhra University), *Fundamental Reports, Constituent Assembly, Draft Constitution of India, Development of Local Boards*, Translation of *Kautilya* into Telugu and other books *Address* University of Bombay, Bombay.

VENKATRAO, Kala, General Secretary, Indian National Congress *b* 1900, *Educ* Maharajah's College, Vizianagram and Noble College, Masulipatam. Gave up studies in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 and joined the N C O Movement, went to jail eight times including two detentions, keenly interested in Co-operation and problems of Land Revenue, elected member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937 and 1946, connected for a long time with Congress work in Andhra Desa, was General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for more than six years, member of the All-India Congress Committee for over fifteen years, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, was Minister for Land Revenue, Govt of Madras *Address* Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad

VERMAN, Dr. Lal C., F N I, F Inst P Ph D, M S B S (Eng), the first Director of the Indian Standards Institution, since June 1947 *b* 1902, in Amritsar, *Educ* Punjab, Michigan and Cornell Univs Teaching Asstt and Research Asstt in different American Universities, 1925-32, appointed Research Physicist, London Shellac Research Bureau, 1933, his valuable researches on the technology of lac, have had an important bearing on the wide industrial applications of the lac resin; appointed Asstt Dir when the Industrial Research Bureau was amalgamated with the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1940, Ag Dir, Physical Laboratories, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1944, has conducted research covering a large and varied field especially in industrial technology, Chairman, Standing Research Cttee on Producer Gas appointed by the Govt of India, Secy, Building Research Cttee, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, member of several technical Cttees *Publications* Has contributed over a hundred papers to various Indian, British and American scientific and technical periodicals and holds a number of patents on a wide variety of subjects, has published four important memoirs on the physical properties of lac *Address* Indian Standards Institution, Delhi

VICCAJEE, Victor Framjee, B A, F.S A A, A C I S, F R Econ S, F I.C W A, F C A, R A, Senior Partner, S R Batliboi & Co, Chartered Accountants of Calcutta and Rangoon *b.* January 20, 1903, *s* of the late Framjee Viccajee of Shanghai; *m* Jer, *d* of the late Jehangir Neemuchwala, Solicitor, Bombay, two *d*, *Educ*: Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai, and Lugard Hall, University of Hongkong Awarded the H O White Bursary. Served articles of clerkship under Fred Percy Barnes, F S A A of London Has acted as lecturer to the B Com and M A. classes of the Calcutta University. Member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Cost & Works Accountants Local Examination Representative of the Institute of Book-Keepers, London Member of the Governing Committee, Vice-President and Playing member of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra Original "delegate" to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta. Past Master of Lodge "St Mary," No 3331 E C *Address*: IB, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

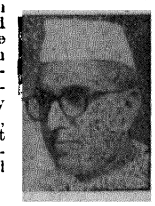


VIJAYAKAR, Ramrao Ganpatrao. *b* Sept. 1890, *m* Mrs Phirozbai, *d* of Anandrao Ramchandra Mankar, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Bombay Started his career as a dispatch clerk in Flemming Shaw & Co, joined The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd after five years, rose to be the Supdt for Fire and 2nd-in-command in the office, 1942, established The Vishwabharati, Insurance Co Ltd, is its Chairman and the Managing Director, has been responsible for the rapid development of the Company, has extended the activities of the Company in many directions, has travelled extensively in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, takes part in different branches of business, Chairman, Hindusthan Leather Works, Bombay, Director, Madras Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd., Madras, Khandesh Spg & Wvg Mills, Jalgaon, Hindusthan Spun Pipes Ltd., Poona, was for some time in the Mg Cttee of the Indian Insurance Cos. Assoc., member, Executive Cttee, Federation of the Indian Insurance Co, Mg Cttee, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, takes keen interest in the social activities in the City of Bombay, Trustee Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund, belonging to the Pathare Prabhu of Bombay, has been conducting a Marathi Magazine named *Prabhu Prabhat* for the last 25 years, always helps any aspirant in the insurance line, has given early lessons in the insurance business to many young men *Recreation*: Cricket *Clubs* P J Hindu Gymkhana; W I A A, Maharashtra Club, Poona. *Address* Ganpat Nivas, 21, No 2, Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar, Bombay



VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., K B E. (1926) *b* August 1875, *Educ.* Presidency College, Madras Joined Provincial Service, 1898, Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, 1912-17, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918, Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919, Collector and District Magte, 1920, Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25, member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26, Director of Industries, 1926, also Director of Fisheries, 1926, opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926, member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-35, Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1939, Prime Minister, Udaipur State, 1939-1947, Chairman, Govt of India Technical Cttee. on Sugarcane, 1949, flew round the world, 1949 *Address*. Riverside, Adyar, Madras

VIJAIVARGIYA, Hon'ble Shri Gopi Krishna, Chief Minister, Madhya Bharat, since May, 1949 *b.* 1904, at Guna, *s* of Bal Mukund Vijaivargiya, Advocate and Social Worker, *Educ*. Passed his High School Exam, 1920, joined Victoria Coll, Gwalior Gave up his studies at the clarion call of the nation and participated in the non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, 1921, has been taking active part in social and political activities since then, organised the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha later named a Gwalior State Congress, was [illegible] president at Bhilsa session and again in 1941 at Bhind session, held this office till 1944, elected to the Constituent Assembly from Gwalior, 1947, after the introduction of responsible Govt in Gwalior entered Gwalior Cabinet as Commerce Minister, Jan 1948, keenly interested in Journalism and Literature; was on the Working Cttee., All-India States Peoples Conference, was Pres, Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress Cttee prior to his election as the leader of the Congress Party in the Leg. Assembly *Publications* Several articles on politics and international subjects, has translated many books from English to Hindi *Address* Gwalior



VIRKAR, Narhar Gangadhar, Proprietor, Velankar Hindu Hotel since 1930 *b* Nov 11, 1897, *s* of late Gangadhar Laxman, Virkar, Sub-Inspector of Police, *m* Mrs. Savitribai N Virkar, 2 *d* and 3 *s*, *Educ* Fergusson College, Poona Clerk in Development Dept, Secretariat, Bombay Government, 1921-30, after relinquishing the Govt job, took over the management of the Velankar Hotel which was in a tottering condition; worked it up into a self-supporting one, ultimately becoming its sole proprietor, got the necessary encouragement in his enterprise from Haji Oomerji Moosa, a milk merchant, member of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Jt Secretary, Bombay Hotel Owners' Association and its founder in 1935. Travelled extensively and the latest is a world tour to study Hotel & Dairy Industries *Recreations* Exercises and Reading *Club* Bombay Flying Club Ltd *Address* Maharaja Building, Girgaum Corner, Bombay 4



VIRMANI, Satya Paul, B A (Hons), Mill-owner. *b* Lyallpur, 1913, *s.* of late Seth Jawala Das, *Educ.* Government College, Lahore Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-48, Vice-President, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Delhi Area, President, Local Board, Reserve Bank, 1935-38, Director, S P Chemical Works Ltd, Okara Flour & General Mills Ltd, S. P Virmani & Son Ltd, Dhanpatmal Jawaladas Ltd, Free India General Insurance Co, Ltd, Ramnarain Satyapaul Ltd., Hind Textiles Ltd, Senior Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Amritsar (1943), member, Amritsar Improvement Trust, 1946, a business Magnate & Industrialist of the Punjab, member, Managing Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Indian Chamber of Commerce, President, Punjab Federation of Industries, 1943, Northern India Flour Mills Association, Amritsar,

1948-49; Roller Flour Mills Federation of India, New Delhi, 1948-49, member, Eastern Punjab Railway Local Advisory Committee, Delhi, Board of Industries, East Punjab, Past President, Rotary Club, Amritsar, Leader of the delegation to the Council meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, November 1948, member, Amritsar branch of Indian Council of World Affairs. Trustee, Amritsar Improvement Trust, Employers' Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June-July 1949 *Clubs* Calcutta Club Ltd., Rotary Club, Chelmsford Club Ltd, New Delhi; Amritsar Club and Service Club. *Address*. Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar.

VISVESVARAYA, Sir Mokshagundam, K C I.E., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861; *Educ.* Central College, Bangalore, and College of Science, Poona, holds Honorary Degrees from five Universities (D Sc, of Calcutta; LL D, of Bombay: D Litt, of Benares, D.Sc, of Patna, and LL D, of Mysore) Asst. Engineer, P.W D, Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng, 1904; retired from Bombay Govt Service, 1908, apptd Sp. Consulting Eng to Nizam's Govt., 1909, Ch. Eng. and Sec, P.W. and Ry. Depts, Govt. of Mysore, 1909, Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918, Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22, member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922, retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925, member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926, Chairman, Irrigation Inquiry Committee (appointed by Govt of Bombay), 1938, President, the All-India Manufacturers' Organization since March 1941 *Publications: Reconstructing India*, and *Planned Economy for India* (1934) *Address*. Uplands High Ground, Bangalore.

VISWANATH, Professor A., B E (Civil), (Mysore), M.Sc (Eng) (London), A C G I, D I C, M I E, Principal, Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore. *b.* Sept 1902; *Educ* Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam, Engineering Coll, Bangalore, Wilson Coll, Bombay, City and Guilds Engineering College, London Training and Service at Braithwaite & Co, Bombay, Patent Shaft Axeletree, England, Rendell, Palmer & Trinton, England, etc, etc, Engineering in various private firms like The Tata Iron & Steel Co, Jamshedpur, Prof of Mechanical Engineering, Coll. of Engineering, Guindy, during World War II served as Regional Inspector and Asstt. Dir of Training, Madras and Calcutta, Organising Principal of the new Engineering Colleges in Madras Province since 1946 onwards; Principal, College of Engineering, Cocanada, was technical expert in various bodies like the Internal Combustion Engine Exploratory, Development and Research Committees, Prime Mover, Panel of the Govt of India; Institution of Engineers (India), Educational Sub-Committees, etc, etc, Research work in Int Combustion Prime Movers *Address* Coimbatore.

VISWANATH, Rao Bahadur Bhagavatula, C I E (1944), D Sc, F.R.I C (London) Rao Bahadur (1929), Director, Eastern Technical Laboratories *b* 1st January, 1889, *m* Srimati Venkata Lakshmi, *Educ* Vizianagram. Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore till 1923, Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934, Joint Director, 1935 and Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institutes, 1935-April, 1944; Director of Agriculture, Madras, 1944-47, University Professor, Benares, 1948, President, Agricultural Sections, Indian Science Congress, 1937, President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37, Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science, Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938, foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India, Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society, ex-Director of Agriculture, Madras *Publications* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of agricultural products and wastes *Address* Krishnamvas, 8 A/85-W E Area, Pusa Road, New Delhi

VISWANATHA, Sekharipuram Vaidyanatha, M A, L T (Madras), Retired Professor and Archæologist, Journalist and Author *b.* 20th October, 1891; *m* Venkatambal, two *d.* one *s*; *Educ.* Victoria College, Palghat; Government College, Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet Lecturer, Findlay College, Mannargudi, 1915-1919, Senior Lecturer, National College, Trichinopoly, 1919-29, Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years, examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore, Extension Lecturer, Mysore University, member, All-India Oriental Conference, served on staff of "Aryan Path," Bombay, 1936 *Publications International Law in Ancient India, Racial Syntheses in Hindu Culture;* (Trubner's Oriental Series, 1928) contributions to Journals, Some Links in the History of the Deccan and of Mysore, *Little Thoughts on Mystic Themes, Dravidian Civilization*, etc *Address* "Govardhan," R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

VISWANATHAN, Venkata, I C S, Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, since April 15, 1950 *b* in Malabar, South India, *Educ* Pusa High School, Central College, Bangalore, University College, London, Balliol College, Oxford Joined the I C S in 1931 in U P cadre, and was appointed Magistrate at Agra and Benares, 1931-36, Settlement Officer, 1936-40, Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary (1940-43) and Secretary to the Indian delegation to Burma (1941), Secretary to the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon (1943-44) and Secretary to India's Envoy to Burma (1944-45), chosen as alternate delegate to the United Nations' special commission on Palestine, 1947, Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, 1947-48. Chief Secretary, Madhya Bharat Govt, 1948-49, its Advisor, July 1949--April 1950 *Address* Bhopal.

VIZIANAGRAM, Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya of. *b* December 28, 1905, *m* in 1923, three *d* and two *s*, *Educ* Princes' College, Ajmer, where he won his colours at tennis and cricket, and set up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Panchranga) and Haileybury Public School, England. Is known in the field of sport by the name 'Vizzy', Capt. of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936, Patron of Indian Sport, a big game shikari, he has passed the coveted figure of double century of tiger in April 1948, was Minister for Justice, U.P Govt, President, Andhra and Kshatriya Mahasabhas, has travelled extensively in Europe and America, both his grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively, the hereditary distinction "Mirza Raja Mahraj Manya Sultan Bahadur" is the family title, was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the United Provinces in 1934 and also in 1945, elected by a large majority to the U P Provincial Assembly on the eve of the inauguration of the reforms, appointed Minister of Justice of the U P Government under the new Act, 2nd April, 1937, member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and of the Executive Council since 1940, awarded by Sir S. Radhkrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, the highest Blue-Ribbon of the University, as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940, President of the Andhra Mahasabha from 1941 for three years successively, was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944, received Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Benares Hindu University, at its annual convocation in Nov 1944, renounced his Knighthood on the 14th July, 1947, as he considered it was not in keeping with the ideals of Republican India *Address* Vijayanagaram Bhawan, Banaras



VORA, Keshavlal Mulchand, Prominent businessman of Kolhapur *b* June 18, 1902, *s* of Mulchand Harakhchand Vora, *m* Shrim Tara Gauri, *d.* of Mohanlal Sobhagchand Kothari, *Educ.* Rajkot Started his career as Manager, Continental Auto Stores, Bombay and worked there till 1934, became Prop, General Motor stores, Kolhapur, Director Union Bank of Kolhapur Ltd, Yeshavant Iron and Steel works Ltd, Torgal Industries, Shri Shahu Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Kolhapur, Rukar Hind Housing Co-operative Society, Kolhapur, Pres, Kolhapur Merchants' Assoc, Councillor, Board of the New Education Society, Kolhapur, Treasurer, Kolhapur Remand Home Institution, has been the Secy of the Gujerathi Mitra Mandal for the last 11 years, takes keen interest in photography and general education of the people, has worked hard for the advancement of industries in Deccan, has built a big Dharmashala at Jasdan in Saurashtra in memory of his late revered father at a cost of Rs. 25,000, member, Kolhapur Rotary Club. *Address* 3rd lane, Kolhapur (Shahupuri)



VYAS, Bhanushankar Sundarji, B E, M.I.E. (Ind), I S E J P *b* Oct 19, 1894, *m*. Muktalaxmi, two *s* and four *d*, *Educ* College of Engineering, Poona Joined Bombay P W D, Oct 1916, State Engineer, Bhavnagar, May 10, 1924-Jan 11, 1930, Executive Engineer, Western India States Agency, April-Oct. 1926, Executive Engineer, Oct. 1926-Jan. 1944, Superintending Engineer, Jan 1944-April 1947, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), April 1947-Oct 1949 *Address* 59, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

VYAS, Hon'ble Shri Justice Devshankar Vajeshankar, B A (Bom), M A (Cantab), I C.S, Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* Aug 14, 1898, *s*. of Vajeshankar Lladhar Vyas, *m*. Mangala Gouri alias Manorama Gouri, *d* of Raj Ratna Dr Keshavlal Tribhuvandas Dave, L M & S, Retired Chief Medical Officer, Limbdi, Saurashtra, three *s*, *Educ* Porbunder, Bombay and Cambridge. Joined the Indian Civil Service, Nov 1923 and worked as Asstt Collector in Ahmedabad, Sind and various other places; was Collector of Hyderabad (Sind) for some time in 1927, District Judge at several places including Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Broach and Nadiad, from 1928, officiated as Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1945, Secy to Govt, Legal Dept and member, Industrial Court, was Commissioner, Southern Division for a year and Commissioner, Central Division, for a year and a half *Address* Murry Field, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

VYAS, Rai Bahadur Dr. Gokul Narain, M.B. B S (Alld), M D (Alld), M R C P (Edin), F S M F (U P), Rai Bahadur (Jan 1946), Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Agra *b* August 24, 1894 *s* of late Dr Jai

Krishna Vyas, *m* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi, two *s* Drs Kamta Nath Vyas and Onkar Nath Vyas *Educ* · Muir Central Col, Allahabad, King George's Medical Coll, Lucknow, Post-graduate training at Royal Infirmary, Edin & Guy's Hospital, London Resident appointments, King George's Hospital, Lucknow, Provincial Medical Service, U.P., Lecturer of Physiology & Pharmacology, Lecturer of Medicine, Principal, Medical College, Agra, member, State Medical Faculty, U P, member, India Medical Council, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Agra University, Hon Civil Surgeon to H E the Governor-General of India *Address* · Hospital Road, Agra

VYAS, Murlimanohar, B A. LL B, Advocate. *b* Magh Shukla 2, Samvat 1965 (Jan 1909), *s.* of Akhey Rajji and Durgabai, *m* Shivapyaridevi, 1925, two *s*, Nandkishore and Nawalkishore, and three *d*, Ratankumari, Kamala Kumari and Vimala Kumari *Educ.*, S S P and Darbar High Schools, Jaswant Coll, Jodhpur, Allahabad Univ., had a brilliant academic career having won medal, rewards and scholarship, B A (Agra) 1929, LL B (Alld) 1931 with first division and second position Staunch supporter of Social reforms, was office-bearer of several institutions including Alld Univ Village Service League, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, and Bar Assoc, Nagaur, Manager, S S P H. School, Treasurer, Kanya Pathshala; Pres, Law Academy, member, Law Cttee and Executive Cttee, Bar Assoc, Jodhpur, keenly interested in politics, was jailed in the 1942 movement *Publications* Articles on varied subjects in book form and journals *Recreations* Hearing Music, reading books, writing articles *Address* Chand Baori, Jodhpur



WADE, Dr. Musafar Karamchand, M A, Ph D. (Lond), M R S T. (Lond), Principal, Govt College, Kumbakonam *b* Hosharpur, *m.* Srimati Rajbai, ex-3rd/Officer, W R I N S, *d* of Ramgopal, Barrister, Bangalore, *Educ* Govt College, Lahore, Law College, Allahabad and King's College, London Travelled extensively *Hobbies* Riding, swimming, travelling, contract bridge *Clubs* Bowring and Century, Bangalore *Publications Mysore the Model State, Some thoughts on Education Klami Musafar, Poetic Drama 1780 to 1830 considered in the light of the Theatrical History of the Period, and Contract Bridge made Easy. Address* "Ajmer House", Fraser Town, Bangalore

WADIA, Ardeshir Ruttonji, Rajasevasakta, B A, Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda, since 1949 *b* 4 June, 1888, *Educ* St Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay, Middle Temple, London, for Bar, St Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science, Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge, for Moral Science Tripos Prof of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914, Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, 1917-1942; Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore (Retd), President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926, and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930, delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931 President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933, President, Executive Committee, Indian Philosophical Congress, Principal Miller Lecturer, Madras Univ, 1931-32, S N Ghosh Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Calcutta Univ., 1945-46, Principal, Victoria Coll., Gwalior (1946-49). *Publications The Ethics of Feminism, Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure, Pragmatic Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Zoroaster Address* M. S. Univ, Baroda

WADIA, Darashaw Nosherwan, M A., D Sc, F G S, F N I., F R A S.B, Mineral Adviser, Govt. of India. *b* October, 1883, *m.* Meher G Medivala, *Educ* Baroda College, Bombay University Prof of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920, Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939, carried out the Geological Survey of N W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties, Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938, President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942, President, National Institute of Science of India, 1945-46, "Back Award" Royal Geographical Society, London, 1934; "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943 *Publications* · *Geology of India, Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas* (1931), *Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District* (1932). *Structure of the Himalayas* (1938) *Address* 10, King George Avenue, New Delhi.

WADIA, Pestonji Ardeshir, M A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay *b* 16th Dec 1878, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications The Philosophers and the French Revolution, Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage, Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy, The Wealth of India, Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India, Mahatma Gandhi; A Dialogue in Interpretation, The Faith that Matters, Parsis Ere the Clouds Thicken Address* · Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, Mrs. Sophia, Editor, *The Aryan Path* and *The Indian P E N*, Bombay *b* Sept 18, 1901, *m* B P Wadia, Bombay; *Educ.* Lycée Molliere, Paris; Columbia Univ, New York, School of Oriental Studies, London Associate of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Lecturer, Founder-Organiser of the P E N All-India Centre and worker in women's educational, social and cultural movements. *Publications The Brotherhood of Religions; Preparation for Citizenship Recreations:* Reading *Address* "Aryasangha," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

WAGLE, Krishnarao Balwant, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple), Muntazim Bahadur (1944), Communications Secretary to Madhya Bharat Govt, since 1949 *b* March 1, 1902, *s* of late Rao Bahadur B P Waglé, Cabinet Minister, Indore, *m* Shantabai, *d.* of late Sardar Pandit Ganpatrao, Kotah, one *s* and three *d.*, *Educ* M S High School and Holkar Coll, Indore, Govt. Law Coll, Bombay, Middle Temple, London. Practised law at Bombay High Court and Nagpur, 1927-32, entered Holkar State Service as City Magistrate, Indore, 1932, Foreign Secy, Indore Govt, 1936-48, member, Indore Legislative Council, Deputy-Chief Secy., Madhya Bharat Govt, 1948-49 *Recreations* Tennis, Badminton; Billiards *Address:* Junatopkhana, Indore (Madhya Bharat).

WAIZ, Samuel Altaf, B.A, Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji. *b.* October 31, 1895, *s* of the late Rev and Mrs R M Waiz, *m.* Miss Victoria Ephraim, one *d*; *Educ.*. Forman Christian College, Lahore Secretary, Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, Secy to late C F Andrews, Secy, Imperial Indian Citizenship Assoc, 1924-48. *Publications Indians Abroad Directory* and 30 other brochures on the allied subject. *Address* · Suva, Fiji.



WALCHAND, Hirachand, Chairman, The Premier Automobiles Ltd, Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd, Tata Chemicals Ltd, etc *b* 1882 at Sholapur; *Educ.* Sholapur, Poona and Bombay Took large contracts for construction of Railway lines, river bridges, large Military Works, Bhore Ghat tunnel Work and other large public buildings, etc, interested in the sugar industry, his organization running two sugar factories in Bombay presy, an agriculturist on a large scale, also interested in pipe manufacturing industry, his organization having 46 factories operating all over India and Ceylon, Pres, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1927; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1927-38, Indian National Committee, of the International Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1932-33, The All-India Organization of Industrial Employers, 1933-34, Indian National Shipowners' Association, Vice-Pres, International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1934-35 and 1936-37, Member, Governing Body of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of Govt. of India for five years; Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932, Leader of the Indian Delegation to Ninth Congress of International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin 1937 and Copenhagen, 1939 *Clubs* · Willingdon, Orient, Western India Turf, Bombay and Calcutta *Address* Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WAZALWAR, Govind Vinayak, B Ag (Bom.), District Agricultural Officer, Kolhapur *b.* Sept 24, 1899, *s* of Vinayakrao Wazalwar; *m* Mrs Yamutai, *d* of Prof Panse, three *d*, *Educ.* · Poona. After graduating in 1922, left for U S A. for post graduate course in vegetable gardening and plant breeding in Cornell Univ, New York; submitted a thesis on potato, then joined Kansas State College of Agriculture for studying problems on wheat Returning to India in 1925, took from Government on lease tax the farm at Sindhewai in C. P. which he worked and improved; started a small sugar factory on cottage industry basis, first of its kind in C P, was taken up as Manager of a Zamindari there for five years, appointed Development Officer in Gwalior by Shrimant Angre Jagirdar; Dewan, Kurundwad (senior) State in the Deccan, 1943, Deputy Director and later Director of Agriculture, Kolhapur, 1945, has been doing much work in improving the lot of the agriculturists in Kolhapur; is a keen sportsman and has won several championships in Tennis both in singles and doubles; member, Kolhapur Laxmi Gymkhana. *Address* · 3rd Lane, Kolhapur (Shahupuri), P O



WALI-ULLAH, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohamed, B A., LL B, M A, B C.L. (Oxon), LL D (Trinity Coll, Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since July 1944 *b* Oct 14, 1892; *m* Begam Mumtaz Jehan; *Educ* Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, Muir Central Coll, Allahabad—B A (1911), LL B (1913); Univ. of Oxford, B A Hons (1915), B C L Hons. (1916), Trinity Coll, Dublin, LL D (1917), Gray's Inn, London, called to the Bar, January 1917 Practised at the Bar, 1918-19, Professor of Law, Univ School of Law, Allahabad, 1919-23, joined the Allahabad High Court, 1923, Asstt Govt Advocate, 1925-37, Government Advocate, 1937-44; acted as Chief Justice, Allahabad Court, March 3—May 1, 1949 *Address.* 12, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U P).

WANCHOO, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Kailas Nath, B A (Allahabad), Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since Feb. 17, 1947 *b.* Feb. 25, 1903, *s* of Pandit Pirthi Nath.

Wanchoo, *m.* Mohini Zutshi, *d* of Dewan Bahadur B N Zutshi of Ratlam, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Pandit Pirthi Nath High School, Kanpur, Muir Central College, Allahabad and Wadham College, Oxford Passed into the Indian Civil Service, 1924, joined service, Dec 1, 1926, served as Joint Magistrate and District & Sessions Judge in various Districts in the United Provinces *Address*. 7, Hastings Road, Allahabad

WANCHOO, Niranjan Nath, M A (Punjab), O B E (1945), I C S, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Govt of India *b* May 1, 1910, *s* of late P N Wanchoo, *m* Miss Chandramohini Kak, two *d.*, *Educ* Government College, Lahore, King's College, Cambridge Served in Bihar and Orissa Province; subsequently in the Commerce and Food Departments of the Govt of India, Imperial Defence College, London, 1947, Director General of Ordnance Factories, 1948 *Recreation*. Golf *Address* 4, Akbar Road, New Delhi

WANG, Jung-ti, B A, Consul for China at Bombay *b* September 7, 1909, *s* of Wen-Cheng Wang, *m* Tse-Wen-Lee, two *d*, *Educ* Yenching University, Peking, China. Chief of Section and Assistant Director of the American Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, China, 1936-1942, First Secretary of Chinese Legation and Charge d'Affaires in Costa Rica, 1942-1947 *Address*. Chinese Consulate, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay

WELINGKAR, Lakshmikant Narayan, B.Sc. (Econ), London (Honours), Principal, R A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, since 1943 *b.* Sept 19, 1907, *s.* of the Manager of a Jute Mill in Calcutta; *m* Ratanbai Borkar, one *d.*, *Educ* Calcutta and London Lecturer in Economics, St Xavier's College, Bombay, 1934-42, Professor of Economics, St Xavier's College, Bombay, 1942-43, Life member, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, Poona, member, Managing Council, S P Mandali, Poona, Fellow, Univ of Bombay member, Academic Council, Univ of Bombay. Elected to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, March 1948, Officer, National Cadet Corps. *Publications* Articles *Recreation:* Hiking. *Address:* Bombay 19.

WHITAKER, Dr. John Wilfrid, Ph D., F.R I C, F.Inst. Fuel, M I Min E (U K), M I E (India), M M G I, Certificated Mine Manager (1st Class), Director, Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih, near Dhanbad, E I.R, *m*, three *d*, Margaret, Dorothy and Joan, *Educ* Various Colleges in U K, University, London Served as Chemist in 1914-18 War, later Technical Asstt to Manager of Collieries, Lancashire, Lecturer and later Reader, Fuels and Oils at Univ College, Nottingham (1931-30), subsequently Principal, Newark Technical College, Croydon Polytechnic, and Huddersfield Technical College, H M I for Board of Education (Tech Branch) *Publications Mining Physics and Chemistry, Colliery Explosions and Recovery Work, Mine Lighting;* research papers on Fuel Technology, Coal Analysis and Testing, Gas Analysis, The Foreign Matter of Coal, Coal Dusts, The Calorific Values of Coals, Micro-Analysis, and Thermodynamics, also Review and Technical Papers on Mine Ventilation, Mine Explosions, Illuminating Engineering, Training in Fuel Technology, and Technical Education and Vocational Guidance *Recreations*. Music, Literature, Golf *Address* Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora P O., Manbhum Dist, Bihar

WHITCHER, Alan Cedric, B A (Cantab), Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad *b* April 13, 1907, *s.* of James Whitcher, M I E E., *m* Rachel Kathleen, *d* of Rt Rev Bishop Linton Smith, one *s* and two *d*, *Educ* Merchant Taylors School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge Joined the Imperial Customs Service, Jan. 31, 1931 at Calcutta, subsequently served in Madras, Rangoon, Bombay, Chittagong, Kutch State, Karachi, and the Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise *Recreation* Golf *Club* United Service Club, Calcutta. *Address* Allahabad.

YADAV, Gopal Lal, M A, LL.B, Revenue Minister, former United State of Matsya, Advocate, Rajasthan High Court, Founder, Ahir Educational Institution, Rewari, was Principal, Ahir College, Rewari, founded the Praja Parishad in Bharatpur, 1929, was elected its first President, 1931, took active part in the Congress Movement, Rewari, 1931, was elected Pres, Ahir Mahasabha, Bengal and presided over its annual session at Dacca, 1936, led the Satyagraha Movement in Bharatpur State, 1939, organised Satyagraha in Bharatpur where he was imprisoned, 1947; became Minister of Bharatpur Darbar, Dec 1947. *Address* Bharatpur



YAFFI, Tarek G., B.A. (American Univ. of Beyrouth), Consul-General for Lebanon in India *b.* 1920, *m* Sonad Yaffi, two *s.* and two *d*; *Educ* American University, Beyrouth *Recreations*. Philately, Sports. *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club & Cricket Club of India, Bombay *Address* Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

ZACHARIAH, Kuruvila, M A (Oxon.), C I E (1947), Addl Secy. and Director of Historical Research, Ministry of External Affairs, India *b* Dec 24, 1890, *s* of G Zachariah: *m* Shanti Dey, three *s* two *d*, *Educ* Madras Christian College (Madras University), Merton College, Oxford Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta (Indian Educational Service), Principal, Hooghly College and Islamia College, Bengal; Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Planning Adviser for Education, Bengal, member, Federal Public Service Commission *Publication* · *A History of Hooghly College*, 1836-1936. *Recreations* Gardening, detective stories *Club* · Coonoor Club, Coonoor, South India *Address* Western Court, New Delhi, Blairgowrie, Coonoor, S India

ZAHEER, H. E. Syed Ali, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, Indian Ambassador in Iran since Oct. 1947 and Minister in Iraq, since Sept 1949. *b* March 21, 1896, *s.* of late Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh, *m* Begum Aliya Khatoon; two *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh, Canning College, Lucknow, Law College, Allahabad, Oxford Called to Bar, 1922, member, Lucknow Municipal Board, 1925-45, member, Legislative Council, 1930-37 and again from 1939 till supersession of legislature, left Muslim League, 1937; organised Shia community, elected Pres, All India Shia Political Conference, 1941, re-elected Pres, 1945; same year convened Shia All Parties' Conference which agreed to alienate itself from Muslim League policy, Member for Law and Communications, Pandit Nehru's first Interim Cabinet, resigned in October, 1946 when Muslim League joined Viceroy's Executive Council *Publications* Articles published in various newspapers and magazines. *Recreation* Writing articles for Press. *Address*. Embassy of India, Teheran.

ZAIDI, Syed Bashir Husain, C I.E. (1941), Belongs to the Saadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District *b* 1898, *m*, *Educ.:* Took his degree in 1919 from St Stephen's College, Delhi, Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922, member of the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bar in 1923; joined Rampur State Service, 1930, Representative of Rampur and Benares States to the Constituent Assembly of India since 1947, Managing Director, Pioneer Consolidated Company of India Ltd, Director i/c, The Rampur Engineering Co Ltd, Director of Raza Sugar Co, Ltd, Buland Sugar Co, Ltd, Raza Textiles Ltd (Rampur), Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd (Bombay), Asok Motors Ltd (Lucknow), Great Eastern Electroplaters Ltd (Allahabad), Cold Storage Refrigeration Co Ltd (Delhi), etc, Joint Secy, Jamia Milia (Delhi), Member, Court and Executive Council of the Muslim Univ (Aligarh), President, Provincial Shia Conference, U.P. *Address* Khasbagh, Rampur, V P.; 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi



ZOBAIRI, Azmat Elahi, Registrar, Muslim Univ, Aligarh, since 1934 *b.* 1894 in Marehra, Dt Etah, U P, *m* first in 1912, 2nd in 1922 after the death of first wife, five *s* and three *d.*, *Educ* early education in Urdu and Persian from his learned uncle, joined local English School, Matriculation Exam, Allahabad Univ, Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, graduated from Allahabad Univ, 1916 LL B Degree from the School of Law, Allahabad, 1919 Practised for over a year in the home district, joined the Aligarh Muslim Univ as Asstt Registrar, 1921 *Recreations* Cricket, Hockey and Tennis, fond of reading light fiction and detective novels *Address* Aligarh

WHO'S WHO IN PAKISTAN

AFRIDI, Lt.-Col. M. K., M D Ch B (St Andrews), D T.M & H (London), P B E., C B E , Dy Director, Eastern Mediterranean Region of the W H O at Alexandria, since Sept. 1949. *b* Feb. 12, 1900, at Babri Banda, N-W F P , *Educ* Lahore and St Andrews Joined I M S , 1924 , Specialist in Bacteriology and Staff Officer in the Army, 1925-36 , Asstt Dir , Malaria Institute of India, 1936-40 , Malaria Expert to Forces in Sudan, 1940, and Iraq, 1941 , mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in the field in Sudan , appointed Adviser in Malariology to G H Q., New Delhi, Jan 1942 , organised Malaria Control in the Army, 1942-44 , became Consultant Malariologist, S.E A C , Aug 1944 , Dy. Dir , Malaria Institute of India, 1946 , Dir , Malaria Institute of India, 1947 , was Dir , Malaria Institute and the Bureau of Laboratories, Pakistan , leader, Pak delegation to the 4th International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria at Washington, 1948 , elected Vice-Chairman, Malaria Section of the Congress , elected Vice-Chairman (Malaria), Interim Commission for the 5th International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria , was co-opted as a Member of Expert Cttee. on Malaria of the W H O , Pak. delegate to 1st World Health Assembly at Geneva, June-July 1948 , first Regional Cttee Meeting at Cairo, Jan 1949 , Second World Health Assembly at Rome, June 1949 *Address* Deputy Director, Eastern Mediterranean Region of the World Health Organisation, Alexandria

AFZAL, K. Ali, Bar-at-Law, Deputy Secretary, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. *b.* Aug. 19, 1902, *s.* of late Dewan K. Fazl Rubbee, Khan Bahadur *m* Mrs. Syeeda Ali Afzal , *Educ* Hastings House School, Alipore , St. Xavier's College, Calcutta , Univ. College, London. Called to the Bar by Middle Temple, Jan 1926 , Secretary, Bengal Leg Assembly, 1937-47 , Secy , Touring Cttee , Kamal Yar Jung Cttee of the All India Educational Conference , Joint Secy , Pakistan Branch of Inter-Parliamentary Union , Joint Secy., Pakistan Branch Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc *Address* Constituent Assembly House, Karachi.

AFZAL, The Hon'ble Syed Mohammad, Minister for Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, Govt of East Bengal *b.* 1891, at Chakar, Dist Barisal , *Educ.* Madrassah , English High School, Barisal , Barisal Coll. Was English Teacher, Barisal High School , resigned and joined the 'Khilafat Movement,' 1920 , was elected Secy , Barisal Dist Khilafat Cttee ; was interned by the British , passed the Muktearship Exam and joined the Bar at Pirozpur, 1922 , has been connected with educational and co-operative movements in Barisal Dist , was Chairman, Pirozpur Municipality, for many years , member, Prov Legislature, since 1926 ; was for some time member, Paddy Research Cttee at Delhi; served on the Select Cttees of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill and the Co-operative Societies Bill , was Govt Whip in the Bengal Assembly , awarded Khan Bahadur, 1940 , renounced in obedience to the mandate of the Muslim League High Command, 1946 *Address :* Secretariat, Dacca East Bengal.

AGHA, Hanif Hasan, Secretary, Punjab Gen. Knowledge Society, Rawalpindi *b.* May 5, 1920, *yr. br.* of late Poet Allamma Agha Mohammad Siddique Hasan "Zia" Sabri , *m.* **Miss** Nasrah Begum, *d.* of Alderman Allah Ditta Qureshi, O. B. E , Muslim leader of East Africa and a business magnate in Nairobi, East Africa , one *s* , Javid Haneef , *Educ* · Islamia High School, Rawalpindi ; American United Presbyterian Mission Coll , Rawalpindi , Islamia Coll , Lahore, had a brilliant academic career , graduated with distinction securing 3rd position in Philosophy in the Province, 1940 A good organizer and sportsman , held an Inter-Provincial College Literary Contest at Murree Hills in 1946, presided over by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, 1946, English Symposium at Lahore, presided over by Sir Francis Mudie, then Governor of Punjab, 1948, and at Rawalpindi, presided over by General Sir Douglas Gracey, Commander-in-Chief, Pak Army, Jan. 1950 , Founder, Punjab General Knowledge Society (an outgrowth of the Rawalpindi Society for the promotion of General Knowledge) , Standard Public Library, 1944 , Organizer, Provincial Literary Contests and Debates, Symposiums, and Mushairas, and other literary gatherings at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Murree Hill every year , Secy , Anjuman-i-Urdu, Rawalpindi , Rawalpindi, Literary Society, Tanzim-L-Adab, Rawalpindi, Organizer, Agha Hockey Tournaments *Publications* *"Maalumat"* and *"Khazena-i-Maalumat"* , books on General Knowledge in Urdu and English *Address* N/165, North Circular, Road, Rawalpindi (Punjab)



AHMAD, Dr. Kazi Saied-Uddin, M.A (Alig.), Ph D (London), Head of the Dept of Geography, Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore, since 1945 *b* 1904, *s* of Kazi Fariduddin Ahmad , *m.* Momina Khatoon ; five *s* and one *d.* ; *Educ :* A V High School, Sikandrabad, U P , Aligarh Muslim Univ. ; Univ. College, London Senior Lecturer in Geography, Muslim Univ , Aligarh, 1927-41 ; Reader in Geography, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1941-45 *Publications Major Natural Regions , Simple Map Projections , Geography of India, Burma & Ceylon , Three Southern Continents , Pak Geographies , Pak. Atlas* and numerous articles *Address* · 3, Zam Zam Street, Rajgarh Road, Lahore

AHMAD, H. E. Mian Bashir, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore , Pakistan's Ambassador to Turkey , Editor, "Humayun" Magazine, Patron, Urdu Lit, poet and author. *b.* March 29 , **1893, only** *s.* of late Justice Shah Din *m* Geti Ara Begum, *d* of late Sir Mohd Shafi , one *s.* and two *d.* ; *Educ* Lahore & Oxford. Worked for sometime as Hon Professor at **Islamia** College, Lahore , founded in January, 1922, the well-known Urdu monthly "Humayun" in memory of his father , founded Anjuman-i-Urdu, Punjab (1936) , member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee (1942-47) , M L A (Punjab) (1946-49) , Fellow, Punjab University (from 1939) , member, Board of Directors, Pakistan Anjuman-i-Taraqqu-i-Urdu (Karachi) *Publications Talism-i-Zindagi , Musalmanon Ka Mazi Hal aur Mustaqbal , Karnama-i-Islam Recreation :* Walking *Address* Almanzar, 32, Lawrence Road, Lahore



AHMAD, Muhammad Basheer, M.A , M Litt , F.R. Hist S (London), P.A S , Secretary and Constitutional Adviser, Pakistan Constituent Assembly since August 1947 *b* 1904 , *m* Tehzib Begam , *Educ* Aligarh, London and Cambridge Joined Indian Civil Service, 1928 , worked as Assistant Magistrate and then Joint Magistrate and later became District and Sessions Judge, U P , appointed Member of the Meerut Riot Enquiry Commission, 1940 , founded the Aligarh Historical Research Institute, 1940 , founded the Rotary Club at Fyzabad and became its first President ; elected President of numerous Clubs and Literary Societies in North India , Sec , Pak Parl Delegation to Parl Conferences held in Rome and London , lectured on Muslim India history at Aligarh, Allahabad and Cambridge Universities , has travelled extensively abroad especially Central Europe and Middle East in connection with historical, cultural and constitutional studies *Publications . The Problem of Rural Uplift in India ; Meaning and Scope of Law among Muslim People , Influence of Muslim Culture in India , The Administration of Justice in Mediæval India. Recreations :* Golf, Tennis and Books. *Address :* Karachi.

AHMAD, Dr. Nazir, O B E , M Sc , Ph D. (Cantab), F. Inst P., Secretary, Development Board, Pakistan *b* May 1, 1898 ; *m* 1936 , 1 *d* , 2 *s* ; *Educ.* · M. A O College, Aligarh ; Government College, Lahore , Peterhouse, Cambridge. Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930 , Asstt. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-31 ; Director, Technological Laboratory, 1931-45 ; member, Indian Tariff Board, 1945-47. *Publications* · *Cotton Research in India,* various scientific and technical papers and reports of the Tariff Board *Address* Secretariat, Karachi

AHMAD, Colonel Taqiud Deen, M B., Ch B (St Andrews'), D P.H , D T M. & H. (Lond.), late I M.S , A D M S of a Div , Pakistan, Army *b* October 11, 1901, at Lahore, *s* of the late Dr K Rasheedud Deen of Lahore , *m* Sayeeda Tahira, *d* of late S A Khan, I C S , two *s* and one *d* , *Educ* Univ of St Andrew's and London Joined I M S , Oct 1928 ; served in the army upto Nov 1944, holding various command and staff appointments , six war medals , Director of Public Health, Assam, Nov 1944-Aug. 1947 , I G of Prisons, Govt of East Bengal, Aug 15, 1947 to May 11, 1949 *Recreations* . Tennis and Squash *Address* C/o Grindlay's Bank Ltd., The Mall, Lahore.

AHMAD, Dr. Taskhir, B Sc. (Agric), Punjab, Ph D. (Cantab.), Director, Plant Protection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Pakistan, Karachi, since 1947 *b* March 1, 1905, *s* of Mr. & Mrs Mohd. Saeed , *m* Sept 22, 1927 , two *s* and one *d* , *Educ.* Agricultural College, Lyallpur , Univ. of Cambridge, England Research Asstt , Agricultural College, Lyallpur (1924) , Asstt. Entomologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (1935) and subsequently Imperial Entomologist , Leader, Indian Locust Delegation to Iran, 1924. *Publications* 34 original papers on Entomology. *Address* · Block 20, Secretariat, Karachi.

AHMED, Khan Bahadur Mahbubuddin, B.A (Hons), M.A (2nd Class), Khan Bahadur (1942), Deputy Secretary-in-charge, Revenue Dept., Govt. of East Bengal, since August 4, 1948. *b* Oct 1, 1895, *s* of late Z Ahmed, B.A., Inspector of Schools; *Educ* . Dacca College and Presidency College, Calcutta. Appointed to Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1919 , promoted to Bengal Civil Service, 1930 , Secy , Board of Revenue, Bengal, Jan. 1947-Aug. 1948 *Address* · Ballati House, Armanitola, Dacca, East Bengal.

AHMED, The Hon'ble Mr. Mofiuddin, B A, B L, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Govt of East Bengal *b* 1898; *Educ* Comilla Zilla School, graduated from the Dacca Coll, 1919; B L, 1925 Joined the Comilla Bar, 1926, elected member, Local Board and Dist Board, Tippera, 1926, returned to the Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1938, Chairman, Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, for two terms, 1939-40 and 1943-44; Parliamentary Secy, League Ministry, Bengal, 1943 and 1946, became the Chief Whip of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in the East Bengal Govt, was Political Secy to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, member Working Cttee. of the Provincial Muslim League, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan; Pakistan Muslim League Council *Address*. Dacca, East Bengal

ALI, Ahmed, Incharge of the Far and South East Asian Section, Pakistan Foreign Office *b.* 1908, at Delhi, *Educ* Aligarh and Lucknow Began his career as a teacher of English literature at several Universities in North India, Senior Prof and Head of the Dept of English Literature, Presidency Coll, Calcutta, 1945-47, Visiting Prof of English literature on behalf of the British Council at the National Central Univ of China at Nanking, appointed Dir, Foreign Publicity, Govt of Pakistan, first Dir of B B C's Listener Research Bureau which he organised in India, 1942-44, has extensively travelled both in the East, in England and on the Continent, was associated with the topmost literary figures while in London, founded *Indian Writing*, a quarterly devoted to writers of undivided India, Vice-Pres, Pakistan Branch of P E N *Publications* Writes both in English and Urdu, author of several volumes of short stories and other books, *Twilight in Delhi*, *The Falcon and the Hunted Bird*, *Muslim China*, has contributed articles and stories to various British and American journals *Address* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi

ALI, The Hon'ble Mr. Hassan, M A, B L, Minister for Communications, Buildings and Irrigation, Govt of East Bengal *b* 1895, *Educ* Graduated from the Rajshahi Coll, 1916, M A from the Calcutta Univ, 1919, B L from Law Coll, Calcutta Univ, Joined the Bar, 1920 Suspended practice and joined the Khilafat Movement, 1922, rejoining the bar after a few years, associated himself with various nation-building activities, member, Bengal Leg Council, 1929-37, elected Vice-Chairman, 1939 and Chairman, 1940, Dinajpur Dist Board, was Secy and later Pres, Dist Muslim League, M L A, Bengal, since 1946, Public Prosecutor, 1942-45 *Address*. Dacca, East Bengal.

ALI, His Excellency Mr. Mohammed, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada *b* 1909, *g s* of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury, first Muslim Minister in Bengal, *Educ* · Presidency College, Calcutta Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Minister, 1943-45, Member, Council, All-India Muslim League, Central Parliamentary Board, was Member, Governing body, Indian Football Assoc. and Bengal Hockey Assoc, Minister of Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt., Govt of Bengal, was Pakistan Ambassador to Burma *Address* · 19, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calcutta, Ottawa, Canada

ALI, Saiyed Muzammil, M Sc, Ph D. (Zoology—Agra Univ), Asst. Education Officer, Govt of Pakistan, Karachi, since Aug 1947 *b.* Jan. 1, 1912, *s* of S Shahzad Ali and Laeeque Begum, *m* Khudeja Begum, two *s* and three *d*, *Educ.* · Baptist Mission High School, Agra, U.P.; St John's High School Agra, U P, St. John's College, Agra, U P., B.Sc 2nd Div, M Sc 1st Div, 1st position. Lecturer in Biology, St Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, U P., 1934-44. Principal, Islamia Inter College, Budaun, U.P, 1944-Feb. 1946; Asstt. Education Officer, Education Deptt. of the Govt. of India, Feb 1946-Aug 1947. *Publications Studies on the Comparative Anatomy of the Tail in Sauria and Rhynchocephalia Part I—Sphenodon Punctatus Gray* published in the "*Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences*", Vol xiii 1941, Part II *Chameleon*, Part III *Varanus*, *The Dermal Scutes of Mabuya dissimilis Hallowell* printed in the "*Current Science*", Nov 1947 *Recreations* · Tennis, Cricket, Photography. *Address* 138, Pakistan Colony, Lawrence Road, Karachi, Pakistan

ALI, Sir Syed Maratib, Managing Proprietor, Syed A & M Wazir Ali, Member, His Majesty Amir of Kabul's Entertainment Committee, 1906; Secretary, All-India Army Canteen Contractors' Association from 1922 to 1926, Director, Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Ltd, 1927, Member, Trade Delegation to Afghanistan, 1934; Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-47; Member, Eastern Group Supply Conference, 1940; Vice-Chairman, All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Director, Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd since 1936 President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1944 Member, Committee of Management and Control, Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, Director, Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Ltd., 1927 to 1947. Vice-Chairman, All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1942 Director, State Bank of Pakistan Director, Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd, Rahimyar Khan (Bahawalpur). Director, Orient Airways Ltd President, Punjab Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1943 Khan Bahadur, 1929, C B E, 1935, Knighted, 1940 *Address* "Ashiana", Lahore



ALI, The Hon'ble Mr. Tafazzal, B A., B L, Minister of Revenues, Govt of East Bengal *b* 1906, at Tippera Dist; *Educ* Graduated from Islamia Coll, Calcutta, 1929, B L from Calcutta Univ, 1933 Joined the Calcutta High Court Bar, became member, Comilla Dist Board, 1936, elected M L A, Bengal, 1946; became Dy Speaker, was nominated by the Govt of Bengal for inclusion in the All-India Delegation to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the U N O at Copenhagen *Address* Dacca, East Bengal.

AL-MAHMOOD, Abdullah, M A, LL B., Dy. High Commissioner for Pakistan in India (Calcutta) *b* at Sirajgunj, Eastern Pakistan, *Educ* Calcutta Univ Joined the Bar, has been devoting particular attention to the educational advancement of his Province, Founder-member, Sirajgunj Coll, is closely associated with almost all the Institutions of the Dist, member, Dacca Univ Court since 1940 and of its Executive Council, since 1947, takes part in politics, was Director, Co-operative Banks for years and Dy Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank; was member, Indian Central Jute Cttee and Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its Advisory Board, elected M L A (Bengal), 1937 and M L C, 1946, Parliamentary Secy, Dept of Civil Supplies, Bengal, 1943-45, was Asstt Secy. and member, Bengal Prov Muslim League Working Cttee and All-India Muslim League Council, Pres, Pabna Dist. Muslim League, member, Pabna Dist. Board, Chairman, Sirajganj Municipality, since 1937, member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, was appointed its Joint-Whip, May 1948. *Address* · Calcutta.

AMIN, Hon'ble Mr. Nurul, Prime Minister. East Bengal, since Sept. 1949. *b* 1897, in Tipperah Dist, *s.* of late Moulvi Zahiruddin, *m* first in "Dewan Family" of Mymensingh Dist. and in the "Quazi Family" of Dacca; *Educ* M E School, Mymensingh, Mymensingh Zilla School, Mymensingh Ananda Mohan Coll, Calcutta Univ. Practised in the Mymensingh Dist Bar, 1924-45, was twice elected member, Sadar Local Board, Mymensingh, Chairman, Mymensingh Dist Board, 1937-46, member, Indian Central Jute Cttee for 8 years, was elected Chairman, Mymensingh Central Co-operative Bank; ex-member, Dacca Univ. Court, associated himself with the Muslim League from the very beginning, actively aligned himself with Quaid-i-Azam in 1936 during the latter's Bengal tour for the 1937 election, member. Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from East Bengal, Muslim League, was Pres, Mymensingh Dist. Muslim League; was member, All-India Muslim League Council, Bengal Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board, is member, Working Cttee, Pakistan Muslim League, was elected member, Bengal Leg Council, 1942, Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1946, Speaker, Bengal Leg Assembly, 1946-47, Minister for Civil Supplies, East Bengal, 1947-49, renounced 'Khan Bahadur,' 1946. *Publications* Contributed many articles to magazines and journals. *Recreations* Public Service; Newspaper cutting *Address* Prime Minister's House, Ramna, Dacca, Mymensingh Town, East Bengal.



AMINUDDIN, Mian, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. *b* 1897 at Lahore, *Educ* Passed his M Sc examination, 1919, awarded the Zoological Survey of India Research Scholarship, 1920, passed into the I C S Was probationary I C S. Officer at Christ Coll, Cambridge, 1921-23; was admitted to the Hon'ble Society of the Inner Temple, London Joined the Punjab Cadre of the I C S officers, Nov 1923, served as Asstt Commissioner in Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Amritsar and Lyallpur, was Dy Commissioner for full term in Attock, Jullundur, Jhung, Ferozepur, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Mianwali and Sialkot, appointed Secy to the Govt of Punjab, Industries & Electricity Depts, 1939 and again in 1941; Chief Controller of Exports and Joint Secy, Commerce Dept, Govt. of India, 1944-47; was appointed Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, the first Indian to hold this post, 1947. *Address* · Baluchistan

AMIR, Saiyed Ali, B Sc. (Cal) with 1st Class 1st honours in Physics, higher certificate in Engineering (Roorkee), Chief Engineer, Pakistan P W D, since Feb 1948 *b* Aug. 1, 1895, *s* of Haji S Izhar Hosain, *m* Ummul Banin Begam, four *s* and four *d*, *Educ* Patna up to 1916 for B Sc (Honours) of Calcutta Univ, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, 1916-19 Appointed to Indian Service of Engineers, 1920; served in Bihar in various ranks up to Chief Engineer, P W D till Aug 1947 *Recreation* Sports. *Address*. Karachi.

ANWAR, Malik Muhammad, M A (Econ), LL B, Ex-Adviser for Law and Order, Punjab Govt *b* July 16, 1900, in a small village near Shalimar Gardens, Lahore, *Educ* Early education in the local mosque, Govt. Coll, Lahore Worked in the office of the Agent to the Governor-General for the Punjab States; was later appointed Private Secy to Nawab Mohammad Akhtar Khan, M C, C I E, Chief of Hoti Mardan, gave up service and took his LL B Degree, set up practice at Sheikhupura, took an active part in the Provincial Muslim League, is a keen social

worker, elected member. Dist. Board, Sheikhupura, 1931; local Municipal Cttee, 1934, became Pres, Sheikhupura Municipal Cttee, 1948, Pres., Dist Muslim League, Sheikhupura, since last 10 years. *Address* C/o Punjab Govt, Lahore

ANWAR, Mohamad, B Sc., Bar-at-Law, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Government of Pakistan, Karachi *b* July 19, 1910, *s* of Sheikh Sardar Ali, Rais of Basti Sheikh, Jullundur, *m* Sharifi, *d* of late Khan Bahadur Col. Dr Dewan Ali, M.B E, V.H A S.; one *d*, Khadeja Anwar, *Educ* Forman Christian College, Lahore; Royal College of Science, London, Middle Temple, London Director of Publicity, Bahawalpur State, Asstt Press Adviser, Govt. of India, Press Attache for India in the British Embassy, Teheran (Iran), Information Officer, Government of Pakistan. *Recreations*. Shooting, Reading *Address:* Karachi.

ATCHERLEY, Air Vice-Marshal R. L. R., C B.E, A.F.C, Commander of the Royal Pakistan Air Force, since April 1949 *b*, Jan. 11, 1904, in New York, *s* of Maj-General Sir Llewllyn Atcherley, H M's ex-Inspector of Constabulary *Educ* Oundle and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, graduated at the Central Flying School, 1925. Was a member of the British team which won the Schneider Trophy, 1929, won the King's Cup Air race by 300 yards in a thrilling finish, was an experimental test pilot at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, 1934-37, H Q, Training Command, 1938, was appointed to the Staff of the Inspector-General of R A F; commanded 219 Night Fighter Squadron, 1939, promoted Wing Commander; commanded R.A.F, "Garrison Badu Foss," Norway, was Station Commander, Drem, in Scotland where he produced the R A F airfield lighting system known as the "Drem Lighting", commanded the first Night Fighter O T U, training night fighter pilots to meet the night Blitz, 1941, Sector Commdr, R A F Fairwood Common (Fighters), 1942, then the Sector Commander, R A F Kenley, was shot down and was wounded during this command, in A O C, 211 Group Desert Air Force (Fighters), 1943, in-charge of Air Support Training H Q, 1944, Allied Expeditionary Air Forces, for the Normandy Invasion, commanded the R A F Central Fighter Establishment, at West Raynham in Norfolk, Commandant, R A F Coll. at Cranwell, for three years *Address*. Air Headquarters, Karachi



BADRUDDIN, The Hon'ble Agha, Speaker, Sind Legislative Assembly. *b*. of a noble Afghan family, which had settled down in Sind, *Educ* Karachi and Aligarh Was elected member, Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1945, was later elected Deputy Speaker, unanimously elected Speaker *Address*. Sind Legislative Assembly, Karachi

BAHAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Md. Habibullah, Minister, Health and Local Self-Government, East Bengal. *b*. 1906 in a respectable family in Noakhali, *m* Mrs Anwara Bahar, B A, B T, Principal, Qamrunnisa Girls' School, Dacca, *Educ* Chittagong College; Calcutta Islamia College, Calcutta Univ graduated 1928 One of the leading Post-Tagore Bengali literators who ushered in cultural renaissance among the Muslims of Bengal, unique in humorous writings, was Secy, All Bengal Muslim Literary Assoc; presided over many literary conferences including All Bengal Progressive Writers' Conference, 1943, has been taking active interest in politics from his early age, participated in the non-co-operation movement of 1921, after non-co-operation, joined Krishak Proja Movement and became Joint Secretary of the Provincial Organisation, member, Working Cttee, Muslim League, 1937, was elected to Bengal Leg. Council, 1944 and to the Leg. Assembly in the last elections, member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, is an orator, good sportsman, captained Calcutta Mohamedan Sporting Football Team for League Championship, 1934, conducted its Burma, Ceylon and All-India tours, 1932-36 Was Secy, Provincial Muslim League; Chairman, Port Haj C'ttee, Bengal, Pres, Bengal Forest Workers' Assoc, Railway Employees' Assoc, and East Pakistan Sports Federation; with his sister Prof Shamsun Nahar, M A, M B E, brought out and edited the monthly magazine 'Bulbul', led Pakistan Delegation, World Health Conference, Cairo, Feb 1949, 2nd World Health Assembly, Rome, July 1949, World Health Conference, Geneva, Sept. 1949 *Address* Secretariat, Dacca



BATI, H.E. Mr. Nebil, Turkish Ambassador in Pakistan, since 1949 *b* Dec 12, 1891, *Educ*. Graduated from "Mulkiye," Political Science School, entered Govt Service in the Revenue Dept, Ministry of Finance, 1911, Member, Reorganisation Cttee, Finance Ministry, 1913-17, Inspector-General of the Ministry of Supplies, 1917-18, Director-General, Ministry of Supplies, 1918-21, appointed First Secy to the Political Representative at Tiflis, 1921, Charge d'Affaires, Athens, 1923-25, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Kabul, 1925-28, appointed Second Delegate to the Mixed Committee for the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece, 1928, Charge d'Affaires, Tokyo, 1931-36, Asstt Secretary-General, Foreign Ministry, Ankara, 1936 and 1937, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Brussels, 1939-45, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Baghdad, 1945-49 *Address:* Turkish Embassy, Karachi.

BHATTI, Dr. Hamid Khan, M Sc (Punjab), Ph D (Cantab), F N I, F A Sc., Head of Zoology Department, Punjab University, Lahore *b*. February 7, 1895, *s* of M Husain Khan, *m* at Lahore, five *s*, *Educ* Government College, Lahore, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University Professor of Biology, Islamia College, Lahore (1914), Professor of Biology, M A O College, Aligarh (1919-20), Superintendent of Fisheries, Punjab (1920-28), Fisheries Research Officer, Punjab (1929-39), Game Warden, Punjab (1939-45), Warden of Fisheries, Punjab (1945-48). *Publications* Author of *The Punjab Fisheries Manual*, *The Integument and Dermal Skeleton of Siluroidea*, *Ovulation in Fish*, *Fish Ladders in the Punjab*, *Food of Brown Trout*, *Transport of Alive Fish in Oxygenated Containers*, *Development of Fisheries in the Punjab*, etc *Recreations* Fishing and Shooting *Address* Head of Zoology Department, Punjab University, Lahore

BOKHARI, Syed Zulfaqar Ali, Controller of Broadcasting, Pakistan since August 1947 *b* June 1904 at Peshawar, *Educ* Edward College, Peshawar, and Oriental College, Lahore Station Director, All India Radio, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, Programme Organiser, Eastern Service of B B C, worked with M G M in America for a few months *Hobbies* Poetry and Painting. *Address* Karachi

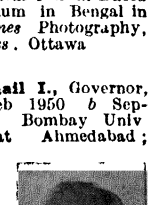
BRIDGLAND, Geoffrey Stokes, M A, Acting High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan, *b* 1914, in Adelaide, Australia; *Educ* St Peters College, Adelaide and Univ of Adelaide Appointed in Australian Dept of External Affairs (1939) served Overseas at Australian High Commissioner's Office, Ottawa (1940-43), Australian External Affairs Office, London (1945-47); served in R.A A F (1943-45), First Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan since January 1950 *Address* Office of the High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan, Karachi.

BROWNE, George Alleyne, Trade Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan, since Aug 11, 1947. Served for six years with the Canadian Forces in the Mediterranean and European theatres, commanded a Canadian Artillery formation, awarded the D S O, entered the Foreign Trade Service after Univ education in Law, and Business Administration, served in Bombay as the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. *Address*. Karachi.

CAWTHORN, Major-General Walter J., C B (1946), C I E (1943), C B E (1941), Deputy Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army, since 1948 *b* June 11, 1896, *s*. of William Cawthorn, late of Victoria, Australia, *m* Mary Wyman Varley (*née*) Gillison, one *s*, *Educ*. Melbourne, Australia Served European War with 22 Bn A I F in Egypt, Gallipoli, France (wounded-despatches), 1915-18, N W. Frontier of India, 1930, Mohmand, 1935, served war of 1939-45, Egypt, 1939-41, Head of Middle East Intelligence Centre, 1939-41, Director of Intelligence, India Command, 1941-45, Deputy Director, Intelligence, South East Asia Command, 1943-45, Indian Delegation to United Nations Conference, San Francisco, 1945, Representative of C-in-C, India on Joint Chief of Staff, Australia, 1945-47. *Publications* *Empire Settlement*, 1934. *Recreations* Squash Swimming. *Club* Junior United Service, London *Address* Ministry of Defence, Pakistan, Karachi.

CHAUDHRY, Mohammad Ali, Pakistan High Commissioner to Canada *b* in East Bengal, *g s* of Nawab Ali Chaudhry, Retd Executive Councillor, Bengal Govt, *Educ* Graduated from the Univ of Calcutta, 1930 Entered politics soon after completing his studies, was Chairman, Bogra Dist Board, elected M L A, Bengal, 1937, became Parliamentary Secy to Khwaja Nazimuddin, the then Prime Minister of Bengal, was Finance Minister and Health Minister, undivided Bengal, acted for some time as Chief Minister, sponsored many social schemes during this period, was instrumental in establishing the Lake Hospital in Calcutta, a Medical Coll in Dacca and the first T B Sanatorium in Bengal in the district of Nadia. *Hobbies* Photography, won several prizes. *Address*. Ottawa

CHUNDRIGAR, H. E. Ismail I., Governor, N W F Province, since Feb 1950 *b* September 15, 1897; *Educ* Bombay Univ Commenced practice at Ahmedabad; member of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, 1924-27, elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Ahmedabad Rural Constituency, Feb 1937, began practice in the Bombay High Court, Sept. 1937; elected deputy leader of the Muslim League party in the Bombay Assembly, 1938, Pres, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, 1940-45, member of the Working Committee, All-India Muslim League, 1943-47, Commerce Member in the Interim Cabinet, Government of India, Oct 1946 to August 1947, Leader, Govt of India Delegation to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held at Geneva, April to August 1947, Minister of Commerce, Industries and Works in the first Pakistan Cabinet, August 1947-May 1948, Ambassador for Pakistan in Afghanistan, 1948-50 *Address* Government House, Peshawar.



COKE-WALLIS, Leonard George, C.I.E. (1945), formerly I C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan, Dacca, East Bengal. *b.* Mar. 12, 1900, *s* of late G C. Wallis, *m.* Frances Chieveley, *d* of late C. H. Coke, 1932, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ.*. University College, London, Christ College, Cambridge (double first in Historical Tripos) Entered I C.S., 1924, Asstt Magistrate and Sub-divisional Officer, Bengal, 1924-29, entered Political Service, 1929, served successively in N.W F Province, on special duty in Political Dept, Secretariat, in Eastern States Agency, Cooch-Behar State, Central India, Hyderabad, and Punjab Hill States, Resident for the Eastern States, 1944, Resident at Baroda and for the Western India States, 1947. *Recreations* Sailing, shooting, fishing, tennis *Clubs* · Bengal and United Services Club, Calcutta *Address:* Dacca

CORNELIUS, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alvin Robert, B Sc (Allahabad), Homersham Cox Gold Medalist, Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, Pakistan, since June 22, 1948 *b* May 8, 1903, *s* of Professor I. J Cornelius, M A. of Indore (C I), *m* Ione Mary, *d.* of Dr. L Francis, P C.M S (Punjab), two *s*, *Educ* M S High School and the Holkar College, Indore, Muir Central College & the University, Allahabad, Selwyn College, Cambridge. Appointed to I C S after Allahabad Exam, 1924, joined as Asstt. Commissioner, Ambala (Punjab), Nov 1926, Political Asstt, D. G. Khan, 1928, Dist and Senior Judge, 1932, President, Election Petitions Commission, 1937, •Legal Remembrancer, 1944, Acting Judge, High Court, 25th Feb 1946 *Recreations* Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, etc *Club* Lahore Gymkhana. *Address*. Nedov's Hotel, Lahore.

DAUDPOTT, Shamsul-Ulama, Dr. Umar-B-Muhammad, M A (Bombay, First Class First and Chancellor's Medalist), Ph D (Cantab), Director of Public Instruction, Sind, since March 1939. *b* June 4, 1897, *m* Khadija Daudpot, B A. (Alig), two *s* and four *d* by deceased wife Karima K Daudpot, *Educ* Karachi and Cambridge. Principal, Sind Madrasat-ul-Islam, Karachi, 1927-30; Professor of Arabic, Ismail College, Jogeshwari, 1930-39, Fellow of Bombay Univ, 1928-48, Fellow of the Sind Univ. *Publications* *The critical editions of the Tarikh-i-Masumi, the Chachnama, Persian histories of Sind, The Influence of Arabic Poetry on Persian Poetry, Survey of Mass Education in India*, The English Translation of Ibn Khaldun's *Prolegomena* (under preparation). *Address* Karachi

DIN MOHAMED, H E. Sheikh, Khan Bahadur (1931), M A, LL B, Hon LL D (Punjab), 1914, Governor of Sind since 1948. *b* 2nd December 1886, *Educ* mostly at Lahore Started as a Lawyer, 1910, Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1916-33, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933, Additional Judge, High Court, 1934, Member, Delimitation Committee, 1935, Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936, Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936, Puisne Judge, 30th March 1937 to date of retirement, Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab University, 1939-47, Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, June 1946 to March 1947, Chief Justice, Bahawalpur, was member, Punjab Boundary Commission *Address* Governors' House, Karachi



FAIZ, Faiz Ahmed, M A (English Lit, Punjab), M.A. (Arabic Lit, Punjab), Editor, *Pakistan Times* and *Imroze*, Lahore, Pakistan. *b.* Jan 7, 1911, *s* of J. Khan Bahadur Sultan Muhammed Khan, Bar-at-Law, Sialkot (Punjab), formerly Chief Secretary to H M Amir Abdar Rehman khan of Afghanistan, *m.* Alys Catherine (*née*) George of 446, Hoe Street, London; two *d.*; *Educ*. Govt. College, Lahore Lecturer in English, Punjab Univ, 1935-42; Commissioned Public Relations Officer at G H Q (India), 1942, served at G H Q (1) and Northern Command as Asstt Director, Public Relations, 1942-45, promoted Lt.-Col (G S O I) and served as Dy Director, Inter Services Morale, Dec 1945-Jan. 1947, awarded M B E (Military), 1945, released, Jan 1947 and appointed Editor, *The Pakistan Times* on its appearance in Feb. 1947; elected Vice-President, Pakistan T. U Federation same year and attended I.L.O. conference at San Francisco, July 1948 as labour delegate from Pakistan *Publications* *Naqshi-Faryadi*—a volume of Urdu verse, 1943. *Recreation* Books *Address*. Lahore.

FARUQUE, Khan Bahadur Ghulam, B A (Allahabad), Member of the Institute of Transport, London, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, C I E (1946), O B E (1944), Khan Bahadur (1941), Chairman, Pakistan Jute Board. *b.* Oct 7, 1899, *s.* of Mir Aslam Khan, *m* Zulfara Faruque, five *s* and two *d.*, *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh. Assistant Traffic Supdt, 1921-29, Bengal Nagpur Railway, District Traffic Supdt, 1929-37, promoted, Junior Administrative post, 1937, appointed Member, Railway Board, India Wagon Turndown Cttee, 1939; on deputation to the Tata Iron & Steel Works, Jamshedpur, in connection with the reorganisation of the transport system of the Steel Works; Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, India, 1940-42, Controller of Coal Distribution, Govt of India, 1942-46, Transportation Manager, B-N Rly, 1946, transferred as Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Rly, General Manager, E I Rly, 1946-48, Secy, Industries, Govt of Pakistan, 1948-50 *Club* Calcutta Club. *Address* Karachi

FARUQUI, Nasir Ahmad, B A, Chief Secretary to Sind Government *b.* Dec 15, 1906, *s* of Dr. Basharat Ahmad, *m* Salima Safdar, *Educ*. Govt. College, Lahore and Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant Collector and Collector, Bombay Presidency, Under-Secretary to Bombay Govt, Revenue and Home Departments, Under-Secretary to Govt. of India (Home Dept), Under-Secretary to Governor-General (Public), Secy to Governor of Sind, Collector of Karachi, Home Secy to Sind Govt, Anti-Corruption, Commissioner for Sind *Recreations* Tennis & Cricket *Address*. Perveen, Brunton Road, Karachi.

FAZLULLAH, The Hon'ble Kazi, Advocate, Chief Minister, Sind, since 1950 *b* 1902 Was staunch follower of Maulana Mohammad Ali and took active part in the Khilafat Movement, courted jail in the Manzilgarh Mosque movement sponsored by the Muslim League; Pres, Dist Local Board, 1945-47, Revenue Minister, Sind, 1947-48, introduced many reforms in the Dist Local administration; took special interest in the promotion of education in his district, rendered valuable service during the floods of 1942 and 1948, Home Minister, Sind, 1949-50, Pres, Dist Muslim League *Address* Karachi

GAILANI, Al Syed Abdul Kadir, Al, Charge d'Affaires of Iraq in Pakistan, is a descendant of al-Gailani family of Ghaus Ahzam el-Sayed el-Shaikh Abdul Kadir el-Gailani Qaddass Sirrahoo, headed by Naqib el-Ashraf and Sajjada Nishin of Ghausal Ahzam. *Educ* Law College, Baghdad, completed his studies in the London School of Economics, University of London Joined the Iraqi Govt, as Finance Inspector, 1926, practised as Lawyer before the Iraqi Courts; rejoined Govt service as Secy. to the Legation in London, Consul in Alexandria and Cairo, Charge d'Affaires in Jeddah and the first Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Egypt, 1934-40, Chief Master of the Royal Ceremonies in Baghdad *Address* Iraqi Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi

GAZDAR, Muhammad Hashim, B E, M I E (India), M L A, M C A (Pakistan), Chairman, Karachi Port Haj Committee, since 1938, Engineer and Landlord *b* Feb. 1, 1893, of the Sisodia Rajput Family originally hailing from Chitor, *m* Alma Begum, 1914, four *s* and four *d*, *Educ* · B E (Civil) Founder member, Sind United Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, 1937, Pres, Karachi City Muslim League, 1939-42 and Vice-Pres, Sind Provincial Muslim League, 1941-43, member, Council of the All India Muslim League and All Pakistan League, since 1938, took part in the Manzalgah Mosque agitation, Sukkur and in placing the Muslim case before the Tribunal, Mayor of Karachi, 1941-42, member, Karachi Municipal Corporation, 1933-42, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933-36, Sind Legislative Assembly, since 1937; Pakistan Constituent Assembly, from 1946, Karachi Port Trust Board, Chairman, Pakistan Railway Grainshop Enquiry Cttee, attended Havana Conference of the I T O, Sept. 1947—Feb 1948, Inter Parliamentary Conference at Rome, Sept 1948, and Commonwealth Padiamentary Conference in London, Sept - Oct. 1948 as representative of Pakistan, Ex-Minister, Law and Order, Govt of Sind *Address* "Qasrenaz", Garden Lane, Gandhi Garden, Karachi



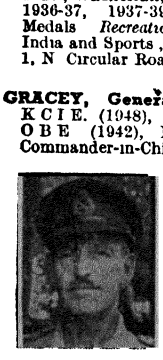
GODFREY, Walter, United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, Karachi, since Dec 1947 *b.* Dec 14, 1907, *s.* of Frank Godfrey and Edith Preston; *m.* Elizabeth Houston, three *s*, *Educ*. Battersea Grammar School and Jesus College, Cambridge. Appointed an Intelligence Officer (Cadet) of Overseas Trade, Oct 22, 1929, appointed Assistant to H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, Oct 1930, served temporarily at Bombay, Nov. 1930—Jan. 1931, Commercial Secretary (Grade III), H M. Embassy, Paris, Oct 1938—June 1940; assumed duty at the Dept of Overseas Trade, June 25th, 1940, served in Secretariat of Willingdon Mission to South America, Nov. 1940—March 1941; Commercial Secy. (Grade III) at Washington, April 1941—Jan. 1942; Private Secy. to Secy for Overseas Trade, Jan 1942—Nov. 1943, promoted Commercial Secy. (Grade II) and transferred to Algiers (French Cttee. of National Liberation), Nov 1943, 1st Secy. (Commercial) to H M Embassy at Paris, Oct 1944—Aug 1946, H M. Trade Commissioner (Grade I) at Calcutta, August 1946—Feb 1947; acted as United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, Delhi, Feb—Nov. 1947. *Clubs* Bengal, Sind, Saturday, I.D G Delhi Roshanara (Delhi) *Address*. 230A, Somerset Street, Karachi

GOLA, Khan Bahadur Sardar Noor Mohammad Khan, M B E, Adviser to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan *b* 1894, at Sohbatpur (Baluchistan) Played an important role in the uplifting activities of Sind and Baluchistan, elected Vice-Pres, Jacobabad Municipality, 1922-29, became its President, also served as a member, Vice-Pres and Pres, Jacobabad Dist Local Board, planned the new scheme of Jacobabad Water Works, did useful work for the departments of Health, Roads, Veterinary Hospitals and Fisheries, has been a prominent member of the Shahi Jirga of Baluchistan *Address* Quetta.

GOOSSE, Monsieur Marcel, (Dr. in Political, Economic and Social Sciences), Minister Plenipotentiary, Charge d'Affaires of Belgium in Pakistan Entered the Belgian Diplomatic Service, 1921, served in a Consular or Diplomatic capacity to the Foreign Department in Brussels and in several missions abroad, Berlin, Ottawa, Montreal, Belgrade, Alexandria, Calcutta and Bombay, was Consul-General in Bombay from 1940 till 1946, was appointed a few months later as Economic Adviser with the rank of Colonel to the Belgian Military Mission in Berlin, served in World War I and holds the Belgian War Cross with Palm, is an Officer of the Order of Leopold I, of the Crown and of Leopold II (Military Div), has also been awarded many foreign orders *Address*. Belgian Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi.

GRACE, Oliver Gilbert, C I E (1945), O B E. (1934), Inspector-General of Police, N-W F P *b* Feb 10, 1896, *s* of Charles Sebastian Grace of Fairfield Tring, Herts; *Educ* Berkhamsted School Army, 1914-20, Captain & Adjutant, Green Howards, Staff Capt & Brigade Major, 189 Inf Brigade, entered Indian Police, 1920, Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, 1937-47, mentioned in despatches, Afghan War, 1919 and Ahmedzai Salient Operations, 1940, Medals, 1914-18 War; 2 N-W F Medals with bars Afghanistan, 1919; Waziristan, 1921-24, N-W F, 1930-31, 1936-37, 1937-39, 1939-43 Star and Bar Medals *Recreations* Walking *Clubs* East India and Sports, Peshawar Club *Address* 1, N Circular Road, Peshawar, N-W.F P.

GRACEY, General Sir Douglas David, K C I E. (1948), C B (1944), C B E (1944), O B E (1942), M C and Bar (1917-18), Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army since 11th February 1948 *b* Sept 3, 1894, *s*. of H K Gracey, I C S, C B E and Mrs M A Gracey, M B E, *m* Cecil Gracey née Spring, one *d*. and one *s*, *Educ* · Blundell's School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned 15th August, 1914, Great War, 1914-18, France, India, Iraq, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Instructor R M C., 1925-27, N.-W F P, 1920-22, Staff College, 1928-29; (P S C), G S O II G H Q (1), 1930-34, G S O II and B G S (Western Command H Q) 1936-38, Comd. 2/3 G R, 1930-40, Assistant Comdt, Staff College, Quetta (Col), 1940-41, Comd, 17th Ind Inf Bde (1941-42) in Iraq, raised 20th Ind Division (Major-General) and Comd, 1942-46, Ceylon, Assam, Burma, French Indo-China Comd, 1st Indian Corps, 1946-47, (Lt-Gen); Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army, 15th August 1947 to 10th Feb 1948 *Recreations* Fishing, Shooting, Golf, Philately *Clubs* Army & Navy Club, St James Square, London, S W 1, and U S Club, Pall Mall *Address*; C-in-C's House, Rawalpindi, Pakistan



GRAFFTEY-SMITH, Sir Laurence Barton, K B E (1947), C M G (1944), O B E. (1930), High Commissioner for the U K in Pakistan, since Aug. 1947. A career officer of H M Foreign Service; Commissioned in Levant Consular Service (1914), served at Alexandria, Cairo, Jeddah and Constantinople and in the Oriental Secretariat of the Residency, Cairo (1925-35), H M. Consul at Mosul and Baghdad (1935-39), H M. Consul-General, Albania (1939-40), attached to British Embassy, Cairo for special duties (1940-42), Chief Political Officer, Madagascar (1942), H.M. Consul-General, Madagascar (1943-44); H.M Minister to Saudi Arabia (1945-47). *Address*. Karachi.

GURMANI, H. E. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad, Pakistan's Ambassador-at-Large *b* 25th October 1905, *m*. Hajira Sultan Begum, *d* of the late Col Z. A Ahmad, I M S, *Educ* · M A O College, Aligarh, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1930-36 Member of the Standing Committees on Land Rev, Agriculture, Jails and Industries Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-45 Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Health, Punjab, 1937-42 Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, Joint Development Board, Punjab Advisory Board on Books Director of Recruitment (Technical) and Publicity, Government of India, 1942-45, Director-General of Resettlement and Employment and Joint Secretary to the Government of India (Ministry of Labour), 1945-47 Planned and organised Employment Exchange Service in India Delegate to the International Labour Conference held at Montreal (Canada), 1946 Prime Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1947-48 Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Abbasi Textile Mills, Sadiq Soap Factory and Sadiq Hydrogenated Oil Co, Ltd, the Bank of Bahawalpur Ltd, Bahawalpur Flour Mills Ltd. and the Pak Airways Ltd, 1947-48; was Minister for Kashmir affairs, Government of Pakistan *Address* Karachi, Thatta Gurmani, District Muzaffargarh, Punjab.

GWYN, John Mervyn, B A. (Oxon), Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore *b*. Mar 18, 1909, *m* Dorothy Stanger, A.R.C A., *Educ*: Cranleigh School, Exeter Coll, Oxford Asstt. Master, Aitchison Coll, Lahore, 1931-46, Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1946-47, Secy, Rhodes Trust Scholarship Selection Cttee for Pakistan, Lahore *Address* Lahore, Lloyds Bank, Caterham-on-the Hill, Surrey.

HABIBULLAH, Ali Bahadur, B A (Cantab.), M B E (1947), Textile Commissioner, Govt of Pakistan, since 1948 *b* April 17, 1909, *s* of late Sheikh Muhammed Habibullah and Begum Habibullah, M L A, *m* Attia, *d*. of late Sheikh Shahid Husain, Taluqdar of Gadia, U P, one *s* (Waris) and one *d* (Shama), *Educ* · Rottindean, Clifton College and Queen's College, Cambridge, Classical Scholar, took a History Tripos at Cambridge, Vice-Pres, Indian Majlis, Cambridge, took active interest in debates under the Cambridge Union and was on many occasions Speaker on Paper Returned to India, 1930, worked in Sales Dept, New Victoria Mills, Cawnpore, 1930-33; managed Taluqdari estates, 1933-35, member, Working Cttee, Provincial Muslim League, U P, All-India Muslim League Council, 1936-40, Chief Organiser, Provincial Muslim League, 1935-38; Director of Purchases of Defence Materials and Director of Disposals, Bombay, 1938-47, India Supply Commissioner, England, 1947, opted for Pakistan on partition of India; Pakistan Trade Representative, London; speaks a number of foreign languages *Recreations* · Hockey, Cricket, Boxing, Golf, Rackets and Rugby, obtained colours for these at Queen's College, Cambridge, represented Clifton Coll at Cricket at Lords, Race-going and development of breeding of racehorses *Clubs* · R.W I T C, Bombay, Karachi Turf Club, Dorset Rangers Cricket Club; Free Foresters Cricket Club *Address* · Karachi

HAMID, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul, B A, B L Minister for Education, Govt of East Bengal *b* 1886, at Pathantoola, Sylhet, *Educ* Calcutta Madrasha, graduated from Dacca Coll., law degree from the Univ Law Coll, Calcutta Joined the Sylhet Dist Bar, joined the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat Movement, 1920; was member, All-India Congress Cttee and later member, All-India Khilafat Cttee for a long time, elected to the Assam Legislative Council, 1924, elected Pres, 1925; elected Pres. for a second term without contest, Minister for Education, Agriculture, Excise and Veterinary, 1929-37, was again returned to the Assam Leg. Council from Sylhet, 1946. *Address*. Dacca, East Bengal

HAQ, S. Mohommedul, Information Officer, with the Pakistan's Trade Commissioner in Australia, Barrister, Journalist and Sportsman. *b* at Alwar (Rajasthan), *Educ* St Edward's High School, Milsington, Simla, Sherwood Coll, Naini Tal, Govt Coll, Lahore, Univ. of Bristol, called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, London, won two "Blues" and a "half Blue" in Assoc. Football and Hockey Pres, India Society and member, Law Society Cttee, Bristol Univ, 1938-39; worked in the Monitoring Service and the Indian Section of the B B C, 1941-45, resigned and returned to India, July 1945, practised at the Delhi Bar, mainly on the criminal side, was invited by the Delhi Univ to deliver lectures on various branches of the Indian Law to the Final Year L L B and post L L B classes, was Editor, *Postal Advocate*, a labour monthly magazine, was for a time engaged on legal work by the Chamber of Princes during the visit of the British Cabinet Mission to India, joined the Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, and served in various capacities, 1947-49 *Address* Pakistan's Information Officer, Sydney, Australia.

HAROON, Yusuf Abdullah, Pakistan High Commissioner to the Commonwealth of Australia *b* 1917, at Karachi, *Educ* St Patrick High School, Karachi Began to take part in the political life of Sind early when he was elected leader of the Sind Muslim League National Guard, 1937, entered Karachi Municipal Corporation, 1940, became Mayor, 1944, elected M L A (Central) and General Secy, Sind Provincial Muslim League, 1942, Pres, 1944-48, became Premier and leader, Muslim League Party in the Leg. Assembly, Sind, 1949, has been actively associated with trade union movements, elected Pres, Karachi Harbour Labour Union, 1938, Pres, All-India Postal Union, 1945, member, Quaid-e-Azam Relief Cttee, Pro-Chancellor, Sind Univ, is also a businessman, was Director, Air Travelling, Steamship, Sugar, Newspaper companies, etc, *Recreations* Cricket, Racing *Clubs* Pres Karachi Race Club, Sind Olympic Assoc, Patron, Hockey Club *Address* Pakistan Embassy, Canberra, Australia

HASAN, Dr. Mahmood, M A, B L (Cal), M A, D Phil. (Oxon), Diploma in Phonetics, I.P.A. (Paris), Barrister-at-Law, Khan Bahadur (1936), Educational Adviser and Joint Secy. to the Govt of Pakistan, since Oct. 1948 *b* March 1898, *m* I. F Khuda Bakhsh of Lahore, *Educ*: Aligarh, Calcutta, Oxford, London and Paris Was Professor and Head of the Dept. of English and Provost of Muslim Hall, Vice-Chancellor of the Univ of Dacca till Oct. 1948. *Publications*: Book on Nathaniel Lee and Restoration Tragedy to be published by Clarendon Press, Oxford *Address*: Education Division, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

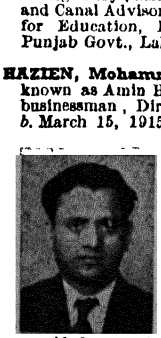
HASAN, Hon'ble Shaikh Sadiq., Bar-at-Law, Ex-Adviser for Finance, Punjab Govt, Lahore *Educ* · Govt Coll, Lahore called to the Bar, 1913 Elected unopposed as member, Amritsar Municipal Cttee. for 12 years, Pres, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar (now at Lahore) since 1927, was Pres, Amritsar City Muslim League for 25 years, was Vice Pres, Punjab Muslim League from 1940, was M L A Central, for 7 years, member, Punjab Leg Assembly, 1939-49, appointed second dictator in national struggle against British Bureaucracy and was imprisoned in 1947, was Pres, K. B Sheikh Ghulam Hasan & Co, East Punjab, Chairman, Amritsar Swadeshi Woollen Mills, after

partition, devoted full attention to resettlement of refugees; has played a prominent part in exchange of prisoners and recovery of abducted women both Muslims and non Muslims, appointed Chairman, Unemployment Enquiry Cttee, June 1949, one of the founders of Tanzim orphanage, Amritsar (now at Lahore), has been its Pres for the last 15 years. *Address* C/o Punjab Govt, Lahore.

HASNAIN, Khan Bahadur Syed Ghulam, B A. (Alig), Deputy Secretary, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan *b.* January 13, 1891, *s.* of Syed Ghulam Imam, *m* *d* of Mir Ghulam Shabbir, three *s* and one *d*; *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh Guardian of Their Highnesses the Nawab of Kurwai and the Nawab of Kadaura Baoni in the Chiefs College at Indore, Atalique of His Highness the Ruler of Malerkotla State, Under Secy. and Deputy Secy, Legislative Assembly Deptt of the Govt of India, Under Secy, Constituent Assembly of India. *Address* · Karachi.

HASSAN, Hon'ble Mr. Nasim, M A, LL B. (Punjab), Adviser for Education, Health and Rehabilitation, Punjab Govt *b* March 20, 1911 in a village Talwandi Musa Khan, near Gujranwala town. *Educ* Ludhiana, Forman Christian Coll, awarded the Dane Malerkotla Gold Medal, Govt Coll, Lahore, was on the Roll of Honour at Govt Coll, Lahore; was editor, Coll magazine, *Ravi*, Lahore Law Coll Started practice in Montgomery, 1938; has been in the forefront of the Muslim League movement since then, Publicity Secy, Dist Muslim League, 1938-44, became its Organizing Secy, 1944, organized a Divisional Muslim League conference and wrote several pamphlets on the aims and objects of the Muslim League; Dist Secy, National War Front, 1943-44, resigned in 1944 as a protest against Malik Khizar Hayat Khan's alleged mis-use of the War Front; courted arrest as Vice-Pres, City Muslim League, Montgomery, during the League C D Movement of 1947, as Pres, City Muslim League, Montgomery, collected nearly 4 lakhs for the Kashmir and Palestine fund; elected member, Provincial League Working Cttee, 1949, organised a study Circle and "Iqbal Day" at Montgomery, takes a keen interest in the health and educational uplift of the people, was Hon Secy, Dist Red Cross St John Ambulance Assoc, T B. Clinic and the Silver Jubilee Maternity Hospital, Montgomery, has been on the Executive of the Muslim Co-operative Educational Assoc, Montgomery, and a member, Executive of the Refugee Student's Union, Montgomery, also served on the Dist. Defence and Canal Advisory Cttees. *Address* · Adviser for Education, Health and Rehabilitation, Punjab Govt., Lahore.

HAZIEN, Mohammad Amin Khan, popularly known as Amin Hazien, Literateur, Poet and businessman, Director, Sungreen & Co Ltd *b.* March 15, 1915, at Bhakkar in the Mianwali District, West Punjab, Pakistan, *m* late Amina Begum, *d* of Mian Wazi Mohammad Khan of Lahore, 1942, one *s.* and two *d*, *Educ* Had his early education at the Sadiq Dane High School and later studied in S E Coll, Bhawalpur State (West Punjab) Had been a Socialist, 1938-46, joined the Muslim League, 1946, presided as Chairman, Reception Cttee of the Political Workers Conference (Socialist Party) held in Bombay, 1941; started his literary career as Sub-Editor of the Daily *Hind*, Calcutta, 1938-39, edited the *Mujahid-E-Verma*, 1939-40 and Daily *Inqulab* of Bombay, 1940-43, started his own Weekly *The National Review*, 1943 which was suppressed by the Govt of India, 1946; controls the Sungreen & Co Ltd, a large Import and Export Office and Hardware manufacturing House in Pakistan with offices in South Africa,



London and U S A. and agencies throughout the world, has travelled extensively in England, India, Burma and Pakistan, member, Institute of International Affairs *Hobbies*. Reading, Writing. *Publications* *Awaz-e-Shikast* (Green Publishers), *Kaifiyat* (one act play), *Our Struggle* (English) and *War*, a soldier's impressions *Address* "Nishat-e-Amina", Dadabhoy Naroji Road, Shikarpore Colony, Bunder Road Extention, Karachi.

HINGORANI, Hardasmal Banasing, B A. (Hons), LL B., Chairman, Sind Public Service Commission, since February 1948 *Educ* · Graduated from St Xavier's College and Government Law School, Bombay. Entered the Sind Judicial Service, 1926, was appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Sind Government, 1938, became Member, Sind Public Service Commission, August 1947 *Address:* Napier Barracks, Block No T/2, Karachi

HOSAIN, Mirza Akhtar, M A. (Alld) (in Arabic), Controller of Examinations, Univ of Dacca, since Sept 1948 *b* 1896, *s* of Mirza Ata Hosain (deceased), and Anwari Begum *m.* Zohra Begum, two *s* and one *d*, *Educ*: M A O College, Aligarh (now Muslim Univ, Aligarh). Asstt Registrar, Aligarh Muslim Univ, 1921-25, Ass't Registrar, Patna Univ 1925-43, Registrar, Patna Univ, 1943-45; Registrar, Delhi Univ, 1945-47. *Recreations* Hockey and Gardening. *Address* · Ramna, Dacca (East Pakistan)

HOSSAIN, Dr. Syed Moazzam, M A (Dac), D Phil. (Oxon), LL D, Honoris Causa, (Dalhousie) 1949, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since Oct. 1948. *b.* August 1, 1901; *m.* A N Anwara of Balladi, *Educ* University of Dacca, B A Honours, 1922, M A, 1924, Govt of Bengal Research Scholar, 1924-26, State Scholar, 1926-30, University of Oxford, D Phil, 1929, made an educational tour of the Continent and Near East, 1929-30 Reader, Dacca University, 1930-35, Professor, 1935-48, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, 1937-40, Proctor, 1940-42, Provost of Salimullah Muslim Hall, 1942-48; Representative of the Govt. of Pakistan at the third General Conference of UNESCO at Beirut Representative of the Universities of Pakistan to the Inter-Commonwealth Universities Conference at Halifax, 1949 *Publications* Early Arabic Odes, Univ of Dacca, the Poems of Suraqah *b.* mirdas al-Bariqi, Royal Asiatic Society, Great Britain, Al-Hakim's Ma'arifat-u-'Ulum l-'l-Hadith, The State Publication Bureau of Hyderabad Dn., Kitab al-Rumuz, Arabic Academic, Damascus *Address* Vice-Chancellor's House, Ramna, Dacca.

HUSAIN, Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud, Ph D (Heidelberg), Minister of State for States and Frontier Regions) Government of Pakistan *b.* 1907, *s.* of late Fida Husain Khan, *m* Sultan Jahan Begum; two *s* and three *d*, *Educ* · Aligarh, Etawah and Delhi and finally at Heidelberg (Germany) Reader in Modern History, Dacca Univ, 1933, Provost, Fazlul Huq Muslim Hall, Dacca Univ, 1944 Professor of International Relations, Dacca Univ, 1948, member, Indian Consembly, 1946, member, Pakistan Consembly, 1947, D. M, Defence, States and Frontier Regions, Feb. '49; *Secy*, Muslim League Parliamentary Party, 1949; Chief Govt Whip, 1949 *Publications* *Quest for Empire* (1937); Urdu Translations of Rousseau's Social Contract and Machiavelli's Prince, with Introductions and Notes *Recreations*: Contract Bridge. *Address:* 206 E.I. Lines, Karachi.

HUSAIN, Mohammad Afzal, M Sc (Punj), M A (Cantab), Chairman, Pakistan Public Service Commission. *b* March, 1889, *s.* of (Mian) Husain Bakhsh and Fateh Bibi; *m.* Ghulam Janat, one *s.* and four *d*, *Educ*: Govt College, Lahore & Christ's College, Cambridge; Prizeman, Govt, Coll., Lahore; Scholar, Univ, Punj.; Prizeman & Scholar, Christ's Coll, Prizeman, University of Cambridge. Entomologist to Govt, Punjab & Professor of Zoology and Entomology, the Punjab Agricultural Coll, Lyallpur (1919-25, 1927-29, 1933-38), Offg Imperial Entomologist, Agric Res Inst, Pusa (1925-26), Locust Research Entomologist of I C A R, (1930-33), Principal, Punjab Agric Coll., Lyallpur (1933-34), Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab (1938-1944), member, Famine Enquiry Commission (1944-45), member, National War Memorial Academy C'ttee, 1945, member & Chairman, W Punjab & N-W F P Joint Public Service Commission (1945-48), Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India, General President, Indian Science Congress, 1946 *Publications* · Numerous publications in Zoology & Entomology *Address* Karachi.

HUSAIN, Nasim, M A, M B E (June, 1941), Deputy Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt of Pakistan, since Jan 1948. *b* Oct 21, 1906; *s* of the late Hon'ble Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, Executive Councillor to the Governor-General of India, *m* Shamim Sultana, *d* of the late Haji Ghulam Samdani, Army Contractor, Peshawar, two *s*, Iftikhar Husain and Aftab Husain, *Educ* Sacred Heart, Central Model Schools and Govt College, Lahore Joined Punjab Civil Service, 1929, accompanied Govt of India Political Delegation to South Africa, 1931-32, Private Secy to the High Commissioner for India in London July 1937 to Dec 1941, Administrative Officer, Central P W D Deptt, Labour, Govt. of India, Jan 1942-Jan 1946, Chief Administrative Officer, India Meteorological Deptt June 1946-Aug 1947, Director-General, Pakistan Meteorological Deptt Aug 1947 to Jan 1948 *Recreations* Tennis, Photography, Fishing *Address* · Karachi.

HUSAIN, Zahid, M A., Governor, State Bank of Pakistan *b* Jan 6, 1895, *s* of M Murtaz Husain, *Educ*. Old M A O College, Aligarh, U P (now Muslim University) Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts 1918, occupied various positions, was Financial Adviser, Supply Dept, during the war, was Financial Commissioner, Railways *Address* 235, Staff Lines, Karachi.

IBRAHIM, A. Rashid, B A (Honours), Under-Secretary to the Cabinet, Govt of Pakistan, since Sept 1947 *b* Nov 26, 1918, *s* of Shaikh and Begum Mohd Ibrahim of New Kehal, Abbottabad, *m* Sultana Akhtar *née* Akhtar Qadir, one *d* and one *s*, *Educ* Islamia College, Peshawar, N-W F P, was Vice-President of the College Union, Editor of the College Magazine, and Member, Seniors' Club Joined the Audit & Accounts Services 1942, Accounts Officer, N W R, Headquarters, Lahore, 1942-45, Divisional Accounts Officer, Ferozepur & Rawalpindi, 1945-46, Divisional, Personnel Officer, Karachi, 1947 *Recreations* · Philately, Music and Tennis *Club* · Karachi Club. *Address:* 25, Bleakhouse Road, Karachi.

IDHAM, Charge d'affairs, of Indonesia in Pakistan, *b* 1918, at Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia; *Educ*. Grammar School and High School, Djakarta, Java; worked in Laboratory for Chemical Research at Bogor, West Java (1938-39), Chemist, Chemical Research Laboratory, West Java Experimental Station, Bogor, research work in Chemistry of tea, cinchona, rubber (1939-44), arrested and imprisoned by the Japanese Military Police for anti-Japanese activities (1944-45), Chairman, Indonesian Republican Council for Youth Affairs for West Java (1945); Political Adviser to the Special Commissioner for West Java for the Republic of Indonesia (1946) *Address* · Karachi

IKRAMULLAH, Mohammad, B A. (Nagpur Univ.), B A (Hons.) (Cantab.) C I E (1946), Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt of Pakistan, since Aug 1947 *b* Jan. 15, 1903, *s* of K B H M. Wilayatullah, *m* Shaista Akhtar née Suhrawardy, one *s* and three *d*, *Educ* Morris College, Nagpur, Trinity College, Cambridge Joined the I C S., 1927, served in the Central Provinces for six years; Under Secy, Industries and Labour Dept, Govt of India, 1933-37, appointed India's Deputy Trade Commissioner in London, 1937, was Adviser and Secy to the 24th and 25th Labour Conferences held in Geneva, Deputy Secy, Govt of India, Supply Dept, 1940, later became Joint-Secretary, Adviser to the Indian Representative to the U.N Commission, 1945, member, Indian Coalfield Cttee, 1946, was Joint-Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India. *Recreation* · Shooting *Address:* 56, Clifton, Karachi.

ISA, Qazi Mohammad, Bar-at-Law, Chief Adviser to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, since 1949 *b* July 17 1913, at Pishin (Baluchistan); *Educ.* Quetta and England, was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple 1938, made an extensive tour of the Continent of Europe, organized the Muslim League in Baluchistan; elected member, All-India Muslim League Working Cttee, 1940, worked for popularizing his party in the sub-continent, led a deputation to the Frontier Province to explain to the people what Pakistan meant, was member, Cttee of Action, Muslim League, Chairman of the Cttee responsible for the creation of the Muslim National Guard, member, All-India Muslim League Defence Cttee, has been Pres, Baluchistan Provincial Muslim League for the last ten years, is responsible for the opening of the first Degree College in Quetta, constitution of an elected Municipality for Quetta Town and the formation of the Advisory Council (Baluchistan Council) in Baluchistan *Recreations* · Reading books on Islamic literature and history, Big game shooting *Address:* Quetta.

ISLAM, Muhammad Ziaul, Editor, *The Civil and Military Gazette*, Karachi. *b* January 27, 1911, *Educ* Agra, Aligarh and Delhi Universities. U P Civil Service (1935-47); S mla-Delhi Representative, the *Eastern Times*, Lahore and the *Star of India*, Calcutta, 1932-34, correspondent from Rajputana and later from various U P towns of the *Statesman* and the *Pioneer*, 1935-45 · Secretary, Publicity Planning and Co-ordination Board, Govt of Pakistan (Nov 1947-March 1948), Editor, *Pakistan*, Ministry of Information's cultural and literary magazine (April-September 1948), Deputy Editor, the *Daily Gazette* (Sept 1948-Jan 1949) Associate Editor, *The Civil and Military Gazette*, Karachi, Feb 1949-Jan 1950; Adviser, Pakistan Delegation to the U N. Security Council, 1949-50. *Publications The Revolution in Kashmir, Side-Lights on Muslim Politics, Glimpses of Modern Urdu Literature, Hamaar Shuara key khutut, Dami-Khayal* and *Adab-Parey* (Urdu), and several monographs and pamphlets *Recreation* Tennis. *Clubs* The Karachi Club, The Karachi Gymkhana and the Rotary Club Karachi. *Address* · 8, Kutchery Road, Karachi.



ISMAIL, H. E. Mohammad, Bar-at-Law, High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, since April 30, 1948. *b* 1884, in Gorakhpur, U.P Practised in Gorakhpur (1908-32), member, United Provinces' Legislative Assembly (1920-32); appointed Government Advocate (1932), Judge, Allahabad High Court (1937-44); went as Chief Justice to the Eastern States of Orissa and Chattisgarh composing 39 States to establish a High Court, Nov 1944 to Aug 1947, served on the Indo-Pakistan Arbitral Tribunal, resigned its membership, April 25, 1948 *Address* New Delhi



ISMAIL, Mohammad, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Pakistan *b* 1909. *Educ* Had a brilliant educational career at the Univ of Bombay Joined Govt service, 1933, opted for Pakistan and was appointed Chief Controller, Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce, 1947, has represented Pakistan as member of various finance and commerce delegations in foreign countries *Address* Karachi

ISPAHANI, His Excellency Al-Haj Mirza Abol-Hassan, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, Ambassador of Pakistan to U S.A., since Sept. 1947 *b.* 1902; *Educ* . St. John's College, Cambridge, called to the English Bar (1924), joined the family business of M M. Ispahani (1925), elected to the Calcutta Corporation (1933); resigned to work for the introduction of separate electorates in the Calcutta Corporation, 1935, re-elected to the Calcutta Corporation (1940); elected Dy Mayor, Calcutta Corporation (1941-42); M L A, Bengal (1937-47), member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, represented the Muslim League in *New York Herald Tribune Forum* (1946), Leader, Indian Trade Delegation to Middle East (1947), Dy Leader, Pakistan Delegation to the U N. (1947); Leader, Pakistan Delegation to Havana Conference on Trade and Employment (1947), member, Pakistan Delegation to the U N over the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, was Director of M M Ispahani Ltd, and various other Commercial Houses, Pres, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; takes a keen interest in sports and welfare work. *Address* New York.

JAFFER, Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon, Businessman *b* August 9, 1909, *s* of the late Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, *m* Maryam, *d* of late Sait Haji Ebrahim Ismail of Belgaum and Bangalore; two *s* and two *d*; *Educ* : Anglo Urdu High School, Poona; Deccan College, Poona Was elected to the Central Assembly, Delhi, 1934, again in 1945, Vice-Pres, Karachi Rotary Club; Pres., Karachi Aero Club and Karachi Cosmopolitan Club, Pres, Pakistan Olympic Association *Recreations* Philately; Tennis, Squash, Golf and Polo; Cine-Movies *Clubs*: Karachi Rotary Club; Karachi Aero Club; Karachi Cosmopolitan Club; Karachi Gymkhana Club, Karachi Boat Club, Karachi Yacht Club; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi, R W I T C, Ltd, Bombay, Poona Club, Ltd, Poona, Karachi Golf Club, Lahore Gymkhana Club, Rawalpindi Club, Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona; Karachi Race Club Ltd, Karachi; Pakistan Photographic Club. *Address* "Jaffer Chambers", Victoria Road, Karachi



JEFFORD, James Wilfred, O B.E., Rear-Admiral, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Pakistan Navy *b* March 22, 1901, *m* Dorothy Kate Caswell on Nov. 27, 1926, *Educ.* · H M S Worcester (Thames Nautical Training College) Midshipman, Royal Naval Reserve, 1918, apprentice in Royal Mail Steam Packet Co, 1920, Sub-Lieut, Royal Indian Marine, 1922; Commander, R I N, 1941, Captain, R I N., 1946, appointed Flag Officer Commanding, R P N with Rank of Rear Admiral, 15 Aug 1947, served afloat and ashore in World Wars I & II. *Address*. Admiral's House, Manora, Sind.



JINNAH, Miss Fatima, younger sister of late Quaid i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah *b* in Karachi, *Educ.* Convent school, Khandala, obtained a diploma in dental surgery from Calcutta. Practised as a dentist in Calcutta for a year; took charge of her brother's household, 1929, accompanied her brother who went to England to take part in the first R T C, 1930; toured the Continent and returned to India, 1935, has been mainly engaged in meetings, tours and uplift work among the masses especially women, has played a prominent part in the achievement of Pakistan by helping her brother in all possible ways *Recreations*. Tennis; Music *Address* Karachi.

KARAMATULLAH, M., Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of Commerce, Pakistan Member, Pakistan Delegation to the Commonwealth Consultative Cttee at Canberra, *b* 1904 at Madras, *Educ* Madras and Cambridge Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1928, mostly served in Southern India, opted for Pakistan and was appointed Deputy Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce *Address* Ministry of Commerce, Karachi

KAYANI, Muhammad Rustum, M A (English) Honours in English, Degree of Honour in Persian, First Class Interpretership in Persian and Punjabi, Secretary to the West Punjab Government, Legislative Department *b* October 18, 1902 *s* of Khan Abdussamad Khan, *m.*, three *s* and two *d*, *Educ* . Edwards College, Peshawar, Govt College, Lahore and Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly in the Indian Civil Service, now in Pakistan Administ Service, was Asstt Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer, Deputy Commissioner and Dt & Sessions Judge, N.-W F P, was appointed Judge of High Court, Lahore, in April 1949 *Publications* Magazine articles in lighter vein in English and Urdu *Recreation* Gardening. *Address* Village Shahpur, Kohat, N.W F P

KEMP, Arthur Hugh, B A. (Cantab), C I E (1947), U.K Trade Commissioner, Karachi, since Nov. 1947. *b.* Feb 28, 1905, *s* of Arthur Edward Kemp and Dora Louisa Marshall, *m* Edith Joyce Freeman. *Educ* . Portsmouth Grammar School, Emmanuel College, Cambridge Passed the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, 1927, Assistant Magistrate, Bihar, 1928-35; District Magistrate, Bihar from 1935; in charge, I.C S. Probationers Training School, 1937, Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, 1941; Secy. to the Govt of Orissa, 1944; Divisional Commissioner, Bihar, 1945; Chief Secretary, Govt of Orissa, 1946; proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from the I C S., 1947 United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, 1947. *Recreation:* Flying. *Club:* Sind Club *Address* 53, Clifton, Karachi.

KHAN, Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, B.Sc (Econ.), London, Bar-at-Law, Premier, N W. F.P. since Aug 22, 1947. *b.* July 16, 1901, *s* of the late Abdul Hakim Khan, E A.C , N -W F P. ; *m.*; two *d.*, *Educ.* Islamia College, Peshawar, Moslem University, Aligarh, London School of Economics, Lincoln's Inn Practised Law in Peshawar; elected to Central Assembly of India on Congress ticket, 1937, Deputy Leader of Congress Party in Assembly, 1942-45, joined Muslim League, 1945, elected to Frontier Assembly and Leader of Moslem League Party. *Publications Guns and Gold Address.* 7, Commissioner Road, Peshawar.



KHAN, The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Muhammad Zafrullah, Kt, K C S.I (1937), B A (Hons), Punjab, LL B (Hons), London, LL.D. (Honorary), (Cantab), Hon Fellow of the King's College, London, Hon. Bencher, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt of Pakistan, since Dec. 1947. *b.* Feb 6, 1893; *m.* Badrun Nissa Begum, *el. d.* of the late S. A. Khan, I C.S. (Bihar and Orissa), *Educ :* Govt. College, Lahore; King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in the Lahore High Court, 1916-35, Editor, *"* Indian Cases *"*, 1916-32, member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35, delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931, and 1932, delegate to the Joint Select Cttee. on Indian Parliamentary Reforms, 1933, Pres, All-India Muslim League, 1931, member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-41, Agent-General to the Govt of India in China, 1942, Judge, Indian Federal Court, Oct. 1941-May 1947, Constitutional Adviser to the Nawab of Bhopal, June-Dec 1947; Leader of the Pakistan delegation to the Annual Session of the General Assembly of the U N, 1947-48, Leader, Pakistan delegation to the Security Council of the U N on India-Pakistan dispute, 1948-50 *Publications : Indian Cases, Criminal Law Journal of India, Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings*, Vol IV and *Fifteen Years' Digest Address :* Pakistan Foreign Ministry, Karachi



KHAN, Fateh Mohammad, Khan of Shewa, Director-General, Pakistan Railways, since April 1950. Joined as Asstt Traffic Supdt., Indian State Rly., 1918-22, studied in London the working of the English railway system and railway publicity system; appointed Asstt Chief Publicity Officer, Central Publicity Bureau, Rly. Dept. (Railway Board), Govt. of India, selected for overseas service as Asstt. Manager of the Indian Railways Publicity Bureau in London, Manager, June 1934; visited U.S A., Canada, Hawaii Island, Malaya, China and Japan; Senior Personnel, H Q. Office, N.W. Rly., 1935; Dy. Dir. (Traffic), and later Dy. Dir. (Establishment), Govt of India Rly. Dept (Rly Board), Divisional Transportation Officer, N.W. Rly., 1938; Dy. Chief Operating Supdt, Dy. Chief Commercial Manager, Senior Asstt (Movement), 1944, Divisional Supdt (Senior), 1945; Dir., Traffic, Rly Dept (Rly Board), Govt. of India, 1945-50 *Recreations :* Sports *Address* Director-General, Pakistan Rly, Karachi.

KHAN, H.E. Ghazanfar Ali, Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran and Minister for Iraq, since May 1948 *b.* 1895, in Jhelum District, Punjab, *Educ.* Govt. College, Lahore, Member, Central Assembly (1923), Minister, Alwar State, 1928-29; Council of State (1933), elected to the Punjab Leg. Assembly (1937), Parliamentary Secy to the Punjab Cabinet (1937-44), re-elected to Punjab Leg. Assembly (1946), Member in charge of Health Dept, Interim Govt of India (1946-47); appointed Minister of Agriculture, Health and Food, Govt of Pakistan (Aug. 1947), took over the Ministry of Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Jan 1948 *Address* Pakistan Ambassador to Iran, Teheran.



KHAN, The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur, Minister for Communications, Health and Works, Govt of Pakistan *b* July 5, 1908 in Hazara District, N W F Province, *Educ.* LL B from the Aligarh Muslim Univ with distinction, 1936. Was elected to the N -W F P Assembly, 1939, was Speaker of that Assembly, Aug., 1943 to March 1946, was again elected to the Frontier Assembly in the general elections, 1946, was the sole representative of the Frontier Province from the Muslim League side in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and the Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party since Feb 1948 went to Paris as the Pakistan delegate to the U. N General Assembly, was Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan. *Address* Secretariat, Karachi.

KHAN, H. E. Sardar Mohammed Aurungzeb, Pakistan's Ambassador to Burma *b* 1892 at Kulachi, D I Khan Dist, *Educ.*. Mission High School, D I. Khan, M A O Coll, Aligarh, was the first student from N -W F P, to be elected Pres, Siddon's Union, Aligarh, and was awarded the Oxford Meston Speaking Prize Started practice in Peshawar, 1917 was elected Chairman, Bar Assoc, was elected a Trustee, Aligarh Univ. Court, member, Managing Cttee. of Islamia Coll, Peshawar, 1930, was Hon. Secy to late Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum during the first R T C in London, elected M L A, N.-W F P., 1937, became Dy Leader of the party, became leader of opposition, formed the first League Ministry in the Province, 1943, Vice-Pres., N -W F P Muslim League Council; member, Working Cttees of the All-Pakistan Muslim League and the World Muslim Federation, speaks fluently Urdu, Pushto, English and Persian. *Address.* Pakistan Embassy in Burma, Rangoon.

KHAN, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali, Ambassador of Afghanistan to Pakistan. *b* 1885, *s.* of Sardar Mohammed Yusuf Khan and *brother* of the late King Nadir Shah; *m sister* of ex-King Amanullah (1920) Commanded troops on Khariachi Front (1919), promoted General for good services on the Tochi border, was one of the Delegates at the Afghan-British Conference in Kabul (1921), left Kabul for Paris (1926), accompanied Nadir Khan to Khost (March 1929), captured Kabul (Oct 1929), Minister in London (1929), transferred to Paris (1931), acted as Prime Minister of Afghanistan during the absence of Sardar Mohammed Hashim Khan (1936), awarded the title of His Royal Highness (1937), Afghan Minister in Paris (1939-48). *Address :* Karachi.

KHAN, Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin, President, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, since Dec 1948. *b* March 1889, *Educ* . Khankhananpur High School, Presidency College and Law College, Calcutta Set up practice at Faridpur, 1915, joined the All India Muslim League, was elected a Vice-Chairman, Faridpur Municipality shortly after joining the Bar, has been taking an active part in social and political activities, was Chairman, Faridpur Dist Board; was actively connected with the Bengal Partition Movement, later on joined the Indian Independence (Non co-operation) Movement jointly sponsored by the Congress and All India Khilafat Cttee., gave up practice and became Secy., Faridpur Dist. Congress Cttee, and member, All India Congress and Khilafat Cttees, arrested and imprisoned for two years for maintaining a volunteer force banned by the Govt; elected member, Leg Council, 1926, Organiser and Secy., the Proja Party (Tenants party); took a prominent part in matters affecting the tenants and poor, re-elected to the Council, 1930, M.L A, Bengal, as a Muslim League candidate, 1937, joined Calcutta High Court Bar as Advocate, became Minister-in Charge of Public Health, Agriculture and Industries; was mainly responsible for the introduction of the scheme of regulated jute production in Bengal, appointed Minister for Education for a second term, 1943, was elected to Constituent Assembly from the Dacca-Mymensingh Constituency, was elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly after partition, elected Dy Pres, 1948; led the Pakistan Delegation to the Rome Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc, 1948, led Parliamentary delegations to Nice and Ottawa, has travelled almost all over the world *Publications :* Several novels. *Address.* Karachi.

KHAN Sahib, Dr., L. R. C P. (Lond), M.R.C S. (Eng), ex-Premier, N -W F P *b.* 1882, *m.* Mav Khan Sahib, *Educ* . Peshawar Govt High School and Mission Coll, St. Thomas Hospital and Medical School, London. Was in the I.M S (Capt.), resigned 1921; thereafter in private practice till 1930; in political life since 1930 *Address* : 7, Commissioner Road, Peshawar *Permanent Address*. Utmazai, Chassdad, Peshawar.

KHATEEB, H.E. Sayed Abdul Hameed Al, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Saudi Arabia in Pakistan *b.* 1897 (1316 Hirji) in Mecca *Educ* under well-known 'Ulema' and also under his father who was a well-known Shafi 'Alim,' Imam and Khatib in the Holy Mosque of Mecca (Masjid Al Haram), secured the Certificate of Religious preaching in the Holy Mosque of Mecca Travelled in Egypt and worked for the Arab League awarded the Medal of Nahdah by the late King Husein, travelled in Europe, Indonesia, Malaya States and India, selected member, Saudi Arabian Parliament; is a Religious 'Alim' and a poet Awarded dagger and sword by King Bin Saud *Publications* Wrote several books, including a Commentary on the Holy Qurin, *The Wisdom of Islamic Laws* and a Biography of the Prophet, Biography of H M. King Abdul Aziz Bin Saud *Address* Saudi Arabian Legation in Pakistan, Karachi.

LAHORE, The Right Reverend Laurence Henry Woolmer, M A, Bishop of *b* Feb. 22, 1906; *m* Ruth May Hanan, 1941. *Educ :* King Edward's School, Birmingham, St. Peter's Hall, Oxford Curate, St Paul's, Salisbury, 1938-39, Church Missionary Society, Gojra, Punjab, 1940-44, Secretary, C M S., Punjab Mission, 1944-48; Archdeacon of Lahore, 1948-49 *Address :* Bishopsbourne, Cathedral Close, Lahore.

LEGHARI, Hon'ble Mohammad Khan, Ex-Adviser for P W D and Transport, Punjab *b.* June 21, 1910, at Choti in Dera Ghazi Khan Dist, *s.* of Nawab Mohammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Chief of the Leghari Tribe, *Educ.:* Aitchison Coll, Lahore, Govt Coll, Lahore Was Manager of his father's estate for several years, elected Vice-Chairman, Dist Board, Dera Ghazi Khan, 1944 and later its Chairman, Pres, Dist. Boards' Chairman Assoc, Punjab, 1948 till his appointment as Adviser, elected Pres, Dist. Muslim League, 1947, re-elected,

1948; awarded Khan Bahadur, 1944; renounced title in response to call of Muslim League Jan 1947, also resigned from the office of the Hon Magistrate, first Class, Dera Ghazi Khan, took a prominent part in the Muslim League C D Movement, 1947 and was arrested; was detained at Multan and Sialkot Jails. *Recreations* Agriculture and Shikar, *Address* C/o Punjab Govt, Lahore.

LIAQAT ALI KHAN, Hon'ble Mr., Prime Minister of Pakistan since August 15, 1947. *b* October 1, 1895 at Karnal in the East Punjab, 2nd *s* of the late Rukneddaullah Shamsher Jang Nawab Rustam Ali Khan, claims descent from the illustrious king, Nausherwan the Just, of Iran, *m* Raana Begum, a distinguished economist, educationist and a social worker, two children, *Educ* at home, and then went to Aligarh in 1910, Allahabad Univ., 1919; M A, Exeter College, Oxford; called to the bar from Inner Temple, London, 1922. Joined the Muslim League, 1923; elected Hon General Secy., All-India Muslim League, 1936, held that office until 1947 when the All-India Muslim League and the Pakistan Muslim League were formed, elected member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-40, elected to the Central Assembly, 1940, Deputy Pres., U P. Leg. Council, 1931-38, member, Executive Council of the Agra & Aligarh Muslim Univ. for a number of years, for seven years Pres, Anglo-Arabic College and Schools Society in Delhi, 1940-47, In close collaboration with Quaid-i-Azam, made the Muslim League the most powerful organisation of Muslims of the sub-continent, elected deputy leader of the Muslim League party in the Central Assembly, March 1943, is a good parliamentarian and debater, Chairman, Central Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League, was mainly responsible for the great victory of the Muslim League in 1945 general elections, invited to the Simla Conference, 1945 and 1946, appointed member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1946 and leader of the Muslim League bloc in the Interim Government, first Indian Finance Member to present a budget, 1947-48, went to England along with Quaid-i-Azam representing Muslim India in December 1946, when it was decided to divide India into Pakistan and India; as the right-hand man of Quaid-i-Azam, became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, also holds the portfolios of Defence and States and Frontier Regions, continues to take active part in all social, educational and cultural life of Muslims, was the convener of the Pakistan Muslim League, elected Pres, Pakistan Muslim League, Oct. 1950 *Address* Prime Minister's House, Victoria Road, Karachi.



LOBO, Charles Manuel, B A, LL B, Judge, Chief Court of Sind (Retired) *b* Aug 11, 1884; *m* Helena D'Abreo, *Educ* St Patrick's High School, Karachi, D. J Sind Coll and Govt Law School, Bombay. Practised at the Karachi Bar, 1907-37; Public Prosecutor for Sind and Govt Pleader in the Court of Jud. Com. of Sind, April 1, 1929-Feb. 21, 1937, acted several times as Addl. Judicial Com, 1924-37, on 16th April, 1940, when permanent Addl Judicial Com., appointed Judge, Chief Court of Sind on conversion of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind into Chief Court, Officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind Feb 26—Aug 10, 1944, when he retired. *Address* "The Myrtles," Cincinnatus Town, Karachi

MAJID, Hafiz Abdul, M A (Pb), B A (Oxon), P A S, Chief Secretary to Govt, Punjab (Pakistan), since June 1949. *b* Oct 17, 1907, *s* of Sheikh Allah Bakhsh of Kasur, *m* Husn Ara, *d* of Mian & Begum Ferozuddin of Baghbanpura; one *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. Govt College, Lahore (1923-29), Christ Church, Oxford (1929-31), stood first in the I C S Competitive Examination held at Delhi, 1929 Assistant Commissioner (1931-37); District and Sessions Judge (1937-39), Deputy Commissioner, Sargodha, Mianwali, Ludhiana and Gujrat (1939-42), Deputy Secy. to Punjab Govt (1942-44), Rationing Controller, Lahore (1944-46), Finance Secy to Punjab Govt (1946-47), I.C S upto Aug. 1947, P A S. since Aug 1947, Chief Secy. to Punjab Govt. (Aug 1947 to Oct. 1948). Commissioner, Lahore Division (Oct. 1948 to May 1949) *Recreations* Tennis and Bridge *Club*. Lahore Gymkhana. *Address*: 9, Aikman Road, Lahore.

MALIK, Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Minister for Minorities, Govt of Pakistan *b* Aug 8, 1905, at Chuadaya, East Pakistan, *s* of Athar Ali Malik and Hamida Khatun, *m* Elfride Fatima Schrack of Vienna, June 12, 1936, one *s* and one *d*, *Educ*. Sukhanpukur H E School, Bogra, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta; Bankura Medical School, Vishwabharati Univ, Univ of Vienna, joined Dist Board Medical Service, Kustia; started private practice as Eye Specialist at Bankura, shifted to Calcutta, Visiting Surgeon, Eye Dept, Campbell Medical School, 1940-48; appointed to East Bengal Cabinet, 1948, was associated with all student activities during his school and college days; joined Congress and Khilafat organisations, 1920, took active part in non-co-operation movement, 1930, joined Muslim League, 1937, member, Working Cttee, Prov Muslim League, since 1938, General Council, All-India Muslim League, General Council, All-India Trade Union Congress; was associated with several organisations like the Indian Sailors' Union, National Union of the Port Trust Employees (Calcutta), etc; was Chairman, Reception Cttee of the Jubilee Session, All-India Trade Union Congress, Calcutta, first Pres., All-Pakistan Trade Union Federation till 1949, is an active social worker, was member, Executive Cttee, Muslim Orphanage, Bengal, India's Delegate representing workers to Maritime Session of I L O in Copenhagen, 1945, I L O Conference in Seattle and Montreal, 1946-47, Pakistan delegate to the Regional Conference of I L O at Delhi, Oct 1947, was elected there as Vice-Chairman of the Conference as Representative of the whole Asiatic workers group, Leader of the Pakistan Delegation to the I L O Conference at San Francisco, June 1948, represented Pakistan in the special meeting of the maritime sub-cttee. of I L O in Geneva, Dec 1948, Leader of Pakistan Delegation to the I L O Session in Geneva June 1949, visited several countries of Europe and America, Minister for Health and Works, Pakistan, 1949, became Secy, Muslim League Parliamentary Party, 1942. *Address* P O Chuadanga, Dist. Kustia (East Pakistan), Karachi



MALIK, Dr. Omar Hayat, M Sc (Cantab), M A, LL B. (Allahabad), Ph D (Göttingen), LL.D. (Honoris Causa, Glasgow), Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab. *b* Nov 16, 1894, *s* of Malik Haji Ahmad, *Educ* Aligarh, Cambridge and Göttingen; Professor and later Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar (1926-41), Chief Statistical Officer, Govt of India, New Delhi (1942-43); Principal, Islamia College, Lahore (1943-47), Head of the Dept of Mathematics, Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore (1945-46), member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan *Recreations* Riding, Swimming and Mountaineering *Address* Lahore

MANDAL, Jogendra Nath, B L, Ex-Minister, Law and Labour, Pakistan Govt. *b* 1906; *m* Mrs Kamala Mandal; *Educ* Brojomohan College, Barisal and Calcutta University Law Coll.; B L in 1933 Joined Barisal Dist. Bar, 1936, elected member, Local Board same year, elected member, Bengal Assembly, 1937 appointed member, District Board, Barisal, same year, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1940, formed Independent Scheduled Caste Assembly Party, became Minister of Co-oper Rural Indebtedness Depts, April 1943, elected Pres, 1st Provincial Conference of the Scheduled Castes' Federation at Gopalganj, April 1945, elected 2nd time M L A., Bengal and became Minister, Judicial, Legislative, Works and Buildings Depts, April 1946, member, Working Cttee, A I.S.C Federation and Pres, East Bengal S C. Federation; Law Member, Interim Govt of India, Oct 1946-July 1947. *Address*. Calcutta



MASHRIQI, Inayatullah Khan, Allama, M A (Cantab), B Sc, B E, B O L, F R S (Arts), F A S (Paris), F G S (Paris), Member, International Congress of Orientalists (Leyden, 1930), Wrangler and Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, Founder, Khaksar Movement in India, 1930, Overseas, 1934. *b*. August 25, 1888 at Amritsar, *s* of Khan Ata Mohammad Khan, *m*. Vilayat Begum (deceased), Saida Begum, *d*. of Dr. N M Alawi, four *s*. and three *d*, *Educ* Punjab Univ, Christ's College, Cambridge Joined Islamia College, Peshawar as Vice-Principal, 1923, Principal, 1915, first Under-Secy to Govt of India, Dept of Education, 1916-19; joined I E S, Principal, Training College, N-W F P, 1922, resigned I E S, 1932, imprisoned four times, twice 1939, twice 1940-43, detained for one year in Madras *Publications*. *Tazkirah* in Urdu and Arabic (1924) on the scientific aspect of Islam and Religion; Isharat (an exposition of the Khaksar Movement), *Kharita, Qual-i-Faisal, Maqalat, Constitution of Free India*; also numerous other pamphlets *Recreations* Marches, Camps, Mock-fights, Khaksar expedition. *Address*. Ichhra, Lahore.

McCAY, Lieut.-Gen. Ross Cairns, C B. (1946), C B E (1943), D S O (1917), F R.G.S, P.S.C., Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army, since 1948. *b* 18th Sept, 1895; *m* Ethel Knight, 1928, *Educ* Scotch College, Melbourne and R M.C., Dumtroon Served in Great War, 1914-19 with A I F, transferred I A, 1918, 17 Cavalry Rajputana Rifles, 1924, N-W Frontier, 1920-23, 1930-31, 1937, 1938-39, Bt. Major, 1930, Lt-Col, 1938, Col., 1941, Dy Mily Secy., G H Q, India, Brig, 1942, B G S India Office, 1941-43, Bde. Comdr., 1943, Mily Secy., G H Q, India. 1944-46, Area Comdr, 1946, Maj-Gen, 1947. *Address*. Park House, Rawalpindi.

MOHAMMAD, Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam, M.A., LL B., I.A & A S, Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs, Govt of Pakistan, since Aug 15, 1947. *Educ* Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, successfully competed in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination Was one of the first muslims to enter the I A & A S, in Bhopal State Service, 1932-34; was Dy. Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Govt of India, was in the Supply Dept. where he rose to the rank of Additional Secy and was awarded C I E, service loaned to the Hyderabad Govt. as Finance Minister, 1942; became a Director of Tatas, 1946,



Knighted, 1946, renounced Knighthood and C I E. in accordance with the decision of the All-India Muslim League Council. *Address*. Karachi.

MOTANDAS, T., J.P., Landlord, Banker and Contractor, Proprietor, **Sind Trading** Co, Karachi. Manufacturers' Representative and Manufacturer of Indian Wines, and Liquors. *b* 1893 at Sukkur. Following in his father's footsteps, entered business at the age of 14 Has travelled throughout India, and visited Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan; member of various Institutes and Associations; member, Managing Committee, Karachi Wine Merchants' Association, Old-Sukkur Association, Karachi, and the Cosmopolitan Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd, Karachi, Municipal Councillor, Karachi; Executive Committee, U.N.O. Association, Karachi (Pak.); Vice-President Sind Minorities Association, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals *Address:* Motan Building, Bunder Road, Post Box 959, Karachi.

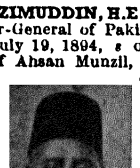


MUFTI, Lieut.-Col. Mohammad Iftikhar-ud-Din, R P E. (Chartered, Structural & Civil Engineers) and Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, M I.E. (Ind), A M I Struct Engg. (England), M R San I (England), etc, Master of the Mint, Pakistan Mint, Lahore *b* Sept 4, 1896, *s.* of Mufti Muzaffar-ud-Din Sahib; *m.* Begum Aziz Begum; two *d.*, *Educ.*. Islamia High School, Lahore, Govt Technical School, Lahore, Diploma in Civil Engineering, School of Practical Engineering (London), 1932-33; passed graduateship Exam., Institution of Chartered Structural Engineers (London), 1935; Associate Membership Exam of Chartered Structural Engineers (London), 1936, Associate Membership Exam of Chartered Institute of Engineers (Ind), 1939; Water Diving from Siebe Gorman & Co., Submarine Engineers (London), 1933, qualified as Chemical Warfare Instructor in 1938-39; S D O, M E S., 1919-32; Surveyor of Works, M E S., 1934-35; Civil Engineer, M E S., 1936-41; Commissioned in Indian Forces, 1941; employed during 1941-44 as Garrison Engineer with the rank of Major, Northern, Eastern and Western Commands; Asstt. Cmdr., Royal Engineers (Elec. & Mech.), Bengal Dist.; Asstt. Cmdr, Royal Engineers (Works), Bengal Dist.. service with Troops at Overseas, Iraq & Persia and on Active Service in Southern Command; Staff Officer, Royal Engineers with Southern Command & L of C.; Chief Inspector of Works & Stores, Central, Eastern and Northern Commands, Senior Cmdr., Royal Engineers with the rank of Lieut Col., 1944-46, Cmdr, Royal Engineers, Lahore, and Cmdr, M E S, 1947-48, extensively travelled in England & Continent, awarded His Majesty's Coronation Medal, 1939-45, Star & Medal, 1939-43, Defence Medal & War Medal. *Publications*. Paper entitled V 3, *Earthquake resisting buildings*, *Hollow Roofs in Reinforced Concrete*, Paper on Air Raid Precautions & Guard against Gas, Revision of M E S. Hand Book, Vol. I, Chapter VII in Steel Structures *Recreation* Tennis *Club* Murray Club, Lahore. *Address* 64, Chunnygham Road, Lahore Cantonment.

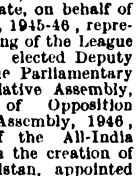
NAWAZ, Lt.-Colonel Sir Muhammad, K C I E, Kt *b* 12th August, 1901, only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan; *m* the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh; four *d*; *Educ:* Aitchison Chiefs' College (Lahore) & Royal Military College (Sandhurst). Entered Army in 1921, appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers; elected in Nov 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly, M L A for Attock Central, 1937-49 Appointed Dy Minister to Pakistan Govt. for Defence, States and Frontier Regions, Sept. 10, 1949. *Address:* Kot Fateh Khan, Attock District, Punjab, No. 1, Clayton Road, Karachi 5.



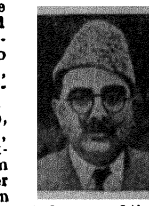
NAZIMUDDIN, H.E. Al-Haj Khwaja, Governor-General of Pakistan, since Sept 1948 *b* July 19, 1894, *s* of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca, *m.* Shah Bano, *d* of K M Ashruf, Zemindar Aug 1924. *Educ* M A.O College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Member, Executive Council, Dacca Univ, 1923-29, Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29, Minister of Education, 1929-34, piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930, Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36, appointed Member, Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; Home Minister, Govt of Bengal, April 1937; resigned from Cabinet, Dec 1941, Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party, Bengal, and leader of Opposition in Bengal Leg Assembly, 1942—March 1943, Chief Minister, Bengal Govt, April 24, 1943—March 1945, went as a Food delegate, on behalf of the Govt of India, to U S A, 1945-46, represented India at the last meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1946, elected Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party of the Central Legislative Assembly, and Deputy Leader of Opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly, 1946, member, Working Cttee of the All-India Muslim League, 1937-47, on the creation of the new Dominion of Pakistan, appointed Prime Minister of East Pakistan, Aug 15, 1947, elected Pres of the All-India Hockey Federation for two successive terms, 1938-39 and 1939-40, and Pres of the Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, the premier Club of Muslims, for 10 years, awarded K C I E (1934) and C I E (1926) which he renounced in Sept 1946 *Hobbies* Tennis, Billiards, Shooting, Fishing; is interested in Gardening and Poultry *Address*. Governor-General's House, Karachi



NAZIR AHMAD KHAN, Hon'ble Chaudri, B Sc, L L B, Minister for Industries, Govt of Pakistan, since Sept 10, 1949. *b* Sept 13, 1898, *s* of (Chaudri) Mahboob Alam Khan (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore), *m* Hamida Khanum, *d* of Ghulam Mohiuddin, Lahore, three *s* and one *d.*; *Educ.* Govt Coll, Law Coll, Lahore Practised law: Founder, Muslim Co-operative Educational Assoc Ltd, Montgomery; member, Working Cttee, Punjab Muslim League; jailed by British Govt during Muslim League Movement of Punjab, 1947, member, Constituent Assembly, Director, Reserve Bank of India, Member Pakistan Sterling Balances Delegation, London, 1948, Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation, 1949, Leader, Pakistan Delegation to Indonesia, Dec. 1949 *Publication: Story of Montgomery Recreations* Gardening, Literature *Clubs* Gymkhana and Cosmopolitan, Lahore *Address*. 25, Victoria Road, Karachi



NISHTAR, H. E., Sardar Abdur Rab Khan, B.A, LL.B. (Alig), Governor of the Punjab, since August 1949. *b.* 13th June, 1899. Was Advocate at Peshawar, elected Municipal Commr successively from 1929 to 1938 when he resigned, elected Senior Vice-Chairman, 1933 and M L A (N.-W. F Province), 1937; Finance Min, 1943-45, Member, Working Cttee, All-India Muslim League, appointed Member of the Cttee of Action of All-India Muslim League, 1946, one of the four representatives of the All-India Muslim League at the Simla Tripartite Conference between Cabinet Mission, Congress and the Muslim League, 1946; Leader, Council of State in pre-partition India, 1946-47, member, Partition Cttee of the Cabinet and Partition Council representing All-India Muslim League, signed Air Agreements on behalf of India before Partition with France, Netherlands and United States of America, Member for Communications, Interim Govt, Oct 1946-August 1947, Member for Communications (Post and Air), Pakistan Govt, Aug 1947 to Aug 1949 *Address:* Peshawar (N-W F. Province) and Lahore.



NOON, H. E., Malik Sir Firozkhan, K.C.S I, K C I.E, Hon LL.D (Toronto), M A. (Oxon), M L A (Punjab), Lawyer and Politician, Governor of East Bengal, since April 5, 1950 *b* 1893, *Educ* Chiefs' College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26, member, Punjab Legislature, 1920-36, Minister for Local Self-Government, 1927-30, Education Minister, 1931-36, led the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1937, 1938 and 1939, and to the International Agricultural Organisation meetings in Rome, led the Indian Delegation to the International Textile Conference in Washington, 1937; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-41, Labour member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-42, Defence member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1942-Sept 1945, Representative of the Govt of India on Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council, 1944, member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Punjab Legislative Assembly, Honorary Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford, Indian delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945; renounced his titles in Sept 1946, was sent by the Quaid-i-Azam as his Special Ambassador to the Middle Eastern Countries and visited Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, the Transjordan and Saudi Arabia, led the Pakistan Delegation to the Ecafe Conference at Singapore, Oct 1949, when he was elected Chairman *Recreations* Riding, Shooting, Golf, Tennis, Farming. *Publications Canada and India*, *Wisdom from Fools*, *India Illustrated*, *Scented Dust*. *Address* Dacca.



OAG, Thomas Malcolm, Member, Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders (Scotland) (M I E S), Member, Institute of Engineers (India) (M I E S), Associate Member, Institute of Naval Architects (London) (A M I N.A), Director, Central Engineering Authority, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi *b* Sept. 6, 1897, *s.* of the late Alexander Oag

Dounby, Orkney, Scotland and the late Jane Davie, *m* Janet Orr MacGregor, 2nd *d* of the late Lieut-Comdr (E) J MacGregor, R N R. and the late Mary Macneill, one *s*, Alexander Davie Oag and one *d*, Mary Macneill Oag (Mrs. G. B Heaney); *Educ.* Kirkwall Grammar School, Orkney, Royal Technical College, Glasgow. River Surveyor, Hooghly River Survey Service, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Indian Engineers *Recreations*· Golf, Shooting, Swimming *Clubs* Bengal, Sind, Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Saturday; Delhi Gymkhana *Address*· 267, Ingle Avenue, Karachi 1.

OLDHAM, John Egerton, LL B (Melb), High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan *b.* Dec 7, 1902, at St Kilda, *s* of Arthur E Oldham, St Kilda, Vic, *m*, one *s.* one *d*, *Educ* Melb. C. of E Grammar School and Trinity Coll, Univ of Melb Associate to Mr Justice McArthur, 1925-27, practised as Barrister and Solicitor in Melb for 7 years before entering Political Section, External Affairs Dept in 1937, transferred to External Affairs Office, London, 1939, later Personal Assistant to Lord Bruce, Australian Member of British War Cabinet, also Assistant to Lord Wright, Chairman of United Nations War Crimes Commission, Chairman of Finance and Public Relations Committees of the Commission, Lieut-Col. A M F and visited France and Germany in connection with War Crimes investigations, Capt. U.K Home Guard, A. A Section, Acting External Affairs Officer, 1943 and 1945, Transfd. to Australian Embassy, Washington, as Counsellor of Embassy, Charge d'Affaires, 1946, Returned to Australia for British Commonwealth Conference regarding Japan held at Canberra, July 1947, Delegate to Second Session, United Nations Assembly, N. Y 1947 and Third Session, Paris, 1948, Appointed High Commissioner to Pakistan, 15th May, 1949. *Clubs* Melbourne (Melb) and Sind (Karachi). *Address*. Karachi

PASHA, H. E. Mohamed Ali Allouba, Egypt's first Ambassador to Pakistan, since Jan. 1949. *m* Madame Allouba Pasha, Dy. Pres, Feminist Union in Egypt Is a prominent statesman in Egypt, has served his country as a lawyer, Cabinet Minister, and recently was a member of the Senate from where he was chosen by King Farouk of Egypt as his First Ambassador to Pakistan, was Pres of the Bar, elected member, Leg. Assembly, 1913, was one of the leaders of the Egyptian Revolution, 1919, was member of the "Wafd" headed by the Egyptian national leader Saad Zaghloul Pasha, has been leader of several delegations sent to Europe, Islamic and Oriental countries; was the only man who initiated the first Parliamentary Conference of Arab countries, was member, National Party headed by Mustafa Kamal Pasha, became an active member, Liberal Constitutional Party, was Minister of the Cabinet formed by this party, has been re-elected Pres, Itihad El Arabi (Arabic Union); Pres., Union of the Nile Valley and many other Islamic and Oriental Assocs, visited India as leader of the Egyptian Delegation 1933 *Address:* Royal Egyptian Embassy, Karachi.

PATHAN, The Hon'ble Agha Ghulam Nabi, Minister for Education, Health and Food, Sind Govt, since 1950 *b* 1912, at Sultankot (Sind), of a Pathan family of Sind, *Educ.* Larkana, Karachi and Aligarh Joined the Muslim League, 1938, has since then held various responsible positions including that of General-Secy., Sind Provincial Muslim League, contributed to the victory of the Muslim League Party in the various elections held in Sind, elected member, Sind Leg Assembly, 1947 *Address* Sind Govt., Karachi.

PIGEONNEAU, Jacques Henri, Univ degree in Law and diploma for higher studies in English, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires of France to Pakistan, since August 1949. *b.* Dec 25, 1900 Entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1925; Deputy Consul, Istanbul, 1929, Consul and Charge d'Affaires in Costa Rica, 1934, Secretary of Embassy, Madrid, 1938, Consul, 1938-39; escaped from France, 1942, with the Free French Forces, 1940-45; Consul-General, April 1945; First Counsellor, Buenos Aires, 1945; Consul-General, Hamburg and Bremen, 1946 *Address*· Karachi

PIRZADA, The Hon'ble Mr. Audus Sattar, B A (Hons) (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, Minister, Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Health, since Dec 1947. *b* July 4, 1907, *s.* of Mian Abdur Rahman Pirzada, of Dargah Shah Khairuddin Jilani, Sukkur, *m.*, three *s* and one *d*, *Educ.:* D J. Sind College, Karachi, Univ. College, London, Lincoln's Inn, London Started legal practice at Sukkur, Sind, 1930, appointed Asstt. Public Prosecutor and then Public Prosecutor, entered Sukkur Municipality, 1934, was Chairman, School Board, then Vice-President, elected to Sind Assembly, 1937, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, 1938; Minister, Sind Cabinet, 1941-42 and 1946-Aug 1947; held portfolios of Law, Revenue, Health, Education, Local Self-Govt, Reforms, P.W.D. & Forests from time to time; Pakistan Delegate to U.N. General Assembly, 1947. *Recreations*. Music, Shooting, Gardening and Sports generally. *Address:* Sukkur, Sind; Victoria Road, Karachi.



PITHAWALLA, Professor Maneck Bejanji, D Sc. in Geography (1940), B A. (1909), B Sc. (1910), Moos Gold Medal (Univ. of Bombay) (1941), Research Certificate, Univ Lond (1933); Dean, Faculty of Science University of Sind; Director, Geographical and Geological Research, Univ of Sind Technical Adviser, Ministry of Economic affairs, Govt of Pakistan. *b.* November 20, 1886, *s.* of Bejanji Bhicaji Pithawalla and Sunabai, *m.* Miss Meher C Cursetjee, Jullundur Cantt.; one *d.*, Miss Franey M. Pithawalla, L.T C L.; *Educ* · Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari, Wilson College, Bombay, Birkbeck College, University of London, College of Preceptors, London. Headmaster, Jehangir High School, Bhopal, C. I.; Principal, Sirdar Dastur Hoshang High School, Poona; Principal, B. V. S. Parsi High School, Karachi, Hon. Professor of Geology, N E.D. Engineering College, Karachi; Hon. Director, Karachi Geographical Society, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Delhi, Professor and Head of the Department of Geography, Islamia College, University of Sind, Karachi. *Publications*· *A Geographical Analysis of the Lower Indus Basin (Sind)* (Doctorate thesis in 17 parts), *Geology and Geography of Karachi and its Neighbourhood; An Introduction to Pakistan; Location of the Original Aryan Home, Light of Ancient Persia; Links with the Past* (Verses); *Reclaiming the Indian Desert Physiographic Divisions of India, Burma and Ceylon; The Physics of the Indus and its relation with the Recurrence of floods in Sind; The Gujarat Regions and the Parsees*, etc. *Address*· Katrak Building, Victoria Road, Karachi 3.



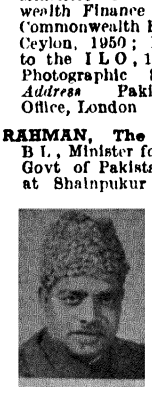
QURAISHI, Khan Bahadur Farl Elahi, B A (Punj), Officer on Special Duty, Pakistan Public Service Commission since July 1948 and Retired Deputy Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission (India). *b* 15th May, 1892; *m* Badar Jahan Begam, *d.* of Mirza Mohammad Mirza, Dy Collector (Retd), *Educ.*· St Stephen's Coll, Delhi. Employed in Bureau of Education, Govt. of India (1915-1923) and Dept of Education, Health and Lands (1924-1935), accompanied Indian Delegation to South Africa (2nd Cape Town Conference), 1932, as an Asstt, Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt of India (1935-36); appointed Asstt. Secretary and Supervisor of Examinations, Federal Public Service Commission (India), July 1936, Dy. Secretary to the Commission, 1945, officiated as Secy. to the Federal Public Service Commission, Feb 1944, May 1945,-Oct. 1945, and April-June 1946, first Indian to act as Secretary to the Commission; was selected for appointment as Secretary, Public Service Commission, Hyderabad State, but could not take up the work, retired in May 1947. *Address:* "Chandan Nivas," 192/4, Shah Nawaz Bhutto Rd., Soldier Bazar, Karachi 3.

QURESHI, Dr. Ishtiaq Husain, M A, Ph.D. (Cantab), Minister of State for Refugees and Rehabilitation, Govt. of Pakistan *b.* Nov. 20, 1903, *s.* of Qazi Sadiq Husain Qureshi; *m* N. B. Qureshi nee Miss N B Wajid Husain, *Educ.* Islamia High School, Etawah (U P), St. Stephen's College, Univ of Delhi; Sidney Sussex College, Univ of Cambridge Lecturer and later Head of the Dept. of History, St Stephen's College, Delhi, Univ Professor and Head of Dept of History and Dean of Faculty of Arts, Univ of Delhi, member, Constituent Assembly of India, later elected (under June 3, 1947 plan) member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly from, E Bengal, Univ Professor of History, Punjab Univ *Publications The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi*, and various papers, articles, etc *Recreations*. Walking, occasionally Rowing, and Gardening. *Address:* Karachi.

AHIMTOOLA, Habib Ibrahim, B A., LL.B J P, F R.P.S., High Commissioner for Pakistan in London *b* 10th March, 1912, *s* of late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G B.E, K C.S I., C.I E., *m* Zubeida, *d.* of Sir Sultan Chinoy; one *d* two *s.*, *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and College and Government Law College, Bombay President, Federation of Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, 1947-48, Bombay Provincial Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1944-47, Bombay Muslim Students' Union, 1946-48; Bombay Presidency Badminton Association, 1938-48; Director, Rotary Club, 1944-46; Chairman, Membership Committee, 1945-46, Classification Committee, 1944-45, member, Government of India Food Delegation to U K. & U.S.A. in 1946; Government of India Policy Committee on Shipping; Government of Bombay Housing Panel; Civil Aviation Conference, Government of India 1947; Committee on Trade Policy, Government of India, 1947; Indian Delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference, Geneva, 1947; alternate Leader, Indian Delegation, Special Cereals Conference, Paris, 1947, Leader, Pakistan Delegation, Food and Agricultural Organization, Geneva, 1947; Dollar Talks, London, 1947, I.A.R.A.,

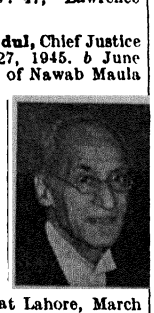
since 1947 Freedom of Infr Conference, Geneva, 1948, Safety of Life at Sea Confer nce London, 1948, Pakistan Delegate, Sterling Balances Conference, London, 1948; Delegate, Prime Ministers' Conference, 1948, 1949, Commonwealth Finance Minister's Conference, 1949, Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference Ceylon, 1950; Leader, Pakistan Delegation to the I L O, 1950, Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain *Address* Pakistan High Commissioner's Office, London

RAHMAN, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur, M.A, B L, Minister for Commerce and Education, Govt of Pakistan, since Sept 1949. *b* 1905 at Shalnpukur in Dacca District. Joined Dacca Bar, 1934; elected member, Dacca Univ Court and Executive Council, 1933-46, elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from the Dacca Univ Constituency, Chief Whip, Govt. of Bengal, 1943, has been actively associated with the Muslim League since 1937; in 1946, after being elected again to the Bengal Assembly, became Minister-in-Charge of Revenue and Jail Administration, convened the All-Pakistan Educational Conference, December, 1947, and laid the foundation for reorientation of education in Pakistan, Minister for the Interior, Education and Information, Govt of Pakistan, Aug 1947-May 1948, also held the portfolio of Relief and Rehabilitation for a short time, was in charge of Industries till Sept 1949. *Address*. Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi.



RAHMAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shaikh Abdur, M A (Punjab), B A Hons. (Oxon), Permanent Judge, High Court, Lahore, since Sept 28, 1948 *b* June 4, 1903, *s*. of Sh Ghulam Ali of Wazirabad Dist, Gujranwala (Punjab), *m* Mumtaz Jehan, *d*. of Sh Mohammad Deen of Rawalpindi, 1934; two *s* and one *d*, *Educ* Islamia and Govt Colleges, Lahore; Exeter College, Oxford. Joined the I C S, as Asstt Commissioner, 1928; was Distt and Sessions Judge and then legal Remembrance, Punjab; Acting Judge, High Court, Lahore, May 20, 1946-Jan 31, 1948, Additional Judge, Jan 31-Sept 28, 1948 *Recreation* · Writing Urdu Verse *Clubs* Cosmopolitan and Gymkhana, Lahore *Address:* 47, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

RASHID, The Hon'ble Sir Abdul, Chief Justice of Pakistan, since June 27, 1945. *b* June 29, 1889, at Lahore, *m d* of Nawab Maula Baksh of the Foreign Office of Govt of India, Sept 1915, *Educ* Central Model School, Lahore, took his Degree from the Forman Christian Coll, 1908, History Tripos from Cambridge, 1911, called to the Bar, May 1913 Started practice at Multan, shifted to the Lahore High Court, Oct 1914, began as Junior to Sir Mohammad Shafi, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Lahore, March 1925—Nov 1946; Chief Justice, Nov 1946—June 1949 *Address*. Karachi.



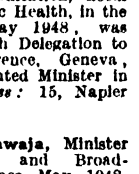
RIDLEY, Sidney, B A, Revenue Commissioner for Sind. *b*. March 26, 1902, *m* Dorothy Hoole, three *d*; *Educ* Lancaster Royal Grammar School; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge Joined the I C S, 1926, after serving as Asstt. Collector, held charge of various Districts including Upper Sind Frontier until 1935, Dy Secy, Finance Dept, Bombay (1935); appointed the first Finance Secy of the new Sind Province, on separation of Sind from Bombay, 1936, Secy. to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa (1936-40); carried out an enquiry into the causes of labour unrest in Mauritius, 1940; Collector, Sukkur and Collector, Karachi until 1944, thereafter appointed Chief Secy to Govt; Commissioner, Ahmedabad (1946), Central Division, Poona (1947), after Partition opted for Pakistan *Recreations* Billiards, Golf *Club* Sind Club. *Address:* 22, Norham Gardens, Oxford; Karachi.

SALIM, Hon'ble Mr. S. A., Minister, East Bengal. *b* 1905, at Dacca, *s* of late Syed Abdul Aziz, Zamindar of Machain. Hon Magistrate, Dacca, 1928-32, elected Municipal Commsr, Dacca Municipality, 1928-38, Joint Secy., Dacca Dist Muslim Federation, 1930-36, elected member, Dacca Dist. Board, 1932, Vice-Chairman, 1932-34, Chairman, Dacca Dist Board, 1941-49, Secy, All Bengal Dist. Board Chairmen's Assoc, 1946 till partition, took a leading part in the Co-operative Movement in Bengal, elected Dy Chairman, Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, 1934, Chairman, since 1938; Director, Bengal Central Co-operative Bank for four years, East Bengal Co-operative Bank, since 1948, Vice-Chairman, Dacca Artisan, Industrial Co-operative Society and the Narayanganj Co-operative Industrial Union, since 1946; Vice-Pres, Dacca Dist School Board, 1934-46; took an active part in implementing the Free Primary Education Scheme in Dacca, 1939; member Dacca Univ Executive Council, since 1938, Dacca Univ Education Board for four years, Jute Enquiry Cttee. set up by the Govt of Bengal, 1939; B & A Rly. Advisory Board, 1943 till partition; Secy Dacca Dist Muslim League, and member, All India Muslim League Council, 1940-44, elected M. L. A. Bengal 1937 and 1946; was Whip of the Muslim League Coalition party and the Muslim Parliamentary Party; Parliamentary Secy to the Chief Minister of Bengal, 1946 till partition, has been connected with the Provincial Scout Association since 1946. Pres., Dacca Rotary Club. *Address*. Dacca.

SHAH, Hon'ble Mir Ahmad, B A, LL B, Revenue Adviser, Govt of Punjab. *b*. 1903 in Mirza near Campbellpur, *Educ*. Gordon Mission Coll, Rawalpindi, Law Coll, 1929, set up legal practice in Campbellpur, 1930. Took active part while a student, in the movement launched by the late Maulana Mohammad Ali for boycotting educational institutions, came under close surveillance of the Police due to his radical political activities, 1931, influenced by the policy and programme adumbrated by the Quaid-e-Azam in 1936, aligned himself fully with the cause of the All-India Muslim League, member, Council of the All-India Muslim League, since 1937, elected Pres, Dist. and City Muslim League, Campbellpur, 1937-47, strongly opposed late Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and associated himself with the opposite group represented by the late Malik Barkat Ali, took a prominent part in the League C D Movement of 1947 and courted arrest; elected Pres, District Muslim League, Campbellpur, 1948. *Address* Revenue Adviser, Govt. of Punjab, Lahore.

SHAH, Hon'ble Sayed Miran Muhammad, Minister for P W D, Sind Govt, Karachi. *b*. March 19, 1898, in a village in Hyderabad (Sind), *Educ* Sind Madrasa-e-Islam, Karachi, D. J. Sind College, Karachi; Govt. Law College, Bombay; graduated, 1921; passed Law, 1923 Chairman, District School Board, Hyderabad, 1926, elected Pres, District Local Board, 1930, member, Bombay Leg Council, 1928-37, was elected M L A, Sind, 1937, served on the Simon Commission on behalf of Sind, 1928 and worked for separation of Sind as Joint Secy; member, Indian Defence Council, 1942-46, toured throughout the Middle East on a Commission sent out on behalf of the Indian Defence Council, elected Speaker, Sind Leg. Council, 1939-48; was nominated member, Bombay Univ Senate, 1930, elected member, Syndicate of the Univ. of Sind, Pres., Advisory Board for Sindhi literature; has a literary taste, particularly for Sindhi literature, and knows English, Urdu, Sindhi and Persian, Minister for Finance, Refugees Rehabilitation, Local Self Govt, Medical and Public Health, in the Pir Cabinet, Sind, from May 1948, was leader of the Pakistan Health Delegation to the World Health Conference, Geneva, toured Europe; was reappointed Minister in the Haroon Cabinet *Address:* 15, Napier Barracks, Karachi.

SHAHABUDDIN, Hon'ble Khwaja, Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Pakistan Govt., since May 1948 *b*. 1898 at Dacca, belongs to the family of Nawabs of Dacca, *Educ*. Privately. Entered municipal politics as a youth; elected member, Dacca Univ. Executive Council, 1930 appointed member, Executive Council of the Governor of undivided Bengal, 1936, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca Univ for a short period; Chief Whip of the Muslim League Opposition Party in subsequent years, took charge of the portfolio of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Post-War Reconstruction in 1943, was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, but in deference to the wishes of the Muslim League, did not participate in its deliberations at New Delhi, was then elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, was appointed Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party at the last session of the Assembly; acting Pakistan High Commissioner in India, April to May; has visited Europe; has performed the Haj, led the Pakistan Goodwill Mission to Saudi Arabia; has always taken a keen interest in education. *Address* · Karachi



SHARIF, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheikh Muhammad, B A, LL B, Judge, High Court, Lahore, since Feb 1948 *b*. April 2, 1893, *s* of Sheikh Taj-ud-Din, *m* Irshad Begum, *d* of his uncle Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh. Retired Deputy Commissioner, five *s* and two *d*, *Educ.:* M.A O College, Aligarh, Univ. Law College, Lahore. Started practice as a Pleader at Jullundur City, Jan 1917, was an elected member, Local Municipal Cttee. for 12 years continuously, Vice-Pres for 3 years, enrolled as an Advocate, 1933, shifted to Lahore for High Court practice, 1935, made his mark in the Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari's case, founded a branch of the Muslim League at Jullundur, 1937, became its first President, Acting Judge, Lahore High Court, Oct 1945-Feb 1948. *Address* · High Court, Lahore.

SHUJAUDDIN, Khalifa, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL B. (Cambridge), LL.D (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn) *b* 27 Sept 1887. Hon. Prof., English Literature, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer, University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917-1919, Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917, Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921, President, Anjuman-i Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore Founder and Hon Secy, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore since 1922, Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927 1930, President, Bar Association & Member of the Council of Law Reporting and of the Bar Council, High Court, Lahore, Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933, appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933, Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim History Conference, 1942, member of the Lahore Corpn, 1946-49 President, Punjab branch of Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. *Address* · 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

SIDDIQ, Shujaat Ali, M A, Accountant-General, Military, Rawalpindi *b* Nov. 9, 1902, *s* of Firasal Ali; *m* Sardar Khatun, *d*. of Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori, Ph.D; seven *s* and one *d.; Educ.:* Bareilly College and

St. John's College, Agra. Joined as Asstt. Controller of Military Accounts, 1928; held posts as Asstt & Dy. Accountant-General, Junior Controller and Controller of Military Accounts; also as Dy. Auditor-General, Pakistan. *Publications*. *Public Finance in Islam* (Ashraf Publication). *Recreation*: Sports. *Club*: Pindi Club. *Address*: 111, Murree Road, Rawalpindi.

TALPUR, The Hon'ble Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, B A, Revenue Minister, Sind Govt, since 1943 *b* 1909, direct descendant of the royal Talpur family; *Educ*: Hyderabad (Sind), Aligarh, graduated from Bombay. Was elected to the Provincial Assembly, 1937, Parliamentary Secretary, Sind Govt, 1937-43, has been actively connected with various public institutions such as banks, municipalities, hospitals, etc.; always took a prominent part in popularizing the Muslim League and building up the National Guard in Sind, renounced his title of 'Khan Bahadur' at the call of the Muslim League *Recreations*. Tennis, Shooting *Address* Karachi.

THOMAS, Sir Roger, Kt (1947), C.I.E. (1942), J P, B Sc, F.R G S *b* 1886, Clynderwen, Pembrokeshire, *Educ*. Narberth County School and Aberystwyth Univ., Wales, 1st Class Hons. Agriculture. Sports Colours, Rugger, Rowing & Field Sports; joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1913, as Dy Director of Agriculture, Madras, Cotton Expert, Mesopotamia, 1917, Director of Agriculture, Mesopotamia, 1923, retired prematurely from Govt service, 1927, Manager, British Cotton Growing Assoc, Punjab, 1928; Managing Director, Sind Land Development Ltd., 1932, Minister of Agriculture and Post-War Development, Sind, 1944, Adviser to Government of Sind on Agriculture and Reconstruction, 1945, Chairman, Government "Hari" Committee—Tenancy Legislation, 1947, formerly member, Reconstruction Committee (Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries), Govt. of India; Indian Central Cotton C'ttee; Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and Textile Control Board. *Address*: Box 14, Mirpurkhas, Sind.

THOMPSON, Lionel Wellesley, B A. (T.C.D.), M B E (1945), J.P. (Bom. 1945-46), Commissioner of Income-tax, and Sales Tax, and Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Karachi, Sind & Baluchistan, since 1946. *b* Aug. 27, 1896, *s*. of George Wellesley Thompson (Forest Dept) and Daisy Beveridge, *m*. Eileen Charlotte Byrne, formerly of 32, Oakley Road, Dublin, four *s*, *Educ*.: Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, St John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, England, Trinity College, Dublin Income-tax Officer, Madras, 1922-38, Inspecting Asstt Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, 1939-46 *Recreations* Bridge, Shikar and Chess *Club*: Karachi Gymkhana. *Address*. 26, Garden Road, Karachi.

TYABJI, The Hon. Mr. Hatim Budruddin, M A. (Oxon), Chief Judge, Chief Court of Sind, since March 24, 1947. *b*. Dec 9, 1891; *m* Maryam, *d* of late Sir Akbar Hydari; *Educ*. St. Xavier's High School and Coll, Bombay and Balliol Coll, Oxford Called to the Bar, 1916, Manager, Shikobabad Glass Works, 1920-22, Agent, British India Corp Ltd, 1923-24; Manager, Bombay Office, Wardle Eng Co Ltd, 1925-26, practised before Court of Judicial Commissioner, Sind, 1926-1938; appointed Asst Public Prosecutor, 1928, Ag. Judge, July-Oct 1938, Judge, Chief Court of Sind, Jan 1939 to March 1947, acted as Chief Judge, 11th August to 30th Sept. 1944, and from 8th April to 9th September, 1946, Member of Senate, Sind University and Dean of Faculty of Law, 1950, Chairman, Pakistan Red Cross Society, and Associate Knight of the order of St. John *Address*. Bath Island, Karachi

VELLANI, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Walimahomed Bhaloo Lakha, Bar-at-Law, Permanent Judge, Chief Court of Sind *b* Oct 10, 1905, *s*. of Bhaloo Lakha Vellani of Zanzibar, British East Africa; *m*. Noorbhanoo Saleh Gangji Vellani; three *s*., Shams-ud-din, Fatehali and Camer-ud-din; *Educ*. The Ismailia School, Zanzibar; Forest Hill House School; Dulwich College; Middle Temple. Practised before His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar, His Majesty's High Court of Tangana ika and The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa till 1937 and since then, before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and the Chief Court of Sind. *Recreations*: Cricket, Swimming, Rowing. *Club*: The Karachi Club *Address*: 14, Queen's Court, Victoria Road, Karachi.

WASIM, Muhammad, B A., LL.B. (Cantab), Advocate-General, Pakistan. *b* June 1885, *s*. of Muhammad Nasim, *m*. Zamirunnisa Begum, *d*. of Shaikh Muhammad Zaman; four *s* and two *d*., *Educ*: Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow; M A O College, Aligarh; Magdalene College, Cambridge. Practised as Advocate at Lucknow and then Advocate-General of United Provinces. *Address*: No 8, Kutchery Road, Karachi.

ZIAUD-DIN, The Hon'ble Mian, Pakistan Representative on the U N Commission on Eritrea. *b* 1901, in the Mardan Dist., N-W.F Province; *m*, has five children, *Educ*.. Islamia Coll., Peshawar, Univ of London and Middle Temple, called to the Bar, 1923. Started practice in Peshawar, 1923, Public Prosecutor, 1926-31; Special Public Prosecutor for important State trials, 1935 and 1948, elected to the N.-W F.P Leg. Assembly, 1937; Secy., Provincial Muslim League, 1937-46, member: All India Muslim League Council, 1938-47; Pakistan Muslim League Council, 1947-49; Pakistan's delegate to the Dominions Relations Conference at Toronto, Sept 1949, and the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the U N., has toured around the world several times. *Hobby*. Travelling *Address*: Lake Success.

INDEX

***Note.*—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticism to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.**

PAGE

A

Accounts (Railways) . . 287
Act, Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration), 1949 . 77
,, Banking Companies, 1949 70
,, Central Reserve Police Force, 1949 78
,, Central Tea Board, 1949 71
,, Chartered Accountants, 1949 . 74
,, Cinematograph (Amendment), 1949 74
,, Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment), 1949 70
,, Criminal Law (Removal of Racial Discriminations), 1949 72
,, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment, 1949 73
,, Indian Finance, 1949 71
,, Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) 1949 76
,, Indian Railways (Amendment), 1949 76
,, Indian Tariff (Amendment), 1949 69
,, Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies), 1949 76
,, Industrial Finance Corporation, (Amendment), 1949 75
,, Influx from Pakistan (Control), 1949 72
,, Merchant Shipping and Light-house (Amendment), 1949 . . 75
,, Merged State (Laws), 1949 76
,, Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property), 1949 . .. 72
,, Police, 1949 77
,, Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions), 1949 71
,, Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends), 1949 . . 73
,, Public Debt (Central Government) Amendment, 1949 69
,, Railways (Transport of Goods) Amendment, 1949 71
,, Registration of Foreigners (Amendment), 1949 73
,, Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) 1949 . 75
,, Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment, 1949 73
,, Scheduled Securities (Hyderabad), 1949. . 69
,, Taxation Laws (Extension to merged States) and Amendment, 1949 . 78
Administration, Assam 374
,, Bihar .. 378, 380
,, Bombay . 384
,, East Bengal . 605
,, Jammu & Kashmir State .. 456
,, Karachi 562, 617
,, Madhya Pradesh . 391
,, Madras .. . 400
,, Mysore State . .. 444
,, Orissa . . 405
,, Patiala & East Punjab States Union 446
,, Punjab Province . 610, 611
,, Punjab State (India) .. 411
,, Rajasthan State . 447
,, State of Saurashtra 448
,, Uttar Pradesh .. 413, 424
,, West Bengal 432
,, of Justice, Laws and .. 64
Administrative Personnel, Sind .. 615
,, Services, Pak. .. . 619
Adult Education (Education) 31
Aerodromes 299
,, (Pakistan) 577
Aeronautical Communication Services .. 299
Age Grouping (Population) 17

PAGE

Agra (*A Tourist's Guide*) . 543
Agreement with U K . . 133
Agricultural Co-operation, Non-Credit 93
,, Credit Societies 91
,, Development (Sind) 613
,, Equipment 249
,, and Horticultural Society of India 517
,, Marketing, Improvement of 258
,, Research, Indian Council of 263, 362
,, Statistics 253
Agriculture . 249
Animal Diseases 253
Cotton 251
Cultivation and Tillage 250
Dairying 252
Irrigation 250
Jute . 252
Livestock Census 252
Millets and Pulses . 250
Oil-Seeds 251
Rice 250
Soils 249
Sugarcane and Sugar 251
Tobacco 252
Wheat . . 250
Agriculture, Bombay 382
,, Hyderabad State 439
,, Industry (State of Saurashtra) . . 448
,, Jammu and Kashmir State 456
,, Ministry, Govt of India . 362
,, Orissa . 404
,, Pakistan . 586
,, Patiala and East Punjab States Union . 445
,, Punjab (India) 407
,, Punjab Province (Pakistan) 608
,, Rajasthan 446
,, State of Madhya Bharat . 440
,, Uttar Pradesh . 414
,, West Bengal 429
Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras 517
Aims and Objects (Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha) 468
,, ,, ,, (Communist Party of India) . 503
Air Agreements, Pak. .. 577
,, Force, Indian . 85
,, Mails 290
,, Services, External 299
,, Services (Pakistan) 577
,, Training . 300
Airmen's Board, Indian 87
Ajanta Caves (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
Ajmer (*A Tourist's Guide*) . 543
Ajmer . 450
Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha 468
Aims and Objects 468
Annual Session 468
History . 469
Year in Review . 468
Alcohol Industry, The .. 177
American Record . . 178
Industrial Alcohol 177
Power Alcohol . 178
Alkalies (Chemical Industry) . 181
All-India Food Preservers' Association 524
,, Organisation of Industrial Employees . . 526
,, Radio 293
,, Services (Constitution of India) 343
,, Women's Conference .. . 508
Alleppey Port 309
Amb State, Pak. 619

PAGE

Ambulance Association, St. John (India) and Ambulance Brigade (India), St. John 527
Amendment of the Constitution (Constitution of India) 349
Amendments of the Constitution (*Govt. of India*) . 318
Amritsar (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
Andaman and Nicobar Islands .. . 450
Anglican Church 529
Animal Diseases .. 253
,, Husbandry Research Institute, Pak. . 563
Animals (Physiography of India) 2
Annual Conference (Socialist Party of India) . 500
Annual Session (Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha) 468
Annuity Business (*Insurance*) 172, 174
Anthropological Society of Bombay 517
Apostolic Church of the Indies . 531
Aquarium, Marine (Madras) . 268
Archæological Department, Govt of India 372
Archæology . 49
Archæological Department 50
Buddhist Monuments . . 49
Gupta Age . . 50
Indus Valley 49
Inscriptions . 50
Pre-history 49
Former States 51
Archæology Director, Pak 562
Architecture, Indian Sub-continent 51
Armed Forces Personnel 82
Armoured Corps 83
Armed Forces (Pakistan) . 621
Art 46
Gupta Age . . 46
Mediæval Art . 46
Modern Art 47
Sculpture and Painting 46
Art Society of Bombay 514
Arts and Crafts 48
,, ,, Handicrafts (Pakistan) 557
Aspects of Indo-Anglian Literature 54
Assam (Hydro-Electric Development) 242
Assam State . 374
Administration . 374
Budget 375
Council of Ministers 376
Heads of Departments 377
Legislative Assembly 377
Manufactures and Trade 374
Road Improvement 374
Secretariat 377
Assam Judicial Department 66
,, Legislative Assembly 377
,, Railway 279
Assets of Insurers (Insurance) 174
Associated Cement Companies 179
,, Chambers of Commerce of India . 149
Association, All-India Food Preservers' 524
,, Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' . 523
,, British Medical .. 517
,, East India Cotton . 523
,, for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women in India, National . 527
,, Grain and Oil-Seeds Merchants' . .. 524
,, Indian Jute Mills . 525
,, ,, Roads and Transport Development 518
,, Science Congress 518

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PAGE

Association, Marwari 525
,, Millowners', Bombay 525
,, ,, Mutual Insurance 525
,, Pak Merchants' 632
,, Press 526
,, ,, Owners' 526
,, St John Ambulance 527
,, Trained Nurses' (of India) 528
Associations (Pakistan) 632
Athletics 541
Attempt to revive League (The Muslims) 492
Attlee Declaration (of British Withdrawal from India) 488
Auditor-General of India 366
,, of Pak 561
August Resolution 482
Australia, Indians in 25
,, Trade Commissioner Service 463
Automobile Association, Western India 527
Aviation, Civil 298

B

Background of Pak 551
Badminton 541
Bahawalpur State (Pakistan) 617
Balance of Payments (Currency System) 133
Balasore Port 309
Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh 519
Bangalore (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
Baluchistan 615
Govt Personnel 616
Banking 137
,, Legislation 143
Clearing House Statistics 144
Exchange Banks 140
Growth of Banking 140
Imperial Bank 137
Indigenous Bankers 143
Interest Structure 143
Nationalisation Issue 137
Presidency Banks 137
Reserve Bank of India 137
Scheduled Banks' Consolidated Position in India and Pakistan 141
,, and Non-Scheduled Banks 139
Statement of affairs of the Reserve Bank of India 139
Banking (Pakistan) 578
,, Companies Act 1949 70
Banks, Exchange 140
Baptist Societies 532
Bara Wafat 21
Baroda (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
Benares Mathematical Society 517
,, (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
Bengal (West), Fisheries in 271
,, Chamber of Commerce 149
,, Disorders (The Muslims) 493
,, Famine of 1943 265
,, Nagpur Railway 279
,, National Chamber of Commerce 149
Berhampur Chamber of Commerce 149
Bhakra Project 244, 247
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. 514
Bharat Chamber of Commerce 149
Bharata Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala 514
Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Project 240
Bhavnagar Port 309
Bhopal 451
,, (Hydro-Electric Development) 244
Bhore Committee's Plan 276
Bhutan 6
Bhuvaneshvar (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
Bible Society of India, Pakistan and Ceylon 519
Bihar (Hydro-Electric Development) 242
,, Judicial Department 66
,, State 378
Administration 378, 380
Education 379
Finance 380
Justice 378
Land Tenure 378
Legislative Assembly 380
,, Council 380
Manufactures 378
Medical 379

PAGE

Bihar State—*Contd*
People 378
Police 379
Public Health 379
,, Works 378
Bijapur (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
Billiards 541
Bimlipatam Port 309
Birth Rate (Population) 18
Blindness 275
Bombay (Fisheries) 266
Co-operative Societies 267
Deep Sea Fishing 266
Fish Curing 267
,, Oils 267
Fishing Boats 266
Freshwater Fisheries 266
Refrigerating Facilities 266
Sorley's Report 266
Bombay (*A Tourist's guide*) 543
,, Art Society 514
,, Baroda & Central India Railway 279
,, Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 514
,, Hydro-Electric Works 238
,, Medical Union 519
,, Natural History Society 514
,, Piece-goods Merchants' Association 523
Chamber of Commerce 150
,, Judicial Department 66
,, Legislative Assembly 389
,, ,, Council 388
,, Sanitary Association 517
,, Weights 63
Bombay Port 305
Dry Docks 306
Harbour 305
Passenger Facilities 306
Wet Docks 306
Bombay State 382
Administration 384
Administrative Personnel 388
Agriculture 382
Budget 387
Cottage Industries 384
Education 385
Home Guards 385
Industry 382
Justice 385
Legislative Assembly 389
,, Council 388
Local Self-Government 385
Medical 386
People 382
Police 385
Public Health, Works 386
Bonus Payments (Labour) 108
Botanical Survey of India 126, 364
Boundaries (Punjab State, India) 406
Boy Scouts 513
Bretton Wood's Organisation 133
Brindavan (*A Tourist's Guide*) 548
British Broadcasting Corporation 297
,, Guiana, Indians in 27
,, Medical Association 517
Broadcasting 293
All-India Radio 293
British Broadcasting Corporation 297
Buddhist Monuments 49
Budget (1950-51, Central) 166
,, Bombay 387
,, Madhya Pradesh (1950-51) 393
,, Madras 399
,, Orissa (1950-51) 405
,, Pak Third 601
,, Patiala & East Punjab States Union 446
,, 1950-51, Railways 280
,, State of Madhya Bharat 441
,, West Bengal 430
Bullion 159
Gold 160
Indian Market 162
Monetary Stocks of Gold 160
Price Fluctuations 162
Silver 159

PAGE

Bureau of Laboratories, Pak 564
Burma, Indians in 28

C

Cabinet Ministers (Govt of India) 361
,, Mission Plan (Govt of India) 318
,, Pakistan 560
,, Secretariat (India) 361
,, ,, (Pak) 560
Calcutta (*A Tourist's Guide*) 545
,, Chamber of Commerce 150
,, Port 306
Calicut Port 309
Canada, Indians in 25
,, Trade Commissioner Service 463
Capital Market (Stock Exchange) 145
Case Against Congress (Socialist Party of India) 497
Caste Marks (Population) 21
Cement Industry 179
Associated Cement Companies 179
Benefits 179
Cement Marketing Company 179
Dalmia Group 179
Effects of War 179
Formation of Associations 179
Future Development 180
Growth of Industry 179
Central Advisory Board (Education) 35
,, ,, ,, of Health 276
,, Board of Revenue 365
,, Bureau, Savings, Pak 561
,, Cotton Committee (Textile Industry) 212
,, Financing Agencies 91
,, Labour Commissioner, Pak 564
,, Standards Office for Rlys 371
,, Tea Board Act, 1949 71
Ceylon, Indians in 27
,, Trade Commissioner Service 463
Chamber of Commerce, Karachi 584
Chambers of Commerce 149
Associated Chambers of Commerce of India 149
Bengal Chamber of Commerce 149
,, National Chamber of Commerce 149
Berhampur Chamber of Commerce (Orissa) 149
Bharat Chamber of Commerce 149
Bombay ,, ,, ,, 150
Calcutta ,, ,, ,, 150
Cocanada ,, ,, ,, 150
Delhi ,, ,, ,, 150
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 151
Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta 151
,, ,, ,, Ambala Cantt (Punjab) 151
Indian Merchants' Chamber 151
International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee 152
Madras Chamber of Commerce 152
Maharashtra ,, ,, ,, 152
Maharatta ,, ,, ,, and Industries 152
Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur 153
Punjab Chamber of Commerce 153
Southern India Chamber of Commerce 153
United Provinces ,, ,, ,, 153
Upper India ,, ,, ,, 153
Chambers of Commerce, Pakistan 584
Chandbali Port 309
Chandernagore 465
Charges for Water (Irrigation) 246
Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 74
Chatfield Committee 81
Chemical Society, Indian 517
Chemical Industry 180
Alkalies 181
Existing Units (of Production) 184
Fertilizers 181
Fine Chemicals 182
Heavy Chemicals 180
India's Place 184
Other Inorganic Chemicals 181
Sulphuric Acid 181

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PAGE

Chief Commissioner (Railways) 287
Chief Commissioners' States . .. 450
Ajmer . . 450
Andamans and Nicobar Islands 450
Bhopal 451
Coorg 451
Delhi 451
Himachal Pradesh 453
Kutch 454
Manipur . . . 454
Tripura . . 454
Vindhya Pradesh 455
Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Pakistan . 561
Children in Western India, Society for the protection of . . 522
Children's Aid Society 519
Chitral State (Pakistan) 618
Chittagong Port 583
Christian Council of India and Pakistan 537
Church Organization 529
Apostolic Church of the Indies 531
Baptist Societies .. 532
Christian Council of India and Pakistan 537
Church of Scotland .. 531
Church of South India 529
Congregational Societies 533
Inter-denominational Missions 535
Ladies' Societies .. 535
Lutheran Societies 534
Methodist Church in Southern Asia 531
Missions . 532
Miscellaneous 535
Presbyterian Societies 533
Roman Catholic Church 529
Salvation Army 537
United Church of Northern India 530
Cinemas . 187
Citizenship (Constitution of India) 320
Civil Aviation .. 298
Aerodromes . 299
Aeronautical Communication Services 299
Air Training 300
Civil Aviation Department 301
External Air Services 299
Manufacture 300
Research and Development 300
Traffic Statistics . 299
Civil Aviation, Pakistan .. . 577
" " Department, Govt of India . 371
" " Dept., Pakistan 562
" Disobedience, Indian National Congress .. 480
" Secretariat, Uttar Pradesh 424
" " Punjab (India) .. 411
Clearing House Statistics . 144
Clearing Houses (Banking) . 144
Climbing in the Himalayas 123
A History 123
Expeditions, 1949 . 126
Mount Everest 124
Mount Kamet 124
Mount Kanchenjunga 124
Nanga Parbhat .. 125
Plans for 1950 123
Clubs . . 538
Coal Mines Welfare Fund (Labour) 118
Coal Commissioner's Organisation, Govt of India 369
Cocanada Chamber of Commerce . 150
Cochin Port 308
Codification (of Laws) 64
Coffee Industry 185
Coinage 135
Copper and Bronze 136
Gold 136
Nickel 135
Silver 135
Coir Industry 185
Commerce Ministry, Govt. of India . 367
Commerce, Trade (Constitution of India) 342
Commerce and Manufactures, Madhya Pradesh 390
Commerce and Manufactures (State of Madhya Bharat) 441
Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Dept., Pakistan 565

PAGE

Commercial and Industrial Societies . 523
All-India Food Preservers' Association 524
" Organisation of Industrial Employers 526
All-India Village Industries Association 523
Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association 523
Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics .. 523
East India Cotton Association .. 523
Employers' Federation of India 526
Grain and Oil Seeds Merchants' Association . 524
Indian Central Cotton Committee . 524
" Jute Mills Association 525
" Newspapers Co-operative Society 525
Marwari Association .. 525
Millowners' Association, Bombay 525
" Mutual Insurance Association Ltd . . 525
National Employment Service 526
Press Association . 526
" Owners' Association, Bombay 526
Punjab Federation of Industries, Amritsar 527
Western India Automobile Association 527
Yarn Merchants' Association Ltd 526
Committees, Pakistan 565
Committee, Indian Central Cotton 524
" Pope 288
" Standing Finance 288
Commonwealth Representatives, Foreign and 458
Communications, Ministry of Pak 562
" Ministry of (Govt of India) 371
" Uttar Pradesh 415
Communist Party of India . 503
Aims and objects 503
Attack on Government 504
Constitution . . 503
Criticism of Constitution (of India) 504
Country-wide Agitation 504
Expulsion from Congress . . 504
Government Charges . . 505
Trouble in Jails 505
Underground Activity 505
United Front 506
Community (Population) 14
Composition of Trade (Table) 229
Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (Constitution of India) 330, 366
Conference (at Simla), Indian National Congress .. . 485
Congregational Societies . . 533
Congress and Muslims (The Muslims) 492
" Constitution . 472
" Indian National 472
" Legislature Party 472
" Objections (to Cripps' Offer) 481
Conjeevaram (*A Tourist's Guide*) . 515
Consolidation of Holdings . 93
Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 552, 565
Constitution (Communist Party of India) 503
" (Socialist Party of India) 496
Constitution of India 320
Amendment of the Constitution 349
Citizenship 320
Directive Principles of State Policy 322
Elections . 344
Emergency Provisions . 347
Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits 339
Fundamental Rights 320
High Courts in the States 335
Miscellaneous .. 348
Official Language 346
Parliament .. . 324
Relations between the Union and the States .. 338
Scheduled and Tribal Areas 338
Schedules . . . 352
Services under the Union and the States 343
Short Title, Commencement and Repeals . .. 352
Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes 345
States in Pa tA of the First Schedule.. 330

PAGE

Constitution of India—*Contd.*

States in Part B of the First Schedule 337
States in Part C of the First Schedule 337
State Legislature .. 331
Subordinate Courts . 337
Temporary and Transitional Provisions 349
Territories in Part D of the First Schedule and other Territories not specified in that Schedule 338
The Union .. 323
Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India . 342
Union and its Territory 320
Union Judiciary 328
Consular Offices in India, Foreign 460
Consumption of Sugar . 209
Consumptives' Homes Society 519
Contents XXII
Contracts and Suits, Finance, Property (Constitution of India) 339
Control of Capital issues 145
Controller, Iron and Steel, Karachi 562
" of Patents and Designs, Govt of India 370
" of Printing & Stationery, Karachi 562
Coonoor (*A Tourist's Guide*) 545
Co-operation (Madras) 398
Co-operation, Marketing and (Pakistan) 591
" and Marketing Dept , Pak 563
Co-operative Marketing .. 261
Co-operative Movement 90
Agricultural Credit Societies 91
Central Financing Agencies 91
Consolidation of Holdings 93
Enquiry Committees 95
Financial Structure of the Movement 91
Growth of Co-operation 90
Land Mortgage Banks . 92
Marketing Societies .. 93
Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation 93
Number of Members by States for 1946-47 96
Number of Societies by States for 1946-47 96
Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1946-47 (India) 97
Provincial Co-operative Banks . 92
Review . . . 95
Rural Indebtedness . 90
Rural Reconstruction . 94
Urban Credit Societies 94
Working Capital by States for 1946-47 only 97
Coorg 451
Copyright . 61
Copyright Act .. 61
Duration of Copyright . 61
Duration of Sole Ownership . 61
Infringement of Copyright 61
Musical Instruments 61
Cost of Living (Labour) 109
Cost of Living Index 154
Cottage Industries, Pak 599
Cottage Woollen Industry . 223
Cotton 212, 251
" Association, East India 523
" Committee, Indian Central . 524
" Exports 216
" Industries, Pak 596
" Mill Industry .. . 213
Credit Societies, Agricultural . 91
" " Urban . . 94
Cricket 540
C R. Formula . . . 484
Cripps' Offer (Indian National Congress) 481
Crisis of 1931 (Currency System) . 130
Cuddalore Port 309
Cultivation and Tillage 250
Currency System .. 129
Agreement with U K... 133
Balance of Payments . . 133
Bretton Woods Organisations .. 133
Crisis of 1931 130
Devaluation 130
Exchange Control 132
Gold Bullion Standard 130



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PAGE

Currency System—*Contd.*
- Hilton Young Commission . . 129
- Note Circulation . . . 132
- Sterling Balances . . . 133
- World Bank 134

Customs 169
- ,, (Indian) Manners and . . 21

Cutch-Mandvi Port . . . 309
Cuttack Port 309
Czechoslovakia Trade Commissioner Service 463

D

Dairying 252
Dalmia Group (Cement Industry) . . 179
Daman 467
Damodar Valley Project . . 248
Darjeeling (*A Tourist's Guide*) . . 545
Dasara 22
Dawoodi Bohra Literary and Welfare Society 514
Dearness Allowance (Labour) . . . 108
Death Rate (Population) . . 19
Deccan Education Society . . 514
Decimalisation of Coinage . . 136
Defence Academy, National (Fighting Forces) . . 87
- ,, Ministry, Govt. of India . 366
- ,, Organisation (Fighting Forces) 82

Delhi 451
- ,, Chamber of Commerce . 150
- ,, New (*A Tourist's Guide*) . 545
- ,, Old (*A Tourist's Guide*) . . 545

Denmark, Trade Commissioner Service 463
Department, Advertising, Films and Publications, Pak. 562
- ,, Civil Aviation, Pak 562
- ,, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) 367
- ,, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Pak. 565
- ,, Explosives, Pak 562
- ,, Meteorology, Pak 563
- ,, Plant Protection, Pak 563
- ,, Port Health, Pak. . 564
- ,, Post and Telegraphs, Pak. . . . 562
- ,, Press Information, Pak 562
- ,, Zoological Survey and Marine, Fisheries Dept., Pak. 563

Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics . 523
Desai-Liaquat Pact . 485
Designs (Patents and Designs) 158
Devaluation (Currency System) 130
Development Schemes (Pakistan) 592
Dhanushkodi Port 309
Dipavali 22
Dir State (Pakistan) . . 618
Directive Principles of State Policy (Constitution of India) 322
Director of Archæology, Pakistan 562
- ,, ,, Forest, Colleges and Research Institute, Pak. . 563
- ,, General of Survey, Pak. . 563

Directorate-General of Disposals, Govt of India 369
Directorate of Defence Purchase, Pak . 564
- ,, ,, Marketing and Inspection (Govt of India). 362
- ,, ,, Procurements and Enforcements, Pak. . 563

Distribution (Meteorology) . . 7
- ,, by Community (Population) 17
- ,, of Insurance Companies 173

Distributors (Film Industry) . . 187
Diu 467
Drama (Literature) . . . 56
Dwarka Port . . . 310

E

Earthquakes . . 10
- Causes 10
- Historical Review . . . 10
- Map showing the Earthquake Zones of India 12

East Africa-Kenya Colony, Indians in . . 26
- Asia (Trade and Industry) . . 229

PAGE

East Bengal Judicial Department . . 572
East Bengal Province 604
- Administration . . . 605
- Education . . 604
- Food 604
- Health . . 604
- Industrial Development 605
- Jute 605

East India Cotton Association . . . 523
- ,, Indian Railway . . . 279

Economic Adviser's Office, Pak. . . 561
- ,, Affairs Ministry, Pak. . 561
- ,, Situation (Review of the Year) . 313

Economy Policy (Indian National Congress 478
Education 29
- Administration . . 31
- Adult Education . 31
- Central Advisory Board 35
- Education in the Indian Army 32
- ,, of the Handicapped 31
- Educational Statistics 37
- High School Education 30
- Historical Sketch . 44
- New Plan . 30
- Other reports 30
- Pre-Primary Education . 30
- Provincial Organisation . 29
- Recreative and Social Activities 31
- Scales of Pay 32
- Some Objections 32
- Technical, Commercial and Art Education 31
- Three Stages . 29
- Training of Teachers 31
- Universities Commission 36, 44
- University Education 31
- Wood-Abbot Report . . 30
- Wood's Despatch 44

Education (Pakistan) . 569
- Adult Education 569
- Cultural Relations 570
- Education in Central Areas 569
- Technical Education . . 569

Education, Bihar 379
- ,, Bombay . 385
- ,, Madhya Pradesh 392
- ,, in the Indian Army . 32
- ,, Madras 398
- ,, Ministry of, Govt of India 361
- ,, Orissa 403
- ,, Punjab (India) 408
- ,, Punjab (Province, Pak) 610
- ,, Sind 613
- ,, State of Madhya Bharat 442
- ,, Uttar Pradesh 417
- ,, West Bengal 429

Educational Institutions (Fighting Forces) 87
Effective Members' Pledge (National Congress) 474
Effects of War (Cement Industry) 179
Elections (Constitution of India) 344
Ellora Caves (*A Tourist's Guide*) 545
Embassies in India 458
Embassy in Pakistan, Indian 457
Emergency Provisions (Constitution of India).. . . . 347
- Breakdown in States . . 347
- Effects of Proclamation 347
- Powers of Parliament 347
- Threat to Financial Stability 348

Emigrant Labour Act, Tea Districts 105
Employers' Federation of India 526
Employment Exchanges 114
Engineers (India), Institution of 519
Epidemics . . 273
Essay, Drama (Literature) . 56
Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council 527
Exchange Banks . 140
- Investments . . 140

Exchange Control (Currency System) 140
Excise (Finance) 132
Existing Units (of Production), Chemical Industry. 168
Expeditions 1949 (Climbing in the Himalayas) . 184
Export Trade (Tea Industry) . . . 126

PAGE

Exports of Cotton Piece-Goods to Foreign Countries (Table) 210
- ,, of Merchandise 213

External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Ministry of (Govt of India) 234
- ,, Air Services 367
- ,, News Services 299

F

Factories Act, 1948 . . 99
Factory Statistics 99
Famine 264
- Bengal Famine, 1943 265
- Famine Codes 264

Fashion Variations 21
Fast (of Mahatma Gandhi) 483
Fatehpur Sikri (*A Tourist's Guide*) 545
Federal Court, Pak. 564, 571
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 151
- ,, of University Women in India 514

Fertilizers (Chemical Industry) 181
Festivals (Pakistan) 554
- ,, and Observances (Population) 21

Fiction (Literature) 55
Fifth Schedule (Constitution of India) 354
Fighting Forces 81
- Armed Forces Personnel 82
- Defence Organization 82
- Educational Institutions 87
- Indian Air Force 85
- ,, Army . 83
- ,, Navy 85
- ,, Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board 87
- National Defence Academy 87
- ,, Cadet Corps 84
- New Gallantry Awards 86
- Partition 81
- Record after August 86
- States Forces (Former) 84
- Territorial Army 84

Fiji, Indians in 27
Film Industry 186
- Cinemas 187
- Distributors 187
- Features, 35 MM 186
- Import of Films Equipment 188

Finance . 164
- Budget for 1950-51 166
- Customs . . 169
- Excise . 168
- General Statement of Revenue and Expenditure 165
- Guide to Taxes on Income (1950-51) 170
- Income-tax 169
- ,, Allocation 165
- Indian States' Finance 165
- Land Revenue 167
- Republican Finance 164
- Sales Taxes 171

Finance, Bihar 380
- ,, Ministry, Govt of India 365

Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits of (Constitution of India) 339
- Borrowing 342
- Consolidated Funds 339
- Contingency Funds 339
- Finance Commission 341
- Grants to States 340
- Property, Contracts, Rights, etc 342
- Union Taxes assigned to States 339
- ,, ,, Distributed 340

Finances (Irrigation) . 246
- ,, of Uttar Pradesh 419
- ,, Punjab (India) 409

Financial Integration (Former Princely States) . . 435
Fine Arts (Pakistan) . . 556
- ,, Chemicals 182

First Schedule (Constitution of India) 352
Fisheries 266
- Bombay 266
- Hyderabad (Deccan) 267
- Madras . 268
- Mysore . 269
- Orissa 270

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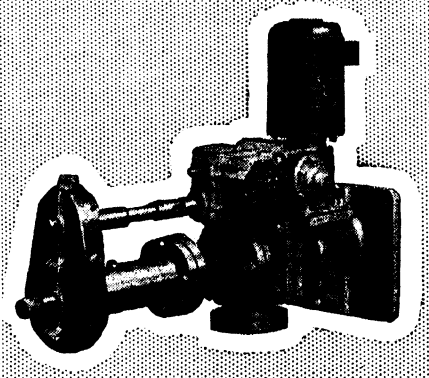

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PAGE

Fisheries—*Contd.*
- Punjab 270
- Uttar Pradesh . .. 271
- West Bengal 271

Fisheries (Pakistan) . 589
- East Bengal 589
- Sind .. . 590

Fishing, Deep Sea 266
Flying Clubs . . 300
- ,, ,, Pak 577

Food and Agriculture Ministry, Pak 563
Food and Famine 264
- Famine . . . 264

Food Position (Madras) 397
Football . 541
Foreign Agencies (The Press) 61
Forces, Former States 84
Foreign Consular Offices 460
- ,, Correspondents in New Delhi (The Press) 61
- ,, and Commonwealth Representatives .. 458

Foreign Possessions in India 464
- French Settlements 464
- Portuguese Settlements 465

Foreign Relations (Pakistan) 622
- Afghanistan, Iran 622
- Asian Countries 623
- Europe 623
- India 622
- United States 623

Foreign Representatives in Pakistan 567
- ,, Tariff (Posts and Telegraphs) 289, 292
- ,, Trade, Pak 601

Forest Colleges and Research Institute, Pak . .. 563
- ,, Conferences, Pak 585
- ,, Education 122
- ,, Hyderabad State 439
- ,, Industries 123
- ,, Products 123
- ,, Research 122

Forests . 121
- Forest Education 122
- ,, Policy .. 122
- Types of Forest . 121

Forests, Pakistan, . 585
- ,, Sind 614
- ,, State of Madhya Bharat 440

Former Princely States 434
- Financial Integration 435
- Mergers, Integrations 436
- Private Property 434
- Privy Purse 434
- Problems Facing Unions 435
- Statement showing Area and population of States that have merged with Provinces of India 437
- Statement showing Area and population of States formed into Centrally administered Areas 438
- Statement showing Area and population of States formed into Unions 438

Fourth Schedule (Constitution of India) 354
Freemasonry . . 512
French Settlements 464
- Chandernagore 465
- Commerce and Industries 464
- Education . 464
- History 464
- Karikal 465
- Mahé 465
- Pondicherry .. . 465
- Yanam 465

Frontiers 4
- Bhutan 6
- Nepal . . 5
- North-Eastern Frontier . . 5
- Practical Equilibrium 4
- Russian Interest 4
- Tibet 4
- Tripartite Convention 4

Frontiers, Pak. 624
Fundamental Rights (Constitution of India) . . 320

G

Gahambars 22
Gandak Valley Project . . 248
Ganesh Chaturthi 22
Gateways to Pakistan 629
General Council Meeting (Socialist Party of India) . 499
Geological Survey (Scientific Surveys) 126
- ,, ,, of India 364
- ,, ,, of Pakistan 562

Glass Industry . . . 189
- Imports 189
- Tariff Board Enquiry .. 189

Glass Industry, Pak . 598
Goa .. 466
Gokulashtami . 22
Gold (Bullion) .. 160
- ,, Bullion Standard . 130
- ,, (Coinage) 136

Golf . 541
Gopalpur Port . . 310
Government, Punjab State 411
Government of Baluchistan Personnel 616
Government of India 316
- Amendment of the Constitution 318
- Elections 317
- Emergency Provisions 318
- Finance 317
- Historical Survey 318
- Personnel . 361
- Services . 317
- States . 317
- Union Executive . 316
- Union Parliament . 316

Government of Pakistan, Mint . 561
- ,, ,, Personnel . 560
- ,, Policy (Shipping Industry) 203

Grading and Marking (Improvement of Agr Marketing) . 258
Grahana . 22
Grain and Oil Seeds Merchants' Association . 524
Grants to States (Constitution of India) 340
G I P Railway 279
Greetings Telegrams 291
Growth of Banking 140
- ,, Co-operation . 90
- ,, Industry (Cement) 179
- Irrigation . 245

Guide to Taxes on Income (1950-51) 170
Gupta Age (Archæology) 50
- ,, ,, (Art) 46

Gwalior (*A Tourist's Guide*) 545

H

Haj 22
Handloom Industry . 217
Health Ministry (Govt of India) 362
- ,, Services, Punjab (India) 408
- ,, Services, Punjab (Pakistan) 610

Heavy Chemicals . . 180
- ,, ,, Pak 598

Hides, Skins and Leather 190
High Commissioners in India .. 459
- ,, Courts 65
- ,, Courts in the States (Constitution of India) . 335
- ,, School Education 30

Hilton Young Commission (Currency System) . 129
Himachal Pradesh (Chief Commissioners' State) . 453
Himalayas, Climbing in the 123
Hindu Law Reform (Women's Movement) . .. 509
Hindu Mahasabha, Akhil Bharat 468
Hindu Marriages Validity Act, 1949 72
Hirakud Dam Project . 248
Historical Review (Earthquakes) 10
- ,, Sketch (Education) . . 44
- ,, Survey (Govt of India) 318

History (Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha) (The Muslims) 469
- ,, (Indian National Congress), 1885-1949 . 493

Attlee Declaration 479
August Resolution 488
Civil Disobedience 482

PAGE

History (Indian National Congress)—*Contd*
- Cripps' Offer 480
- C. R. Formula . .. 484
- Desai-Liaqat Pact 485
- Fast (Mahatma Gandhi's) .. 483
- H M G Proposals . 486
- Interim Government 487
- Poona Offer 480
- Partition Inevitable 489
- "Quit India" . 481
- Simla Conference 485
- Wavell Plan 485

History (Railways) 285
Hockey . 541
Holdings, Consolidation of 93
Home Affairs, Ministry of (Govt of India) 366
- ,, Division, Pak 562
- ,, Guards, Bombay 385

Horticultural Society of India, Agricultural and 517
Hospitals, Insanity and Mental 278
Hours of Work (Labour) 109
Housing .. 116
Hyderabad (Deccan), Fisheries 267
Hyderabad State 439
- Agriculture 439
- Communications and Transport 439
- Council of Ministers 439
- Industries and Trade 439
- Mineral Resources 439
- Political Developments 439

Hydro-Electric Development (Pakistan) 592
Hydro-Electric Development 238
- Assam . 242
- Bhopal 244
- Bihar . 242
- Bombay Hydro-Electric Works 238
- Grid Schemes 239
- Gujarat Area 239
- Hyderabad 244
- Kashmir 242
- Madras 241
- Mysore 240
- Orissa . 242
- Punjab . 243
- Rajasthan 244
- Rural Schemes 239
- Travancore-Cochin 240
- Uttar Pradesh 243
- West Bengal . . 244

I

Idu'l-Azha . 22
Id-ul-Fitr . 22
Imperial Bank 137
Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1949 77
Imports (Glass Industry) 189
- ,, (Non-Ferrous Industry) 196

Imports of Films, Equipment 188
- ,, ,, Merchandise 230
- ,, ,, Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures 196

Improvement of Agricultural Marketing 258
- Grading and Marking . 258
- Inspection of Produce 260
- Marketing Surveys 258
- Standard Contract terms 260

Income-Tax . 169, 173
- ,, Appellate Tribunal . 372
- ,, Appellate Tribunal (Pakistan) . 565
- ,, Investigation Commission (Govt of India) . 365

Increase in Population . . 17
Indigenous Bankers .. 143
Index Figures (Labour) 110
Index Numbers of Prices . 154
- Cost of Living Index .. 154
- Inadequacy of Data 155
- Price Trend 155
- Whole-Sale Price Index 154

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	PAGE
India and the World (Review of the Year)	314
India, Physiography of	1
India and I L O. (Labour)	106
Indian Air Force	85
,, Army	83
,, ,, Ordnance Corps	84
,, Bureau of Mines	224
,, Caste Marks	21
,, Central Cotton Committee	524
,, Central Jute Committee	192
,, ,, Sugarcane Committee	363
,, Chamber of Commerce, Ambala Cantt. (Punjab)	151
,, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta	151
,, Christian Association	520
,, Chemical Society	517
,, Coffee Board	185
,, Conference of Social Work	520
,, Council of Agricultural Research	263, 362
,, and Eastern Newspaper Society	515
,, Dailies (The Press)	61
,, Embassy in Pakistan	457
,, Institute of Culture	515
,, ,, of Fruit Technology (Govt of India)	362
,, ,, of Science	517
,, ,, of Sugar Technology	263, 363
,, Iron and Steel (Steel Industry)	206
,, Jute Mills Association	525
,, Library Association	515
,, Literature, Modern	53
,, Market (Bullion)	162
,, Mathematical Society	517
,, Merchants' Chamber	151
,, Mines Act, 1923	100
,, Music Association	515
Indian National Congress	472
Congress Constitution	472
Congress Legislature Party	472
Effective Members' Pledge	474
History 1885-1949	479
Nasik Session	489
Parliamentary Board	474
Review of the year	474
Indian Navy	85
Indian Newspapers Co-operative Society	525
,, News Agencies	60
,, Plateau (Physiography)	2
,, Red Cross Society	520
,, Representatives Abroad	457
,, Research Fund Association	517
,, Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd	518
,, Rubber Board	201
,, Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board	87
,, Science Congress Association	518
,, Securities (Stock Exchange)	147
,, Security Press	364
,, Society of Oriental Art	515
,, Standard Time	61
,, Standards Institution	515
,, States Finance	165
,, Sunday School Union	520
Indians Overseas	24
In Australia	25
,, British Guiana	27
,, Burma	28
,, Canada	25
,, Ceylon	27
,, East Africa Kenya Colony	26
,, Fiji	27
,, Malaya	27
,, Mauritius	28
,, South Africa	25
Land Nationalisation	28
Origin	24
Question before U N O	26
Indo-Anglian Literature, Aspects of	54
Indo-Pakistan Trade Relations (Trade & Industry)	227
Indus Valley	49
Industrial Alcohol	177
,, Disputes Act	104
,, Development (Pakistan)	592
,, Finance Corporation (Stock Exchange)	146
,, Housing	116
,, Safety	115
,, Statistics Act	106
Industries (Baluchistan)	615
,, (Bombay)	382
,, (Madhya Pradesh)	390
,, (Orissa)	405
,, Minerals (Madras)	399
Industries (Pakistan)	596
Cottage	599
Cotton	596
Fruit	599
Glass	598
Heavy Chemicals	598
Jute	597
Pharmaceuticals	598
Sports Goods	598
Tea	599
Wool	597
Industry and Supply, Govt. of India, Ministry of	367
,, (West Bengal)	429
,, (Punjab State India)	408
,, Sind	614
,, Trade and	225
Information and Broadcasting (Govt of India) Ministry of	366
Press Information Bureau	366
Information and Broadcasting Division, Pak.	562
Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Interior, Pak	562
Information Services (The Press)	61
Infringement of Copyright	62
Inland Postal Service Rates, Pak.	573
,, Tariff (Posts and Telegraphs)	289, 291
,, Waterways	305
,, Water Transport and Ports (Shipping Industry)	204
Insanity and Mental Hospitals	278
Inscriptions (Archæology)	50
Inspectorate of Railways, Pak.	563
Institute of Animal Husbandry Research, Pak	563
Institute of Chartered Accountants of India	515
Institution of Engineers (India)	519
Insurance	172
Annuity Business	172, 174
Assets of Insurers	174
Distribution of Companies	173
General Backwardness	173
Income-Tax	173
Insurance Agents	174
Insurance Amendment Bill	173
Interest Rate and Expense Ratio	174
Life Insurance Business	172, 173
Non-Life Business	172, 174
Provident Insurance Societies	174
Insurance Supdt, Karachi	561
Interest Structure (Banking)	143
Inter-Denominational Missions	535
Inter-Dominion Agreement (The Press)	59
Interim Government (Indian National Congress)	487
International Chamber of Commerce	152
,, Labour Organisation, India &	106
,, Trade	226
Iron	224
Iron and Steel Controller (Govt of India)	369
,, ,, ,, Controller, Karachi	562
,, ,, ,, Industry	206
Irrigation (Agriculture)	250
Irrigation	245
Charges for Water	246
Finances	246
Growth of Irrigation	245
Irrigation Organisations	247
,, Research	247
,, Statistics	245
New Works	247
Sources of Supply	245
Irrigation (Pakistan)	594
Irrigation and Public Works, Orissa	404
Irrigation Organisations (Irrigation)	247
,, Research (Irrigation)	247
,, Uttar Pradesh	415
,, West Bengal	430
,, Electric Power (Madras)	399
Ismailia Association	521
,, ,, (W. Pakistan)	632
Jaipur (*A Tourist's Guide*)	545
Jammu and Kashmir State	456
Administration	456
Agriculture	456
Early History	456
Industry, Minerals	456
Transport	456
Jawai River Project	248
Jinnah Central Hospital, Pak	564
Judicial Department, Assam	66
,, ,, Bihar	66
,, ,, Bombay	66
,, ,, East Bengal	572
,, ,, Madhya Pradesh	67
,, ,, Madras	67
,, ,, North-West Frontier Province	572
,, ,, Orissa	67
,, ,, Punjab (India)	67
,, ,, Sind	572
,, ,, Uttar Pradesh	68
,, ,, West Bengal	68
Justice, Punjab	610
,, Uttar Pradesh	415
,, West Bengal	430
,, Laws and Administration of	64
Jute (Agriculture)	252
Jute Industry	192
Indian Central Jute Committee	192
Prices of Jute Manufactures	193
Raw Jute	192
Recent Developments	194
Jute Industry, Pak	597
,, Mills Association, Indian	525
K	
Kakinada Port	310
Kalakshetra—International Arts Centre	516
Kalat State (Pakistan)	618
Kanarak or Konark (*A Tourist's Guide*)	546
Kandla Port	310
Kangra Valley (*A Tourist's Guide*)	546
Karachi Port	582
Karachi (Administration)	617
,, Administration of	562
,, Chamber of Commerce	584
Karikal	465
Kashmir (*A Tourist's Guide*)	546
,, State, Jammu and	456
Khairpur State (Pakistan)	618
Kharan State (Pakistan)	618
Khordadsal	22
Kodaikanal (*A Tourist's Guide*)	546
Kosi Project	248
Kotagiri (*A Tourist's Guide*)	546
Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme	248
Kulu Valley (*A Tourist's Guide*)	546
Kunzru Report (Railways)	281
Kutch	454
L	
Laboratories, Bureau of, Pak	564
Labour	98
Bonus Payments	108
Cost of Living	109
Dearness Allowance	108
Employment Exchanges	114
Factories Act, 1948	99
Factory Statistics	99
First Factory Act	98
Index Figures	110
Indian Mines Act, 1923	100
Industrial Disputes Act	104
,, Statistics Act	106
Labour Administration	120
Maternity Benefit	103
Mining Statistics	100
Minimum Wages Act	101
Payment of Wages Act	101
Pay Periods	108
Rates of Wages	107
Recruitment	113

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PAGE

Labour—*Contd.*
- Shops Legislation 105
- Social Security 115
- Standard of Living 111
- Statistics (Workmen's Compensation) 103
- Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act .. 105
- Technical Training 114
- Trade Union Movement 110
- ,, Unions Act, 1926 104
- Tripartite Machinery 106
- Wages and Conditions of Employment 107
- Welfare Activities 116
- Workmen's Compensation Act .. 102

Labour Commissioner, Pakistan .. 564
- ,, Division, Pakistan 564
- ,, Ministry of (Govt. of India) .. 363
- ,, Organisation, International .. 106
- ,, Pakistan 600
- ,, Trade Unions 600

Labour Welfare 600
Lac Industry 195
Ladies' Societies 535
Land Mortgage Banks 92
- ,, Revenue 167
- ,, Tenure, Bihar 378
- ,, ,, Punjab State, India 407

Language, Official (Government of India). 318
- ,, and Literature (Pakistan) .. 555
- ,, Problem (Literature) .. 55

Languages 14
Las Bela State, Pak. 618
Law Division, Pak. 564
Law, Federal Court (Pakistan) .. 571
- ,, Ministry of (Govt of India) 372
- ,, and Order, Madras State .. 398
- ,, ,, ,, Sind .. 614
- ,, Reports 65

Laws and Administration of Justice .. 64
- Assam Judical Department .. 66
- Bihar Judicial Department .. 66
- Bombay Judicial Department 66
- Codification 64
- High Courts 65
- Law Reports 65
- Legal Practitioners 65
- Lower Courts 65
- Madhya Pradesh Judicial Department 67
- Madras Judicial Department 67
- Orissa Judicial Department .. 67
- Punjab Judicial Department 67
- Supreme Court of India 64
- Uttar Pradesh Judicial Department .. 68
- West Bengal Judicial Department .. 68

Laws of 1949 69
Leather, Hides, Skins and 190
Left Wing in Indian Politics 495
Legal Practitioners 65
Legations in India 458
Legislative Assembly, Assam 377
- ,, ,, Bihar 380
- ,, ,, Bombay 389
- ,, ,, Madhya Pradesh. 396
- ,, ,, Madras 401
- ,, ,, Mysore 444
- ,, ,, North-West Frontier Province .. 608
- ,, ,, Orissa 406
- ,, ,, Punjab (India) .. 412
- ,, ,, Sind 615
- ,, ,, State of Madhya Bharat .. 443
- ,, ,, State of Saurashtra .. 448
- ,, ,, Travancore-Cochin .. 449
- ,, ,, Uttar Pradesh .. 427
- ,, ,, West Bengal .. 433
- ,, Council, Bihar 380
- ,, ,, Bombay 388
- ,, ,, Madras 401
- ,, ,, Uttar Pradesh .. 427
- ,, Powers of the President (Constitution of India) .. 328

Legislature, Constitution of India .. 331
Leprosy 274
Liabilities and Assets of Banking Companies in India 142
Liberal Association, Western India National 522
Licensing System (Trade and Industry) .. 226

PAGE

Life Insurance Business 172, 173
Literacy (Population) 15
Literary Societies 514
- Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute 514
- Bharata Itihasa Sanshodaka Mandala 514
- Bombay Art Society 514
- ,, Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society .. 514
- ,, Natural History Society 514
- Dawoodi Bohra Literary and Welfare Society 514
- Deccan Education Society .. 514
- Federation of University Women in India 514
- Indian Institute of Culture .. 515
- ,, and Eastern Newspaper Society. 515
- ,, Library Association 515
- ,, Music Association 515
- ,, Society of Oriental Art .. 515
- ,, Standards Institution 515
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 515
- Kalakshetra—International Art Centre 516
- Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society 516
- National Library 516
- P E N. All-India Centre .. 516
- Philatelic Society of India .. 516
- Ramkrishna Mission and Math 516
- Southern India Journalists' Federation 516
- Taheri Scholarship Society 516
- Theosophy Company (India) 517

Literature 53
- A Selection 56
- Aspects of Indo-Anglian Literature .. 54
- Biography 56
- Criticism 56
- Drama 56
- Essay 56
- Fiction 55
- Language Problem .. 55
- Modern Indian Literature .. 53
- Poetry 55

Livestock Census 252
- ,, Pakistan 589
- ,, Sind .. 614

Lloyd Barrage (Sind) .. 612
Local Government, Punjab (Pakistan) .. 610
- ,, Self-Government, Bombay .. 385
- ,, ,, Madhya Pradesh 391
- ,, ,, Orissa 404
- ,, ,, Patiala and East Punjab States Union 446
- ,, ,, Uttar Pradesh 414
- ,, ,, West Bengal .. 430

Lower Courts 65
Lucknow (*A Tourist's Guide*) 546
Lutheran Societies 534

M

Madhya Pradesh .. 390
- Administration 391
- Administrative Personnel .. 395
- Budget, 1950-51 393
- Commerce and Manufactures 390
- Country 390
- Education 392
- Heads of Departments .. 396
- Industries 390
- Legislative Assembly .. 396
- Local Self-Government 391
- Medical 392
- Police 391
- Public Health 392
- ,, Works 391
- Secretariat 395

Madras, Fisheries 268
- ,, (*A Tourists' Guide*) 546
- ,, (Hydro-Electric Development). 241

Madras State 397
- ,, Administration 400
- Budget 1950-51 399
- Co-operation 398
- Education 398
- Food Position 397
- Industries, Minerals 399
- Irrigation, Electric Power 399
- Law and Order 398

PAGE

Madras State—*Contd.*
- Legislative Assembly 401
- ,, Council 401
- Population .. 397
- Public Health .. 397
- Secretariat .. 400

Madras Chamber of Commerce .. 152
- ,, Judicial Department .. 67
- ,, Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society 516
- ,, Port .. 308

M & S. M Railway 279
Madhya Bharat, State of 440
Madura (*A Tourist's Guide*) 546
Mahableshwar (*A Tourist's Guide*) .. 546
Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce 152
Mahasabha, Akhil Bharat Hindu 468
Mahe 465
Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries 152
Majority and Minority (Pakistan) 552
Malaria .. 275
- ,, Institute, Pak .. 564

Malaya, Indians in .. 27
Mangalore Port 310
Mangla Scheme 243
Manifesto (Congress Elections) 487
Manipur 454
Manners and Customs .. 21
Manufacture (Civil Aviation) .. 300
Manufactured Products (Tobacco industry) .. 218
Manufactures (U P) 413
- ,, & Trade (Assam) 374

Manures and Manuring (Agriculture) 250
Map of Earthquake Zones in India 12
Marine, West Bengal 430
Marketing and Co-operation, Pak 591
- ,, and Inspection, Directorate of 362
- ,, Societies 93

Marwari Association 525
Masulipatam Port 310
Maternity Benefit (Labour) 103
- ,, and Child Welfare Movement 277

Mathematical Society, Benares 517
- ,, ,, Indian .. 517

Matheran (*A Tourist's Guide*) .. 547
Mathura 50
Mauritius, Indians in .. 28
Measures, Weights and 62
Medical and Health (U P) .. 418
Medical and Nursing Societies 527
- Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council 527
- National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India .. 527
- St John Ambulance Association 527
- Trained Nurses Association of India 528

Medical and Public Health, State of Madhya Bharat 442
Medical Facilities (Labour) 117
- ,, Stores Depot, Pak 564

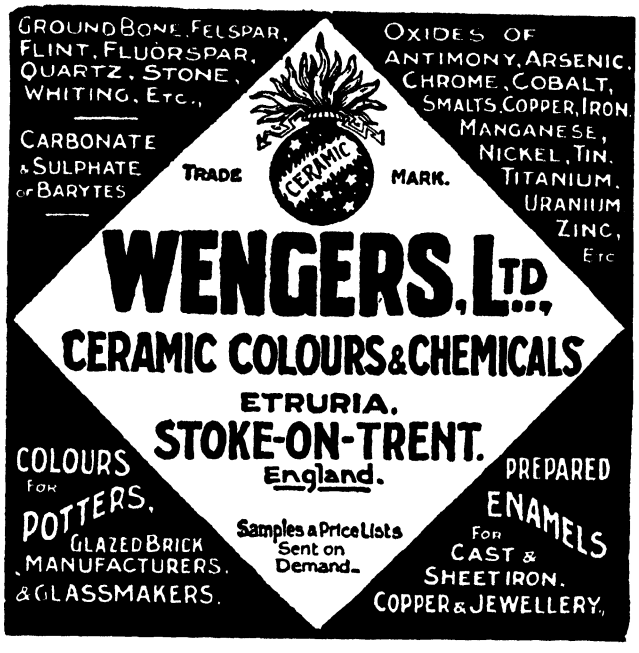
Mediæval Art (Art) 46
Mental Hospitals in India, Insanity and 278
Mercantile Marine Depot, Karachi 561
Merchandise, Imports of 230
- ,, Exports of 234

Merchants' Association, Pak .. 632
- ,, Chamber of Uttar Pradesh 153

Merged State (Laws) Act, 1949 76
Mergers, Integrations (Former Princely States) 436
Meteorological Department (Meteorology) 7
- ,, ,, (Pak) .. 563

Meteorology 7
- Distribution (of Rainfall) .. 7
- Maximum Temperature .. 8
- Meteorological Department .. 7
- Minimum Temperature .. 8
- Normal Rainfall 8
- South-West Monsoon .. 7

Methodist Church in Southern Asia .. 531
Mettur Scheme 242
Military Grain Depot, Lahore 563
Millets and Pulses 250
Millowners' Association, Bombay .. 525
- ,, Mutual Insurance Association Ltd 525



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PAGE

Mineral Resources, Hyderabad State 439
" " State of Madhya Bharat 441
Minerals, Jammu and Kashmir State 456
" Manufactures (Rajasthan State) 447
" Vindhya Pradesh 455
Mines and Minerals 224
Bureau of Mines, Indian 224
Iron 224
Salt 224
Statement of Minerals (Table) 225
Mines and Minerals, Pak 595
" Inspectorate (Pak) 564
Minimum Wages Act 101
Mining Statistics 100
Ministers of State (Govt of India) 361
Ministry of Agriculture (Govt of India) 362
" " Commerce (Govt of India) 367
" " Communications (Govt of India) 371
" " Communications (Pak) 562
Ministry of Defence (Govt. of India) 366
Pensions Branch 366
Ministry of Defence (Pakistan) 560
" " Economic Affairs (Pak) 561
" " Education (Govt. of India) 361
" " Education and Commerce (Pak.) 561
" " External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (Govt of India) 367
Ministry of Finance (Govt. of India) 365
Central Board of Revenue 365
Income-Tax Investigation Commission 365
Mint 365
Ministry of Finance (Pak) 561
" " Food and Agriculture (Pak.) 563
" " Foreign Affairs (Pak) 560
" " Health (Govt. of India) 362
" " Health and Works (Pak) 564
" " Home Affairs (Govt of India) 366
" " Industries (Pak) 562
" " Industry and Supply (Govt of India) 367
" " Information & Broadcasting (Govt of India) 366
" " Interior, Information & Broadcasting (Pak) 562
" " Kashmir Affairs (Pak) 560
" " Labour (Govt. of India) 363
" " Law and Labour (Pak) 564
" " Law (Govt of India) 372
" " Refugees and Rehabilitation (Pak) 564
" " Rehabilitation (Govt of India) 372
" " States (Govt of India) 367
" " " and Frontier Regions (Pak) 564
Ministry of Transport (Govt of India) 371
Central Standards Office for Railways. 371
Civil Aviation Department 371
Railway Board 371
Ministry of Works, Mines and Power (Govt. of India) 364
Mint (Govt of India) 365
" (Pak) 561
Miscellaneous (Constitution of India) 348
Definitions 348
Interpretation 349
Major Ports, Aerodromes 348
Rights, etc of Rulers 348
Missions (Church Organization) 532
Modern Art 47
" Indian Literature 53
Monetary Stocks of Gold 160
Money Supply (Currency System) 131
Motor Vehicles in India (Roads) 304
Mount Abu (*A Tourist's Guide*) 543
" Everest 124
" Kamet 124
" Kanchenjunga 124
Mountain Wall (Physiography of India) 1
Muharram 23
Murree (*A Tourist's Guide*) 633
Musical Instruments (Copyright) 62
Muslims 492
Attempt to revive League 492
Bengal Disorders 493
History 493
Muslims and Congress 492

PAGE

Mussoorie (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
Mysore City (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
" Hydro-Electric Works 210
" Iron Works (Steel Industry) 206
" State (Fisheries) 269
" State 411
" State (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
" State Railway 280

N

Nagapattinam Port 310
Nainital (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
Nanga Parbhat 125
Narbada-Tapti Project 240, 248
Nasik Session (Indian National Congress) 489
National Academy of Sciences 518
" Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India 527
" Cadet Corps 84
" Defence Academy 87
" Employment Service 526
" Flag (Pakistan) 552
" Highways 303
" Horse Breeding & Show Society of India 519
" Library 516
Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Dept, Chittagong 561
Navlakhi Port 310
Navroz, Nauroz 23
Navy, Indian 85
Nepal 5
Netherlands Trade Commissioner Service 463
New Constitution (Pakistan) 558
" Directives (Tariff Board) 175
" Gallantry Awards (Indian Army) 86
" Plan (Education) 30
" Works (Irrigation) 247
" Zealand Trade Commissioner Service 463
Newspaper Society, Indian and Eastern 515
Nickel (Coinage) 135
Nicobar Island 450
Nizam's State Railway 279
Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation 93
Non-Ferrous Industry 195
Development Since 1939 195
Government Policy 196
Imports 196
Imports of Non-Ferrous Metals & Manufactures (Table) 196
World Production (Table) 197
Non-Life Business (Insurance) 172, 174
North-Eastern Frontier 5
North-West Frontier Province 606
General Development 607
Legislative Assembly 608
People 606
Trade and Occupation 606
North-West Frontier Province Judicial Department 572
Note Circulation (Currency System) 132
Nursing Associations 527

O

Observances, Festivals and (Population) 21
Office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Govt of India 369
" " " Controller of Patents & Designs, Govt of India 370
" " " Salt Controller, Govt of India 370
" " " Textile Commissioner, Govt of India 370
" " " Agricultural Development Commissioner, Pak 564
" " " Co-operation and Marketing Adviser, Pak 564
" " " Economic Adviser, Pak. 561
" " " Regional Food Commar, Pak 563
" " " Sugar, Gur, etc Controller, Pak 563
Official Language (Constitution of India) 346
Commission 346
Language of the Supreme Court, High Courts, etc. 346
Regional Languages 346
Oilseeds 251
Okha Port 310

PAGE

Ootacamund (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
Operation of Co-operative Societies, 1946-47 97
Opium Industry 198
Oriental Art, Indian Society of 515
Organizations in Bombay (Women's Movement) 509
Orissa Judicial Department 67
" (Fisheries) 270
Orissa State 403
Administration 405
Agriculture 404
Budget 1950-51 405
Education 403
Industries 405
Irrigation and Public Works 404
Legislative Assembly 406
Local Self-Government 404
Police 403
Public Health 403
Other Reports (Education) 30
" Representatives of Foreign Countries in Pak. 568
Oudh Tirhut Railway 280
Overseas Communications Service 372

P

Pachmarhi (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
Painting, Sculpture 46
Paints and Varnishes 183
Paijusana 23
Pakistan 551
A Background 551
Administrative Services 619
Agriculture 586
Air Headquarters 561
Animal Husbandry Research Institute 563
Archæology and Architecture 557
Armed Forces 621
Army Headquarters 560
Arts and Handicrafts 557
Associations 632
Auditor-General, Karachi 561
Baluchistan 615
Banking 578
Birth 551
Cabinet 560
" Secretariat 560
Chambers of Commerce 584
Chief Controller of Exports and Imports 561
Civil Aviation Department 562
Constituent Assembly 552, 565
Development Schemes 592
Eastern Pakistan (East Bengal) 553, 604
Education 569
Election of President 552
Federal Court of Pakistan 564
Federal Court, Law 571
Festivals 554
Fine Arts 556
Fisheries 589
Foreign Relations 622
" Representatives in Pakistan 567
" Trade 601
Forests 585
Frontiers 624
Geological Survey 562
Government Personnel 560
Governor-General 560
Income-tax Appellate Tribunal 565
Industries 596
Intelligence Bureau 560
Irrigation 594
Joint Cipher Bureau 560
Karachi Administration 617
Labour 600
Language and Literature 555
Livestock 589
Majority and Minority 552
Malaria Institute 564
Marketing and Co-operation 591
Mercantile Marine Departments 561
Meteorological Department 563
Mines and Minerals 595
Ministry of Communications 562
Ministry of Defence 560
" " Economic Affairs 561
" " Education and Commerce 561
" " Finance 561
" " Food and Agriculture 563
" " Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations 560

PREM ADIB PICTURES

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MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS

PAGE

Pakistan—*Contd.*
- Ministry of Health and Works . 564
- ,, ,, Industries 562
- ,, ,, Interior, Information and Broadcasting 562
- ,, ,, Kashmir Affairs . . 560
- ,, ,, Law and Labour . . 564
- ,, ,, Refugees and Rehabilitation . . 564
- ,, ,, States and Frontier Regions . 564

Minorities . . 559
Mint . . 561
National Flag . 552
Naval Headquarters . 561
New Constitution 558
North-West Frontier Province 606
Objectives Resolution 558
Pay Commission Report 619
People . 554
Physiography 553
Ports 582
Posts and Telegraphs 562, 573
P W D 564
Press Information Department 562
Prime Minister on new Constitution 558
Procurement and Enforcement Directorate 563
Public Health 570
,, Service Commission 560
Punjab Province 608
Quaid-e-Azam 551
Radio Pakistan 578
Railways 580
Refugees and Rehabilitation 603
Representatives Abroad 566
Road Transport 581
Scouting 612
Sind 612
State Bank of Pakistan 579
States of Pakistan 617
Survey, Director-General of Surveys . 563
Textile Commissioner 562
Third Budget 601
Tourists' Guide 633
Water Transport . 581

Pallivasal Hydro-Electric System 240
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme 242
Paper Industry 199
Parliament (Constitution of India) 324
Parliamentary Board (Indian National Congress) 474
Partition (Fighting Forces) 81
Passengers and Traffic Relief Association 521

Patents and Designs 157
- Designs 158
- Patents . . 157
- Procedure for obtaining Patents 157
- Term and Continuance 157
- Who May Apply and How (For Registration of Designs) 158

Pateti . . 23
Patiala and East Punjab States Union 445
- Administration . 446
- Agriculture . . 445
- Budget for 1950-51 446
- Education . 445
- Horticulture 445
- Industries . 445
- Local Self-Government 446
- Public Health 445

Pay Commission Report (Pakistan) 619
Payment of Wages Act . 101
Pearl Fisheries 268
Peasants' Party, Workers' and . . 496
Pensions Branch, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India . . 366
People, Pakistan . . 554
Personnel (Govt of India) 361
,, (Pakistan) . 560
Philatelic Society of India . 516
Physical Types (Population) . . 13
Physiography (India) 1
- Animals 2
- India, Pakistan 3
- Indian Plateau 2
- Mountain Wall 1
- Plain of Hindustan 1
- Vegetation 2

PAGE

Physiography (Pakistan). . 553
Piece-goods (Bombay) Merchants' Association . . 523
Plague 275
Plans for 1950 (Himalayan Climbing) 123
Plastics Industry 200
P.E.N. All-India Centre 516
Poetry (Literature) 55
Police Act, 1949 . 77
- ,, Bihar 379
- ,, Bombay 385
- ,, Madhya Pradesh . 391
- ,, Orissa . 403
- ,, Punjab . 408
- ,, Uttar Pradesh 417
- ,, West Bengal 430

Political Set-up, State of Madhya Bharat 442
Polo 542
Pondicherry 465
Poona Offer (Indian National Congress) 480
,, Seva Sadan Society 521
Pope Committee (Railways) 288

Population 13
- Age Grouping 17
- Birth-Rate 18
- Death-Rate 19
- Distribution by Community 17
- Economic Set-up 13
- Festivals and Observances 21
- Increase in Population 17
- Languages 14
- Literacy 15
- Manners and Customs 21
- Physical Types 13
- Religion, Community 14
- Urban and Rural 15

Population, Madras . . 397
,, Pak . 553
Porbandar Port 311
Port Health Dept (Pakistan) 564
Ports (India) .. 305
- Alleppey . . 309
- Balasore 309
- Bhavnagar 309
- Bimlipatam 309
- Bombay 305
- Calcutta 306
- Calicut 309
- Chandbali 309
- Cochin 308
- Cuddalore 309
- Cutch Mandvi 309
- Cuttack 309
- Dhanushkodi 309
- Dwarka . 310
- Gopalpur . 310
- Kakinada 310
- Kandla 310
- Madras 308
- Mangalore . 310
- Masulipatam 310
- Nagapattinam . 310
- Navlakhi 310
- Okha 310
- Porbandar 311
- Quilon 311
- Surat . 311
- Tellicherry . 311
- Tuticorin . 311
- Vizagapatam . . . 308

Ports (Pakistan) . 582
- Chittagong . 583
- Karachi . 582
- Keti Bandar, Shah Bandar and Sokhi Bandar . 583

Portuguese Settlements . 465
- Daman . . 467
- Diu 467
- Goa . 466
- Commerce and Industries 466
- Education and Culture . 466
- Government 466
- History 465

Posts and Telegraphs . .. 289
- Air Mails 290
- Amount of Business .. 290
- Foreign Tariff .. . 289, 292
- Greetings Telegrams 291
- Inland Tariff 289, 291
- Telegraphs 290

PAGE

Posts and Telegraphs Department, Government of India . . 372
Posts and Telegraphs Department, Pakistan 562, 573
Power Alcohol (Alcohol Industry) 178
Pre-History (Archæology) 49
Pre-primary Education 30
Presbyterian Societies 533
Presidency Banks 137
President (Govt of India) 361
Press Information Dept (Pakistan Ministry of Interior, Information and Broadcasting) 562
Press 57
- Foreign Agencies 61
- History 57
- Indian News Agencies 60
- Information Services 61
- Inter-Dominion Agreement 59
- Law Cases 60
- Press Associations 61
- ,, Laws Committee 59

Press Association 61, 526
- ,, Information Bureau 366
- ,, Owners Association 526

Price Trend (Index Numbers of Prices) 155
Prices, Index Numbers of 154
Private Property (Former Princely State) 434
Privy Purse 434
Probate of Foreign Wills 80
Production of Oil Seeds (Vegetable Oil Industry) 219
- ,, (Sugar Industry) 208
- ,, (Tobacco Industry) 218

Progress of Cotton Mills in India, since 1901 (Table) 214
Property, Contracts, Rights, etc (Constitution of India) 342
Provident Insurance Societies 174
Provincial Co-operative Banks 92
- ,, Organisation (Education) 29

Proving of Wills 80
- Effect of Probate 80
- Probate of Foreign Wills 80

Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Act, 1949 73
Public Health 273
- Bhore Committee's Plan 276
- Blindness 275
- Central Advisory Board of Health 276
- Epidemics 273
- Insanity and Mental Hospitals 278
- Leprosy 274
- Malaria 276
- Maternity and Child Welfare Movement 277
- Plague 275
- Tuberculosis . . 276
- Vital Statistics 273
- Welfare Work in Industry 278

Public Health (Pakistan) 570
- Malaria 571

Public Health, Bihar 379
- ,, ,, Bombay 386
- ,, ,, Madhya Pradesh 392
- ,, ,, Madras 397
- ,, ,, Orissa 403
- ,, ,, Patiala and East Punjab States Union 445
- ,, ,, West Bengal 430

,, Service Commissions (Constitution of India) 343
,, ,, Commission (Pak.) 560
,, Works, Bihar 378
,, ,, Madhya Pradesh 191
,, ,, Department, Uttar Pradesh 415
,, ,, West Bengal 430

Punjab Fisheries . 270
- Conservation . 270
- Culture and Propagation 270
- Research 271

Punjab Chamber of Commerce .. 153
,, and N.W.F.P. Chamber of Commerce 584
,, Federation of Industries (Amritsar) 527
,, Hydro-Electric Project 243
,, High Court of Judicature (Pakistan) 572

PAGE

Punjab (India) Judicial Department . 67
,, Railway . . 280
Punjab State (India) .. 406
Administration . . 411
Agriculture 407
Boundaries .. 406
Civil Secretariat . .. 411
Education . 408
Finances for 1950-51 . 409
Health Services . . 408
Industry 408
Land Tenure . . 407
Legislative Assembly . . 412
Police . 408
Punjab Province (Pakistan) .. . 608
Administration . . . 610, 611
Agriculture . . . 608
Communications 609
Education .. . 610
Industries . 608
Rural, Nursing .. . 611
Puri (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
Pykara Scheme 241

Q

Quaid-e-Azam (Pak.) . . . 551
Question before U N O. (Indians Overseas 26
Quilon Port 311
Quit India (Indian National Congress) 481

R

Radio, All-India 293
,, Imports .. . 295
,, Pak. . . 562, 578
Railway, Assam . 279
,, Bengal-Nagpur . 279
,, Board .. .286, 871
,, B. B. & C. I. . .. 279
,, East Indian . 279
,, G.I P. 279
,, Inspectorate, Pak 563
,, M. & S M. . . 279
,, Management . . 287
,, Mysore State 280
,, Nizam's State 279
,, Oudh-Tirhut .. . 280
,, Punjab . . 280
,, South Indian . 280
Railways (Pakistan) . . . 580
Railways 278
Accounts .. . 287
Chief Commissioner . . 287
History . . 285
Kunzru Report 281
Pope Committee . . 288
Railway Board 286
,, Budget, 1950-51 . 280
,, Management 287
,, Statistics .. . 282
Rolling Stock Position . .. 281
Standing Finance Committee .. 288
Subsidiary Bodies 287
Traffic 281
Rainfall at Selected Stations in India .. 8
Rajasthan (Hydro-Electric Development) 244
Rajasthan State . .. 446
Administration . . 447
Agriculture . 446
Minerals, Manufactures 447
Natural Regions .. 446
Reconstruction . . 447
Ram-Lila . . 23
Ram-Navami 23
Ramakrishna Mission and Math . 516
Ramapadsagar Project 248
Rameshwaram (*A Tourist's Guide*) . 547
Ramzan 23
Ranji Trophy 541
Rates of Inland Postal Services, Pakistan 573
,, ,, Wages 107
Raw Jute (Jute Industry) . . 192
Rayon Industry 205
Reconstituted Board (Tariff Board) .. 175
Record after August 1947 (Fighting Forces) 86
Recreative and Social Activities (Education) 31
Recruitment (Labour) 113
Red Cross Society, Indian 520
Refugees and Rehabilitation in Pakistan. 603

PAGE

Refugees and Rehabilitation Ministry, Pakistan . 564
Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Pakistan . 563
,, Food Commissioner, Pakistan 563
Regional Languages (Constitution of India) . . . 346
Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1949 . . 73
Registrar of Trade Marks, Karachi 561
Rehabilitation Ministry (Govt of India). 372
Relation between the Union and the States (Constitution of India) 338
Administrative Relations 339
Legislative Relations 338
Religion, Community (Population) .. 14
Repeals (Constitution of India) 352
Representatives Abroad, Indian . 457
,, ,, Pakistan 566
,, in India, Foreign and Commonwealth .. 458
,, ,, Pakistan, Foreign 567
Republican Finance . 164
Research and Development (Civil Aviation) . 300
,, (Tobacco Industry) . 217
,, Broadcasting . 294
,, Fund Association, Indian . 517
Reserve Bank of India 137
Central Board of Directors 138
Functions .. 138
Statement of Affairs (Banking Department) .. 139
,, ,, ,, (Issue Department) . 139
Resettlement and Employment Dept, Pakistan . . 564
Revenue Division, Pak Finance Ministry 561
Review of the Year (Indian National Congress) . 474
Economy Policy 478
Election Record 475
Self-Criticism 474
Review of the Year (1949 May—1950 April) 313
Economic Situation 313
India and the World . 314
U N O 314
Rice . . . 250
Rihand Dam Scheme 248
Road Improvement, Assam . 374
,, Transport, Pakistan 581
Roads 302
Development Committee . . 302
Five-year Programme . . 303
Motor Vehicles in India . 304
National Highways . . 303
Road Mileage 303
War Improvement 303
Roads and Transport Development Association, Indian . 518
Rolling Stock Position (Railways) 281
Roman Catholic Church . 529
Rotary 510
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch 514
Rubber Industry . . . 201
Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Act, 1949 . 73
Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative Movement) 90
,, Reconstruction (Co-operative Movement) 94

S

Safety First Association of India . 521
Sailors' Board, Indian 87
St. John Ambulance Association (India) and St John Ambulance Brigade (India) 527
Sales Tax (Finance) 117
Salt 224
Salt Controller (Govt of India) . 370
Salvation Army 537
Sanchi (*A Tourist's Guide*) . 547
Saurashtra, The State of . 448
Scales of Pay (Education) . 32
Scheduled and Tribal Areas (Constitution of India) . . 338
Scheduled Banks (Banking) . . . 139
Scheduled Banks' Consolidated Position in India, and Pakistan 141

PAGE

Schedules (Constitution of India) .. 352
Scientific Societies 517
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India . .. 517
Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras . 517
Anthropological Society of Bombay 517
Benares Mathematical Society . . 517
Bombay Sanitary Association .. 517
British Medical Association 517
Indian Chemical Society .. . 517
Indian Institute of Science . .. 517
Indian Mathematical Society . .. 517
,, Research Fund Association .. 517
,, Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. .. 518
,, Science Congress Association .. 518
Institution of Engineers (India) .. 519
National Academy of Sciences 518
National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India . 519
Scientific Surveys . 126
Botanical Survey .. 126
Geological Survey . . 126
Survey of India . 127
Zoological Survey of India . .. 128
Scouting, Pakistan 632
Sculpture and Painting . 46
Seamen's Welfare Directorate, Karachi 561
Second Schedule (Constitution of India). 352
Secretariat Assam . 377
,, Madhya Pradesh 395
,, Madras . 400
Secretariat, Govt of India . 361
Ministry of Agriculture 362
,, Commerce 367
,, Communications 371
,, Defence .. . 366
,, Education 361
,, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations 367
,, Finance 365
,, Health . .. 362
,, Home Affairs 366
,, Industry and Supply .. 367
,, Information and Broadcasting . 366
,, Labour . . 363
,, Law . 372
,, Rehabilitation . 372
,, States . .. 367
,, Transport . .. 371
,, Works, Mines and Power 364
Security Press, Govt. of India .. 364
Servants of India Society . .. 521
Services under the Union and the States (Constitution of India) . 343
All-India Services .. 343
Public Service Commissions .. 343
Seva Sadan 522
Seventh Schedule (Constitution of India) 357
Shatrunjaya Hills (*A Tourist's Guide*) .. 547
Shipping Industry . .. 202
Government Policy .. 203
Recent Developments .. 203
Ship-Building 204
Shiva-Ratri 23
Shops Legislation . .. 105
Sikhs 494
Silk Industry 205
Rayon Industry 205
Table I (Imports of Rayon into India) 205
Table II (Particulars about Rayon Companies) 205
Technicians 205
Silver 135, 159
Simla (*A Tourist's Guide*) 547
Sind, Fisheries 590
Sind Judicial Department . . 572
Sind Province 612
Administrative Personnel 615
Agricultural Development 613
Education 618
Forests 614
Legislative Assembly 615
Industry. 614
Lloyd Barrage 612
Progressive Budget 612
Sixth Schedule (Constitution of India) .. 355
Social, Religious and Political Societies 519
Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh 519

PAGE

Social, Religious and Political Societies—*Contd.*
Bible Society of India, Pakistan and Ceylon 519
Bombay Medical Union 519
Children's Aid Society 519
Consumptives' Homes Society 519
Indian Christian Association 520
,, Red Cross Society 520
,, Sunday School Union 520
,, Conference of Social Work 520
Ismailia Association 521
Passengers and Traffic Relief Association 521
Poona Seva Sadan Society 521
Safety First Association of India 521
Servants of India Society 521
Seva Sadan 522
Society for the Protection of Children in Western India 522
Theosophical Society 522
United Kingdom Citizens' Association 520
Western India National Liberal Association 522
Women's Indian Association 522
Young Men's Christian Association 522
Young Women's Christian Association 523
Social Security (Labour) 115
Socialist Party of India 496
A Short History 503
Annual Conference 500
Case against Congress 497
Communists 497
Conference Resolutions 501
Constitution 496
General Council Meeting 499
Russia 497
Societies 514
Commercial and Industrial 523
Literary 514
Medical and Nursing 527
Scientific 517
Social, Religious and Political 519
Societies, Agricultural Credit 91
Society, Agricultural and Horticultural 517
,, for the Protection of Children in Western India 522
Soils 249
Some Notable Dates (April 1949-March 1950) 315
Sources of Supply (Irrigation) 245
South Africa, Indians in 25
Interim Act 25
Land Tenure Act 26
Question before U.N.O 26
South Indian Railway 280
Southern India Chamber of Commerce 153
,, ,, Journalists' Federation 516
South-West Monsoon 7
Special Police Establishment, Lahore 562
,, Provisions for certain Classes (Constitution of India) 345
Sports 539
Athletics 541
Badminton 541
Billiards 541
Bombay Races 540
Boxing 541
Calcutta Races 540
Cricket 540
Football 541
Golf 541
Hockey 541
Polo 542
Poona Races 540
Ranji Trophy 541
Swimming 542
Table Tennis 541
Tennis 541
Weight Lifting 542
Sports Goods Industries, Pak. 598
Srirangam (*A Tourist's Guide*) 548
St. John Ambulance Association 527
Standard of Living (Labour) 111
Standard Time, Indian 61
Standards of Weights Act, 1939 63
Standing Finance Committee (Railways) 288
State Bank of Pakistan 579
State Legislature (Constitution of India) 331
State of Madhya Bharat 440
Administrative Personnel 443
Agriculture 440
Budget, 1950-51 441

PAGE

State of Madhya Bharat—*Contd.*
Commerce and Manufactures 441
Education 442
Integration 441
Land Tenure and Administration 440
Legislative Assembly 443
Medical and Public Health 442
Mineral Resources 441
Political Set-up 442
State of Saurashtra 448
Administration 448
Agriculture, Industry 448
Legislative Assembly 448
States 317
States (Archæology) 51
States and Frontier Regions Ministry, Pak. 564
States Forces, Former 84, 436
States, Former Princely 434
Statement showing Area and Population of States that have merged with Provinces of India 437
Statement showing Area and Population of States formed into Centrally Administered Areas 438
Statement showing Area and Population of States formed into Unions 438
Statement of Revenue and Expenditure (Finance) 165
States of Pakistan 617
Amb 619
Bahawalpur 617
Chitral 618
Dir 618
Kalat 618
Khairpur 618
Kharan 618
Las Bela 618
Phulera 619
Swat 619
States in Part A of the First Schedule (Constitution of India) 330
Legislative Power of the Governor 335
Legislature 331
The Executive 330
The High Courts in the States 335
Subordinate Courts 337
States in Part B of First Schedule (Constitution of India) 337
States in Part C of First Schedule (Constitution of India) 337
Statistics, Agricultural 253
,, Educational 37
,, Factory 99
,, of Population 16
,, (Workmen's Compensation), Labour 103
Steel Industry 206
Sterling Balances 133
,, Exchange Standard 129
Stock Exchange 145
Capital Market 145
Control of Capital Issue 145
Indian Securities 147
Industrial Finance Corporation 146
Survey for 1949 147
Subordinate Courts (Constitution of India) 337
Subsidiary Bodies (Railways) 287
Sugar Industry 208
Consumption of Sugar 209
Production 208
Sugar Prices 210
Sugar Technology, Kanpur, Indian Institute of 263
Sugarcane and Sugar 251
Sulphuric Acid 181
Superintendent of Insurance, Karachi 561
Supply and Development Dept., Pak 562
Supreme Court of India 64
Surat Port 311
Survey of India (Scientific Surveys) 127
,, ,, ,, Govt. of India 364
,, ,, Pakistan 563
Surveys, Pakistan 584
,, Scientific 126
Swat, Pakistan 619
Swimming 542
Switzerland Trade Commissioner Service 463

T

Table Tennis 541
Taheri Scholarship Society 516

PAGE

Tanjore (*A Tourist's Guide*) 548
Tariff Board 175
Cases Reviewed 176
New Directives 175
Reconstituted Board 175
Three Principles 175
Tata Iron and Steel 206
Taxation Laws (Extension to merged States and Amendment), 1949 78
Taxila (*Archæology & Tourist's Guide*) 50, 633
Tea Industry 210
Export Trade 210
Tea Industry, Pakistan 599
Technical, Commercial and Art Education 31, 36
,, Training (Labour) 114
Telegraphs, Posts and 289, 372
,, Posts and (Pakistan) 573
Tellicherry Port 311
Temperature (Maximum Monthly and Annual) of Selected Stations in India 8
,, (Minimum Monthly and Annual) of Selected Stations in India 8
Temporary and Transitional Provisions (Constitution of India) 349
Auditor-General 350
Jammu and Kashmir State 349
Law Courts 350
Vacancies in Legislatures 351
Tennis 541
Territorial Army 84
Textile Commissioner, Govt. of India 370
,, ,, Pakistan 562
Textile Industry 212
Central Cotton Committee 212
Cotton 212
Cotton Mill Industry 213
Cotton Trade 212
Exports of Cotton Piece-goods to Foreign Countries (Table) 213
Handloom Industry 217
Progress of Cotton Mills in India, since 1904 (Table) 214
Tariff Protection 215
Textile Protection Act, 1934 215
Thal Project (Punjab Province, Pak.) 609
Theosophical Society 522
Theosophy Company (India) 517
Third Schedule (Constitution of India) 353
Three Stages (Education) 29
Tibet 4
British Expedition 4
Russian Interest 4
Tripartite Convention 4
Time, Indian Standard 61
Tobacco 252
Tobacco Industry 217
India (Area and Production of Tobacco) 218
Manufactured Products 218
Marketing 217
Production 218
Research 217
Tourist's Guide 548
,, ,, Pakistan 633
Trade, Commerce (Constitution of India) 342
Trade and Industry 225
Composition of Trade (Table) 229
East Asia 229
Exports of Merchandise 234
Imports of Merchandise 230
India's External Trade 225
Indo-Pakistan Trade Relations 227
International Trade 226
Licensing System 226
Tariffs, Trade Pacts 226
Trade Review, 1948-49 228
Trade Commissioner Service 463
Australia 463
Canada 463
Ceylon 463
Czechoslovakia 463
Denmark 463
Egypt 463
France 463
Jammu and Kashmir 463
Netherlands 463
New Zealand 463
Switzerland 463

PAGE

Trade Commissioner Service—*Contd*
United Kingdom . 463
Trade Marks 156
,, ,, Registrar, Karachi 561
Trade Union Movement (Labour) 119
Statistics of Trade Unions 120
Trade Unions Act, 1926 104
Traffic (Railways) 281
,, Relief Association, Passengers and 521
,, Statistics (Civil Aviation) 299
Trained Nurses' Association of India 528
Training of Teachers (Education) 31
Transport, Ministry of (Govt of India) 371
,, Development Association, Indian Roads and . 518
Travancore (*A Tourist's Guide*) 548
Cochin (Hydro-Electric Development) 240
Travancore Cochin Union 449
Covenant 449
Legislative Assembly 449
Tribal Areas, Scheduled and (Constitution of India) 338
Trichinopoly (*A Tourist's Guide*) 548
Tripartite Machinery (Labour) 109
Tripura 454
Tuberculosis 276
Tungabhadra Project 244
Tuticorin Port 311
Types of Forest 121
Alpine Forests 122
Bamboos . 122
Northern Subtropical Forests 121
,, Temperate Forests 121
Southern Subtropical and Temperate Forests 121
Special Forest Types 122
Tropical Forests 121

U

Union and its Territory (Constitution of India) 320
U N O (Review of the Year) 314
Union (Constitution of India) 323
,, Executive (Government of India) 316
,, Judiciary 317
,, ,, (Constitution of India) 328
,, Parliament 316
Union Taxes Assigned to States (Constitution of India) 339
United Church of Northern India 530
United Kingdom, Trade Commissioner Service . 463
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce 153
United Kingdom Citizens' Association 520
Universities Commission, 1902 . 44
University Commission Report (Education) 36
University Education . 31
,, Women in India, Federation of 514
Upper India Chamber of Commerce 153
Urban and Rural (Population) .. 15
,, Credit Societies .. 94
Uttar Pradesh . 413
Administration 413, 424
Agriculture . 414
Civil Secretariat 424
Communications . 415
Education 417
Finances 419
Irrigation . 415
Justice . . 415
Legislative Assembly . 427
,, Council 427
Local Self-Government . 414
Manufactures . 413
Medical and Health . . 418
People 414
Police . 417
Public Works Department . 415
Uttar Pradesh (Hydro-Electric Development) 243
,, ,, Judicial Department 68
,, ,, (Fisheries) 271
Uttar Pradesh Merchants' Chamber of 153

V

Vanaspathi 221
Varnishes, Paints and 183
Vegetable Oil Industry 219
Future 220
Market Prices 219
Present Position 220
Production of Oil Seeds 219
Vanaspathi 221
Vegetation, Physiography (of India) 2
Vindhya Pradesh 455
Vital Statistics (Public Health) 273
Vizagapatam Port 308

W

Wages, and Conditions of Employment (Labour) 107
Bonus Payments 108
Dearness Allowance 108
Hours of Work 109
Pay Periods 108
Rates of Wages 107
Wages in Mines 107
War Improvement (Roads) 303
Water Transport (Pakistan) 581
Waterways, Inland 305
Wavell Plan (Indian National Congress) 485
Waziristan Pakistan 626
Weight Lifting 542
Weights and Measures 62
Bombay Weights 63
Standard of Weights Act, 1939 63
Weights, Measures and Coinage (Pakistan) 584
Welfare Activities (Labour) 116
West Bengal (Fisheries) 271
West Bengal Judicial Department 68
West Bengal State 429
Administration 432
Agriculture 429
Budget, 1950-51 430
Education 429
Industry 429
Irrigation 430
Justice 430
Legislative Assembly . 433
Local Self-Government 430
Marine 430
West Bengal State—*Contd.*
Police 430
Public Health 430
,, Works . 430
Western India Automobile Association 527
,, ,, National Liberal Association 522
Wheat 250
Wholesale Price Index 154
Who's Who in India 635
Who's Who in Pakistan 790
Wills Proving of 80
Women's Costumes 21
,, Indian Association 522
Women's Movement 507
All-India Women's Conference 508
Hindu Law Reform 509
Organisations in Bombay 509
Women's Suffrage . 507
Wood's-Abbot Report (Education) 30
Wood's Despatch (Education) 44
Wool Industry, Pakistan 597
Woollen Industry . 222
Cottage Woollen Industry . 223
Present Position 222
Workers' and Peasants' Party 496
Workmen's Compensation Act 102
,, ,, Statistics of 103
Works, Mines and Power (Govt of India), Ministry of 364
World Bank 134
,, Production (Non-Ferrous Industry) 197

Y

Yanam 465
Yarn Merchants' Association 526
Year in Review (Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha) 468
Young Men's Christian Association 522
,, Women's Christian Associatio 523

Z

Zarthost-No-Diso 23
Zoological Survey and Marine Fisheries Dept, Pakistan 563
Zoological Survey of India 128

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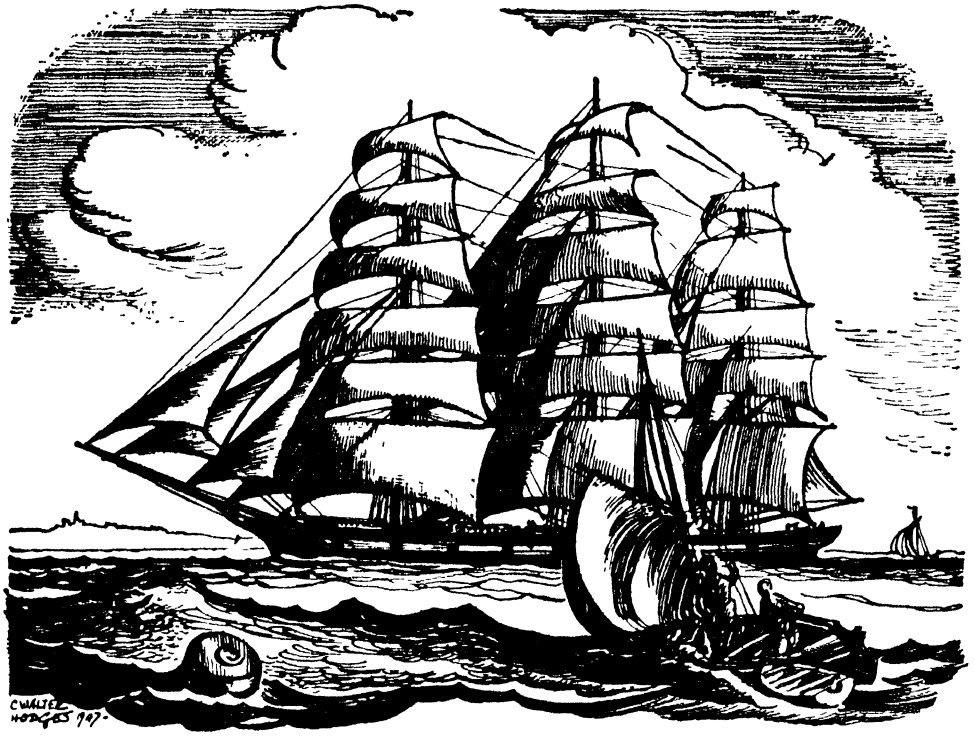

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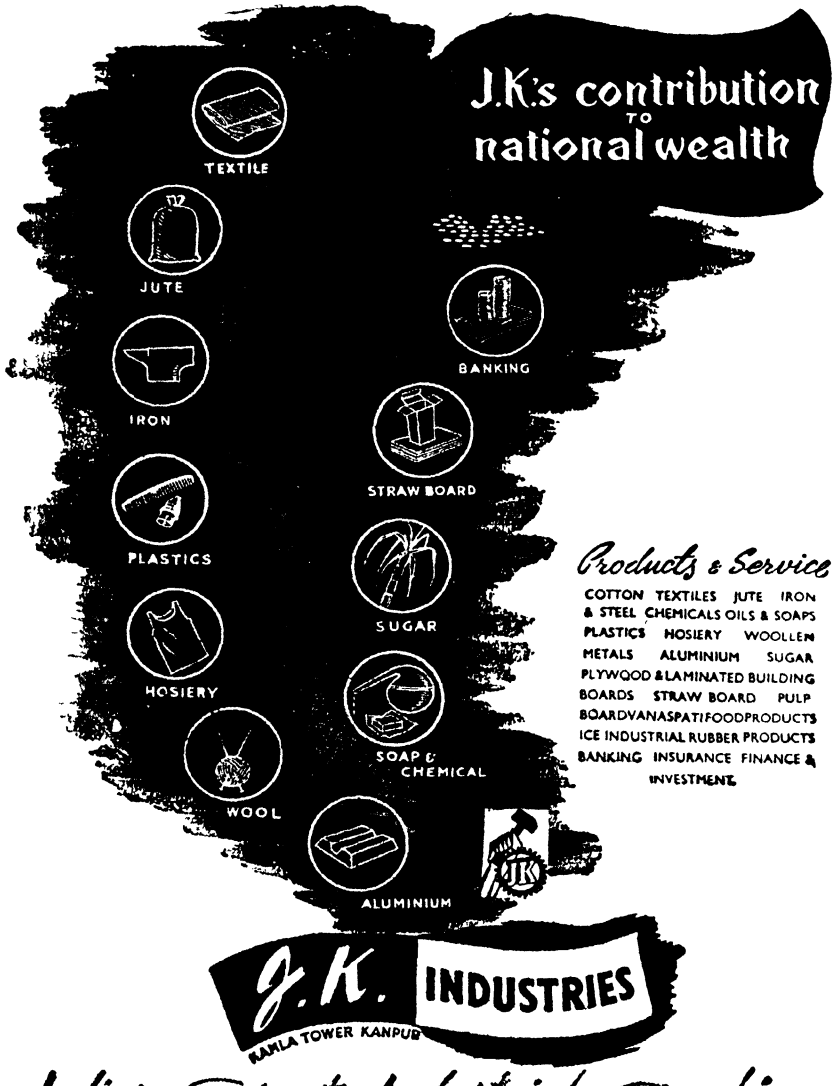

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